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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A GIANT LEAP FROM DEPENDENCE TO INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

Women's empowerment exist at the national, state, and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, gender-based violence, and political participation. However, there are actually significant gaps between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. For an Indian woman and citizen, freedom doesn't just mean those guaranteed under the Constitution. It also means more jobs, opportunities for entrepreneurship, increased safety, ease in day-to-day living, and protection of the girl child. In short, the road to women's empowerment has several factors dotting its path. The goal is to work towards making the nation a safer place for women by commencing changes in stratagems and orchestrating recognition manoeuvres that aim to enlighten the masses.

Keywords: Women's empowerment, violence, manoeuvre, Transformation

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is the process that creates power in individuals over their own lives, society, and in their communities. People are empowered when they are able to access the opportunities available to them without limitations and restrictions such as in education, profession and lifestyle. Feeling entitled to make your own decisions creates a sense of empowerment. Empowerment includes the action of raising the status of women through education, raising awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment is all about equipping and allowing women to make life-determining decisions through Empowerment of women is a necessity for the very development of a society, since it enhances both the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development of nation. Women empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing development.

Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban/rural), educational status, social status (caste and class), income and age. Discrimination also limits women's choices and freedom. These choices are further dependent on structural factors like caste, creed and class. Empowerment for women in India requires a crosscutting approach and one which addresses the diversity of social structures that govern women's lives. Identity politics in India is a very critical political instrument, which is both used and abused throughout political and economical, social institutions. There are numerous social movements fighting for the rights of the marginalized, such as the Dalit rights movement, the tribal rights movement, etc

The figures related to sexual and other physical crimes against women are always appalling in India, at any given hour, day or year. There are various independent establishments that work towards assisting women to fight this constant threat of violence. Now women manoeuvre situation, change it skilful way so that she can benefit from it.

On the other end of the spectrum, while India has one of the highest percentages of professional women in the world, those who occupy managerial positions are under 3%.³³ Most women work in low administrative positions, and many of the young women migrating to urban centres mostly work in service sector and retail industries, although more and more women are entering the IT, other technical sectors and many more fields.

Women's economic opportunity in India is a rapidly transforming landscape. Women are increasingly entering the workforce—particularly women professionals—and are creating change, but there remains a large number of invisible women workers in unorganized and volatile sectors. However, organizing at the local level, albeit small, is widespread. Implementation of national and state level policies lags behind in ensuring that women workers have equal pay and are free from exploitation. Women stratagem for dealing with her family infidelities was to ignore the problems.

OBJECTIVES

1. To create the desire of women empowerment in our country.
2. To understand the role of women empowerment is the need of hour.
3. To take a leap of alternative possibilities for women from dependence to independence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For this purpose of the present study data has been collected from secondary sources. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analyse the empowerment of women in India. The data used in this paper is purely secondary sources like books, journals, blogs, mass media, and internet for study purpose.

THE CURRENT STUDY OF WOMEN

Only acknowledging men's participation will not be beneficial to sustainable development. In the context of women and development, empowerment must include more choices for women to make on their own. Without gender equality and empowerment, the country could not be just, and social change wouldn't occur. Therefore, scholars agree that women's empowerment plays a huge role in development and is one of the significant contributions of development.

Political empowerment supports creating policies that would best support gender equality and agency for women in both the public and private spheres. Popular methods that have been suggested are to create affirmative action policies that have a quota for the number of women in policy making and parliament positions.

Mobility restrictions for women are dependent upon how the family and community view women's rights. India is one of the world's fastest growing economies, with women mainly from the middle class increasingly entering the workforce; generate more recourse for self survival.

PROBLEMS OF DEPENDENT WOMEN



Firstly, violence against women is a very grave issue faced by women in India. It is occurrence almost every day in various forms. People turn a blind eye to it as a substitute of doing something. Domestic violence happens more often than you think. Further, there is also dowry-related harassment, marital rape, genital mutilation and more. The nation is yet to fully emerge from deeply inbuilt gender stereotypes. Men with an inbuilt sense of superiority over women, it harbours a potent mix of degradation and sexual frustration.

India, a nation where a woman is raped every 13 minutes, the attitude is almost symbolic. The patriarchy dictates a woman's life unjustly. On top of that, they also face workplace harassment and exploitation.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN VARIOUS SECTORS:

1979: Mother Teresa wins the Nobel Peace Prize, becoming the first Indian female citizen to do so.

1984: On 23 May, Bachendri Pal became the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest.

1986: Surekha Yadav became the first Asian woman loco-pilot or railway driver.

HONOURED WOMEN

Brazil's Liu Diskin has been awarded for her contribution in spreading Gandhian principles in Brazil and Latin America. Gloria Areria, a resident of Rio de Janeiro is a Sanskrit scholar and Vedanta teacher. Sri Lanka's Deshbandhu Dr Vajira Chitrasena and Late Prof. Indra Dassanayake were honoured with Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian award in the country.

POLITICAL POWERED WOMEN:

Indira Gandhi was the first prime minister of India. She served as Prime Minister from January 1966 to March 1977 and again from January 1980 until her assassination in October 1984, making her the second longest-serving Indian Prime Minister, after her father.

Mayawati, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Mayawati, a woman and a member of the Dalit caste, was the youngest Chief Minister when first elected, and the only woman Dalit to be elected as a Chief Minister. Although Mayawati represents transcendence of India's caste system, her political career is regrettably tainted with corruption charges, extravagant spending, and little positive impact on the realities of caste and class barriers for men and women in her State.

In 2007 India elected its first female President, Ms. Pratibha Patil. While the President holds a mostly ceremonial role in Indian politics, Ms. Patil's election was deemed a symbolic move towards a more equitable representation of women at the highest levels of government.

Exceptional powered women who have made India proud in recent years

Year after year, strong, intelligent, determined women from across India, make their mark around the world in varied fields.



The first Indian woman in space and a role model for those who dream of shattering glass barriers and shooting for the stars, Kalpana Chawla's achievements have, without a doubt, made India proud.

Paving the way for women to join the automobile industry on esteemed platforms, 39-year-old Dhivya Sanyal was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of General Motors.

The daughter of a rice farmer, Hima Das became a national sensation at the age of 18, thanks to her phenomenal performance at the IAAF World U20 Championships. She comes from a very humble background, but neither her performance nor her attitude towards opponents reflects this fact. She won the 400m race at the Federation Cup and qualifying the Assam girl to represent India at the Commonwealth Games.

Gita Gopinath's appointment as the Chief Economist of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) makes her the second Indian and the first woman to assume the position.

Tessy Thomas is the first woman to head an Indian missile project, and with the successful launch of the Agni-V missile project, she achieved a career milestone. Tessy deserves to be more famous than the biggest Bollywood star. A poster of Tessy in every Indian school will wreck stereotypes and create enormous career aspirations for girls.

PT Usha is a household name in India and to call her an icon would be an understatement. Usha made her debut at the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980 where she was the youngest Indian sprinter, at just 16 years.

An opening in the Indian Railways for an assistant driver prompted her to casually fill in the form, and soon, she was selected. In 1988, Surekha Yadav became India's first female passenger train driver, scripting history and paving the way for other women to follow.

Mary Kom. She never let motherhood hinder her passion for boxing. She is a five-time world amateur boxing champion.

Bhakti Sharma: She is the first Asian women and the youngest in the world to create a swimming record in the waters of the Antarctic.

Puja Thakur: She became the first officer to lead the Inter-Service Guard of Honour that was inspected by US President Barack Obama. She says she joined the Indian Air Force because of the life she wanted for herself.



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A JOURNEY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP 20-21

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ABSTRACT

Women need to slowdown worldwide primary poverty level among current and upcoming generations, women need equal opportunities to obtain skills to be a part of economy, and women through entrepreneurship can break down the norms that restrict not only their success but also wellbeing of economy as a whole. In modern scenario with the spread of education, awareness and passage of time women started shifting from 3P's to modern 3 T's i.e., Technology, Trade and Transform. Women entrepreneurship must be handled properly with entrepreneurial qualities, Advanced Training and skills to meet the changes in trends, challenges worldwide and also be competent enough to sustain and strive for excellence in the entrepreneurial arena.

Keywords: Women, Empowerment, Skills, Training, Entrepreneurship, Government, NGO, Society

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment literally means "permit or approve". When we talk of empowerment of women, it entails social, political, economic and cultural aspects. It is the process of gaining freedom and power to do what you want or control what happens to you. Empowerment and development are closely related with each other. Empowerment leads to development, which further leads to greater empowerment. NGOs are also more focused on the connection of private sector and government through the involvements of, institutional development, community mobilization, and so on the glass ceilings are shattered and women are found indulged in every line of business. The entry of women into business in India is drawn out as an extension of their kitchen activities, only 3P's, Pickle, Powder and Pappad. But with the spread of education, awareness and passage of time women started ever-changing from 3P's to modern 3 T's i.e., Technology, Trade and Transform, Ability, Knowledge and adaptability.

For independence, the Government of India has been making various efforts to empower women. In various periods, the issues regarding women empowerment has been given priority from fifth five-year plan onwards there has been a remarkable shift from wellbeing concept of women empowerment to progress Dept.

Entrepreneur- An entrepreneur is an individual who forms a new business, bear a risk and liking the rewards. An entrepreneur is usually seen as an innovator, a basis of new ideas, dealings and business.

Women entrepreneur- Women entrepreneur can be well-defined as a woman or group of women who initiate, plan, launch, and track a business enterprise. In terms of Schumpeterian concept of innovative entrepreneurs, women who innovate, imitate or adopt a business activity are called "women entrepreneurs". Women entrepreneurship is synonymous with women empowerment. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs based on women participation in equity and employment of a business enterprise.

Basically, women entrepreneurs are those women who think of a business enterprise, initiate it, organize and manage the factors of production, work and undertake risks and handle economic uncertainty which involved in running a business enterprise. In current era entrepreneurship is realized as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth and so on. The formation new ventures and closing of existing businesses are vital contributing factors to any economy. Ultimate way of enhancing the entrepreneurial activity in a country is by providing latest entrepreneurial training and education to potential and budding entrepreneurs in a country. This means that the inattention of process constitutes a human waste. The crucial role of women in economic growth and development had inspired the government in framing policies, Corporate and society on women development. Women in traditional Indian societies, they were confined to four walls. India has been changing due to growing mechanization, Technological advancement, liberalization, and social regulation. With the spread of education and awareness, women have shifted from their traditional to higher level of professional activities. In modern society they came out of four walls to participate in various types of activities including entrepreneurship. Nowadays, technology makes it possible for women to work effectively and productively from home and to stay actively involved in business activities. Many women women to do a business may be due to some hurtful happenings, such as divorce, discrimination due to gender inequality or the corporate glass ceiling, the health of a family member, or economic reasons such as

unemployment etc. But an innovative talent pool of women entrepreneurs is forming today, as more women choose to leave corporate world to map their own destinies. They are successful as fashion designers, interior decorators, event managers, and so on.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1 To identify the role of entities on women entrepreneurship development
- 2 To understand the various steps taken by Government, NGO's, Corporates and society for enhancing women entrepreneur.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kamal Singh who is a woman entrepreneur from Rajasthan, has defined woman entrepreneur as "a confident, innovative and creative woman capable of achieving self-economic independence individually or in collaboration, creates employment opportunities for others through opening, establishing and running the enterprise by keeping pace with her personal, family and social life."

Women entrepreneurs comprise about a half of human resources in developing economies (World Bank, 2009). Despite an influx of women entering the field of entrepreneurship in developing countries (Gichuki et al., 2014), very few authors have explicitly examined the entrepreneurial processes of women founded businesses (de Bruin et al., 2007).

In reality, women in developing countries are more likely to face complex barriers to entry and unequal access to resources and networks (Goyal and Yadav, 2014). Thus, there is a need to build an in-depth understanding of the business models of women founded firms from prelaunch to launch and post launch phases (Sullivan and Meek, 2012).

ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF ENTREPRENEUR

1. Optimum Utilisation of Resources

The entrepreneur makes optimum utilization of human and natural resources available in the country. Like, raw materials, natural wealth Minerals, and human skills, human potential, also increase national productivity by efficient application of unused resources, with their proper decision-making skills. Entrepreneur helps in bridge the gap between low productivity into high productivity

2. Creating Self Sufficient Society

The entrepreneur has an important role in building up of independent society. The entrepreneur may bring a revolution in efficiency and productivity. The entrepreneurs may increase the exports of the country, along with satisfying the national necessities like boosting employment, assets, wealth, etc.

3. Removal of Poverty

The entrepreneur plays a vital role in removal of poverty by increases employment opportunities by creating new industries, also increase per capita income and rate of capital investment, utilize innovations in various fields, establish active coordination between sources and manage the economic activities with efficiency.

HELPFUL IN CAPITAL FORMATION

Capital formation is very essential for every economy. The entrepreneur also helpful in capital formation through adoption of new technology, industrial development.

4. Employment Opportunities

The Entrepreneur helps in solving the issues of unemployment. Entrepreneur creates maximum employment opportunities in the society, by way of launching new industries, emerging and expanding the existing industries, and by undertaking innovative activities and Development of New Production Techniques

5. Adoption of new Techniques

The entrepreneur does not feel contented only with the existing techniques of production. the entrepreneur remains attempting in implementing innovations in each area and activity and at all levels, inclination Hence, he carries out various experiments for saving time, labor and capital in the production, as also to improve the variety and quality of the product and service to enhance the standard of living of people through research and development it also uses various methods like management by changes, etc.

6. Helpful in Changing the Social Structure

Entrepreneur helps in bringing scientific approach, logic, changes, and inventions develops in the society and hence people easily get ready to accept the changes in unfair traditions, customs, superstitions, and social evils.

Contribution to the Execution of Government Policies

The entrepreneurs provide an important contribution in implementing government policies and achieving the socio-economic goals of the nation. It also helps in encouraging balanced development.

Reduces Socio-economic Problems

The entrepreneurs increase the incomes, Savings and capital formation by creating business Enterprises and encouraging industrial projects. It reduces various social problems, like unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, low living standards, dowry system, social crimes, exploitations, atrocities on women, and mistreatment of child labour, etc.

Balanced Economic Growth and Development

The entrepreneur is not only the root of business but is also the basis of rapid and balanced economic growth, because the entrepreneurs search industrial openings and opportunities to establish various new industries and toward utilize those opportunities, which result into Rapid economic growth and development of the country.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

Since independence development of women has been a policy objective of the government. Until the 70s the concept of women development was mostly welfare oriented. In 1970s, there was a shift from welfare concept to development concept that recognized the mutually strengthening nature of the process of development. In 80s, multi-disciplinary approach was adopted with main areas like education, health and employment. Women were given priorities in all the sectors including SSI sector. Government and non-government bodies have paid cumulative attention to women economic contribution through their self-employment and industrial ventures.

*The First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) predicted a number of measures for women welfare. Establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board, Mahila Mandals and the Community Development Programmes for women welfare was concentrated. *In the second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), the empowerment of women. *The Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans (1961-66 and 1969-74) supported female education as a major welfare development programme. *The Fifth Five-Year Plan was closely linked with the overall approach of intensive agricultural development programmes. (1974-79) emphasized training of women, who were in need of income and protection. This plan coincided with International Women Decade and the submission of Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. In 1976, Women's welfare and Development Department was set under the Ministry of Social Welfare. *The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) focus on positive shift from welfare to development. *The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) emphasized the need for gender equality and empowerment. For the first time, emphasis was placed upon qualitative aspects such as inculcation of confidence, generation of awareness with regards to rights and training in skills for better employment. *The eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) focused on empowering women, especially at the Grass Roots Level, through Mahayati Raj Institutions. *The Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) adopted a strategy of Women's Empowerment Plan. *The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07) aims at Development of women and children through state-based approach. Empowering women, through translating the recently adopted National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) into action and ensuring Survival and Protection.

Following are what the government CAN do to promote entrepreneurship in India:

Ease of enter and exit: Additional approvals, unclear regulations and affluent processes constrains growth of company. Rather they should enhance and encourage competition amongst the foreign foundations, which enhances growth and productivity among the local foundations.

Enhance social improvement: government should focus on uplifting its people to become more successful by creating more jobs and opportunities and also encouraging individual effort towards social improvement.

Accesses to input and output markets: This generally means that the Government should ensure that the start-up has the capacity to sell its product extensively into domestic as well as foreign market easily. Easy accesses to market and decent infrastructure are always encouraged.

Expected system of taxation of both personal wealth and the company: In order to increase the capabilities of the company, ease of taxes and regulations should be encouraged. Allow and aid the company to flourish primarily and then charge taxes on the profit.

SUGGESTIONS

Remove regulations that establish special business interests, e.g. licensing requirements that discourage innovation and disintermediation.

*Enforce market-corrective laws such as those concerning false advertising, product safety, banking disclosures, anti-monopoly laws. Promote public works, trade in a way that creates a positive brand among shoppers, tourists, etc.

*Make all public records and other non-secret government data available in real time, crime statistics, business licenses, court records, etc

*Avoid corruption. Corruption can be avoided with strict evaluation, monitoring of activities

* Government could promote entrepreneurship through the education curriculum, skilled workforce for employment leads impacts from venture to enterprise.

*Governments can support entrepreneurship with allowances, resource centres, regulations, and tax incentives. There are many ways to support entrepreneurs and governments can help create a better environment that works to serve the most people in an economy.

ROLE OF NGOs

The NGOs play a catalytic role in mobilizing the local human and physical resources and creating suitable entrepreneurial environment and generating new ideas and opportunities. The role of NGO is usually bridging the gap of government and private sector intervention. For examples Government is more focused on larger scale infrastructure development and regulations of policies, whereas private sectors are more engaged in investments. Hence NGOs are more focused to bridge the involvement of private sector and government through the interventions of, institutional development, community mobilization, capacity building advocacy and piloting the small-scale project to demonstrate the success and best practices so that government and private sectors can scale up later. When it comes to Entrepreneurship, we mean; to boost the Economy of the nation by means of innovation and by creating more jobs which are primarily by small and medium companies growing into big enterprises. It is the process of these small start-ups/company growing that creates more jobs and a workshop-based enterprise becomes a huge Multi National Company. This contribution to the micro enterprise sector has led many state and central governments to seek the support of NGOs, to accelerate the process of economic development. The three major phases in the entrepreneurial process-creating, promoting and development are the equal for men and women but studies suggest that women business owners face hurdles of different magnitude and dimension, owing to social and cultural reasons, which men business owners do not face.

SUGGESTIONS:

- * More focus should be given to leadership and succession.
- * Clear objectives, integration programmes, proper guidance can enhance entrepreneurship.
- * Adequate opportunities to work as trainer/motivator should be adopted.
- * Regular assessment helps in solving the various issues

The role of NGOs in entrepreneurship development cannot be destabilized. Evidences are abundant to mention that a few NGOs in India have flourished largely in reporting entrepreneurial skills among the rural, semi urban and weaker sections of the society.

In spite of these so-called weaknesses, the role of NGOs in entrepreneurship development cannot be undermined. Evidences are galore to mention that a few NGOs in India have succeeded largely in imparting entrepreneurial skills among the weaker sections of the society

CORPORATES

Today, India is sitting on the threshold of prosperity. If we do the correct things in the next ten years, we can move this huge mass of people from one level of living to another. The corporate sector has the responsibility and privilege of using its expertise and capabilities to engineer this transformation. This is not a charity. This is an investment with very substantial returns, both financially and in terms of providing millions of human beings with a life of dignity and prosperity which will not only help families but also help economy as whole. Corporations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have provided women entrepreneurs with advanced skills training and mentoring, often as part of corporate social responsibility. Partner with private sector companies (including financial institutions) to enhance supervisory frameworks for the benefit of women entrepreneurs (e.g., credit reporting, opening hours of financial institutions).

The efforts of government and its different agencies are ably supplemented by NGOs, Corporate institutions that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women empowerment. Despite intensive efforts of

governments and NGOs there are certain gaps. Of course, we have come a long way in empowering women through entrepreneurship.

FINDING AND SUGGESTIONS

Findings 1: Most of the women entrepreneurs are of the opinion that because of lack of training, they are not able to survive in the competitive market.

Suggestion: More emphasis should be given in frequent training and development with regard to advanced production techniques, sales methods, etc., this training should be made essential for women entrepreneurs.

Findings 2: There should be constant effort to inspire, encourage, and motivate women entrepreneurs.

Suggestion: Focus should be made to enhance the standard of education and skill development for women entrepreneurs.

Findings 3: Finance is one of the major problems for women entrepreneurs.

Suggestion: Hence, the government should provide subsidy for loan, interest free loans to encourage women entrepreneurs to attract more women entrepreneurs.

Findings 4: Since the women entrepreneurs from scheduled caste and most backward communities are low compared to the urban areas.

Suggestion: special attention should be given to the both rural and semi-urban areas.

Findings 5: Marketing product is one of the key problems for women entrepreneurs.

Suggestion: Here, women co-operative societies should be started to acquire the products from women entrepreneurs. This will enable them to sell their products at reasonable price.

Findings 6: Inappropriate location and insufficient infrastructure facilities are the hurdles in the way of development of women entrepreneurship.

Suggestion: Hence, separate industrial estates may be set up exclusively for women entrepreneurs at Prime locations to reduce the initial investment and to create a special environment.

CONCLUSION

It can be seen in the present world that Women's contribution in the field of entrepreneurship is day by day coming at a significant level. It is also observed that the government sponsored schemes have benefited the women in the urban middle class. It is also seen that women are ready to face all challenges associated with setting up a business. The society also cordially welcomes women entrepreneurs. It is also evident that women are most enthusiastic to take up duties and responsibilities under entrepreneurship which were traditionally reserved by men.

Women's motto is: "I've been knocked down, hit down, and beat down, yet here I stand, up bravely".

Entrepreneurs are at the root of the present-day socio-economic growth and development of any country. But in India, the level of economic growth and development is very low, mainly due to the reason that women entrepreneurs are lacking. Women leaders and managers in India still face social constraints while working and networking professionally.

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A Study of Techniques for Sales Promotions that Stimulate Up – Selling in Retail Market

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ABSTRACT

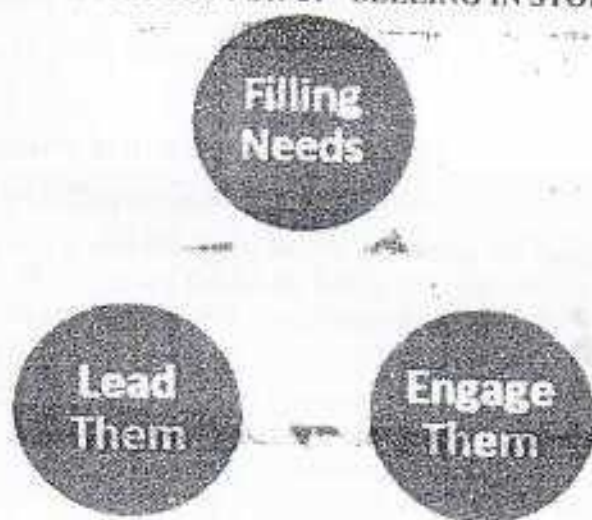
Up-selling can be one of the best and fastest ways to boost retailer's profits, no matter what industry are in. It's particularly effective in retail, considering there's always a good chance of getting maximum customers to spend more money than they initially planned on spending. There are two main ways to up-sell in retail: one is getting customers to buy more products and the other getting them to buy more expensive products. It's fine art in and of itself, really. The results indicate that sales promotional programmes have become the principal tool of retailing in order to acquire new customers and retain loyal customers. We also found during the study that loyal customers are attracted to the store during the promotional offers while new shoppers are price sensitive and are attracted by the volume discounts.

Keywords: Up-selling, Techniques, Retailers, Sales Promotions

INTRODUCTION

Retail strategy is a holistic marketing plan for a product or a service to reach the targeted consumers. This retailing is everything from what channels a product or service will be available in to what should be the price or sales incentive to be given and how to display the product in the shelf. The sales promotion mix is a calculation that determines the proportion of each product and relative to total sales. The sales mix is significant because some products or services may be more profitable than others, and if a company's sales mix changes, its profits also change. Managing sales mix is a tool to maximize company's profit

PROCESS ADOPTED BY RETAILERS FOR UP-SELLING IN STORES:



Filling Needs: One of the best tools is to use when up-selling trying to determine what the needs of our customer are and then going above and beyond to meet them. The most important aspect is establishing good rapport as soon as customers enter your retail store. **Engage Them:** Make the customers feel comfortable and allow them to really open up for sell and explain to exactly what it is they are looking to purchase. **Lead Them:** Continue the conversation, but start asking questions and making suggestions that will start leading the customer in the direction retailers would like them to head in. The more we know, the better we will be able to lead the customers.

RETAIL INDUSTRY DIVIDED BY TYPES OF PRODUCTS OR SERVICES



Discounted Stores: They are tending to offer a wide array of products and services, but they compete mainly on price offers extensive variety of merchandise at affordable and cut-rate prices. Normally retailers sell less fashion-oriented brands. **Departmental Stores:** A large store stocking many varieties of goods in different department's. **Mom And pop:** It is a retail outlet that is owned and operated by individuals. The range of products is very selective and few in numbers. These stores are seen in local community often are family-run businesses. They are popularly known as kirayna Stores in India. **Specialty Stores** A typical speciality store gives attention and provides high level of service to the customers. However, branded stores come under this format. **General Sores:** It is a rural store that supplies the main needs for the local community. It is essentially found in residential areas. They provide limited amount of merchandise at more than average prices. **Super markets:** it is a self service store consisting mainly of grocery and limited products non food items. **Malls:** It has a range of retail shops at a single outlet. They endow with products, food and entertainment under a roof. Example: R city mall and Garuda mall in Bangalore, Express Avenue in Chennai.

BEST TECHNIQUES TO GENERATE SALES LEADS IN RETAIL BUSINESS

1. Identify Target Audience.
2. Pick Up Promotional Methods Wisely.
3. Create a Sales Funnel.
4. Use an Email Newsletter to Build Relationships.
5. Leverage Social Media to Connect and Engage Customers.

Analysts and retailers use a company's sales mix to determine the company's prospects for overall growth and profitability. If profits are flat or declining, the retailers can de-emphasize or even stop selling a low-profit product and focus on increasing sales of a high-profit products or services.

LITERATURE REVIEW

RC Blattberg, R Briesch, EJ Fox (1995): From this article helps us to understand how promotions work. We identify and explain empirical generalizations related to sales promotion; that is, effects that have been found consistently in manifold studies involving different researchers. We also identify issues which have generated contradictory findings in the research, as well as important sales promotion topics that have not yet been studied. This overview of the research and findings from the sales promotion literature is intended to offer direction for future research in the area.

M Laroche, F Pons, N Zgolli (2003): This model is based on two different promotional tools. Coupons and next tool is to trigger different promotional responses. Moreover, the probable influences on this pattern of consumers' traits are included. Variables such variety seeking, market situation, brand loyalty and store loyalty that were previously introduced in research on coupon promotions are posited to have specific influences on the components of the pattern for targeted customers.

Shu-Ling Yung-Cheng Shên, Chia Hsien Chu (2009):

Study examines how sales promotion strategy might affect reminder impulse buying, with product appeal and consumer character as moderating factors. Both sales promotion strategy and its interaction effects with product appeal are found to have significant influences on reminder impulse buying. Specifically, furthermore, both a utilitarian product appeal with a price discount promotion and product appeal with a premium promotion can support greater reminder impulse buying.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the perception of retailer's towards sales promotion techniques.
- To analyses the different schemes and offers to inform customers.
- To evaluate the current marketing trends adopted by retailers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary and secondary data collection.

Primary Data: The primary data used in this research is questionnaire.

Secondary data: the secondary data has been collected from various journals, brochures, books, media, websites and articles.

Research type: The exploratory and Analytical type of research is used.

Determines Sample design :

Type of universe: retailers

Sampling unit: Retailers of Thane district.

Sampling techniques: Simple random sampling.

Sample size: 100 Retailers

Statistical tool: SPSS

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

Analysts and retailers use a company's sales mix to determine the company's prospects for overall growth and profitability of stores at a particular period. If profits are flat or declining, the retailers can de-emphasize or even stop selling a low-profit product and focus on increasing sales of a high-profit products or services to create satisfied customers.

EFFECTIVE WAYS TO INFORM CUSTOMERS ABOUT A NEW OFFERING

- **Print media:** It can transmit information via physical objects, such as books, comics, magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets. Event organizing and public speaking can also be considered forms of mass media. Modern media comes in many different formats, including television, movies, video games, music, cell phones, various kinds of software, and the Internet
- **Outdoor Advertising:** Billboard advertising. Of all the forms of outdoor advertising, billboards are the most popular. This type of out-of-home advertising is used around the world. Outdoor advertising is also displayed on mass transit. Ads that are placed on or inside of public buses, taxis and trains are all examples of out-of-home advertising displayed on mass transit.
- **Social media:** Whether retailers are interested in using social media platforms or want to use printed marketing material to inform customers about a new offering by using the important tools.
- **Mouth publicity:** It is an oral recommendation by a delighted customer to the prospective customers of a good or service. Considered to be the most effective form of promotion, it is also called word of mouth advertising. Mouth to mouth is a free form of advertisement or promotion data collected by the CRM software.
- **Internet:** The easiest and most effective way to inform our customers about a new offering is to use various social media channels. Start a new teaser campaign about new offering on Face book or other powerful social media platforms way before the actual launch of product or service.

- **Distribution of pamphlets:** A pamphlet is a small unbound that is used advertising or provide information on a single subject. It is used for informing rather than direct selling.

Table No 1: How to inform customers about different schemes in shops:

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Inform customers	Print media	14%	14%	14%
	Outdoor advertising	22%	22%	22%
	Social media	26%	26%	26%
	Mouth to mouth publicity	12%	12%	12%
	Internet	19%	19%	19%
	Distribution of pamphlets	7%	7%	7%
Source :field survey		100	100.0%	100%

From studies it is observed that most of the retailers are choosing social media now days to inform customers and then outdoor advertising tool used. Whether we are in the business of selling goods or we offer exclusive services to our customers, we have to spread the word about our products or services in order to get people to buy them. The client's base is the lifeblood of our company and we have to keep our existing clients coming back to us for more.

EXCLUSIVE PROMOTIONAL OFFERS

- **Free samples:** A free sample is a portion of food or other product given to consumers in shopping malls, supermarkets, retail stores, or through other channels. Sometimes samples of non-perishable items are included in direct marketing.
- **Gift vouchers:** It enables to reach consumers that typically would not reach, representing a means of stimulating additional purchases. Gift vouchers are highly targeted and the receiver is certainly motivated to use them.
- **Buy One Get One:** Sales Events: One of the biggest marketing ideas in recent years has been the concept of Buy One Get One free. And since BOGO is a common offer for customers now, the psychology of the deal is often times the same, meaning BOGO free and BOGO 50% off still make a customer feel like they are getting a great deal.
- **Cents-off coupon:** Coupon that entitles the bearer to a discount on an item at the time of purchase. The coupon is given by the buyer to the retailer, who submits it to the manufacturer, wholesaler, or clearinghouse for reimbursement.
- **Lucky draw:** Using a prize in a giveaway, contest or sweepstakes motivates people to participate. This drives many social media marketing efforts, including crowd funding. In which those who contribute receive something in return besides the product to which they've contributed.
- **Exchange offers:** An exchange process is simply when an individual or an organisation decides to satisfy a need or want by offering some money or goods or services in exchange. It's that simple: enter into exchange relationships all the time.
- **Home delivery:** Home Delivery is the latest trend in mega online retailers to improve their reach to Customers. Often seen as a drawback for online retailers, delivery times are a critical marketing area of opportunity.
- **Credit Facility:** Retail credit facilities will loan to the consumer, who will then pay it back with interest in monthly instalments over several years. Both types of cards offer numerous rewards that can help to attract customers, build their patronage and loyalty, and also be used for marketing retail promotions.

Table No 2: Services and schemes provided by the shops:

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
gifts	15	1	2	1.14	.353
samples	17	1	2	1.23	.430
Buy 1 get 1 free	08	1	2	1.14	.354
%offer	12	1	2	1.31	.467
Lucky draw	09	1	2	1.05	.216
warranty	07	1	2	1.02	.156
Credit facility	32	1	5	3.68	.971

Source: field surveys

The best way to spread the word about our new offering is to arrange a promotional event in the local community. At Forbes, they suggest that offering freebies, handsome discounts, and free coupons to the participants can help to engage better with our customers about the new offers. People are usually afraid of trying new products especially if they have to spend money out of their pocket. However, they won't miss a chance if it is offered for free. Offering free promotional products is an effective way to gain the attention of our customers that might not otherwise be interested in purchasing it and profit margins. From above survey it is found that credit facility plays more important followed by free samplings.

CONCLUSION

The discussions in the study reveal that point-of-sales promotions significantly stimulate the buying behaviour among customers towards compulsive buying that is driven by the factors credit facility. It is found that delighted customers are attracted to the store brands during the promotional offers, while new shoppers are price sensitive. It has also been observed in the study that customers develop a higher preference for store brands, enhanced use value and repeat-buying behaviour through a hands-on experience of the product in particular season. Up-selling is all about turning an already good situation into an even better. Up-selling is about establish a relationship, being patient, providing customers with useful and meaningful information, and value added services trying to make a deal that is going to be beneficial for the both. However, with outdoor advertising, there is no way to gauge whether or not an ad is working for targeting audience. That's because metrics can't be connected to these forms of marketing to measure their reach.

SUGGESTIONS

Arrange Retention-focused strategy mostly online retailers in India are investing a lot on customer acquisition. As retailers think more traffic equals more sales. They invest a lot on social media marketing to grab more eyeballs and spend huge bucks on PPC ads to establish their brand in search results. But when it comes to retention, they forget to pay any attention. As an e-commerce marketer, if it is not focusing on retention, it is only doing half our job and can expect only half the results.

The existing customers are the real assets of the business. They are the ones, who have used our products and services and trust our business. It is much easier for retailers to sell new product or service to existing clients. The only thing need to do is to make them aware that have now added a new product line and the best way to go about it is to offer them an exclusive offer. So use Push Marketing techniques for some time.

On outdoor advertising, however, it may be difficult for people to recall contact information, as they may only view an ad once. Success isn't a guarantee. While out-of-home advertising offers the advantage of reaching a broader audience those retailers may not have targeted with other types of marketing, direct contact with customers maintained with suggestion by buyers.

Use updated technological tools to analysis graph of customers in particular offering seasons for particular product use of pull strategy.

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A Study of Ethical Issues in Banking Sector

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ABSTRACT

Economic performance of a country is largely determined by banking and financial system. Banking and finance play a vital and crucial role in framing public policies in today's business environment. This article highlights social and ethical issues such as social banking, ethical banking, green banking, global banking, rural banking, and agri-banking, which help in achieving sustainable development of banking and finance. For this purpose, we have gone through a series of development that are taking place in current business scenario. This paper is divided in four parts. First part discuss introduction of Banking Industry in India. Second part explains historical background of banking and its development. It also discusses concept of Banks. Third part analyzes the review of past studies on the theme. Fourth part highlights Social and Ethical issues related to Banking Industry and finally conclusion has been given.

Keywords: Banking industry, concept, principle, moral, behavior, social and ethical banks.

INTRODUCTION

Ethics can be defined as a system of criteria and measures examining the values, norms and rules underlying the individual and social relations on such moral grounds as right and wrong or good and bad. Professional ethics regulates the relationships of members of the relevant profession with each other and with society, and defines organizational ethics and in-house behavioral culture by imposing certain rules for resolution of problems originating from inside or outside the organization. Performing the investment and saving functions by playing the role of a unifier and mediator in the society between parties offering and demanding funds, banks, as a part of marketplace, mainly and naturally target the profitability and productivity principles, which require them to operate in strict compliance with certain professional and organizational ethics principles. Departing from the objectives of growth of banking system, enhancement of banking service quality, best use of resources, creation of a fair and honest competitive environment among banks, and prevention of unfair competition, banks are required and expected to regulate their relations with each other and other organizations, and with their customers, shareholders and Employees in accordance with these ethical principles. The ethical banking movement includes: ethical investment, impact investment, socially responsible investment, corporate social responsibility, and is also related to such movements as the fair trade movement, ethical consumerism, and social enterprise.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. To Study of ethical issues in Banking Industry.
2. To Study of ethics related principles in Banking Sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the present study secondary data was used. It was collected from secondary sources like Government and Other Publications, Journals Published, data Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Websites, Research studies and other relevant documents.

Research carried out in the first place was based on banking ethics concepts and their compliance problems existing in different state contained in various bibliographic sources. After was examined the existing theoretical concepts and analysts' comments on banking ethics. Following was performed generalization and synthesis of basic ideas, major state trends and existing problems the field of banking ethics. In particular, was examined the experience,

VIEWS ON BANKING ETHICS

In general approach, ethics is the study of morality, which examines the significance and objectives and establishes moral norms moral evaluation criteria. Key terms include ethical morality, kindness, conscientiousness, evil, freedom, happiness, love and virtue

In other words, banking ethics is a particular form of economic ethics, is the body of rules and moral norms covering the conduct of banking employees (business banking), both individually and collectively. Banking ethics rules, being highlighted as a separate class, have long evolved with the development of financial activities, which in time became banking. Many experts believe that the banking ethics is a form of professional ethics in the field of finance, which exists along with the universal principles of morality and is characterized by specific norms of human behavior in its specific activity.

Modern banks are motivated to have ethical conduct based on the following considerations:

- Ethical behavior can become a competitive advantage that can help the bank to expand its customer base and increase revenue.
- Reputation and positive image of the bank also attract customers ethically aware.
- Banks well-known for ethical conduct may be able to attract and retain qualified and honest employees, optimizing human resources management and internal management and improving operational efficiency.
- Positive bank's reputation can facilitate effective and timely obtaining of additional capital.

With the deployment changes in philosophical visions, social, economic and global financial metamorphoses, banking ethics has become one of the concepts addressed in the most diverse.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

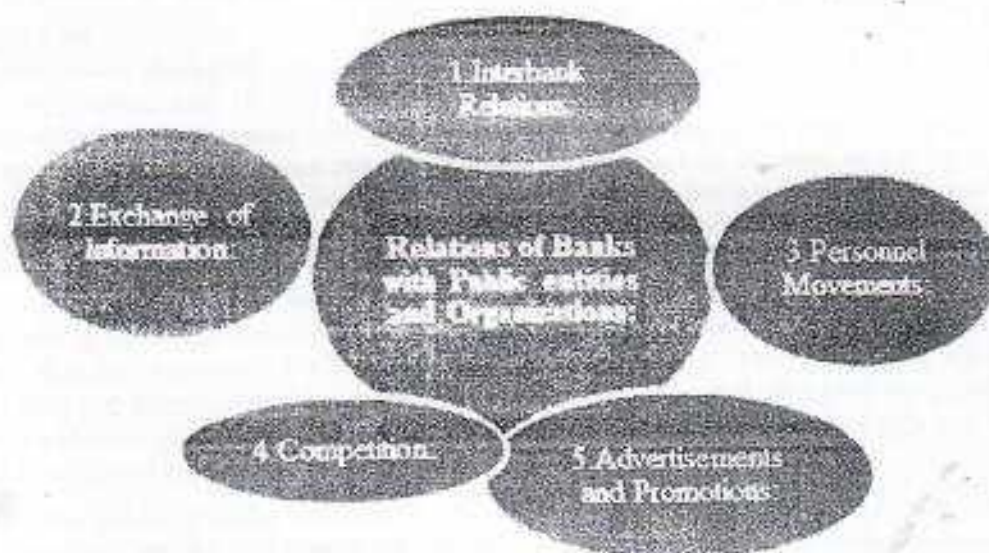
The basic purpose of these Principles of Banking Ethics intended to be applied in all kinds of affairs and relations of banks with each other or with their customers, shareholders and employees, and with other organizations is to assure sustainability of the existing reputation and reliability of banking profession in the public, and to enhance and maintain such reputation and reliability feelings termed as professional dignity, and to protect and maintain stability, consistency and confidence in banking sector.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Not only for the purposes of protecting the rights and interests of savors, and assuring confidence, stability and consistency in fiscal markets, and ensuring effective operation of deposit, credit and payment systems, and preventing transactions and practices which may lead to material damages and losses in economy, but also with a view to supervising the public benefits and social utility and protecting the environment, banks are required to act in tandem with the general principles outlined herein below.

- **Integrity:** Stick to the principle of integrity in all their relations in the course of their operations; and
- **Neutrality:** Departing from the basic principle of "Respect towards human underlies the success," do not ever discriminate among their employees and customers, and refrain from biased behaviors and Abstain from any discrimination of ethnical origin, religion, financial and social status, or serving provision of their services; and
- **Reliability:** Provide clear, understandable and accurate information to their customers within the frame of mutual trust in all their services and operations, and perform their customer services timely and completely; and
- **Transparency:** Keep their customers clearly, understandably and frankly informed about their rights and obligations, and benefits and risks regarding the products and services offered to them, and before giving any product, service or advice, efficiently assess their customers and financial

- capacity, status and needs of their customers, and offer their products and services accordingly; and
- Supervision of Public Benefits, and Respect to Environment: In all of their activities, do not only target profitability, but also take pains in supporting and sponsoring social and cultural events and activities in the light of the principles of supervision of public benefits and respect to environment.
- Fight Against Laundering of Proceeds of Crime and Combat Against Financing of Terrorism: Within the framework of international norms and national applicable laws and regulations, adopt it as an important principle to combat against laundering of proceeds of crime, corruption and similar other acts, and act willingly to cooperate with each other and with other relevant entities and organizations and concerned official authorities, and take the required actions in their own organization, and organize training programs for their personnel; and
- Information Abuse: Take all kinds of measures and actions in order to prevent abuse of insider information of themselves and their customers.



❖ RELATIONS OF BANKS WITH THEIR CUSTOMERS:

1. Information of Customers:	2. Customer Secrets:	3. Service Quality:	4. Customer Applications:	5. Security:
6. General Qualifications and Employees:	7. Recruitment and Career Development:	8. Principles of Representation and Work Environment	9. Working Hours:	10. Rights of Employees:
11. Development of Principles of Banking Ethics:	12. Application Procedures and Principles:	13. Right and Duration of Application:	14. Application Procedures:	15. Acceptance and Investigation of Application:
16. Actions Regarding Decisions of Association Ethical Commission	17. Determination and Sanctions of Breaches, and Other Provisions:	18. Determination and Sanctions of Breaches:		

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORPORATE BANKING CULTURE

The main elements of the corporate culture of a commercial bank include: mission and strategy of the bank, bank's values, relationships with its customers, relationship with the banking staff, innovative activity, training of personnel, work with young people. Its formation is always associated with innovation, aimed at the achievement of business objectives and, consequently, increasing the competitiveness. Among the main objectives of the development of corporate culture can be identified:

- Focus on the end final result.
- Teamwork.
- Bottom-up initiatives and innovation.
- Self-cultivation.
- Focus on the customer.

Bank with a well-developed corporate culture has a high reputation on the market and is attractive for potential employees, as well as for business partners and shareholders.

CONCLUSION

As per the above discussion, we can say that customers are becoming aware about various environmental issues and the hazardous effects of rapid industrialization, it is necessary for organizations to attain sustainable competitive advantage by creating eco-friendly products. Banks can protect themselves as a socially and ethically oriented organization by disbursement of loans merely to those organizations, which has environmental concerns. However, this can decelerate the economic and industrial growth but human race cannot afford the fast pace of growth at the cost of environmental depletion. For social banks, the responsibility for the whole of society is the most important measure for a good lending practice and is more important than profit alone. This is why social banking is often called "banking for social cohesion", or "cooperative banking", instead of the competitive banking approach, that has dominated the banking world in past decades. Apart from this, the concept of Globalization and Liberalization has been governing the world market. We have integrated ourselves with the world economy by adopting the respective concepts. In this scenario, it is right time to focus on the social and ethical issues in Banking Industry.

Banking ethics comes from the traditional conceptions of ethics as usual complex behavioral norms in a society, which is accused of breach of community members without administrative and criminal consequences. Ethical banking on traditional conceptions of ethics is a set of common rules of behavior in a society, which is accused of breach of community members without administrative and criminal consequences. But after a long process of transformation, has acquired the status of internal bank regulations and / or legal relations governing the bank and its employees with representatives of internally and externally. With the development of banking, more powerful the concept of social responsibility of banks for the results of their work, and due to the implementation of codes of ethics, compliance issues of bank etiquette became less important than other major problems. The issue of money laundering is placed worldwide and attracting worsen banks laundering schemes, bringing serious harm to the health of banking institutions, their image and exposure hazard serious sanctions from the control bodies. Solving these problems could be a fundamental basis for further development of banking sector.

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A Study of Composition Scheme under Goods and Services Tax Regime

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ABSTRACT

The basic purpose of conducting the study to understand the basic concept of Composition Scheme and its advantages, overall operational analysis towards Composition Scheme under GST Act As it is known that benefits will be there either on manufacturing or selling. The composition scheme of GST is good for small traders, manufacturers and restaurants etc. as it will ease the compliance burden and create more liquidity for the scheme-holders. GST is the only indirect tax that directly connects all the sector of Indian economy thus enhancing the economic growth of the country by creating a single unified market. The implementation of GST is reducing tax burden and enhancing the ease of doing business in the country. Indian organized & unorganized sector and portion of industry those who are enjoying the exemption will also contribute significantly to the growth of countries GDP.

Keywords: GST, Composition Scheme, Advantages

(I) INTRODUCTIONS

GST is a value added tax levied on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services. It is a destination-based tax on supply of goods and services, levied at all stages, right from manufacture up to final consumption with credit of tax paid on previous stages available as set-off. GST would accrue to the taxing authority which has jurisdiction over the place of supply. Goods and Services Tax, which subsumes a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, is meant to mitigate the cascading effect of taxes, provides seamless credit and makes way for a common market. Indian economy is all set for its biggest economic reform i.e., implementation of GST from 1st July, 2017. Recent developments like State GST Acts by states, finalization of GST Rates for various goods & services and approval of GST Rules by GST Council indicate Governments' Commitment. More than 160 countries of the world have implemented GST so far followed by France. In India, the idea of GST was contemplated in 2004 by the Task Force on implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, named Kelkar Committee.

Composition scheme under the law is for small businesses. This is to bring relief to small businesses so that they need not be burdened with the compliance provisions under the law. Thus, an option has been provided where they can opt to pay a fixed percentage of turnovers as fees in lieu of tax and be relieved from the detailed compliance of the provisions of law. Composition-levy would be generally opted by persons who are supplying goods & services or both to the end consumer.

The objective of composition levy under the Act is to simplify procedural compliances, particularly, for the small suppliers. Composition levy of payment of tax is an alternative mode of payment of tax and offered as a choice to the dealers. In spite of various conditions and restrictions contained in the composition levy, the composition provisions cannot be said to be one imposing an additional burden on dealers who opt for composition.

Section 10 of the CGST Act: The CBIC has issued a notification increasing the upper limit of annual aggregate turnover (for the previous financial year) to opt into the composition scheme from Rs 1 crore to Rs 1.5 crores. However, the limit remains Rs 75 lakhs for N.E states & Uttarakhand etc.

(II) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To Study the Identify of Composition Scheme under Goods & Services Tax.
2. To Study the Overall operational analysis of Composition Scheme
3. To Study the relative advantages of Composition Scheme under GST regime

(III) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Technique used in this research paper is exploratory research. The data collected for this paper is collected from is secondary data. This data is collected from various statistical data websites and reports of Indian Government such as GST council (gstcouncil.gov.in), newspaper reports, journal papers and from magazine articles on GST.

(IV) ELIGIBLE PERSONS FOR COMPOSITION LEVY

- a. The person opting for composition levy should be a registered person.
- b. Only Manufacturers of goods, Dealers, and Restaurants (not serving alcohol) can opt for composition scheme.
- c. Persons whose aggregate turnover (for the previous financial year) to opt into the composition scheme from Rs 1 crore to Rs 1.5 crores. However, the limit remains Rs 75 lakhs for N.E states & Uttarakhand etc. Turnover of all businesses with same PAN has to be added up to calculate turnover for the purpose of composition scheme.
- d. Person should not make any inter-State outward supplies of goods. Such person is only allowed to make intra state sales.
- e. Person should not make any supply of goods through any e-commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52.
- f. Person who is a manufacturer of such goods as may be notified by the Government on the recommendation of the Council. (Section 10 (2) of the CGST Act)
- g. Casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person cannot register under composition scheme. (Section 10 (2) of the CGST Act).
- h. Manufacturer of Ice-cream, Panmasala and Tobacco. He is not eligible to opt for composition scheme. (Section 10 (2) of the CGST Act).

(V) WHAT IS THE TAX RATE APPLICABLE TO A COMPOSITION SCHEME?

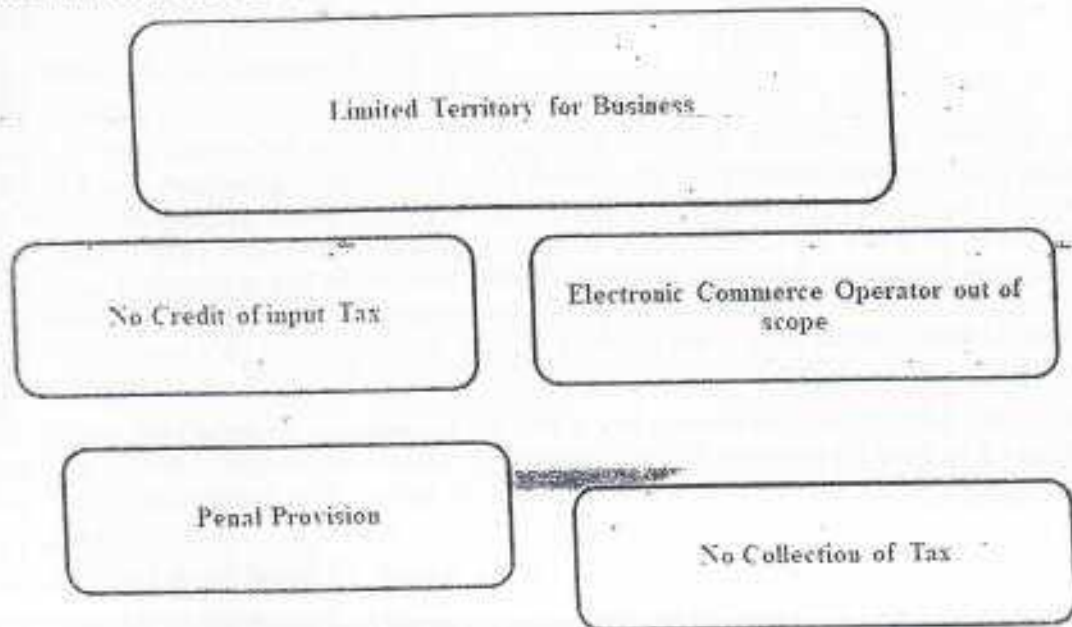
Sr. No.	Category of registered Person	CGST	SGST	Total
1	Manufacturers	1%	1%	2%
2	Restaurants not serving alcohol	2.5%	2.5%	5%
3	Any other supplier	0.5%	0.5%	1%

Service Providers are not eligible for composition Scheme

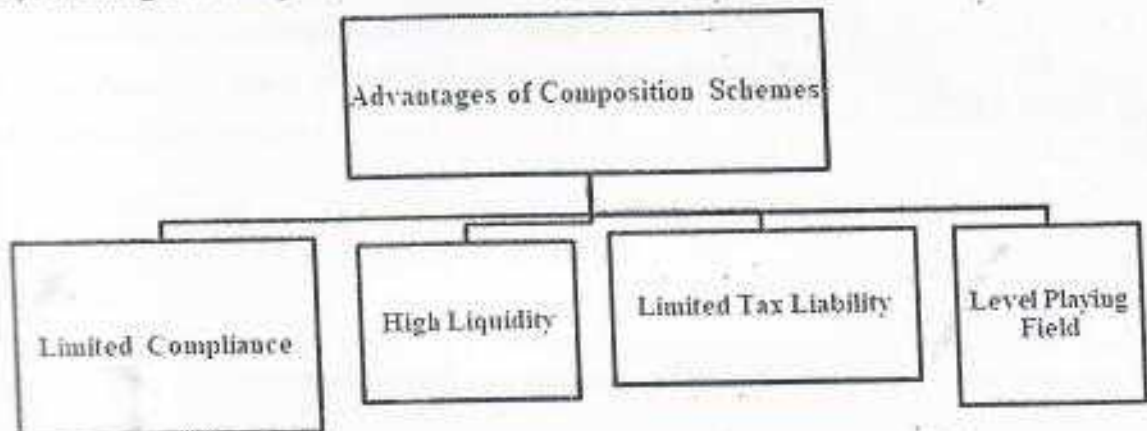
(VI) CONDITIONS FOR COMPOSITION SCHEMES

- a) Restricted from making supply of goods which are not liable to GST: Certain goods are not liable to GST, e.g. petroleum, alcohol for human consumption, etc.
- b) Restricted from effecting inter-state outward supplies
- c) Restricted from making supplies through an e-commerce operator
- d) Restriction on manufacture of notified goods
- e) Would be applicable for all transactions under the same PAN
- f) Shall not collect tax
- g) Not entitled to input tax credits.

(VII) DRAWBACKS OF COMPOSITION SCHEMES



(VIII) Advantages of Composition Schemes



- It is Important to note that for any tax payable under Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) the option of payment under this schemes will not be available

(IX) How can one withdraw from the Composition Scheme of the GST?

The following procedure will be followed by a composition scheme holder who wants to withdraw from the scheme:

- When proper officer has reason to believe that registered person not eligible to pay tax in section 10 or he ceases any condition mentioned in Section 10 and rules:
 - Issue show cause Notice in from GST CMP-05 within 15 days of knowledge.
 - Registered person has to reply in GST CMP-06
 - Officer shall order in GST CMP-07 within 30 days
- When registered person by itself apply for withdrawal either due to ceases to satisfies any condition mentioned in Section 10 and rules (discussed here) or any other reason than he has to
 - Issue Tax invoice for taxable supply made by him

- File intimation of withdrawal in from GST CMP-04 within 7 days from when he ceases to satisfy condition.
- Above from shall electronically on GST portal.

CONCLUSION

Composition scheme ensures the interest of small suppliers carrying out intra-state transactions and provides with a sustainable and competitive supply market. The composition scheme of GST is good for small traders, manufacturers and restaurants etc. This will not only ease the compliance burden of the scheme- holders from filing total 37 returns in one year to only 5 returns in a year but to reduce the tax liability also. Moreover it will create more liquidity for composition scheme-holders as for normal scheme-holders, most of their working capital will be blocked as input tax credit. But it has many limitations on the other side. A composition scheme- holder is not eligible to take credit of input tax credit on purchases.

The GST will not only bring the transparency but also it will promote the ease of doing. Earlier every state used to have own levied tax rates which was complicated and increased the price of the goods by cascading effect which hindrance the foreign direct investment.

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Authored by

Dr. B.S.Gite, Associate Professor

From

K. K. M. College Manvat Dist:Parbhani

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Entrepreneurial Behavior and Attitudes

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Abstract: This study provides a brief overview of recent research on a limited but hopefully representative lens of using-entrepreneurial behavior. Entrepreneurship is an important driver of economic growth and innovation. The purpose of this paper is to identify the key behaviors and attitudes of entrepreneurial individuals in their beliefs and their interpretation of the context of entrepreneurial behavior. Entrepreneurial should have the ability to complete what was started. It can be developed with traits like risk taking, self-efficacy, innovation, and ability to be opportunistic with a strong sense of control. A positive attitude is also a part of the personal development plan for any entrepreneur. Also this study is on the premise that deep beliefs underpin sense making, decision making and subsequent entrepreneurial behavior.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Behavior, Attitudes

1.1. Introduction: Entrepreneur is a person or a common man who works on a small idea and transforms it into a very big business. Entrepreneur works in a different way on the idea, which transforms his idea into a big business. Entrepreneurship is the pursuit of opportunity beyond resources controlled. According to Merriam-Webster an entrepreneur is a person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money. The behavior of entrepreneurship is a priority for innovation and change in existing institutions and status quo. It can be as simple as a desire to buy a new electronic gadget or a rebel against the existing political regime and the new nation.

1.2. Entrepreneur: An entrepreneur is an individual who establishes his own industry, takes risks and takes profit from it. An entrepreneur is a very courageous person who is a partner in the development of society. An entrepreneur also employs other individuals to grow their industry. It also provides some relief from the problem of unemployment prevailing in the society. In other words Entrepreneur, start up new business with financial risk, start new business with financial risk. A person who undertakes the risk of starting a new business venture is called and entrepreneur. An entrepreneur creates a

firm, which aggregates capital and labor in order to produce goods or services for profit. Entrepreneurship is high-risk, but can also be high-reward as it serves to generate economic wealth, growth, and innovation.

1.3 Significant of the study

The behavior of entrepreneurship is a priority for innovation and change in existing institutions and status quo. It can be as simple as a desire to buy a new electronic gadget or a rebel against the existing political regime and the new nation. The entrepreneurial desire for change goes hand in hand with the innovation process. One more common example of entrepreneurial behavior is those at the forefront of the latest fashions and fads. Trendsetters are typically motivated by the desire for change, the need to be different, and the inclination to break away from the status quo. The fashion question is not just clothing, but also includes home furnishings, automobiles, electronic gadgets, and entertainment, to name a few.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the Behavior and Attitudes of Entrepreneurial
2. To make suggest the suitable remedies to overcome the problems.

1.5 Research Methodology:

For the purpose of the present study both types of data were collected from secondary sources. Secondary data were collected form the following resources. Governmental and other publication, journals, published data, books, magazines, articles, research studies and other relevant documents, various reports.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Scope of Entrepreneurs Small business provides good scope for the growth of entrepreneurial activities. An entrepreneur has a good opportunity and huge scope in selling service rather than manufacturing a product. The entrepreneur can achieve better results if the size of the business is small. Entrepreneurship is energetic activity that helps entrepreneurs get changes in the process of production, new usage of materials, creator of

market and advance in production etc. It is a mental attitude to foresee risk and uncertainty and do something new in an effective way to achieve certain goals.

1.7 Limitations of the Study:

- The reliability of the study depends on the authenticity of the information supplied by the respondents.
- This study is limited to only entrepreneur's behavior and attitude.

1.8 The attitudes of the Entrepreneur's predisposition

- Tendency to use imagination
- Tendency to take risk
- Tendency for freedom of expression and action
- Tendency to look for economic opportunities
- Tendency to find satisfaction on successful completion of task
- Tendency to believe that they can change the Environment
- Tendency to take initiative
- Tendency to analyze the situation and plan action
- Networking
- Valuing the customer
- Being in control of the business

1.9 Entrepreneurial Behaviors

Entrepreneurial behavior is guided by the entrepreneur's expectations rather than a rigid set of strategic objectives (again, it may be that the entrepreneur's expectations are more realistic and, maybe, more ambitious than those of other business managers). Entrepreneurial behaviour includes innovations, creativity, creative, organization, values, qualities of a successful entrepreneur and the Social Responsibilities to be assumed by him etc. Among these, innovation is the main characteristics of entrepreneurial behaviour, since he is a simulator of changes, possesses the abilities to operate new combinations and acts as a tool to search for new opportunities. The self-confidence, energy flexibility and opportunism associated with entrepreneurial behaviour suggests

that entrepreneurs are individuals who are accustomed to getting involved and that they expect positive results from their involvement.

1. They plan their day in advance.

Unstoppable entrepreneurs plan their day in advance, before the devastation begins. But they don't make any old plans - they make sure to make time for their most important priorities.

2. They get proper nutrition and exercise.

It cannot just be overstated. Being a productive, unstoppable entrepreneur is just about your body as much as your mind and will. As a result you will be very successful

3. They position themselves to serve.

Those who focus only on their success are all successful. To be effective as a business owner, you need to serve your customers.

4. They set clear goals.

Every unstoppable entrepreneur has clear goals. Knowing your goals will keep you going when things get tough and you have to give something to focus on that you are not sure what to do next. By doing this you can plan your days and weeks, with unmatched focus on knowing what you are shooting.

5. They carry calculated risks.

People have an image of entrepreneurs who take insane risks only for entertainment. But when we take a risk people without an entrepreneurial mind can go crazy, in fact, they are calculated.

6. They know their strengths and weaknesses.

Successful business owners are honest with themselves. They know their own strengths and weaknesses, and take them into account with every business decision.

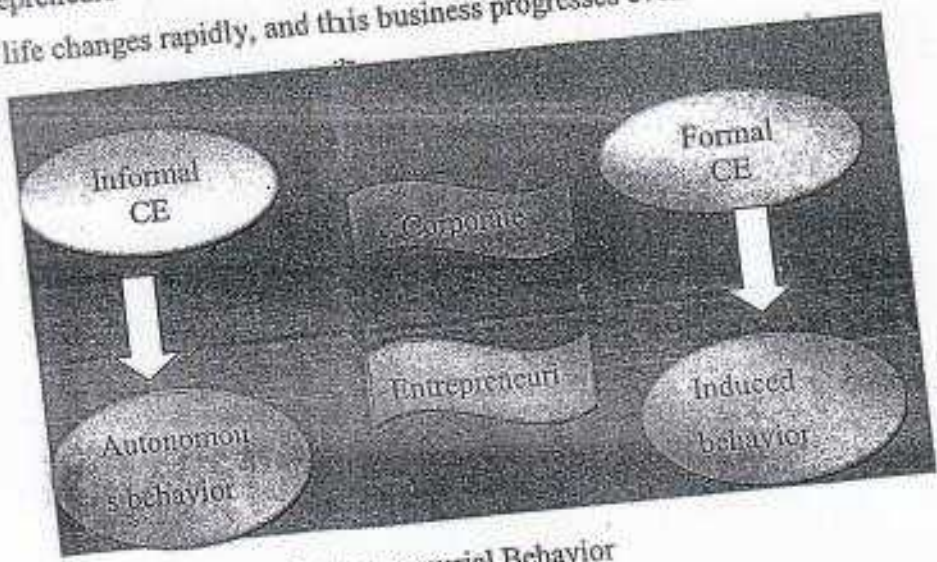
7. They appoint A-Team players.

Entrepreneurs who succeed are often those who are afraid of having A-team players on their employees. They either feel threatened or do not offer the necessary incentives to hire the best.

8. They are constantly learning.

Unstoppable entrepreneurs know that they don't know it all. As a result, he never stopped learning. Never be so busy that you stop investing in yourself and your business knowledge, your industry and new technology.

9. They are always looking for opportunities.
 Entrepreneurs who are truly successful do not rest on their current successes. They feel that life changes rapidly, and this business progresses even faster.



Entrepreneurial Behavior

1.10 Conclusions

Entrepreneurial behavior provided an introduction to studying Business Management. It took you through a series of exercises designed to develop approach to study at a distance and helped to improve confidence as an independent. Successful entrepreneurs know that with every day, they're building their futures. That's why they rarely let one go by without doing a review. When you review your accomplishments at the end of each day, you'll be able to celebrate the successes, as well as address the shortfalls. It's a great practice to begin right away.

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Displacement and Identity Crisis in the Nigeria-Biafra War: A Postcolonial Reading of Ike's *Sunset at Dawn*

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Abstract

*The paper focuses on the issue of displacement and identity crisis reflected in Chukwuemeka Ike's historical novel *Sunset at Dawn* (1976). It is a historical novel dealing with the Nigerian civil war also known as the Biafran war that raged during 1967 to 1970. The simple plot of the novel mostly follows the effort from beginning to the end. Ike succeeds unmistakably in drawing attention to the sustained antagonisms between different ethnicities in Nigeria, and the role of British and other extraneous political factors in perpetuating them. The panorama of human suffering and millions of casualties have been imaginatively recreated by the author. In this novel all major characters experience dislocation, loss of belongingness, their self image and very identity faces crisis. This diasporic situation provides an opportunity for a postcolonial analysis of the issue of displacement in the context of Nigerian civil war. The study aims at revealing the factors that widened the gap between various ethnicities in decolonised Nigeria. To find out the effects of displacement and violence in the war is the major concern of this endeavour. The present paper follows an analytical method. Conclusions drawn are based on the analysis of primary and secondary texts.*

Keywords: Belonging, Diaspora, Displacement, Identity, Suffering.

Introduction:

Chukwuemeka Ike's historical novel *Sunset at Dawn* (1976) is set in the Nigeria-Biafra war that raged during 1967 to 1970. It describes the fierce conflict and its tragic consequences. Massacre, mass exodus, starvation, and disease marked high points in the Nigerian history. Suffering of masses evoked creative response on a large scale. It deals with the Biafran war from the Igbo point of view. The simple plot follows a horrific spell of bombing, air raids, starvation and disease that lasted for thirty months. It is narrated in twenty eight action packed chapters with

occasional flashes of speculation, introspection, compassion, pathos and irony. The novel begins on the war front. What leads to the war is narrated in flashbacks. Igbo view about the African and colonial powers lay scattered in remarks and discussions of several events during the war. At the beginning, Dr. Amilo, the protagonist of the novel is seen standing before a huge gathering of young men addressing them how important it is that Biafra must stand. The war has already begun. There was a patriotic fervour all over Biafra. Youths with arms in hand or women, children, and old people sang songs boasting and boosting the warlike character of the Igbo. The Biafrans who succeeded to run from the north and those from the Biafran cities captured by Nigerian federation flocked to the Refugee camps in large numbers. The Nigerian federation blockaded Biafra. The African and other European countries withstood the blocked Biafra to starvation. In the end, in an attempt to end this humiliation and devastation Biafra surrendered.

It is one of the most publicized wars. Critical studies of the war tend to draw on one or the other aspect that made this war inevitable. To the western eye, it is no more than a tribal conflict, for the Igbo South-eastern intellectuals it is an attempt of genocide exercised by the North Nigerians with the help of the British and some other European powers. But all human activity is multifunctional; there can not be one to one reasoning or interpretation of a human act. Many factors caused the war but internal and external power politics, and the newly decolonised country's failures in nation building are the prominent factors. Hertmanet. al. record "it is not a conflict of global ideology of racism but a conflict of self determination resulting from the tensions of post colonial state building and modern nationalist ideology." (182) Nation building is a comprehensive process. It requires a greater political maturity which the leaders of major ethnic groups in Nigeria failed to exhibit after independence. Each of the three major ethnic groups perceived the new nation as suited to their interests.

During the nationalist period of freedom struggle 1940 to 1960 there were small scale demands for separation by the three major tribes. In the decolonization period the British insured to retain the three region division of the country. In 1914 the British governor Lord Lugard created Nigeria by amalgamation of the southern and northern protectorates. In 1946 the South region was divided into two parts while the North region remained untouched ensuring its dominance in Nigerian politics. It was opposed by many parties. Chief Obafemi Awolowo pointed out that 'Nigeria is not a nation...it is a mere geographical expression.' (47-48) It implies that Nigeria had no history as a unified country. It lends the country vulnerable to the forces of disintegration. They have employed this method in many colonies. Falola observes "Britain's method of colonising in the amalgamation of two differing territories in the emergence of a modern Nigeria in 1914 can be readily perceived as fundamental root of the ethnic and cultural tensions that sparked the Nigeria Biafra war just a few short years following the nation's independence from Britain." (78) This formula favoured the northern Hausa Fulani dominance. The Igbo, Yoruba leaders in haste to achieve freedom accepted the proposal leaving behind their long standing demand for Nigeria as a confederation of several small states. The

disintegration of the two protectorates and further tripartite division promoted ethnic clash and Hausa domination in Nigerian politics.

The Igbo felt deprived of what they deserved: prominence in progressive nation building effort. Some top military officers (Igbo) attempted a coup. After independence in October 1960, they contributed to the first republic government as allies with the Hausa majority. But in the general elections of 1964, Hausa formed a government with the Yoruba. South-eastern Igbo leadership was relegated to a minority status in the centre. Though they were enjoying a majority in eastern region, the centre brought amendments to hold back power from regional governments. Unable to cope up with this minority status the Igbo military officers assassinated the democratically elected president (a Hausa). It was answered with a counter coup soon. The Nigerian federation unwilling to find enduring and peaceful solutions to the problem massacred the Igbo in the North and Lagos. On 30th June 1967, six states in the South-East seceded from the Nigerian federation and declared itself the Republic of Biafra. The declaration of Biafra followed a police action which turned into a fully fledged war on 6th June 1967. The Nigeria – Biafra war ended on 14th January 1970 when Biafra surrendered. The war was fought mostly on Biafran soil. The thirty months spell of Biafra tragedy is imaginatively documented in Ike's novel with humour and irony. It gives vivid accounts of the 1966 pogrom, the widespread violence and massacre of Igbo in the north, the beginning of war, air raids, series of Nigeria's setbacks on Biafra soil, blockade of Biafra, famine, mass exodus, refugee camps, starvation, disease, approach of Western powers and African Union towards Biafra war, recognitions of Biafra, peace conferences, Biafra's innovations, endurance, hopes and impediments, etc. Ike has mentioned actual dates and places of some peace talks and other important events in war. It adds historical credibility to his narrative of the war.

The present study explores the problem of displacement and identity crisis at the wake of the Biafran war. This research problem stands on the hypotheses: a) Ethnic differences existed in Nigeria. b) British colonial policies perpetuated these differences. c) Displaced people face disorientation and identity crisis d) Post independence Nigeria failed to inscribe essential Nigerian identity. Analytical method is used for this study. It explicates the major issue of displacement by empirical analysis of primary and secondary sources. This analysis is based on the assumptions and procedures of postcolonial theory.

Dislocation of a person or a community dissolves its valid sense of self; it produces alienation of vision, and brings the self image of that person or group to a crisis. Displacement may arise due to migration, enslavement, indentured labour or cultural conflict. Most of the decolonised countries have experienced such types of displacement. Displacement, whether it is forced or voluntary, results in identity crisis and violence. It is one of the most important issues in contemporary literature. Ashcroft et. al. noted "A major feature of the postcolonial literatures is the concern with place and displacement. It is here that the special postcolonial crisis of identity comes into being: the concern with the development or recovery of

reflective identifying relationship between self and place." (8). It is one of the striking aspects of the Biafran war reflected in the novel. In this novel there is internal displacement. Its scope is wide ranging. Millions of civilians were displaced. Onuofe et al. mentioned "Displacement forces subjects to confront a sense of loss, alienation and disorientation. It may lead displaced persons to experiment a taste of newly gained power and freedom. In this scenario, the displaced subjects undergo a process of transformation and renewal that entails a refashioning of identity." (464) In the 1966 pogrom thousands of Igbo were killed in the North and Lagos. Lacks of Igbo were forced to leave Lagos and other major cities. The Igbo ran to South-east their ancestral homeland leaving behind all they had their jobs, their houses, vehicles, shops their memories. It was difficult for them to settle in their new place in refugee camps.

The Igbo were living in north and west Nigeria for a long time: but now they are being considered outsiders beyond the boundaries of south-eastern territory of Igbo majority. It expanded the Igbo sense of community. Igbo had a history of living in small autonomous groups without any central authority of a king or queen. Hertman observed "When Europeans arrived in south-eastern Nigeria, the Igbo, who lived in small autonomous village communities that warred on one another, did not identify themselves as a group." (37) The competition for controlling the country after independence and the tense situation solidified group conformity. The Igbo in other parts of Nigeria must join their group now.

Dr. Amilo Kanu the protagonist of the novel is a professor in medicine in Ibadan University. Despite his Igbo origin he has married to a Hausa girl Fatima, a radiologist. At the beginning of the Nigeria Biafra conflict Dr. Amilo thinks of himself as a perfect embodiment of united Nigeria, of which he was a staunch supporter. He was one of the very few intellectuals who had faith in group living.

Dr Kanu had stayed on at Ibadan for a number of reasons. He feared that mass exodus of eastern Nigerians would lead to the breakdown of a federation he felt committed to uphold. 'Disintegration, regionalization or secession' he had argued on one occasion is the shortcut adopted by people who are not men enough to face up the challenge of group living. (31)

Though most of the Igbo left north; he stayed back in Ibadan hoping to play a major role in negotiations and reconciliation. He has identified himself as a citizen of the sovereign Nigerian federation.

However, Dr. Amilo's distance from the southeast became a headache for his father and his kinsman. It was not in keeping with Igbo sense of community. The fake message of his father Mazi Kanu's death brings him to Igbo land. The predicament of his fellow Igbo and suspicion about a fair prospect for him in united Nigeria obligated him to come to his roots. Now he is not a professor in medicine or a believer in united Nigeria but an infuriated, determined, devoted Biafran, mobilizing young men to take arms for Biafra. After observing the situation through an

As his advocacy of united Nigeria fades away. His Identity as a citizen of a new progressive nation is at stake. As MarcerKobena points out "Identity becomes an issue when something assumed to be fixed, coherent and stable is displaced by the experience of doubt and uncertainty." (43) Now Amilo strives to show his conformity with the Igbo land. He becomes the director of mobilization in the Biafra state; he mobilizes youths for the Biafran cause. His displacement from Ibadan had changed him from an advocate of united Nigeria to a prosecutor and protector of Biafra. In the beginning he doubted whether to call it secession or an insurgency but now he uses his eloquence to propagate it as a war of survival, war of liberation. He is so committed to the Biafran cause now that he leaves the funeral rituals of his young son Amilo Jr. who was killed in Nigerian air raids, to join the meetings and contribute to strategy making.

This extra zeal of patriotism is also a result of the doubts some of his fellow Igbo intellectuals had about his involvement in the Biafran cause. His marriage to a Hausa girl and his entry in Igbo land yielded this disbelief. It demonstrates ethnic tensions and emotions in Nigeria of the 1960's. He was desperate to show that he is a true patriot. His prolonged stay in Biafra changed him completely. He identified himself with the Igbo.

Amilo's wife Fatima, a radiologist comes to Biafra after her husband. But the war gets severe and Amilo, worried about her safety, calls her to stay there for a few days. She thought of her return to Ibadan but it risked her life. Amilo finds it unsafe to have her staying with him at Enugu, the Biafran capital. It was decided to move her with younger son Emeka to Obodo, the village of Dr. Amilo. Villages and small towns were of less military significance and less vulnerable to attacks. At Obodo, in the clan meeting called to discuss the strategy about admitting other ethnic people into Obodo, MaziKanu expresses his reservation to allow his daughter in law Fatima to join them. 'So while you consider what to do with the foreigners, I want you to know that the Doctor, my son, sent me word just now that he will send his Hausa wife to Obodo today. I told his message bearer to tell him not to send her here...' (61) Thus MaziKanu openly rejected to accept Fatima as his daughter in law, because she was a Hausa. Though Amilo possessed a high position in the new set up of Biafra, Obodo belonged to Mazi. However, in keeping with the Biafran ideal 'Every Biafran is his brother's keeper.' (63) the gathering concluded permitting to admit Fatima. Her marriage to Amilo an Igbo failed to erase her Hausa identity which in the tense situation colluded with Mazi's Igbo preoccupations.

Living behind all the comforts of cosmopolitan life in Ibadan and Enugu Fatima is forced to live with her rustic father in law at the village of Obodo. Initially Fatima behaves herself, an intellectual inclined to live village life. The house of Mazi had no basic facilities. She had to seek for her and her son on firewood. She had no companion with whom she could share her emotions. 'She could not imagine what factors her husband has taken into consideration before condemning her to such a primitive living in the twentieth century.' (91) Fatima was indifferent to the rural kinsman of her husband. It was not just a result of ethnic divide. Besides the ethnic division in Nigeria there existed another dividing line in the Nigerian society. The difference

between cosmopolitan intellectual elites and uneducated rural people was a significant one. Fatima observed that "By 1966, the ethnic and religious differences between the northerners and southerners had combined with stratification by virtue of education and economic class." (247) Fatima's nervousness increases due to lack of companionship. Fatima was hurt by the expressions of surprise and contempt the people of Obodo showed after the Hausa tribal marks on her face. She is a woman who had forsaken her parents, her career in Ibadan. She bears a grudge for their son, but still she had failed to identify herself as a Biafran. Even she had to change the name of her son from Hasan (a Hausa name) to Emeka (an Igbo name). 'Her son was sleeping in their room. His name had to be changed from Hasan to Emeka to appease her father in-law and his family. They would not have their grandson to answer to a Hausa name, so nobody would call him Hasan.' (89) It shows the importance to essential Igbo Identity in Biafra. Fatima had to leave behind everything that does not confirm to the Igbo Identity.

Thinking that the war is just an issue of political dominance between the ambitious leaders of two communities, she does not take pains to learn Igbo language. In her prolonged stay at Obodo she meets Halima Uche, her Hausa friend in Lagos like her married to an Igbo. Halima is now living in a refugee camp, struggling to save her only surviving son. Halima is a victim of 1966 pogrom in Lagos. Her husband was an Igbo and was serving in the electric department and was killed in Lagos. She told Fatima how their neighbours and the people in the city who admired her husband's skills in Football had chased him and killed him brutally. 'We could not have reached my sister's house in the city before a group of armed soldiers and soldiers, carrying a list of Eastern Nigerians they were assigned to kill, rushed into the quarters shouting "Where is Mr.Uche?" "Mr.Uche, tally clerk, come out at once." (93) This is how she succeeded to run from Lagos with her two sons. One of them had died of starvation in a refugee camp. Her account of the carnage of Igbo by the Hausa and her struggle for survival transforms Fatima. Like Halima she tries to learn Igbo language. Fatima now takes responsibility of her family and becomes a caring daughter in law.

In the course of the war Nasuka the university town had failed initially without any fight back. In a series of reversals Enugu the capital of Biafra falls. The Nigerian troops turn to villages in the interior. When Obodo is attacked Fatima runs to her husband at Umuahia with the help of the car and two attendants left for her by him. On reaching Umuahia she learns about the infidelity of her husband. Fatima, soured by his betrayal, had second thoughts about her stay in Biafra. Her parents are ready to welcome her in Lagos. But, the storm in her mind puzzled her. How could she go to them? Does she belong to the Hausa anymore? The Hausa people who have killed Amilo Jr. her innocent son. If she goes back, who will take care of MaziKanu? Who will provide nutritious food to Halima's dying son? These emotional upheavals of Fatima show the transformation of a displaced woman. Like her husband Amilo her dilemma about the war is finally resolved. She is now an Igbo bride, a Biafran ready for supreme sacrifice.

On the death of Amilo, Fatima is summoned back from Libreville. The H.E. leaves it on her to stay in Biafra or go back to Libreville. Fatima is reluctant to leave Biafra. Now MaziKanu, her experienced father in law, pleads with her to fly away. Mazi's long dissent for Fatima has separated not merely because she is now a pro Biafra but because now she has a greater responsibility. The responsibility to save their only male child that survived the war. The identity of the dynasty must survive. Mazi had a premonition about Biafra's fate. He believed that it is like Emeka who have to find enduring solutions to the Biafran riddle tomorrow. This expectation of Mazi marks the hope of millions of Biafrans surviving starvation, disease, and military assaults during the long stretched war. Displacement is a perpetual element in war. For Fatima it becomes a more vital issue. She feels belonging to Obodo now, and then she has to leave it for Umuahia, now she has to leave Biafra. Migration has become her fate. The war will decide where does she belong? Thus the war becomes decisive.

Duke Bassey alias indigenous, the owner of a chain of supermarkets in Enugu, Onitsha, and Harcourt, Umuahia is another important character who has to bear the burn of war like millions of Biafrans. Bassey belonged to a minority ethnic group. His career as a businessman flourished in the Igbo land to which he remained faithful in the time of crisis. He has donated foreign currency to Biafra. As villages were relatively safer than cities, he had sent his wife and children to his native village, to concentrate fully on war was also a reason behind it. Bassey and his friends indulged in war effort always meet on drinking bouts in the Rising Sun Hotel. They called it parliament. It was a place where one comes across news from war fronts, of strategic discussions, innovations of R&P, in nutshell news of Biafra and the enemy. When Enugu, the capital of Biafra was in danger, Biafrans were panic-stricken. The fear of homelessness haunted them. Every military setback deepened this fear. MaziKanu signals the fall of Enugu and his concern about the Biafrans. 'May god forbid that we run from Enugu.' MaziKanu prayed. 'We have run from Nasuka. We have run from Ogoja. We have run from Abakaliki. If we also run from Enugu, to which place shall all we run, please don't talk about any such thing happening.' (48) The bonds between person and place were let loose. They can no longer have the pride of belonging to a home, a hometown, a country.

The danger to the capital posed serious consequences before many Biafrans. Until now they were confident that they can combat mighty Nigerians, but now they fear losing their ground. Bassey's friends tried to persuade him to evacuate from Enugu. He was reluctant to move his belongings from Enugu. It was beyond his conscience that Enugu, the capital of Biafra would be conquered. He feared that evacuation of prominent person like him would be considered an act of sabotage. After a long heated argument he gets ready to evacuate from Enugu. But before that he admits one obstacle in moving from Enugu. 'The civil defenders too,' Bassey added, 'They often turn back vehicles carrying household goods... And you know how doubly difficult they become when they discover that you speak a different language.' (69) On another occasion when Bassey ran from his village to save his life. He was caught by the hostile civil defenders of a village. They humiliated him and took him to the village chief. The chief

acknowledges him and he is saved. It shows the bewilderment of the non Igbo minorities. It also highlights language and mannerisms as embodiments of essential identity. These bare realities depicted in the novel indicate that the context between identities is multilayered.

Findings of the sustained exploration of the present research problem can be summarized as follows. a) Age old ethnic differences in Nigeria emerged as a disrupting force after decolonization. b) The Biafran war destabilized the social fabric of Nigeria. c) All the major characters in the novel experienced displacement, disorientation and consequently identity crisis. Their experiences imply that it is unlikely to transform and refashion personalities amidst widespread violence, starvation and disease d) the weaker sections of the dislocated society i.e. ethnic minorities, women, children and old people suffer the worst.

Though there is sporadic research on economical, political, linguistic aspects of the Biafran war novel, it is an underexplored area of study. The research problem has scope for further comparative study of war novels based on postcolonial, psychoanalytic aspects. This empirical enquiry, however, is bound to have some limitations. As it deals with a historical novel, the author's biased interpretation of history may influence the opinions of the researcher.

Conclusion:

Thus the war situation facilitated hardening differences of the identities of several ethnic groups. Competition for power is at the root of the line of intolerance between certain ethnic groups. It is not just a battle between Nigerians and Biafrans but a contest between various essential identities striving to make a mark on political horizons and control the country. Considering recent political, social chaos in Nigeria it can be concluded that Ike's expectation that the young generation which had survived the ordeal of war will find enduring solutions to the problems of Nigeria has not come to reality yet. The intellectuals of the country have to rise above their ethnic commitments to create an essential Nigerian identity.

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14. Cultural Heterogeneity and Political Uniformity of Contemporary Education: A Study of Poile Sengupta's *Keats was a Tuber*

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Abstract

The present research paper aims to explore the changed dynamics of culture and education under the gloom of globalisation. The paper analyses the approach, perception and comprehension of Indian people of as well as polarising of Indian education system. The domination of English language and culture on colonised land like India was itself a matter of conspiracy. Since independence Indian people have developed a deep affection and magnetism towards European culture and tradition. The traditional Indian education methods of Gurukul, bequest to culture and Veda has disappeared from current education system. Moreover, English language and politics has beached with a strong pedestal in Indian education system. Traditional preaching, methods, illusionary attractiveness and obsession of Indian people towards learning makes the people disappear from tradition and culture.

Keywords: Education, English, Culture, Language, Tradition.

"Why is it then that the English legacy divides my being so unbearably? How can I transport myself among the darling buds of May when the sun scorches brown my country and my people?" (Sengupta, 169)

Introduction

The discernment of people differs from one another on the alleged reason of their ideology and indoctrinate. The use and implementation of English language and culture in multilingual country like India is a blind force. The perceptions and comprehension of Indian people about English language and culture is a half truth as a substitute of regarding English language as a language people have made it beyond everything. The obsession of people to acquire English language is a rat race that compels people to forget the significance of their own mother tongue and culture. The social position of people in India is determined by the fluency of English acquisition. In a true sense children in India are oblivious about English language because in government schools subject of English is run on paper and the actual teaching learning process is far behind the reality on the divergent private schools, the outcome of open market and globalisation makes English obligatory and aerobics it as an aspect of life survival.

Hypotheses and Methodology:

The present study explores the problems the cultural metamorphosis and political insights of education. The changing proportions of culture and pathos of contemporary education embraces in the study. The researcher attempted analytical method to study the selected problem. The research problem stands on the following hypotheses:

- a. Politics is most ordered phenomena of human life.
- b. Culture always changes with the speed of moment.

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- 2. Contemporary education system is stranded with dreadful follies.
- 3. English language and culture acquisition is mania of Indian people.

Scope and Limitations of the Study:

There is a considerable research on culture and politics in various plays by Indian playwrights. Yet the play of Poile Sengupta provides a new insights and outlook about cultural transformation and polarising of education in the hands of politicians. The research problem has wider scope to study other plays of Poile Sengupta in the light of culture and politics however present study is limited to her single play *Keats Was a Tuber*.

The play under analysis *Keats Was a Tuber* (1996) by Poile Sengupta gives voices to contemporary precepts of Indian people and their sensibilities under the circumstance of surrender to west culture. In the introduction of the play the voice of woman exposes the degraded condition of Indian mind and sensibility.

"English is not my language. It is not the language that my grandparents speak at home. In fact, I do not think I knew anything of English before I went to school. But my parents, born when India was still a British colony, attributed the glory of the British to the power of their language and sent me when I was five to a school run by Franciscan nuns. My fifth birthday calculated according to the ascension of my birth star and celebrated at our family temple, was or so I believed for a long time, my last birthday as an Indian." (Sengupta, 145)

The play is set in a small town in the department of English consisting the character such as Mr. Iyer, Sarala, Dr. Dennis, Mr. Raghu, Damini, Ramanan, Mrs. Nathan and Mary. The broken board of the department itself noticeable the poor and political embodiment of staff members instead an implementing innovative teaching methods, teacher indulges in each other's life and provoking the personal follies. All staff members of the department carve up the equal jealousy and political intensions. The senior member of the department assigns excessive works to junior teachers and receives the credit on their side. The syllabus is traditional and there are no chances of improvement in syllabus. The play strikingly marks the principal that in all our universities we teach about British, rivers, mountain and not about our bridges like Howrah. The communication of Mrs. Nathan and Mr. Iyer explores the altitude of students towards learning process.

"NATHAN: I have got sick and tired of this nonsense. First they spray ink on it, then they draw obscene pictures, now... filing. It in their faces we do not need it.

IYER: Perhaps, we should not admit defeat that easily." (Sengupta, 149)

Poile Sengupta has dexterously dramatized the condition of contemporary Indian education and optional English students. Usually it is seen that those students who fails to take admission in science and commerce pick to English. Their passion and involvement is nowhere important neither for teacher nor students. The lack of acquisition of students and zeal even makes the teacher inactive and lethargic. Hence, teacher's prominence is on traditional handmade notes or readymade material to commit to memory students and clear the exam. The comprehension of Shakespeare, Milton and Spencer is only for the function of exam once the exam is over the acquisition of objective is over. The jagged and pinpoint word of Dr. Dennis exposes the true fundamental nature of contemporary education.

DENNIS: Mrs. Nathan you wound me... and take instead of the death of the English department..the." (152)

The words of Dr. Dennis efficiently elaborate the lack of passion amongst the teachers of our nation. The teachers of our nation consider English as a translation language and atrociously they do the same method of comprehension among their pupils. The English departments are referred as death because there is nothing neither innovative nor creative going on. The focus of teachers is on only translation method to exchange sentences from one language to another instead of actual essence.

Poile Sengupta is successful in exposing the politics and policing of our education. Recruitment and contractual teaching teachers is a curse to our education system. Today education is a production in the hands of politicians and they manoeuvre it according to their convenience. School, colleges are nothing but the white colour business of our nation. The hegemony and discrimination created in our education system deploying the lives of millions of aspirants of our nation. The hegemonic doctrine reached the height in our country because persons with same qualifications are not getting same dignity and salary. One person receives large amount and the other one is unable to run his bread and butter even after possessing the same qualification. The political obstruct and association of politicians has made the recruitment process a dishonest and mortifying. These men prefer caste, money, relatives candidates in selection persons like Sarala who has to work so hard to continue her job because she is Junior in the department. The appointment of Raghu in the present play is symbolic of recruitment process and involvement of power because Mrs. Nathan has exploited all her power to get appoints her nephew Mr. Raghu without even informing her colleagues of the department.

NATHAN: What do you expect me to do ? Call a departmental meeting every time I Sneeze ? Why should I consult my colleagues for every small thing ? (Sengupta, 150)

The play neatly dramatizes the relationships of faculty members with each other. Every member of the department is stranded with pride and ego. The junior faculty like Sarala and Raghu have less acknowledgment in the views of senior faculty who never accepts the scholarship of Raghu moreover Mr. Iyer always waits for the opportunity to point out the mistakes of him. The close friendship and comprehension of Raghu and Dr. Dennis also hurts to all staff member. Mrs. Nathan never allows any faculty member to fracture the tradition norms and discipline of department as she is head of the department. Jealousy, hatred, dislike are prominent feature of these faculty members. Ramanan, a peon of the college, a passionate and genuine student never allows to acquire instead forces him to do his work properly.

Conclusion:

Poile Sengupta is a prominent voice of Indian English drama. Her play strappingly explores Indian sensibilities and reflects her comprehension about socio cultural dimensions of our society. Present play neatly analysed the influence and fanaticism of English language and culture amongst Indian people. People of India have elapsed the basic routes of their tradition and culture moreover the addiction to Euro-centric culture makes people depart from their traditions. Education is not a business rather it is a moral doctrinarian of ethical values but tragically in our nation politicians have grabbed all educational institutions and they are manipulating everything as per their wish. The problem of contractual teachers is horrible in our country because our education policies and education determiners enhance the hegemonic order in society. These teachers work very hard under the threat of discontinuation but even after possessing the same qualification they get the wages which is not suitable to run their bread and butter. The keenness of every parent to register their child in English medium school and

...ary distinction in society makes them blind in rat race of pandemonium. People are
...conscious about losing their sensibilities and roots.

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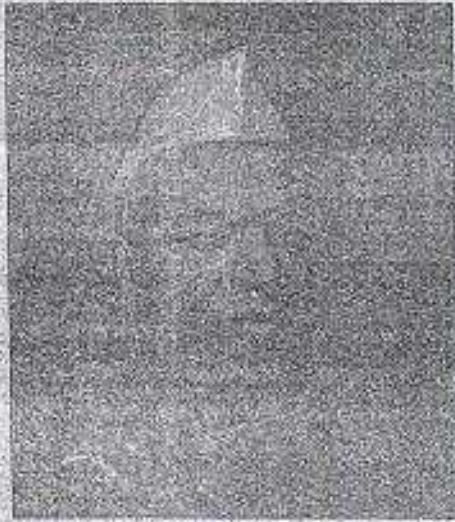
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आधुनिक भगीरथ

ना. शंकरराव चव्हाण जन्मशताब्दी गोश्रवणंथ



संपादक
डॉ. सुरेश सावंत

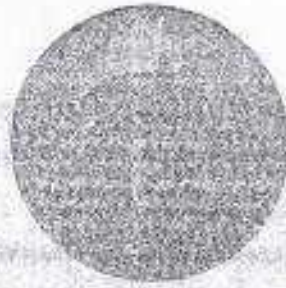


महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळ, मुंबई

बहोदय,
जी संवर्धित तथा बदनाम हो केवले

(१) जम्मू आणि काश्मीरची संवर्धित स्थितीवरील कलम ३५६च्या अर्थाने राजू सा.राष्ट्रपती महोदयांनी निर्देशित केलेल्यानुसार दि. १४ जुलै १९९० च्या अध्यादेशानुसार तदर्थी सभागृह येथील राजपती राजवटीस पुढच्या

जागू आणि काश्मीर येथील बदनाम आणि तुरुंग येथील स्थिती के निरवरोधक १९९० च्या अध्यादेशाने तदर्थी सभागृहाची सध्याची पेशवेची राजवटी, दि. १४ जुलै १९९०च्या जम्मू आणि काश्मीरची संवर्धित स्थितीवरील येथील राष्ट्रपती राजवटीचा काळखंड २ मार्च १९९४ पर्यंत लागू असेल.



काश्मीरविषयीचा ३५६ व्या कलमासंदर्भातील ठराव संसदेत सादर करताना केलेले भाषण

सहा महिन्यांसाठीची मुदतवाढ दि. ३ मार्च १९९४ पासून लागू करित आहे.

या सभागृहाला ज्ञात असल्याप्रमाणे, जम्मू आणि काश्मीर येथील स्थितीचा विचार करता सा. राज्यपालांच्या विचारधीनुसार राज्यव्यवस्थेच्या जम्मू आणि काश्मीरची संवर्धित कलम ३५६ तसा सा. राष्ट्रपती महोदयांनी १४ जुलै १९९० रोजी घेतलेल्या ठराव असे आहे

(२) जम्मू आणि काश्मीरच्या राज्याच्यानी तत्काळ अस्तित्वात नसून केल्याप्रमाणे, सुरक्षा दलानी दहशतवादी आणि आतंकवादी गटांकडून होत असलेल्या हिंसक कारवायांचा वेळीच पुसकला केल्यामुळे परिस्थितीत सुधारणा होत आहे. दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या विविध गटांचे अनेक ठिकाणहात ही संघटना काही परिस्थितीतून एकत्र येऊनही अंधकारात

आहे. या माध्यमादून ही देशातील सर्व राजकीय पक्षांना विनंती करू इच्छितो की, त्यांनी जम्मू आणि काश्मीरच्या प्रश्नाचा राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न या अर्थाने विचार करून राजकीय घडामोडींना लवकरात लवकर सुरुवात करावी. शेवटी एवढंच म्हणणे की, जे हिंस्र पांखून या भागात शांती प्रस्थापित व्हावी यासाठी सामाजिकमणे तज्ज्ञांक आहेत अशा सर्वांना ओळखून त्यांना कार्यरत वेळे जाईल.

(७) स्थानिक स्तरावर प्रस्थापित होण्यास प्रयत्नशील असलेले सकारात्मक बदल, ज्याचा उल्लेख मी या ठिकाणी केला आहे, तथापि त्याच्या विपरीत पाकिस्तान व त्याच्या संरक्षित दहशतवादी संघटना या भागात हिंसा व बंदुकीचा धाक जमवण्याचा सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. माझ्या या दाव्याचे दृश्यरूप म्हणजे काश्मीर वाटांमध्ये मुंबईपासून मुस्लिमांच्या धर्मस्थळांना नुकसान पोहोचविण्यासाठी सप्टेंबर १९९३ पासून सुरू केलेली सूत्रबद्ध मोहीम. या मोहिमेचा पुकुटमणी वा शेवटचा हीन प्रयत्न म्हणजे ऑक्टोबर १९९३ मध्ये हजरतबाल येथील पवित्र अवशेषांची नासधूस करण्याचे कारस्थान. या घटनेमार्फत उद्देश अगदी स्पष्ट आहे, ती म्हणजे, लोकांच्या भक्तांना चिंतातणी देणे, धार्मिक उन्मादाला खतपाणी घालणे आणि व्यापक प्रमाणात अराजकता निर्माण करणे. ही मोहीम आणि हाजारीबाद धर्मस्थळाची घटना आनुवंशिक नसून तिचा संबंध याचवेळी प्रभावात असलेल्या पाकिस्तानच्या जम्मू आणि काश्मीरसंदर्भात संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या सर्वसाधारण सभेत तराव आणण्याच्या मोहिमेशी जोडता येऊ शकतो.

(८) हजरतबाल मोहीम अपयशी ठरल्यामुळे

दहशतवादाचे फूटपाट व पाठीपाखे यांनी हिरावात अजायबित तैवनासाठी स्वे गच्छयत हाताळणे सुरूच ठेवले आहे. त्यात अत्याधुनिक शस्त्रे व इतर युद्धक्षम यंत्रसामुग्रीसह घुसखोरी तसेच हातगोळे, सुटंग व इतर विस्फोटक साधनांचा वाढता उपयोग यांचा उपाययोजना आहेत. यायामात हेतू असा की, सुरक्षा दलाच्या अधिकाधिक लवानांना जखमी करणे, परंतु याची सर्वाधिक दुर्लक्षिलेली बाजू म्हणजे अशा हल्ल्यांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जाणारा निष्पाप पुरुष, स्त्रिया व बालके यांचा जीव अथवा त्यांचे जखमी होणे. परिस्थिती आणखी धोकादायक बनविणे म्हणजे सुरक्षा दलांबद्दल सामान्य लोकांच्या मनात दुजाभाव निर्माण करून त्यांच्यातील अंतर जास्तीत जास्त वाढविणे हे होय. या सगळ्यांमध्ये दडलेला उद्देश म्हणजे आम्ही कधीही हल्ला करू शकतो हे मनावर बिंबविणे असाच होय, ज्यायोगे लोकांच्या मनातील दहशत कायम राहिल. दुसऱ्या बाजूला स्वेर वा काही बाबतीत खाजगी आणि शासकीय मालमत्तेचा विशेषतः शाळा यांचा उरवून घडवलेला विध्वंस याचा समावेश होतो.

(९) सरकारला अशी पूर्वसूचना मिळाली आहे की, सीमेच्या दुसऱ्या बाजूस मोठ्या संख्येने प्रशिक्षित अतिरेकी दलान्त घुसखोरी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील आहेत. पाकिस्तानच्या गुप्तहेर संघटनेच्या हवाल्याने हेही लक्षात आले आहे की, मोठ्या मानवी व संपत्ती विध्वंसालाची तयारी चालू आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर, येत्या काही महिन्यांत अतिरेक्यांकडून हिंसक कारवायांची शक्यता आहे, ज्यायोगे राजकीय पुनर्वसनाच्या काळात अडचण निर्माण करता येईल.

हे विघातक प्रयत्न सशस्वी होऊ न
करता निर्धार आम्ही केला आहे. एकीकडे
राज्यात अस्मारा दबाव कायम राखत
दुसऱ्या बाजूला राज्यात राजकीय
कार्यरत करण्याचे प्रयत्न संपूर्ण दृढतेने
केलेले. स्थानिक प्रशासनाला पुन्हा सक्रिय
राखता अधिक पारदर्शक व जबाबदार
कार्ये आर्थिक आणि विकास कामांची
सहकारणे तसेच तरुणांना राज्यात
राज्याच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे, घाटीतून
घाट्याला घालेल्यांच्या चापलीसाठी पोषक
कार्ये करणे, या सर्व प्रयत्नांचा परिष्कृत
स्वरूपाच्या पर्यावरणाची बांधणी
करणे, ज्यायोगे लोकशाही प्रक्रियेचा
कार्ये करणे शक्य होईल.

(१३) लहानखे येथील नागरिकांच्या
चापलीसाठी संस्थात्मक यंत्रणा
घाट्याला घालेल्यांच्या विचाराधीन
घाट्याला स्वायत्त पहाडी समिती स्थापन
करणे यास मान्यते निश्चित केले आहे.
घाट्याला कार्यदेविषयक मसुदा सरकारच्या
कार्ये आहे.

(१४) तथापि, पाकिस्तान आणि अतिरेकी
कार्ये या प्रक्रियेला छोडा घालण्यासाठी
घाट्याला सातत्याचे प्रयत्न, बंदुकीची
सभोवताली दिसून येणारी क्वालीची
कार्ये कारणास्तव परिस्थिती नियंत्रणात
घाट्याला आणखी जास्त वेळ लागेल.
घाट्याला परिस्थितीचा विचार करता,
घाट्याला काश्मीरचे राज्यपाल यांनी अशी
कार्ये केले आहे की, राष्ट्रपती राजवटीचा
कार्ये पुढील सहकार्यासाठी वाढविणे

आवश्यक आहे, त्याचबरोबर दिवेकनेटही आहे.

(१४) जम्मू आणि काश्मीर राज्यास लागू
असलेल्या भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम ३५६
च्या तरतुदीनुसार, १४ मे १९५४ रोजीच्या
राज्यघटनेच्या आदेश क्रमांक ४८ नुसार व वेळेवेळी
केलेल्या दुरुस्तीनुसार, कलम ३५६च्या अधीन
मा.राष्ट्रपतींचे घोषणापत्र एकूण चार वर्षांसाठी
प्रभावात राहू शकते. याचअर्थी हे घोषणापत्र १८
जुलै १९९४ रोजी कालबाह्य होते.

(१५) राज्यातील प्रचलित परिस्थिती तसेच
इतर सर्व संबंधित घटक लक्षात घेता,
मा.राष्ट्रपतींच्या १८ जुलै १९९० च्या
घोषणापत्रास पुढील चार वर्षांसाठी मुदतवाढ
देण्याव्यतिरिक्त दुसरा कुठलाही सक्षम पर्याय
आपल्यासमोर नाही. सद्यस्थितीत, मा. राष्ट्रपती,
आपल्या अधिकारात घटनेच्या कलम ३७०
(१) (ड) नुसार राज्यशासनाच्या सहमतीने,
दिनांक १९-०२-१९९४ रोजीच्या राज्यघटना
आदेश क्रमांक १५४ नुसार, १९५४ च्या मुख्य
आदेश दुरुस्तीनुसार, ज्याअन्वये विविध
घटनात्मक तरतुदी जम्मू आणि काश्मीरला लागू
करण्यात आल्या आहेत. यानुसार मा.राष्ट्रपतींचे
घोषणापत्र ज्या बाबतीत जास्त कालखंडापर्यंत
राज्यात प्रभावात राहू शकते त्यास एक वर्षाची
वाढ देण्यात येत आहे.

(१६) भी आपणांसमोर विदित केलेल्या
परिस्थितीच्या अधीन राहून, संबंधित उपाय
पारित करण्याची विनंती भी सन्माननीय
समागृहाला करतो.

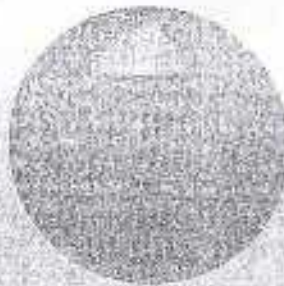
(अनुवाद)

डॉ. दुर्गेश भाऊसाहेब रवडे, मानवत)

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दि. २५ जुलै १९५२ रोजी या संघाच्या पहिल्या संसदेच्या सत्रात संपन्नपुढारण तसेच केरले संपन्नपुढारी-राजकी परिषद, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या निवेदन आदरांगीत सदस्यशाखांच्या स्थापने असेल. यात विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाच्या संपन्नपुढारी-राजकी परिषद, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाचे सोयीस्कर तसेच निघात या उद्देशाने

आविश्कार १९५२ रोजी या संघाची पहिल्या संसदेच्या सत्रात संपन्नपुढारी-राजकी परिषद, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाची स्थापना पुढील काळातही याची स्थापना जाही होती, तरीही विश्व हिंदू परिषद आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाच्या संघाचे कायदेबा दि. २६ डिसेंबर १९५२ पासून पुढे



प्रस्तावित कायदेबांधणी संदर्भात
अयोध्येतील सामान्य अधिष्ठातीच्या संघाचे
गृहमंत्री म्हणून केलेले भाषण
(दि. १ डिसेंबर १९५२)

वाटाघाटीची शिफारस करण्यात आली होती. या संघाच्या पहिल्या संसदेच्या सत्रात संपन्नपुढारी-राजकी परिषद, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या निवेदन आदरांगीत सदस्यशाखांच्या स्थापने असेल. यात विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाच्या संपन्नपुढारी-राजकी परिषद, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाचे सोयीस्कर तसेच निघात या उद्देशाने

सुद्धा होईल असे घोषित केले आहे. या संघाच्या पहिल्या संसदेच्या सत्रात संपन्नपुढारी-राजकी परिषद, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाची स्थापना पुढील काळातही याची स्थापना जाही होती, तरीही विश्व हिंदू परिषद आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संघाच्या संघाचे कायदेबा दि. २६ डिसेंबर १९५२ पासून पुढे

(२) कायदेबांधणी पुनरारंभ करण्याच्या घोषणेला आदेशपूर्ण आणि व्यापक दखल घ्यावेत. आपल्याकडे अस्तित्वात आणू शकता आहे. देशासमोरील राष्ट्रीय स्थितीचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेता, राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण परिषदेची बैठक २३

नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. परिषदेने असा ठराव पारित केला आहे की, बाबरी मस्जिद-रामजन्मभूमी विवादासंबंधित सर्व पैलूंचा विचार आणि शांतताच्या राहवालाच्या आदी सरकारला पूर्ण माहितीक वसूल करून पंतप्रधान न्यायालयाचे आदेश प्रत्यक्षात लागू करण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून राज्यघटना, कायद्याचे राज्य अध्याधित राखण्यासाठी जे काही महत्वाचे समजतील, त्यास आमचा पूर्ण पाठिंबा असेल. दृढवाने विश्व हिंदू परिषद आणि बी.जे.पी. या वेठींकीपासून दूर राहिले.

(३) दि. ०२ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयासमोरील अवधान याचिकेच्या कार्यवाहीदरम्यान, न्यायालयाने असे स्पष्ट निर्देश दिले आहेत की, शासनाने या प्रकरणासंबंधी आपली भूमिका स्पष्ट करावी ज्यायोगे आदरणीय न्यायालयाला यासंबंधीचा आदेश जारी करण्यास मदत होईल. तसेच आधीच्या आदेशांची अंमलबजावणी करणेही शक्य होईल. याला अनुसरून २३ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी महाधिबक्ता थांनी आदरणीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात इतर बाबींसोबतच खालील महत्वाच्या बाबी दाखल केल्या आहेत :

(अ) रामजन्मभूमी-बाबरी मस्जिद प्रकरणाचा व्यापक प्रसार लक्षात घेता, माननीय न्यायालयाच्या दिशानिर्देशानुसार, केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारस सर्वोत्तम सहकार्य करण्यास तयार आहे, आणि,

(ब) भारत सरकार माननीय न्यायालयसह जाबस्त करते की, भारत न्यायालयाच्या दिशानिर्देशानुसारच कृती करेल, ज्यायोगे माननीय न्यायालयाच्या आदेशाची अंमलबजावणी करणे

शक्य होईल.

(४) केंद्र शासनाने २४ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी जारी केलेल्या निर्देशानुसार केंद्रीय निमनष्करी दलास उत्तर प्रदेशातील योग्य ठिकाणांच्या स्थाने हाताबाल करण्यास सांगितले आहे. अगदी त्याच दिवशी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारला सूचित करण्यात आले आहे, की सदरील सैन्याची योग्य ठिकाणी थांबण्याची व्यवस्था करावी ज्यायोगे कमी कालावधीत आवश्यक ठिकाणी या तुकडीला राम जन्मभूमी-बाबरी मस्जिद हाचा आणि कायदा व सुव्यवस्था राखण्याच्या दृष्टीने, विविध संघटनांनी अशोष्येत कारसेवा सुरू करण्यासंदर्भात केलेल्या आवाहनाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर उपाययोजना करणे शक्य होईल.

(५) २३ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ च्या न्यायालयीन कार्यवाहीदरम्यान निर्देशित केले होते की, न्यायालयाच्या आदेशाच्या उल्लंघनाची जी भीती उत्पन्न झाली आहे, त्यातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी योग्य त्या उपाययोजना करण्याची जबाबदारी घ्यावी. तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारने २५ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी न्यायालयात एक प्रतिज्ञापत्र दाखल करून, इतर बाबींसोबतच वि.हिं.प. आणि धर्मसंसदेच्या नेत्यांसोबत वाटाघाटी करण्याच्या हेतूने एक आठवड्याचा वेळ मागितला आहे. माननीय न्यायालयाने केवळ २८ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ पर्यंतचा वेळ वाडवून दिला आहे. इतर बाबींसोबतच हेही स्पष्ट केले आहे की, जर कुठल्याही स्वरूपात न्यायालयाच्या निकालाचा अवमान करणारी कृती होऊ देशात नशी या संबंधीची स्पष्ट भूमिका उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार घेत नाही व तशी खात्री न्यायालयाला

प्रादुर्भिक मधील

या संदर्भात प्रत्यक्ष जबाबदारीची शिस्त

होईपर्यंत हे न्यायालय जेंद सरकारला न्यायालयाच्या आदेशांची पायबल्ली होणार नाही याकडे लक्षा देण्यास आदेशित करते. इतर बाबींसोबतच न्यायालयाने गाचीही नोंद घेतली आहे की, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य प्रशासकीय मंडळाने न्यायालयाला आश्वासित केले आहे की राज्य सरकार कारसेवा पुढे हकलप्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून धार्मिक गटांने पत्र वळविण्यासाठी सर्वतोमरी प्रयत्न करेल.

(६) दि. २७ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी राज्य सरकारने न्यायालयात दाखल केलेल्या प्रतिज्ञापत्रात नोंदविले आहे की, न्यायालयाच्या आदेशाचा अन्वयान होणार नाही, ही राज्य शासनाची जबाबदारी आहे त्याचबरोबर हेही लक्षात आणून दिले आहे की, प्रस्तावित कारसेवेशी संबंधित विविध पक्षांशी होत असलेल्या वाटाघाटींत सरकारलाच प्रतिसाद मिळत आहे. त्याचबरोबर असेही नोंदविण्यात आले आहे की, न्यायालयाच्या आदेशाचे उल्लंघन होणार नाही वा कुठल्याही स्वरूपाचे उल्लंघन होऊ न देता कारसेवा पार पडेल. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारने माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयास अशी विनंती केली आहे की, अलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालयाच्या लखनौ खंडपीठासमोर प्रलंबित असलेल्या भूमी अधिग्रहण खटल्याची जलद सुनावणी करून या प्रकरणाचा सोपगोक्ष लावावा. न्यायालयाने हा खटला २८ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ पर्यंत प्रलंबित ठेवला आहे आणि राज्य सरकारच्या प्रशासकीय समितीला असे निर्देश दिले आहेत की, समितीने न्यायालयात प्रतिज्ञापत्र दाखल कराने, ज्यात इतर बाबींसोबतच न्यायालयास आश्वासित केलेले

अहाने की, वादग्रस्त स्थळी कुठल्याही स्वरूपाचे बांधकाम साहित्य अथवा यंत्रसाधुगी आणण्याची परवानगी दिली जाणार नाही. त्याचबरोबर नावालावाच्या आदेशाचा अन्वयान होणार नाही याने पान राखत कायम अथवा रात्रपुसत्या स्वरूपात कुठलेही बांधकाम उभे केले जाऊ देणार नाही.

(७) दि. २७ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी दाखल केलेल्या प्रतिज्ञापत्रात राज्य शासनाने या आदीचा पुनरुच्चार केला आहे की, अखोप्यास्थित वादग्रस्त रामबन्धभूमी हा वास्तूचे संरक्षण करण्यास पूर्णतः प्रतिबद्ध आहे. याने प्रतिज्ञापत्रात पुढे असा उल्लेख करण्यात आला आहे की, राज्य सरकार तेशील सुरक्षा व्यवस्थेचा सातत्याने आढावा घेत आहे आणि त्याची सुरक्षितता निश्चित करण्यासाठी आवश्यक ती पावलं उचलली जात आहेत. प्रतिज्ञापत्रात पुढे असेही म्हटले आहे की, वादग्रस्त स्थळी प्रवेश करण्यास पूर्णतः मज्जाव करण्यात आला आहे. प्रवेश करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीला घातूसंशोधक यंत्राच्या आतूनच पूर्णपणे तपासणी केल्यानंतरच प्रवेश दिला जात आहे. तसेच नंदिस्त मंडलयुक्त दूरचित्र व्यवस्था (सीसीटीव्ही) कार्यान्वित करण्यात आली आहे. त्याचबरोबर जागोजागी रस्तेबंदीही करण्यात आली आहे. पुढे असेही नमूद करण्यात आले आहे की, राज्य सरकार लतकरच प्रादेशिक रायबळ (जी ए सी.)च्या पंधरा अतिरिक्त तुकड्या वादग्रस्त स्थळी नियुक्त करणार आहे. वास्तूचे संरक्षण आणि कायदा आणि सुव्यवस्था राखण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून अतिरिक्त पोलिस दलाची नियुक्त करणार आहे.

(८) २८ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ रोजी राज्य

शासनाच्या बतीने या आशयाचे प्रतिशोध तसेच
 तनीपत्र दाखल करण्यात आले आहे की, राज्य
 शासन हे सुनिश्चित करेल की, कुठल्याही
 स्वरूपाचे बांधकामांवर व बांधकाम साहित्य
 संपादित बहिष्कार इलाविषयात येणार नाही
 तसेच कुठल्याही स्वरूपाचे बांधकाम तोपयंत
 हाती घेतले जाणार अथवा घेतले जाऊ दिले
 जाणार नाही, जोपर्यंत मा. उच्च न्यायालयाचे
 जमीन संपादनाचे अंतीम आदेश हे प्राधिलेख
 बाबिकेच्या अधीन प्रलंबित आहेत. राज्य
 शासनाने सुनावणीदरम्यान आवश्यक कागदपत्रे
 दाखल करताना आपली तत्परता आणि
 इच्छाशक्ती इतर बाबींसोबत दर्शविली आहे
 की, संपादित भूमीवर कायम वा तात्पुरते असे
 कुठल्याही स्वरूपाचे बांधकाम करण्याची
 परवानगी दिली जाणार नाही. राज्य शासनाने
 पुढे हेही स्पष्ट केले आहे की, कारसेवा हे
 विशिष्ट धार्मिक कृतीचे प्रासंगिक प्रतीक असेल
 व यास कुठल्याही स्वरूपाचे बांधकाम घालू
 करण्याची परवानगी प्रत्नीकात्मक अथवा
 कुठल्याही स्वरूपात दिली जाणार नाही.

(१) माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने आपल्या
 १८ नोव्हेंबर १९९२ च्या आदेशात राज्य
 शासनाने दिलेल्या स्पष्ट खात्रीची तसेच दाखल
 केलेल्या हानीबाबीदेखील दाखल घेतली आहे.
 तसेच त्या स्थळी प्रार्थना करू देण्याचा निर्णय
 खंडीप ठेवला आहे. माननीय न्यायालयाने
 निःपक्षपाती अधिकाऱ्याची परिस्थितीचे
 निरीक्षण करण्यासाठी तसेच नियंत्रण ठेवण्याच्या
 हतून दोन आठवड्यांच्या काळासाठी निरीक्षक
 वा नात्याने नेमणूक केली आहे. न्यायालयाच्या
 आदेशास शानिकारक परिणाम पोहचत आहेत

असे लक्षात जाण्यास निरीक्षकाने त्या संदर्भात
 अहवाल न्यायालयास सादर करावा. या
 अनुषंगाने निःपक्षपाती न्याय अधिकाऱ्याची
 नेमणूक करण्यात आली असून त्याने आपल्या
 कामास सुरुवातही केली आहे.

(२०) राज्य शासनाने अलाहाबाद उच्च
 न्यायालयाच्या लखनौ खंडपीठात भूमी
 अधिग्रहण संदर्भातील प्राधिलेख बाबिकेवर
 जलद निकाल प्रक्रिया चालवण्याची केलेली
 विनंती लक्षात घेऊन माननीय सर्वोच्च
 न्यायालयाने ही विनंती मान्य करून उच्च
 न्यायालयाने या बाबतीत परिस्थिती लक्षात
 घेऊन योग्य तो निर्णय बहाल करावा, असे
 सुचवले आहे.

(२१) माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयासमोर
 हा विषय अनुक्रमे दि.३० नोव्हेंबर १९९२
 आणि दि.०९ डिसेंबर १९९२ रोजी पुन्हा एकदा
 आला. आपल्या ०९ डिसेंबर १९९२ च्या
 आदेशात माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने राज्य
 सरकार तसेच केंद्र सरकारला निर्देशित केले
 आहे की, दोन्ही सरकारांनी या तथ्यास पुरेशी
 प्रसिद्धी द्यावी की, प्रस्तावित कारसेवेत
 कुठल्याही स्वरूपाचे बांधकाम साहित्य
 अधिग्रहित भूमीवर आणू दिले जाणार नाही.
 तसेच संबंधितांना, जे कोणी असतील ते,
 जमावबंदी लागू असल्याचे सूचित केले जाईल.
 कार्यवाहीदरम्यान माननीय न्यायालयाच्या असेही
 निदर्शनास आले की, रामजन्मभूमी-बाबरी
 मस्जिद बांधकामस्थळी सुरक्षा व्यवस्थेच्या
 दृष्टिकोनातून काही उणेपणा आहेत. माननीय
 न्यायालयाला असे जाणवले की, सदरील बाब
 राज्य शासनाच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावी

अनुक्रमे नवीन

मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने घेतलेल्या निर्णयाने

न्यायाने शांतिकी रत्नकारक विचार करणे शक्य होईल. त्वानुसार, महान्याय कादीनी वादग्रस्त स्थळी असलेल्या सुरक्षा उणिवां संदर्भातील नोंद राज्य प्रशासकीय मंडळास सुपूर्त केली आहे. मीसुद्धा ०१ डिसेंबर १९९२ रोजी उत्तर प्रदेशच्या मुख्यमंत्र्यांना याबिबवी पत्र लिहून कळविले आहे.

(१२) उपलब्ध अहवाल असे दर्शविताना की, कारसेवकांच्या अगोष्टेच्या दिवसे अल्लेला ओघ सातत्याने चालू आहे आणि दि.०२ डिसेंबर १९९२पर्यंत जवळपास ४०००० कारसेवक अगोष्टेला पोहोचले आहेत. कारसेवेच्या आयोजनकर्त्यांकडून उद्देशपूर्तीसाठी व्यापक प्रमाणात तयारी केली जात आहे. उत्तर प्रदेशच्या राज्य प्रशासकीय मंडळाने माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाला कळविले आहे की, भारतीय जनता पक्षाचे नेते बाहेर पडून वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी कारसेवकांना भेटून सांगत आहेत की, कारसेवेदरम्यान कुठल्याही स्वरूपाचे बांधकाम केले जाणार नाही. कारसेवा ही केवळ धार्मिक विधीपुरती सीमित असेल. तथापि, अशा स्वरूपाचे काही अहवाल प्राप्त झाले आहेत,

ज्यात कारसेवेची संबंधित काही नेते कारसेवेदरम्यान बांधकाम हाती घेतले जाणारच आहे. असे खात्रीपूर्वक सांगत आहेत.

(१३) मला खात्री आहे की, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाला लिखित स्वरूपात दिलेल्या आश्वासनाचे पालन करेल. दुसऱ्या बाजूस सम्माननीय सदस्य या बाबतीत सहमत असतील की, हा विषय आता बाजूक अवस्थेला पोहोचला आहे आणि तो व्यवस्थितपणे हाताळला गेला पाहिजे.

(१४) अवमान याचिका आणि इतर संबंधित विषय या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयासमोर पुन्हा एकदा ०४ डिसेंबर १९९२ रोजी येतील.

(१५) मला खात्री आहे की, सर्व राजकीय पक्ष, संघटना आणि गट परिस्थिती आटोक्यात आणण्यासाठी, लोकशाही व धर्मनिरपेक्ष शक्ती प्रजडूत करण्यासाठी आणि न्यायपालिका तसेच न्यायव्यवस्थेचा आदर वृद्धिंगत व्हावा यासाठी मनापासून सहकार्य करतील.

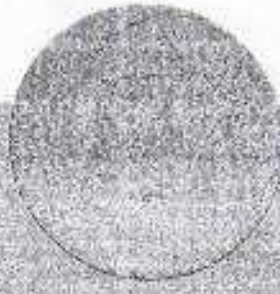
(अनुवाद
डॉ. दुर्गाश भाऊसाहेब रवडे, मानवत)

विशेष, अशाच्य विविध सुती अधिग्रहण, कायदा अन्वये सभामुहासनात ठेवण्याची परवानगी देण्याची तरतूद अशी विनंती करतो.

या सभामुहासनात हे ज्ञात आहेच की, अशाच्य विवादास्पद रामजन्मभूमी-बाबतचे बांधकाम, अशाच्य प्रकरणाचे पर्यावसान

घाटे नुकसान झाले आहे.

(३) शासनाने या परिस्थितीचा मांभीयाने विचार करून शांतता व सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण निर्माण व्हावे यासाठी अनेक महत्वाचे निर्णय घेतले आहेत. याच अनुषंगाने शासनाने इतर बाबीसोबतच इतर सर्व विवादित क्षेत्र व लगतच्या क्षेत्रांशी संबंधित न्यायप्रविष्ट



अशाच्य रामजन्मभूमी-बाबती मस्जिद विविध सुती अधिग्रहण विधायक संघटनेचा केलेला भाषण

याच्येक तणाव आणि हिंसेत, अंतिमतः बाबती विवादाचा ०६ डिसेंबर १९९२ रोजी झालेला अंतिम या विषयानंतर देशातील सांप्रदायिक अशाच्य क्रमालाच फलुषित होऊन विविध अशाच्य परिस्थिती खूप विघडली. दूरपर्वीत अशाच्य सांप्रदायिक द्ने, ज्याची परिणती राजटी अशाच्य लोक बळणी अथवा दृष्ट्युद्धा पडण्यात आले आहे. तसेच सार्वजनिक मलामतेचेहा

प्रकरणांचा निपटारा व्हाया यासाठी प्रयत्नशील असणार आहे. विवादित बांधकाम सोडून, इतर अधिग्रहित क्षेत्र दोन विश्वस्त संस्थांना प्रदान करण्याचे निश्चित करण्यात आले आहे, ज्यावर अनुक्रमे राम मंदिर आणि मस्जिदचे बांधकाम करण्यात येईल. तसेच उर्वरित जागेचा नियोजित उत्तराधिकारानुसार विकास करण्यात येईल.

(४) ससदेचे सत्र बालू नसल्यामुळे आणि

अध्यादेशान्वयेत नवीन अधिग्रहित करणे तातडीचे असल्यामुळे गा.राष्ट्रपतींनी काही अधिग्रहित भाग अयोध्या अध्यादेश क्रमांक-०८, १९९३ नुसार अधिग्रहणाची परवानगी ०७ जानेवारी १९९३ रोजी दिली आहे. सदरील विधेयक हे अध्यादेशाच्या बदल्यात सादर करण्यात आले. विधेयकाचे भाग क्रमांक १ (२) असे दर्शविते की, सदरील विधेयक ०७ जानेवारी १९९३ रोजी, ज्या दिवशी हा अध्यादेश प्रस्थापित करण्यात आला, त्यादिवशीपासून अंमलात आला असे मानण्यात आले होते.

(५) विधेयकाच्या भाग तीनच्या प्रभावाने व अधिग्रहित क्षेत्राशी संबंधित अधिकार, हक्क तसेच फायदा हे सर्व केंद्र शासनाकडे वर्ग करण्यात आले आहेत. केंद्र शासनाच्या वतीने फैझाबादच्या विभागीय आयुक्तांची 'प्राधिकृत व्यक्ती' म्हणून अध्यादेशाच्या अनुच्छेद ७ अन्वये नियुक्ती करण्यात आली आहे. त्यांनी संपादित क्षेत्राचा केंद्र शासनाच्या वतीने ताबाही घेतला आहे.

(६) विधेयकाचा अनुच्छेद क्रमांक ४ (२) हे दर्शवितो की, सर्व अधिग्रहित मालमत्ता मुक्त व सर्व प्रकारच्या ओइयातून बाहेर ठेवण्यात येईल आणि न्यायालय, न्यायाधिकरण किंवा इतर कुठलीही अधिकारी संस्था ही हुकूम, फर्मान अथवा आदेश वाद्वारे या मालमत्तेचा कुठल्याही पद्धतीने वापर किंवा इतर कुठल्याही व्यक्तीची नियुक्ती करणे म्हणजे मूळ अधिकारांना प्रभावित करणारे ठरेल.

(७) विधेयकाच्या अनुच्छेद ४(३) नुसार कुठल्याही न्यायपालिका, न्यायप्राधिकरण अथवा अधिकारी न्याजीसमोर संपत्तीच्या

संबंधाने अधिकार, हक्क अथवा हितसंबंध प्रत्यक्ष फिर्दा, आवाहन अथवा कार्यवाही आता केंद्र शासनाकडे अनुच्छेद ३ नुसार नवी करण्यात आले आहे.

(८) विधेयकाचा अनुच्छेद ७ असे सांगतो की, अधिग्रहित मालमत्तेचे व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी केंद्र शासन अथवा संबंधित अधिकारी व्यक्तीने हे निश्चित करणे गरजेचे आहे की, विवादित म्हणजेच राम जन्मभूमी-बाबरी मस्जिद क्षेत्रात कायदा प्रत्यक्षात अस्तित्वात होता.

(९) दि.०७ जानेवारी १९९३ रोजी महामहोम राष्ट्रपती यांनी खालील प्रश्नाच्या अनुषंगाने, कलम १४३ (१) अन्वये, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाला संदर्भित केले आहे.

'रामजन्मभूमी-बाबरी मस्जिद क्षेत्रात (अंतर्गत व बाह्य भाग) हिंदू मंदिर अथवा धार्मिक हिंदू बांधकाम प्रत्यक्षात होते का?'

(१०) सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या संदर्भाने असे नमूद करण्यात येते की, रामजन्मभूमी-बाबरी मस्जिद विवादाचा निकाल हा सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाकडून या संबधाने अभिप्राय प्राप्त झाल्यानंतरच विचाराधीन असेल. या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचा अभिप्राय अबून प्रतीक्षेत आहे.

(११) प्रस्तुत विधेयक परिशिष्टातील सामान्य फेरबदलांसह अध्यादेशाचे पालन करते. फेरबदलांच्या संबधाने असलेल्या काही अनुषंगिक तरतुदी विधेयकाच्या अनुच्छेद १३ मध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात आल्या आहेत.

(१२) याची काळजी घेण्यात येईल की, प्रस्तुत विधेयक रामजन्मभूमी-बाबरी मस्जिद विवादाने निराकरण करण्यासाठी, भारतीयांच्या

नातील आत्मविकास पुनःप्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी आणि कष्ट धार्मिक ताकदीचा नेटाने मुळाबला करण्यासाठी, तसेच धर्माचा मतदान वा इतर फायदे प्राप्त करण्यासाठी दुर्लभयोग केला जाणार नाही, या अनुषंगाने फायदेशीर ठरणार आहे.

(१३) मी या आदर्शीय सभागृहातील सर्व

सन्माननीय सदस्यांना विनंती करतो की, या सर्व पैलूंचा विचार करावा आणि ह्या विधेवकाल आपले पूर्ण समर्थन द्यावे.

(अनुवाद :

डॉ. दुर्गेश भाऊसाहेब रवडे, मानवत)

— ३ —

आम्हाला असेही माहिती झाले आहे की, एल.टी.टी.ई. ने आसाम लिबरेशन फ्रंट सोबतही आपले संबंध प्रस्थापित केले आहेत. या संघटनेला याआधीच बेकायदेशीर म्हणून घोषित करण्यात आले आहे. एल.टी.टी.ई.च्या या सर्व कारवायांचा विचार करता, आम्ही असे मानतो की, या संघटनेला श्रीलंकेच्या उत्तर-पूर्व भागात केवळ 'तामिळ इलम' प्रस्थापित करावयाचे नसून आपल्या देशाच्या सार्वभौमत्वाला तसेच सीमांतर्गत एकात्मतेलाही धक्का पोहोचवायचा आहे.

सन्माननीय सदस्यांना हे ज्ञात आहेच की, तामिळनाडू सरकारने यापूर्वीच एल.टी.टी.ई.च्या कारवायांना प्रतिबंध करण्याच्या दृष्टीने पावले उचलण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे. या

संघटनेला वगैरेजशी रोखण्यात सरकारला यशही प्राप्त झाले आहे. तथापि, भारताची सुसंकेतता आणि सार्वभौमता, एकात्मतेला या संघटनेकडून असलेला धोका लक्षात घेता, शासनाने या संघटनेला 'बेकायदेशीर संघटन' म्हणून तातडीने घोषित करण्याचे ठरविले आहे.

या संघटनेला 'बेकायदेशीर संघटन' असे घोषित केल्यामुळे एल.टी.टी.ई.च्या देशांतर्गत कारवाया रोखण्यास तसेच या संघटनेने देशांतर्गत निर्माण केलेले दहशतीचे वातावरण संपुष्टात आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने राज्य आणि केंद्र शासनाचे हात प्रजबूत होतील.

(अनुवाद

डॉ. दुर्गेश भाऊसाहेब रवडे, मानवत)



PRUDENCE

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC)
for English Communication

A Textbook

Prepared as per CBCS Pattern for UG Second Year

Prescribed by

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Maharashtra, India

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Liam O'Flaherty

About the Text

"The Sniper" is a short story written in the backdrop the Battle of Dublin – a series of street battles between June 28, 1922 and July 5, 1922. This marked the beginning of the Irish Civil War between the Republicans and the Irish Free Staters. The protagonist, in the story, is the Republican sniper and the antagonist is the Free Stater sniper. They try to kill each other without knowing each other's identities. The short story is narrated from the point of view of the Republican sniper. O'Flaherty shows how war desensitises people. All the characters are nameless and faceless. They are all Irish – the Republican sniper kills the man in the armoured car because he was the enemy, who would have killed him, and after that the poor, old woman as she was an informer. The Republican sniper is then hit in the forearm by his enemy, the Free Stater sniper on the opposite roof, from whom he was trying to escape unseen. The Republican sniper shoots him and, in an ending that is dramatic and tragically ironical, realises it is his brother he has killed. O'Flaherty's short story portrays the dehumanising effects of war, the anonymous enemies it creates as well as divisions among people of the same land. Depicting themes such as enmity, pain, violence and frustration, the story illustrates the futility of war and its devastating consequences.

About the Author

Liam O'Flaherty (1896-1984), a leading figure of the Irish Renaissance, was born in Inishmore, Ireland. He was an Irish novelist and short story writer whose writing is a combination of brutal naturalism and psychoanalysis. A lasting respect for the courage and persistence of the Irish people provides an additional charm to his literary expression. O'Flaherty took various jobs such as lumberjack, hotel porter, miner, factory worker, dishwasher, bank clerk, and deckhand during his struggling phase. After taking part in revolutionary activities in Ireland, he settled in England in 1922 and returned to Dublin in the mid-1920s. His books include *Thy Neighbour's Wife* (1923), his successful first novel; *The Black Soul* (1924), the story of a tormented former soldier who seeks tranquillity on a remote western isle. His novel *The Informer* is about a confused revolutionary who betrays his friend during the Irish troubles. *Skerrett* (1932) is a critically acclaimed story of conflict

between a parish priest and a teacher. *Famine* (1937) is a re-creation of the effect of the Irish famine of the 1840s on the individuals of a small community. His contribution as a short story writer is unique in its own way. "The Sniper" was his first short story published in small London-based socialist weekly *The New Leader* in 1923. His autobiography, *Shame the Devil* was published in 1934.

The Sniper

The long June twilight faded into night. Dublin lay enveloped in darkness but for the dim light of the moon that shone through fleecy clouds, casting a pale light as of approaching dawn over the streets and the dark waters of the Liffey. Around the beleaguered Four Courts the heavy guns roared. Here and there through the city, machine guns and rifles broke the silence of the night, spasmodically, like dogs barking on lone farms. Republicans and Free Staters were waging civil war.

On a rooftop near O'Connell Bridge, a Republican sniper lay watching. Beside him lay his rifle and over his shoulders was slung a pair of field glasses. His face was the face of a student, thin and ascetic, but his eyes had the cold gleam of the fanatic. They were deep and thoughtful, the eyes of a man who is used to looking at death.

He was eating a sandwich hungrily. He had eaten nothing since morning. He had been too excited to eat. He finished the sandwich, and, taking a flask of whiskey from his pocket, he took a short drought. Then he returned the flask to his pocket. He paused for a moment, considering whether he should risk a smoke. It was dangerous. The flash might be seen in the darkness, and there were enemies watching. He decided to take the risk.

Placing a cigarette between his lips, he struck a match, inhaled the smoke hurriedly and put out the light. Almost immediately, a bullet flattened itself against the parapet of the roof. The sniper took another whiff and put out the cigarette. Then he swore softly and crawled away to the left.

Cautiously he raised himself and peered over the parapet. There was a flash and a bullet whizzed over his head. He dropped immediately. He had seen the flash. It came from the opposite side of the street.

He rolled over the roof to a chimney stack in the rear, and slowly drew himself up behind it, until his eyes were level with the top of the parapet. There was nothing to be seen - just the

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dim outline of the opposite housetop against the blue sky. His enemy was under cover.

Just then an armoured car came across the bridge and advanced slowly up the street. It stopped on the opposite side of the street, fifty yards ahead. The sniper could hear the dull panting of the motor. His heart beat faster. It was an enemy car. He wanted to fire, but he knew it was useless. His bullets would never pierce the steel that covered the gray monster.

Then round the corner of a side street came an old woman, her head covered by a tattered shawl. She began to talk to the man in the turret of the car. She was pointing to the roof where the sniper lay. An informer.

The turret opened. A man's head and shoulders appeared, looking toward the sniper. The sniper raised his rifle and fired. The head fell heavily on the turret wall. The woman darted toward the side street. The sniper fired again. The woman whirled round and fell with a shriek into the gutter.

Suddenly from the opposite roof a shot rang out and the sniper dropped his rifle with a curse. The rifle clattered to the roof. The sniper thought the noise would wake the dead. He stooped to pick the rifle up. He couldn't lift it. His forearm was dead. "I'm hit," he muttered. Dropping flat onto the roof, he crawled back to the parapet. With his left hand he felt the injured right forearm. The blood was oozing through the sleeve of his coat. There was no pain—just a deadened sensation, as if the arm had been cut off.

Quickly he drew his knife from his pocket, opened it on the breastwork of the parapet, and ripped open the sleeve. There was a small hole where the bullet had entered. On the other side there was no hole. The bullet had lodged in the bone. It must have fractured it. He bent the arm below the wound the arm bent back easily. He ground his teeth to overcome the pain.

Then taking out his field dressing, he ripped open the packet with his knife. He broke the neck of the iodine bottle and let the bitter fluid drip into the wound. A paroxysm of pain swept through him. He placed the cotton wadding over the wound and wrapped the dressing over it. He tied the ends with his teeth.

Then he lay still against the parapet, and, closing his eyes, he made an effort of will to overcome the pain.

In the street beneath all was still. The armoured car had retired speedily over the bridge, with the machine gunner's head hanging lifeless over the turret.

The woman's corpse lay still in the gutter.

The sniper lay still for a long time nursing his wounded arm and planning escape. Morning must not find him wounded on the roof. The enemy on the opposite roof covered his escape. He must kill that enemy and he could not use his rifle. He had only a revolver to do it. Then he thought of a plan.

Taking off his cap, he placed it over the muzzle of his rifle. Then he pushed the rifle slowly upward over the parapet, until the cap was visible from the opposite side of the street. Almost immediately there was a report, and a bullet pierced the centre of the cap. The sniper slanted the rifle forward. The cap clipped down into the street. Then catching the rifle in the middle, the sniper dropped his left hand over the roof and let it hang lifelessly. After a few moments he let the rifle drop to the street. Then he sank to the roof, dragging his hand with him.

Crawling quickly to his feet, he peered up at the corner of the roof. His ruse had succeeded. The other sniper, seeing the cap and rifle fall, thought that he had killed his man. He was now standing before a row of chimney pots, looking across, with his head clearly silhouetted against the western sky.

The Republican sniper smiled and lifted his revolver above the edge of the parapet. The distance was about fifty yards - a hard shot in the dim light, and his right arm was paining him like a thousand devils. He took a steady aim. His hand trembled with eagerness. Pressing his lips together, he took a deep breath through his nostrils and fired. He was almost deafened with the report and his arm shook with the recoil.

Then when the smoke cleared, he peered across and uttered a cry of joy. His enemy had been hit. He was reeling over the parapet in his death agony. He struggled to keep his feet, but he was slowly falling forward as if in a dream. The rifle fell from his grasp, hit the parapet, fell over, bounded off the pole of a barber's shop beneath and then clattered on the pavement.

Then the dying man on the roof crumpled up and fell forward. The body turned over and over in space and hit the ground with a dull thud. Then it lay still.

The sniper looked at his enemy falling and he shuddered. The lust of battle died in him. He became bitten by remorse. The sweat stood out in beads on his forehead. Weakened by his wound and the long summer day of fasting and watching on the roof, he revolted from the sight of the shattered mass of his dead enemy.

His teeth chattered, he began to gibber to himself, cursing the war, cursing himself, cursing everybody.

He looked at the smoking revolver in his hand, and with an oath he hurled it to the roof at his feet. The revolver went off with a concussion and the bullet whizzed past the sniper's head. He was frightened back to his senses by the shock. His nerves steadied. The cloud of fear scattered from his mind and he laughed.

Taking the whiskey flask from his pocket, he emptied it a draught. He felt reckless under the influence of the spirit. He decided to leave the roof now and look for his company commander, to report. Everywhere around was quiet. There was not much danger in going through the streets. He picked up his revolver and put it in his pocket. Then he crawled down through the skylight to the house underneath.

When the sniper reached the laneway on the street level, he felt a sudden curiosity, as to the identity of the enemy sniper whom he had killed. He decided that he was a good shot, whoever he was. He wondered did he know him. Perhaps he had been in his own company before the split in the army. He decided to risk going over to have a look at him. He peered around the corner into O'Connell Street. In the upper part of the street there was heavy firing, but around here all was quiet.

The sniper darted across the street. A machine gun tore up the ground around him with a hail of bullets, but he escaped. He threw himself face downward beside the corpse. The machine gun stopped.

Then the sniper turned over the dead body and looked into his brother's face.

GLOSSARY

Liffey: The River in Ireland that flows through the centre of Dublin.

Beleaguered: surrounded by the enemy

Four Courts: is Ireland's main court building located on Inns Quay in Dublin

Spasmodically: irregularly, not continuously

O'Connell Bridge: is a road bridge spanning the river Liffey in Dublin.

Ascetic: one given to a simple and strict way of living

Fanatic: one with extreme beliefs

Draught: a single act of drinking

- Chimney stack:** tall chimney; part of a chimney that is above the roof of a building
- Armoured car:** military vehicle with metal covers
- Tattered:** old and torn
- Turret:** the part from which the guns are fired in the vehicle
- Informer:** a person who gives information to the police or other authorities
- Shriek:** a loud high-pitched cry
- Paroxysm:** a sudden short attack of pain
- Corpse:** dead body
- Muzzle:** the open end of the gun from where the bullets are shot
- Silhouette:** a picture of something showing it as a dark shape on a light background
- Recoil:** backward movement of a gun when it is fired
- Lust:** strong desire
- Remorse:** feeling of sorrow for the wrong committed
- Revolted:** felt horror or disgust
- Gibber:** speak quickly in a way that is difficult to understand
- Concussion:** violent shock as from a heavy blow
- Laneway:** narrow road

SYNOPSIS

The dichotomies in the city of Dublin such as roof vs city, Free Stater vs. Republican, students vs fanatic convey the nature of the story at the very outset. Even though they exist side-by-side, their extreme opposition connotes a different message. War becomes the harsh reality of life and it converts the whole city into a land of dead bodies. In war, the smaller things like lighting a cigarette becomes a matter of great importance because it may lead to death. The sniper in the story takes the risk but to his good fortune he does not get killed. The soldier in the turret of the armoured gets killed by the sharp hit of the sniper as well as the woman informer. In this way, war blurs the line between soldiers and non-combatants, between innocence and complicity.

In the next part of the story, the sniper is shot in the arm even though he succeeds earlier in saving himself from the armoured car and the old woman. The wounded sniper strives to overcome pain when he is shot and plans an escape route. With a wounded hand, the sniper thinks only of escaping from the opposite side.

The physical pain could not distract the sniper from outwitting his opposite Free State sniper. The Republican sniper strives

to accomplish the joy of killing and winning. Meanwhile the description of the enemy sniper's falling body accentuates that war involves taking someone's life.

Now the sniper tries to deal with the innermost emotions his mind is filled with. The sudden feelings of disgust, remorse, and anger carry him to the other side. He is filled with horror at the sight of his dead enemy, thinks of the futility of war, a meaningless conflict. The very thought of war makes him feel frustrated. But the sound of firing guns in the distance prepares him to accept the fact that there is no easy escape from war and its consequences. Therefore, he decides to meet the formal demands of soldiery—he will report to his commander. Yet before he does this he is overcome by curiosity and the desire to know the identity of the other sniper who was also a good shooter. He wonders if he knew him before the division in the forces.

The curiosity to identify the enemy he killed takes him close to the dead body. The realization leaves him in utmost remorse—the sniper is his brother. O'Flaherty, in this way focuses on the cruelty of war. Even in his victory the Republican sniper experiences overwhelming personal tragedy. The story echoes the fact that war leads ultimately to destruction.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions in brief.

1. The beginning of a short story has to catch the reader's interest. How does this short story fulfil this requirement?
2. How did the Republican sniper get shot in his arm?
3. Whose corpse was found in gutter and why was the person killed?
4. How does the story reveal the futility of war?
5. Comment on the prominent themes in the story.

II. Answer the following questions in about 300 words.

1. How does the relationship between the two snipers mirror the dynamics of civil war?
2. Describe all aspects of the setting for this story.

III. Classroom activities.

1. Discuss in groups the futility of war and its real consequences.
2. Organise a classroom activity to discuss civil wars which took place in different countries.

Research Article

Synergistic Effect of Fungicides on Aureofungin Resistance in *Alternaria Tenuis* Causing Fruit Rot of Grape

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Abstract: Fruit rot of grape caused by *Alternaria tenuis* was found to be resistant to Aureofungin. Fungicides viz. Calixin, Karathane, Blitox, Ziram and Benomyl individually and mixture with Aureofungin were tested both *in vitro* and *in vivo* against resistant mutant of *Alternaria tenuis*. Result indicated that individually Calixin gave 100% control followed by Karathane, blitox, ziram and benomyl at 100 µg/ml. Use of Aureofungin mixed with fungicides, the PCE was again increased, calixin gave 100% PCE.

Keywords: Fruit rot, *Alternaria tenuis*, Aureofungin.

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INTRODUCTION

Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) is one of the very important fruit crop in India and abroad. However, fruit rot of Grapes is caused by many fungal pathogens. Among these, Fruit rot of grapes caused by *Alternaria tenuis* is destructive disease in the field as well as during storage and transport (Chahal and Malhi, 1969; Krishnaiah et al, 1983; Rao, 1994). Aureofungin is most effective fungicide against *Alternaria spp.* (Ghosh and Gemawat, 1976; Krishna et al, 1998). Fungicide resistant cases in various plant pathogens have been reported in India as well as in other countries (Wild, 1980; Annamalai and Lalithakumari, 1990; Gangawane et al, 1995). The main objective of present study was to find out the synergistic effect of fungicides on the management of Aureofungin resistant mutant of *Alternaria tenuis*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The sensitivity of *Alternaria tenuis* isolates to Aureofungin was determined by food poisoning technique (Nene and Thaplial, 1993). Czapek Dox agar plates containing different concentration (50 – 1000 µg/ml) of Aureofungin were prepared. Disc (4mm) of pathogen isolates taken from the margin of 7 days old colony were placed in the center of agar plates. These plates were then incubated at 26±3°C and linear growth

was measured at different intervals up to a week. MIC and ED₅₀ were calculated. Thus the sensitivity of twenty isolates was determined. There was a large variation in the sensitivity of isolates. During present investigation, disease resistance of the pathogen was developed by chemical mutation and it was used for further study as suggested by Dekker (1982). Thus the EMS-AI-3 mutant was obtained with highest resistant factor 6 and used for present study. The agar plates containing individually or in mixture of Aureofungin and fungicides (10, 50 and 100 µg/ml) were prepared and inoculated with resistant mutant. The agar plates without treated serve as control. The percentage control efficacy (PCE) was calculated 8 days after incubation period.

In vivo studies were carried out on fruit of grape. The fruits were surface sterilized by treating them with 1% HgCl₂ solution and were washed ten times with sterilized distilled water. The fruits were then treated with the mixture of Aureofungin and fungicides (50 and 100 µg/ml). The resistant mutant *Alternaria tenuis* was inoculated by pin prick method on the fruits and they were incubated for a week at 26 ± 3°C in the laboratory. Fruits without treatment served as control. Percentage disease index (PDI) was determined and then on PDI, the percentage control efficacy was calculated by using following equation –

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$$PCE = 100 (1 - x/y)$$

Where,

x = Diameter of colony in treated plates or Percentage disease index of treated fruits

y = Diameter of colony in control or Percentage disease index of untreated fruits.

Table 1. Percentage control efficacy (PCE) of Fungicides individually and in mixture with aureofungin against aureofungin resistant mutant (EMS-At-3) of *Alternaria tenuis* on agar plates.

Sr. No.	Fungicides ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Individual (PCE)	Mixture (PCE)
1	Benomy 10	11.27	47.68
	50	23.74	58.47
	100	38.37	72.16
2	Blitox 10	15.81	58.67
	50	32.55	70.34
	100	50.14	78.26
3	Calixin 10	61.86	74.53
	50	84.65	90.16
	100	100.00	100.00
4	Karathane 10	47.64	64.46
	50	56.27	77.93
	100	74.90	95.85
5	Ziram 10	13.95	51.73
	50	27.93	66.54
	100	45.34	75.81
6	Aureofungin (800 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	44.67	-
	S. E.	6.19	3.78
	C.D. at 0.05	55.72	78.38
	0.01	59.92	80.94

Table 2. Percentage control efficacy (PCE) of Fungicides individually and in mixture with aureofungin against aureofungin resistant mutant (EMS-At-3) of *Alternaria tenuis* on grape fruits

Sr. No.	Fungicides ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Individual (PCE)	Mixture (PCE)
1	Benomy 50	18.67	48.82
	100	31.46	66.74
2	Blitox 50	24.27	60.21
	100	38.65	70.93
3	Calixin 50	66.72	86.74
	100	92.43	100.00
4	Karathane 50	39.24	69.92
	100	58.42	82.44
5	Ziram 50	18.24	57.24
	100	33.41	67.42
6	Aureofungin (800 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	38.94	-
	S. E.	6.46	4.52
	C.D. at 0.05	52.46	78.47
	0.01	56.84	81.53

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present study revealed that individually Calixin give 100% control followed by Karathane, blitox, ziram and benomyl at 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ when tested *in vitro* and *in vivo*. But when Aureofungin was used in mixture with fungicides, the PCE was highly increased, calixin gave 100% PCE followed by karathane, blitox, ziram and benomyl (Table 1). Similar results was obtained on fruits of grape (Table 2).

The results are in agreement with the finding of earlier workers, Shabi and Glipatric (1981) reported

that used of benomyl with captan, chlorothalonil and imazil reduced benomyl resistance in *Venturia inaequalis*. Gangawane L.V. and Kamble S.S. (2001) found that when carbendazim was used in combination with agrochemicals inhibited the growth of resistant isolate of *Macrophomina phaseolina* causing charcoal rot of potato. Bhale et al (2009) showed that use of benomyl with captan inhibited the growth of *Fusarium oxysporum* causing wilt of spinach. Dekker, 1981; Gangawane and Reddy, 1987 suggested that there is significant delay of resistance build up in the pathogen when the mixture of different agrochemicals was used.

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Studies on Integrated Management of *Alternaria* fruit rot of Grape disease using plant extracts in mixture with Aureofungin

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Abstract

Fruit rot of grape causes due to a fungus *Alternaria alternata*. The isolates of *Alternaria alternata* were tested against Aureofungin, integrated disease management of disease have been emphasized now a days hence plant extract alone and in mixture with Aureofungin were used for management of fruit rot of grapes caused by resistant mutant as *Alternaria alternata*. Seven plant were selected for this study, it was observed that individually all plant extract showed some antifungal activity, the percentage control efficacy (PCE) on fruit rot of grapes. This PCE was higher due to *Oscimum sanctum* (66.81%), *Zingiber officinale* (63.34%), *Allium sativum* (46.93%), and *Terminalia chebida* (51.26%) individually. It was appears that addition of Aureofungin in plant extracts, increased PCE in all cases. Use of aureofungin in mixture with plant extracts was more significant.

INTRODUCTIN

Fruit rot of grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) caused by many fungal pathogens, of these *Alternaria* fruit rot of Grape is important in field as well as during storage and transport (Chahal and Malhi, 1969; Krishnauah et al, 1983; Rao, 1994). Aureogungin is most effective fungicide against *Alternaria* (Ghosh and Gemawat, 1976; Krishna et al, 1998). Integrated disease management of a disease has been emphasized now-a-days. Hence plant extracts alone and in mixture with Aureofungin were used for management of fruit rot of Grape caused by resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In *vitro* study was undertaken on Czapek Dox agar medium while in *vivo* on grape fruits. For this purpose twenty isolates of *Alternaria alternata* were collected from on fields and markets of different regions of Maharashtra. The observation for the pathogen as made by preparing slide and isolation on the medium. The identification of pathogens was

through the referring earlier literature. It was noted that *Alternaria alternata* causes fruit rot of Grapes. Sensitivity of *Alternaria alternata* isolates to Aureofungin was studied by food poisoning technique (Nene & Thaplial, 1993). Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) was calculated as described by Molnar et al (1985). It was noted that, MIC of highly sensitive isolate (Aa-1) was 324.89 µg/ml while that of resistant isolate (Aa-19) was 974.74 µg/ml. During present investigation, disease resistance of the pathogen was developed by chemical mutation and it was used for further study as suggested by Dekker (1982). The EMS-Aa-3 mutant was used for present study.

Aqueous plant extracts were prepared by gridding 50 gm fresh leaves with 50 ml sterile distilled water and considered as 100 %. Czapek-Dox agar plates were treated with Aureofungin (800 µg/ml) and plant extracts, alone and in mixture (1:1) and resistant mutant of *A. alternata* was inoculated at the centre of the petriplates.

The plates were incubated at 26±1°C. The plates without treatment served as control. The percentage control efficacy (PCE) was calculated 8 days after incubation period. The PCE (percentage control efficacy) was calculated using formula (Cohen, 1989).

$$PCE = 100 \left[1 - \frac{x}{y} \right]$$

Where x = Diameter of colony on treated agar plates,

y = diameter of colony on control agar plates.

For in vivo study, grape fruits were surface sterilized with 0.01% HgCl₂ solution and washed 10 times with sterile distilled water and treated with Aureofungin

(1200 µg/ml) and aqueous plant extracts, alone and in mixture (1:1) and inoculated with spore suspension of resistant mutant of *A. alternata* by pin prick method and incubated at 26 ± 3°C. The fruits without treatment served as control. Percentage disease index (PDI) was calculated after eight days as described by Datar and Mayee (1985) and then on PDI, percentage control efficacy was calculated by following equation-

$$PCE = 100 \left[1 - \frac{x}{y} \right]$$

Where, x = Percentage disease index of treated fruits

y = Percentage disease index of untreated fruits.

Table-1: Percentage control efficacy (PCE) plants extract individually and mixture with Aureofungin (800 µg/ml) against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* on agar plates.

Sr. No.	Plant extracts	Individually PCE	Mixture PCE
1	<i>Allium sativum L.</i>	46.93	66.28
2	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	10.55	37.62
3	<i>Oscimum sanctum L.</i>	66.81	73.81
4	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>	31.69	54.26
5	<i>Terminalia chebula Retz.</i>	51.26	65.47
6	<i>Tridexprocumbense</i>	33.67	56.55
7	<i>Zingiberofficinale</i>	63.34	76.27
8	Aureofungin(800µg/ml)	44.67	-
	SE±	6.46	5.02
	CD @ 5%	15.30	11.89

Values are Mean ± Standard Error

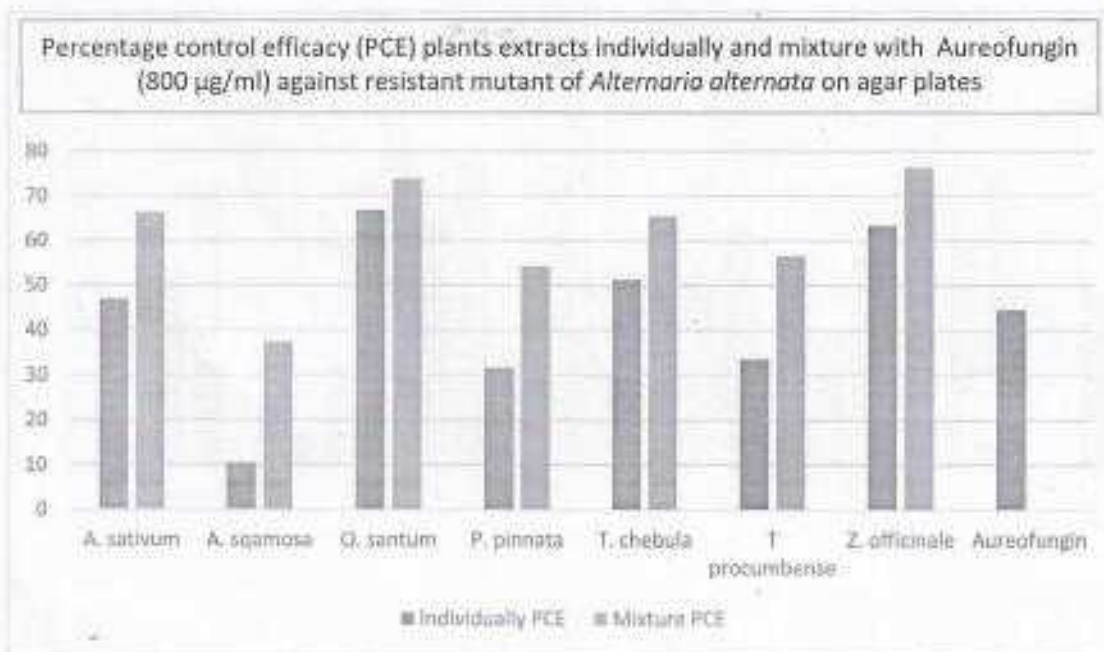


Table-2: Percentage control efficacy (PCE) of plants extract individually and mixture with Aureofungin (1200 µg/ml) against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* on grape fruits.

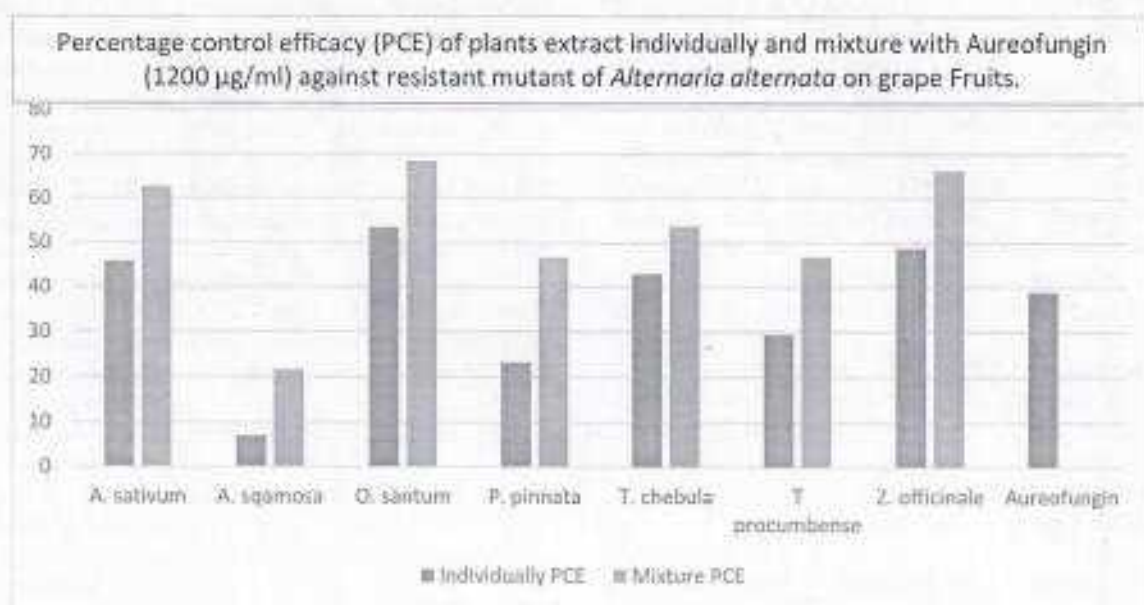
Sr. No.	Plant extracts	Individually PCE	Mixture PCE
1	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	45.84	62.72
2	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	6.94	21.54
3	<i>Oscimum sanctum</i> L.	53.41	68.49
4	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>	23.33	46.66
5	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	42.93	53.67
6	<i>Tridexprogumbense</i>	29.44	46.75
7	<i>Zingiberofficinale</i>	48.79	66.25
8	Aureofungin(800µg/ml)	38.94	-
	SE±	5.46	6.13
	CD @ 5%	12.94	14.52

Values are Mean ± Standard Error

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study total seven plant extracts were tested individually or in mixture with Aureofungin against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* (Table 1 and Table 2). It was seen that individually all the extracts of plants were inhibitory to the Aureofungin resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata*. Among all plants extracts, *Oscimum*

sanctum (66.81 and 53.41%), *Zingiberofficinale* (63.34 and 48.79%), *Allium sativum* (46.93 and 45.84%), *Terminalia chebula* (51.26 and 42.93%) were highly effective as they showed PCE more than Aureofungin individually. When Aureofungin was used in mixture with the extracts of all these plants, there was again increase in the PCE against the tested pathogen.



The PCE was always higher than that of the Aureofungin alone in all the cases. Plant extracts in mixture with Aureofungin (800µg/ml) / Aureofungin (1200 µg/ml) and *Zingiber officinale* found highest PCE (76.27% and 66.25%) followed by *Oscimum sanctum* (73.81% and 68.49%) respectively.

Results from the present study could be correlated with the studies made by Ganapathy and Narayanasamy, 1993 reported that the toxicity of *Allium cepa* L., *Allium sativum* L., *Ocimum sanctum*, has been tested against *Alternaria* spp. and found to be effective. The garlic (*A.sativum*L.), ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rose) and neem (*Azadirachta indica*A. Juss) extracts were effective against *A. alternata* (Rahman et al., 1999). Singh and Majumdar (2001) tested water and acetone leaf extracts of neem, datura, tulsi, bulb extracts of ginger, turmeric, onion and garlic against *A. alternata* and found that datura, garlic, ginger, neem and turmeric were effective. Rao (2006) found neem leaf extract and *A. sativum*bulb extract as effective botanicals against *A. helianthi*. Fawzi et al (2009) reported that ginger was most effective to inhibit the growth of *A. alternata*. Thaware (2010) also reported that the garlic clove extract showed maximum mycelial inhibition (63%) followed by neem (33%), karanj (26.66%) and tulsi (27.77%) against *A.alternata*. Rahman et al (2015) *Adhatodavustica*extract showed the maximum inhibition of mycelial growth of *A. porri*followed by

A.indica and *Ocimum sanctum* extract respectively. Patil and Suryawanshi (2015) showed that *Zingiber officinale*, *Allium sativum*gave fruitful results when used individually. Mudyiwa et al (2016) showed that the plant extracts of Ginger and garlic had significantly stronger effect on reducing mycelia growth, reducing spore germination and causing high inhibition percentage of *A. solani*. Fayaz Ahmad,et al (2017) plants extract of *Allium sativum*, *Curcuma longa*, *Melia azedarach*, *Zingiber officinale* significantly reduced *A. solani* growth on PDA. Zade et al (2018) evaluated that garlic extract was found most effective against *A. alternata*. Among eleven botanicals tested, significantly highest average mycelial growth inhibition was recorded with *A. sativum*, followed by *Z. officinale*, *A. indica* (Kadam et al, 2018). Mangwende et al (2019) reported that Allium, Datura and Zingiber inhibited growth of *A. alternata*. Six plant extracts viz., *Adhatoda vasica* (Nees), *Azadirachta indica* (A. Juss), *Ocimum sanctum* (L), *Allium sativum* (L), *Datura metel* (Linn) and *Zingiber officinale* (Rose) were selected to evaluate their *in vitro* efficacy against the *A. solani*. *Allium sativum* was the most effective one against *A. solani*, followed by *A.indica*.

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Effect of Carbon and Nitrogen sources on the growth and sporulation of *Alternaria alternata* causes fruit rot of Grapes

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Abstract

Nutritional studies of Aureofungin resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* (EMS-Aa-3) revealed that its mycelial growth was generally higher than that of the sensitive one on all the sources of carbon and nitrogen except Silver nitrate. Maltose, xylose, glucose, Sucrose, peptone, urea, Sodium nitrate, Potassium nitrate were most favorable for the mycelial growth and fructose, glucose, sucrose, Potassium nitrate, peptone, sodium nitrate were most favorable for sporulation of both the sensitive and resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* while Silver nitrate inhibit the growth and sporulation of both the sensitive and resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* causes fruit rot of Grapes.

INTRODUCTION

Fruit rot of Grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) caused by many fungal pathogens, of these *Alternaria alternata* causing fruit rot is important one in the field as well as during storage and transport (Chahal and Malhi, 1969; Krishnauah *et al.*, 1983; Rao, 1994). Aureofungin is most effective against *Alternaria* (Ghosh and Gemawat, 1976; Krishna *et al.*, 1998). The infection of *Alternaria alternata* causes spoils the quality of fruits for marketing purpose. Effect of different carbon and nitrogen sources used to study the effect on the growth and sporulation of sensitive and resistant mutant of *A. alternata*. The aim of present study was to determine the role of carbon and nitrogen sources in pathogenesis caused by *Alternaria alternata* inciting fruit rot disease to grapes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Twenty isolates of *Alternaria alternata* were collected from field and markets of different regions of Maharashtra. Aureofungin was tested against these isolates by using food poisoning technique

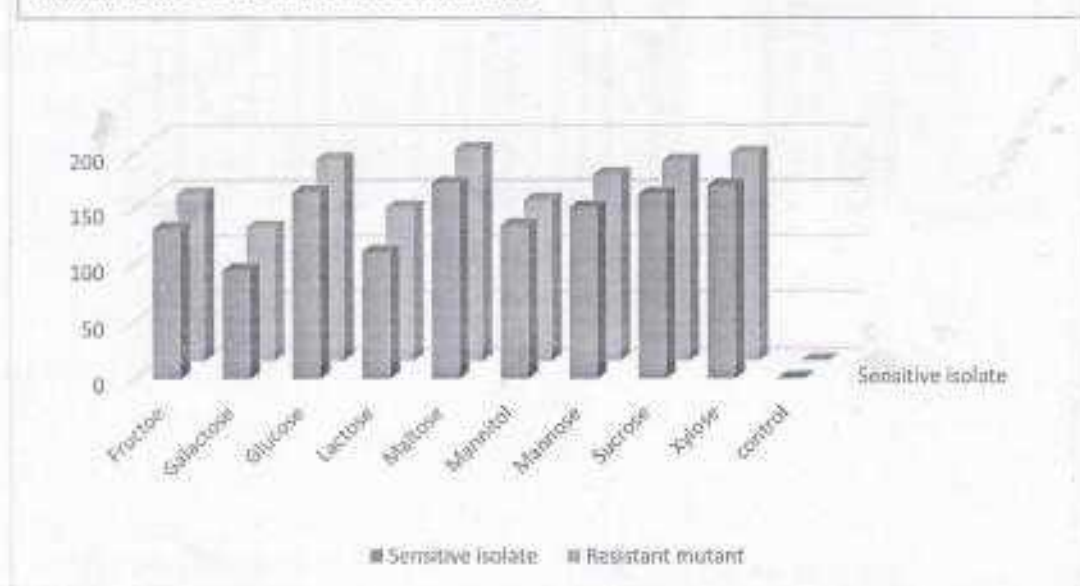
(Nene & Thaplial, 1993) and minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) was calculated as described by Molnar *et al* (1985). It was noted that MIC of highly sensitive isolate (Aa-1) was 324.89µg/ml while that of resistant isolate (Aa-19) was 974.74 µg/ml. During present investigation, disease resistance in the pathogen *Alternaria alternata* was developed by chemical mutagenesis following Dekker (1982) and EMS-Aa-3 mutant was used for experimental purpose.

Effect of various carbon and nitrogen sources on the dry mycelial weight and production of sporulation of both the Aureofungin sensitive and resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* was studied by amending them in Czapek Dox liquid medium. Twenty-five ml (25ml) of medium containing various nutritional sources in Ehrlenmeyer conical flask (100 ml) was inoculated with 4mm disc of resistant mutant. Conical flask without carbon/nitrogen source served as control. Dry mycelial weight and sporulation were recorded after seven days, simultaneously sensitive isolate was also studied for comparison.

Table 1. Effect of carbon sources on the Aureofungin sensitive isolate (Aa-1) and resistant mutant (EMS-Aa-3) of *Alternaria alternata*.

Sr. no.	Carbon sources (3.0 %)	Sensitive isolate		Resistant mutant	
		Dry mycelial weight (mg/25ml)	Sporulation	Dry mycelial weight (mg/25ml)	Sporulation
1	D-Fructose	133.4	+++	148.5	+++
2	D-Galactose	96.2	++	118.4	++
3	D-Glucose	166.3	+++	179.8	+++
4	Lactose	112.6	++	136.5	++
5	Maltose	174.3	+++	189.3	++
6	D-Manitol	136.4	+	143.5	+
7	D- Mannose	152.7	++	166.2	++
8	Sucrose	164.6	+++	178.3	+++
9	D-Xylose	172.4	++	185.7	++
10	Control	-	-	-	-
	S.E.	15.86		16.79	
	C.D. at 0.05	156.91		172.16	
	0.01	167.68		183.57	

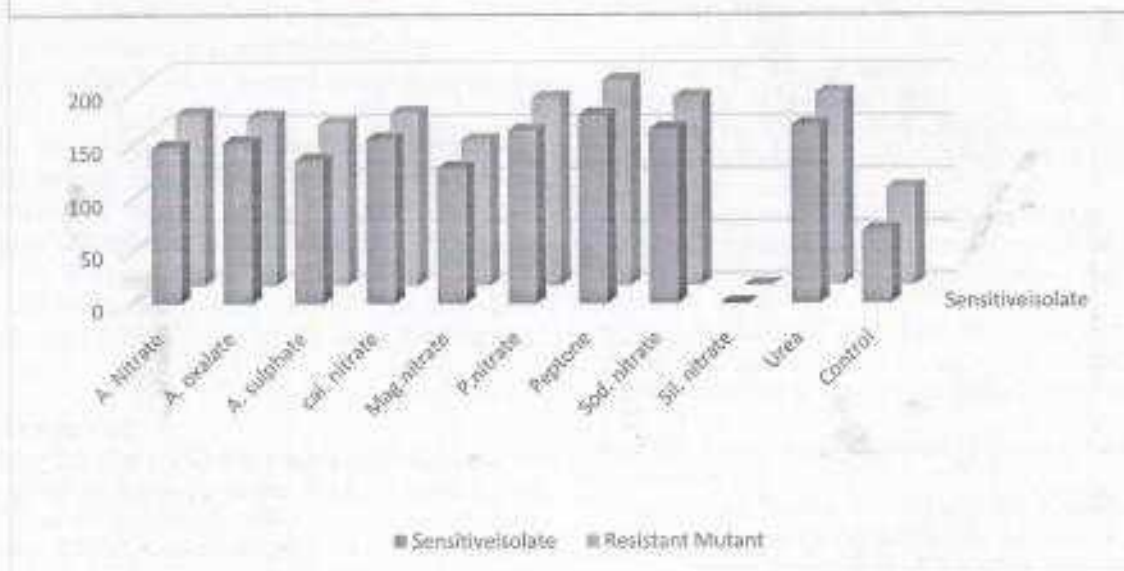
+++ = Good sporulation, ++ = Moderate sporulation, + = Few sporulation, - = Nil

Fig. 1 Effect of carbon sources on the Aureofungin sensitive isolate (Aa-1) and resistant mutant (EMS-Aa-3) of *Alternaria alternata*.Table 2. Effect of nitrogen sources on the Aureofungin sensitive isolate (Aa-1) and resistant mutant (EMS-Aa-3) of *Alternaria alternata*.

Sr. no.	Nitrogen sources (0.3 %)	Sensitive		Resistant	
		Dry mycelial weight (mg/25ml)	Sporulation	Dry mycelial weight (mg/25ml)	Sporulation
1	Ammonium nitrate	145.8	+	162.7	+
2	Ammonium oxalate	153.0	++	160.2	++
3	Ammonium sulphate	136.5	+	153.4	+
4	Calcium nitrate	156.4	+	163.8	+
5	Magnesium nitrate	129.2	++	137.6	++
6	Potassium nitrate	164.5	+++	177.8	+++
7	Peptone	179.4	+++	194.3	+++
8	Sodium nitrate	165.7	+++	178.6	+++
9	Silver nitrate	00.0	-	00.0	-
10	Urea	169.2	-	182.3	-
11	Control	70.0	-	93.0	-
	S.E.	15.31		15.94	
	C.D. at 0.05	159.0		171.94	
	0.01	169.4		182.77	

+++ = Good sporulation, ++ = Moderate sporulation, + = Few sporulation, - = Nil

Fig 2 Effect of nitrogen sources on the Aureofungin sensitive isolate (Aa-1) and resistant mutant (EMS-Aa-3) of *Alternaria alternata*.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of carbon sources

The mycelial growth and sporulation of sensitive isolate and resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* were studied *in vitro* using nine carbon sources were substituted to glucose. The results in table 1 and fig.

1 indicated that the growth of resistant mutant was always higher when compared with the sensitive isolate in all carbon sources. The highest growth of sensitive isolate was seen in maltose followed by D-xylose, glucose, sucrose, mannose, mannitol, fructose, and galactose in decreasing manner while

the highest growth of resistant mutant was also seen in maltose followed by D-xylose, glucose, sucrose, mannose, mannitol, lactose, galactose and fructose in decreasing manner. Sporulation was higher in fructose, glucose, maltose and sucrose in both the sensitive and resistant mutant.

Thus, the similar results of the present study on the effect of sources of Carbon viz., Maltose, Glucose, Sucrose, Lactose and Manitol to supported maximum growth and sporulation in *Alternaria carthami* and several *Alternaria* spp. were reported earlier by several workers (Ranjan, et al., 1998; Jash, et al., 2003; Kumar, et al., 2006; Ramjegathesh and Ebenezar, 2012; Taware et al., 2014; Gholve et al., 2015).

Effect of Nitrogen source

The mycelial growth and sporulation of sensitive isolate and resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* were studied *in vitro* using ten nitrogen sources. The results showed that Urea, peptone, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate and ammonium oxalate were most favorable for the growth of sensitive isolate while silver nitrate was inhibitory. The growth of the resistant mutant was higher in all the nitrogen sources compared with the sensitive isolate. The maximum growth was seen in peptone. Sporulation was stimulated due to potassium nitrate, peptone and sodium nitrate. In other sources sporulation was less (Table 2 & Fig. 2)

Thus the similar results of the present study on the effect of sources of nitrogen viz., Potassium nitrate, Peptone and Sodium nitrate to support maximum growth and sporulation in *Alternaria carthami* and several *Alternaria* spp. were reported earlier by several workers (Kumari, 1998; Ramjegathesh and Ebenezar, 2012, Taware et al., 2014; Gholve et al., 2015).

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Research Article

Antifungal Activity of Plant Extracts Against Resistant Mutant of *Alternaria Alternata* Causing Fruit Rot of Grapes

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Abstract: The objectives of present study was to evaluate antifungal activity of plant extracts viz. *Adiantum vaticum* Nees, *Capricorn annuum* L., *Curcuma longa* L., *Eucalyptus globularis* Labill, *Phyllanthus emblica* Gaertn., *Piper nigrum*, and *Terminalia bellerica* L. alone and in mixture with Aureofungin against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* causes fruit rot of grapes. All tested plant extracts showed some antifungal activity, the results revealed that the individual PCE of *Piper nigrum* (72.46 & 58.72), *Adiantum vaticum* Nees (70.54 & 62.24), *Phyllanthus emblica* (61.13 & 48.94), *Curcuma longa* (52.65 & 51.67) were highly effective alone while aureofungin along with these plant extracts, the PCE was again increased. Use of plant extracts in combination with aureofungin was more fruitful.

Keywords: Fruit rot, Aureofungin, Plant extracts, *Alternaria alternata*.

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INTRODUCTION

Fruit rot of Grapes caused by many fungal pathogens, of these *Alternaria alternata* fruit rot is important one in the orchard and also in storage or transport (Chahal and Malhi, 1969; Krishnath et al., 1983). Aureofungin is most effective fungicide against *Alternaria*. (Ghosh and Gemawat, 1976; Krishna et al., 1998). In recent years, antifungal activities of different plants extracts have been reported against *Alternaria* (Singh, J. and Majumdar, 2001; Patni and Kolte, 2006.; Pandey and Prasad, 2007; Raja, 2010; Waghmare, 2012; Mahapatra and Das, 2013; Harde and Suryawanshi, 2014; Sadana and Didwania, 2015; Debbarma et al., 2017; Kadam et al., 2018.; Gupta et al., 2019). Therefore, present investigation was made to find out antifungal activity of plant extracts against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Twenty isolates of *Alternaria alternata* were collected from orchards and markets of different regions of Maharashtra and Aureofungin was tested against these isolates by using food poisoning technique (Nene & Thapliyal, 1993) and minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) was calculated as described by Molnar et al., (1985). It was noted that MIC of highly sensitive isolate (Aa-1) was 324.89 µg/ml while that of resistant isolate (Aa-19) was 974.74 µg/ml. The

sensitive isolate was treated with Ethyl Methane Sulphonate (EMS) to produce highly resistant mutant (EMS- Aa- 3) which was used for further studies (Dekker, 1982).

Aqueous plant extracts were prepared by gridding 50 gm fresh leaves with 50ml sterile distilled water and filter through muslin cloth and this extracts was considered as 100%. Czapek -Dox agar plates were treated with plant extracts and Aureofungin (800 µg/ml) alone and in mixture (1:1) and resistant mutant of *A. alternata* was inoculated at the centre of the Petriplate and incubated at (26±1°C). The agar plates without treatment served as control. The percentage control efficacy (PCE) was calculated 8 days after incubation period using following formula

$$PCE = 100 \left[1 - \frac{x}{y} \right]$$

Where x = Diameter of colony on treated agar plates,
y = diameter of colony on control agar plates.

For in vivo study, grape fruits were surface sterilized with 0.01% HgCl₂ solution and washed 10 times with sterile distilled water and treated with Aureofungin (1200 µg/ml) and aqueous plant extract alone and in mixture (1:1) and inoculated with spore suspension of resistant mutant of *A. alternata* by pin prick method and percentage disease index (PDI) was

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calculated after eight days and on the basis of PDI, percentage control efficacy (PCE) was calculated.

$$PCE = 100 \left[1 - \frac{x}{y} \right]$$

Where,

x = Percentage disease index of treated fruits

y = Percentage disease index of untreated fruits.

Table-1: Percentage control efficacy (PCE) plants extract individually and mixture with Aureofungin (800 µg/ml) against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* on agar plates.

Sr. No.	Plant extracts	Individually PCE	Mixture PCE
1	<i>Adhathoda vasica</i> Nees	70.54	88.62
2	<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	27.45	48.79
3	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	52.65	66.58
4	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill	37.41	58.66
5	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> Gaertn.	61.13	76.34
6	<i>Piper niger</i>	72.46	84.62
7	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> L.	36.77	58.34
8	Aureofungin(800µg/ml)	44.67	-
	SE±	5.87	5.61
	CD @ 5%	13.91	13.28

Values are Mean ± Standard Error

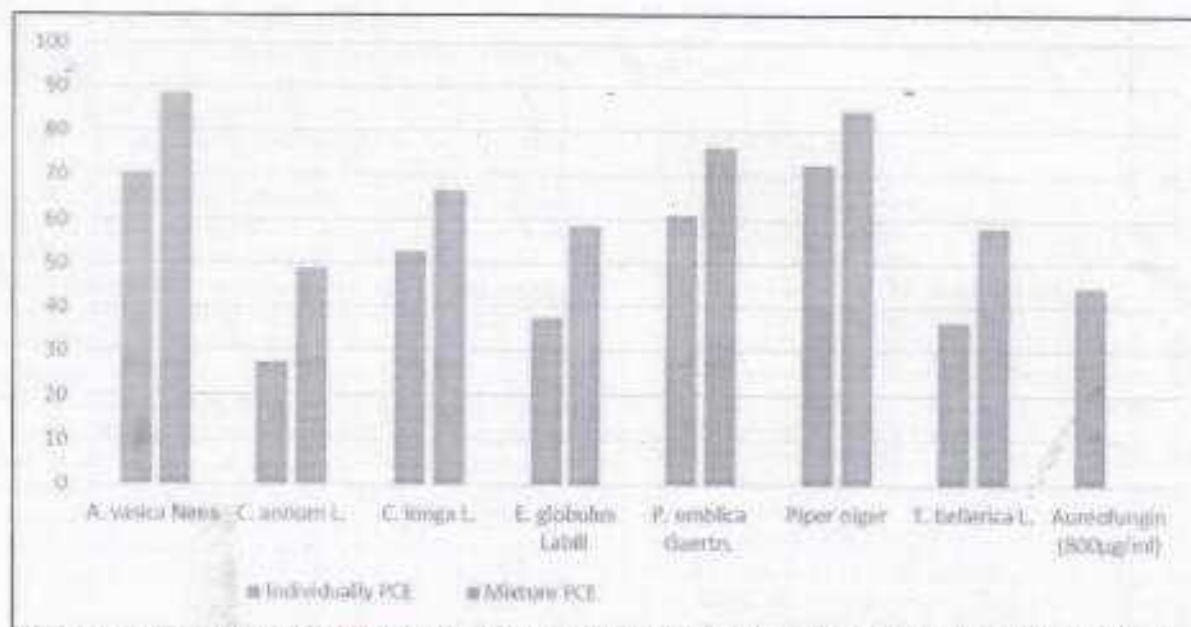


Fig.1 Percentage control efficacy (PCE) plants extract individually and mixture with Aureofungin (800 µg/ml) against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* on agar plates.

Table-2: Percentage control efficacy (PCE) of plants extract alone and mixture with Aureofungin (1200 µg/ml) against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* on grape fruits.

Sr. No.	Plant extracts	Individually PCE	Mixture PCE
1	<i>Adhathoda vasica</i> Nees	62.24	73.77
2	<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	20.18	46.15
3	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	51.67	58.76
4	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill	22.83	47.34
5	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> Gaertn.	48.94	57.83
6	<i>Piper niger</i>	58.72	70.46
7	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> L.	26.14	47.15
8	Aureofungin (800µg/ml)	38.94	-
	SE±	5.88	4.30
	CD @ 5%	13.92	10.17

Values are Mean ± Standard Error

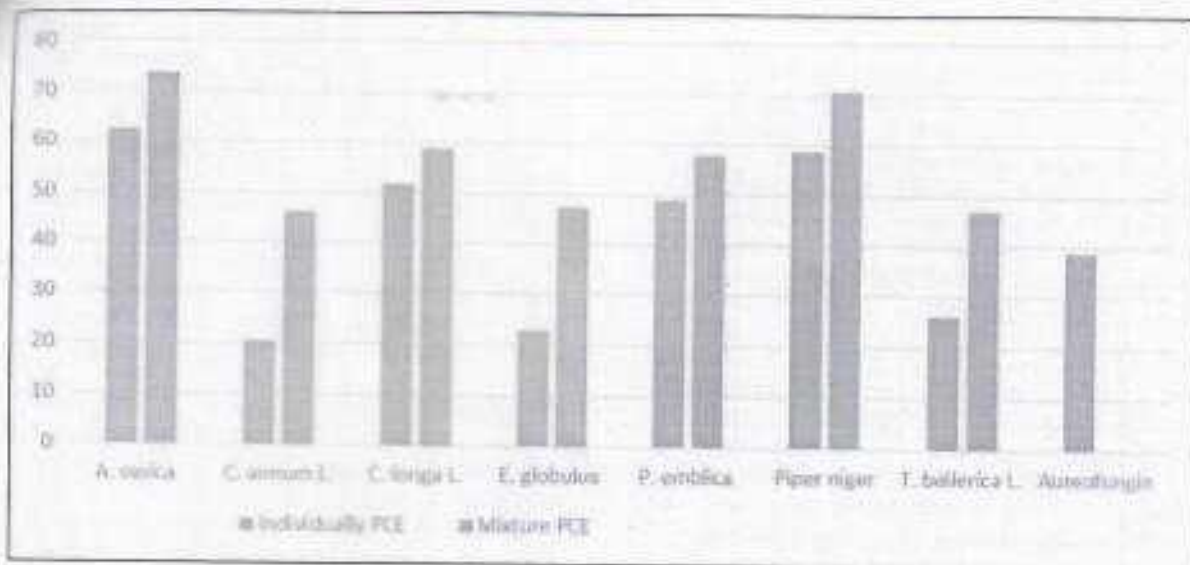


Fig.2 Percentage control efficacy (PCE) of plants extract alone and mixture with Aureofungin (1200 µg/ml) against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* on grape fruits.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study total seven plant extracts were tested alone and mixture with Aureofungin against resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata* (Table 1 and Table 2). It was seen that individually all the extracts of plants were inhibitory to the Aureofungin resistant mutant of *Alternaria alternata*. Among all plants extracts, *Piper nigrum* (72.46 and 58.72); *Adhatoda vasica* Nees (70.54 and 62.24); *Phyllanthus emblica* (61.13 and 48.94); *Curcuma longa* (52.65 and 51.67) were highly effective as they showed PCE more than Aureofungin individually. When Aureofungin was used along with the extracts of all these plants, there was again increase in the PCE against the test pathogen. The PCE was always higher than that of the Aureofungin alone in all the cases. In combination with Aureofungin (800µg/ml) and Aureofungin (1200 µg/ml) and *Adhatoda vasica* Nees found highest PCE (88.62% and 73.77%) followed by *Piper nigrum* (84.62% and 70.46%) respectively.

Results from the present study could be correlated with the studies made by Rahman *et al.*, (2015) *Adhatoda vasica* extract showed the maximum inhibition of mycelial growth of *A. porri*. Masih *et al.*, (2015) who observed that the aqueous extracts of *curcuma longa* showed inhibitory effect on the growth of *A. solani*. Patekar *et al.*, (2017) reported that the plants like *Adhatoda vasica* *Ocimum sanctum* and other plant extracts were found very effective against control of seed borne pathogens and shown increased seed germination. Fayaz Ahmad, *et al.*, (2017) reported that plants extract of *A. sativum*, *Curcuma longa*, *M. azedarach*, *Zingiber officinale* significantly reduced *A. solani* growth on PDA. Sarfaraz *et al.*, (2018) reported that turmeric extract showed maximum inhibition of *A. solani*. Gupta *et al.*, (2019) *A. indica* and *Capsicum annum* plant extracts were found highly effective against *Alternaria brassicicola*. Among ten plant

extracts *Curcuma longa* showed highest inhibition of *A. solani* followed by *A. sativum* and *E. globulus* (Rex *et al.*, 2019).

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On Generalizations of Classical Prime Elements of Lattice Modules

On Generalizations of Classical Prime Elements of Lattice Modules

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Abstract

Let M be a lattice module over a \mathbb{C} -lattice L and $\phi: M \rightarrow M$ be a function on M such that $\phi(N) \leq N$ for each $N \in M$. In this paper, we introduce the concept of an $(n-1, n)$ - ϕ -classical prime element in a lattice module M . A proper element P of M is called an $(n-1, n)$ - ϕ -classical prime element, if $a_1 \cdots a_{n-1} X \leq P$, $a_1 \cdots a_{n-1} X \leq \phi(P)$ implies $a_1 \cdots a_{i-1} a_{i+1} \cdots a_{n-1} X \leq P$, for some $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, $n \geq 3$, for all $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in L$ and $X \in M$. Further, we study various characterizations of these elements.



2020-09-01

Zariski second radical elements of lattice modules

Vandana Bhatia, Deepika Girdhar and Navjyoti Phadgotke

<https://doi.org/10.1142/S1793535320501105> Cited by: 0

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Abstract

Let M be a lattice module over a C -lattice L . In this paper, we introduce the concept of the Zariski second radical of elements of M and investigate some properties of Zariski second radical of elements of M . We also investigate when the Zariski second radical is equal to the second radical of elements of M . We give a characterization of Noetherian space by using Zariski second radical of elements of M .

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Keywords: Second element · second radical element · Zariski second radical element · second spectrum

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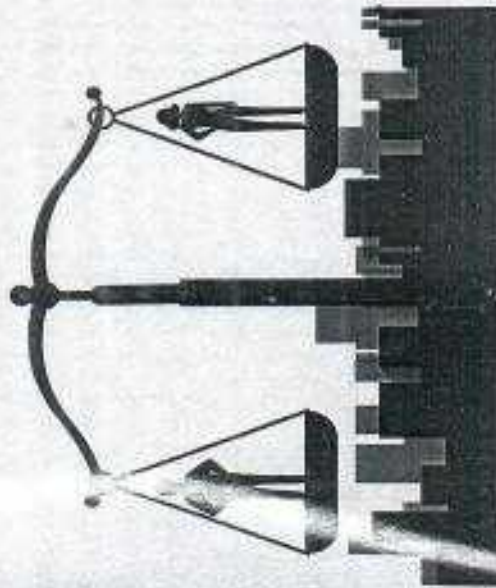
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अनुराधा देसाई : अनुराधा देसाई यांनी व्यंकटेश्वर हॅचरीत उद्योग समूहाचा सह-व्यवस्थापकीय संचालकाची सूत्रे हाती घेतली आणि १९९० मध्ये त्यांना सर्वोत्कृष्ट महिला उद्योजकाबसोटी असणारे IMM सुवर्णपदकांने सन्मानित करण्यात आले. ज्योती प्रभाकर नाकाडे :- ज्योती प्रभाकर नाकाडे या मु. सावनेर ता.नांदगाव जि. अमरावती या युवती महिलेने पुरुषांची मतेदारी असलेल्या क्षेत्रात आपल्या कार्याचा उसा उमटवला. ज्योती प्रभाकर नाकाडे यांना ५ मुली होत्या त्यातील २ मुलींचे लग्न झाले होते. कुटुंबासाठी फक्त ३ एकर एवढीच जमीन होती. त्यांनी भविष्यातील गरजा भागविण्यासाठी शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून दुग्ध व्यवसाय निवडला व ज्योती प्रभाकर नाकाडे त्यांनी यामध्ये जम बसवून मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दुग्ध व इतर पदार्थ निर्माणकरून नावलौकिक प्राप्त केले.

निष्कर्ष - भारतामधील क्रांती निवडक महिला उद्योजकांनी आपल्या अंगी असलेली जिद्द चिकाटीसचोटी व भविष्यातील शोष घेणे या उद्देशाने आर्थिक सुबत्ता प्राप्त केलेल्या या शूरवीर बिही महिलांनी देशाच्या आर्थिक क्षेत्रात अनमोल असा वाटा निर्माण केलेला आहे. निश्चितच उत्पादनात तसेच उत्पन्नात देखील वाढ होऊन राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनाचा स्तर उंचावलेला आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

- १) व्यावसायिक उद्योजकां - डॉ. जयंत जोशी, पिंपळापूरें अडक कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर.
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प्रा. डॉ. लॉडगे पी.एस.

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, के.के.एम. कॉलेज, माभयत.

प्रस्तावना : भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत सर्वच क्षेत्रात महिलांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले गेल्याने त्या आजवर वंचित राहिल्या आहेत. भारतीय संविधानाने महिला-पुरुष समानता, समान हक्क व स्वातंत्र्य देऊन कल्याणकारी राज्याचा स्वीकार केल्याने स्वातंत्र्याच्या ७० वर्षांत अनेक महिलांनी ग्रामपंचायत सरपंच पासून तर पंतप्रधान, राष्ट्रपती पर्यंत सर्वच महत्त्वाची पदे भूषवली आहेत. महिला काही कमी नाहीत, हे त्यांनी सिद्ध केले आहे. असे जरी असले तरी फार अल्प महिला राजकारणात यशस्वी झालेल्या आहेत. भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत सर्वच क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते व त्यामुळे त्या आजवर संघिर्वाचित, सत्ता वंचित व प्रतिष्ठा वंचित राहिलेल्या आहेत. भारताचा प्राचीन इतिहास पाहिला तर भारतात स्त्रियांना प्रारंभिक काळात अत्यंत हीन दर्जा दिला होता. स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान होते. स्त्रिया पुरुषांच्या गुलाम होत्या, स्त्रियांना कुटुलेच स्वातंत्र्य नव्हते. स्त्रियांवर अनेक प्रकारची बंधने लादून स्त्रियांवर अन्याय अत्याचार केला जात होता. स्त्रियांविषयी अनेक वाईट प्रथा,परंपरा अस्तित्वात होत्या. परंतु स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वी काळात अनेक पुरोगामी चळवळी आणि पुरोगामी विचारावंतानी, समाजसुधारकांनी स्त्री उद्धाराच्या कार्यास प्रारंभ केला. यामध्ये महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, आगरकर, राजाराम मोहन रॉय, मर्यादी घोंडो केशव कर्वे, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा अग्रक्रमाने उल्लेख करावा लागेल. स्त्री सुधारणावादी चळवळीमुळे स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात आमूलाग्र परिवर्तन घडून आले आहे. आज सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय क्षेत्रात स्त्रीची प्रगती होत आहे. नास्तिक चित्र पाहिले तर भारतामध्ये स्त्रीचा राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग अत्यंत कमी आहे. राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेत स्त्रियांचा सहभाग वाढवणे गरजेचे आहे.

भारतीय राजकारणातील महिलांचे स्थान:- भारतीय लोकशाही मध्ये घोरण उदरगणाच्या आणि निर्णय घेणाऱ्या संस्थांमध्ये समाजातील सर्व पटक, समूह वर्ग व जातींना स्थान मिळणे हे लोकशाहीस पोषक आहे. त्यासाठी महिलांचाही राजकीय सहभाग वाढणे लोकशाहीच्या बऱ्यासाठी अत्यावश्यक आहे.

महिला नेतृत्वाचा आदर्श सुस्वातीला भारताच्या पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधींनी घालून दिला. अनेक धाडसी निर्णय घेण्यामध्ये त्या आघाडीवर होत्या हे सिद्ध झाला आहे. त्याचठोपाठ राष्ट्रपती प्रविभाताई पाटील, सोनिया गांधी, सुषमा स्वराज, लोकसभा अध्यक्षा मीरा कुमार, उत्तर प्रदेशच्या मुख्यमंत्री मायावती, दिल्लीच्या मुख्यमंत्री शीला दीक्षित, जयललिता यांनी आपल्या कर्तृत्वाने देशपातळीवर स्वतःचे नेतृत्व सिद्ध केले परंतु याचा अर्थ देशातील महिलांचे राजकारणातील स्थिती सुधारली असा होत नाही. स्वतःला पुरोगामी मानणाऱ्या, स्त्री शिक्षणाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवणाऱ्या महाराष्ट्रातील महिलांचे नेतृत्व प्रमाण अत्यल्प आहे. स्वतंत्रपूर्व काळात देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यामध्ये स्वतःला झोकून देणारी सुधारणावादी कुटुंबातून पुढे आलेली महिला नेत्यांची पहिली पिढी स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही राजकारणामध्ये सक्रिय राहिल्या. पहिल्या पिढीच्या या नेतृत्वा नंतरच्या सकारात्मक परिणाम होऊन पुढे सामान्य कुटुंबातल्या नव्या पिढीच्या अनेक महिला राजकारणात येऊ लागल्या. यातील काही चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून तर अनेक जणी आरक्षणाने राजकारणामध्ये स्थिरावल्या. शोभाताई फर्नांडिस, पुषपाताई गौरे, जैवंतीबेन मेहता, कांता नलावडे, विशाखा राजत अशा कितीती कार्यकर्त्या असणाऱ्या महिला राजकीय पटलावर प्रकाश झोतात आल्या आहेत. त्या त्यांच्या कर्तृत्वाच्या बळावर लोकांनी त्यांच्या हाती सत्तेची सूत्रे दिली, परंतु त्या अडगळीत पडल्या.

देशात आणि विविध घटक राज्यात घराणेशाहीमुळे काही महिलांना पाठबळ मिळाले आणि त्या आजही राजकारणात स्थिरावल्या आहेत. तर दुसरीकडे सर्वसामान्य घरातून आलेल्या आणि ज्यांना कसलीही राजकीय पार्श्वभूमी नाही. अशा महिला कार्यकर्त्यांना सध्याच्या राजकारणात कोणतीही संधी नाही. या महिला राजकर्त्यांची सामान्यांच्या प्रश्नांसाठी, पक्षहितासाठी धडपडण्याची तयारी असते. तरीही अशा महिलांना राजकीय भवितव्य नसते. पुरुषप्रधान भारतीय संस्कृतीत महिलांना पुढे जाऊ दिले जात नाही हे भारतीय राजकारणात दिसून येते. महिलांना राजकारणात आजही बसस्वी होण्यासाठी कोणाच्यातरी कृपाळूत्राची गरज भासते. आजवर देशाच्या पंतप्रधान महिला, राष्ट्रपती महिला विराजमान झाल्यात. शिवाय अनेक महिला नेत्यांनी राजकारणात आपला ठसा उमटवला आहे. तरीही वेळीच अनेक गुणी महिलांना योग्य संधी मिळत नाही. आपल्याकडे पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती असल्यामुळे महिलांना नेहमी दुय्यम स्थान राहिले आहे. आपला समाज घातून अजूनही पूर्णपणे गांभिर्य पाहलेला नाही. त्यामुळे राजकीय

बळबल्लेख सिध्यांना समाजून पेश्यासाठी उदासीनात धियून घेत, देशपातळीवर अनेक महिला राजकारणात दिसत असल्या तरी ती सुधारली आहे म्हणता येणार नाही. आजही महिलांवर अन्याय अत्याचार वाढलेला दिसतो. महिलांना न्याय मिळवून घ्याचा असेल तर पुरुषांबरोबर महिलांनाही समान संधी दिली गेली पाहिजे. सध्या भारतीय राजकारणात सक्रिय आणि कर्तृत्ववान महिला जरी असल्या तरी आर्थिक पाठबळ चांगले नसेल तर संधी नाकारली जाते. अशी अनेक कारणे आहेत की त्यामुळे महिलांना राजकारणात समान संधी मिळत नाही. पुरुषांना झुकते माप दिले जाते.

स्त्रियांचा भारतीय राजकारणात वाढता प्रभाव:- भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचा वाढता प्रभाव निश्चित कौतुकास्पद आहे. गेल्या वीस वर्षांत स्त्रियांचा राजकारणातला वाढता प्रभाव लक्षात येतो. जगडत, संघर्ष करत स्वतःला सिद्ध करत स्त्रीने निदान स्त्रियांसाठी तरी राजकारणात जागा निर्माण केली आहे. राजकारणात तब्बल आरक्षणासाठी तिने संघर्ष केला आणि त्याच फळ म्हणून स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांवर ती 'राजकारण' करू लागली आहे. पाणी, असोब, विकासाच्या योजना, पायाभूत सुविधा, स्वच्छता गृह, बचत गट, महिला सुरक्षितता, स्त्री झूण हत्या यासारख्या प्रश्नांवर लक्ष वेधले गेले. शहरांसोबत गेल्या दहा वर्षांत ग्रामीण भागातही महिला सरपंचांपैकी काहींनी दारूबंदीच्या राडाईलाही मूर्तस्वरूप दिले. ग्रामसभा घेतल्या, दारूबंदीचे ठराव विजय केले व गाव पातळीवर समाजसुधारणेचा प्रयत्न केला.

स्त्री आणि पुरुष विषयानेच्या निर्देशांकामध्ये जगामध्ये आपला क्रमांक १४८ पैकी १३८ वा आहे. लोकसभेत स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण सातत्याने १०-११ टक्केच राहिले आहे. परिणामी इंटरनेशनल पार्लिमेंटरी युनियनच्या अनुक्रमानुसार भारताचे स्थान १० वे आहे. आकडेवारीचा विचार केला तर लोकसभा व विधानसभा यांच्यामध्ये स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण १९९५ मध्ये ११ टक्के होते ते आता २१ टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढले आहे व तळागाळातील लोकशाही म्हणजे स्थानिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांचा सहभाग ५० टक्के झाला आहे. १९९५ ते २०१४ या जवळजवळ २० वर्षांत स्त्रियांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग वाढला, गुणवत्ता वाढली व त्यांच्या अपेक्षांनाही खूप धुमारे फुटले आहेत.

लोकसभेतील महिलांचा सहभाग:- इ.स.१९७५ नंतर जागतिक स्तरावरूनच महिला सबलीकरणची प्रक्रिया वेगाने सुरू झाली. त्यामुळे भारत सरकारनेही स्त्री सबलीकरणासाठी विविध कल्पने व उपाययोजना करण्यास सुरुवात केली. भारतीय

राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग वाढविण्यासाठी स्व.राजीव गांधी यांनी घेतलेल्या निर्णय महत्त्वाचा आहे. तो म्हणजे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांना आरक्षण देणे, तेव्हा १९९३ मध्ये ७३ व ७४ वी घटना दुरुस्ती केली व त्यानुसार ३३% महिला स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत कार्यरत झाल्या. महिलांना ३३% आरक्षण लागू झाले. महाराष्ट्रात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांना ५०% आरक्षण लागू करण्यात आले. महिला सबलीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने हा निर्णय अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा आहे. केंद्रसरकारने याची दखल घेऊन संपूर्ण देशात महिलांना स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत ४०% टक्के आरक्षणाचा निर्णय घेतला.

लोकसभेतील महिलांचा सहभाग :-

लोकसभा	एकूण सदस्य	महिलांची संख्या	टक्केवारी
पहिली	४९८	२३	४.६२%
दुसरी	४९४	३७	७.४९%
चौथी	५२०	२४	४.६१%
पाचवी	५२०	३२	६.१४%
सहावी	५४२	१८	३.३१%
सातवी	५४२	२६	४.७८%
आठवी	५४२	४६	८.४६%
नववी	५२९	३२	६.२९%
दहावी	५३१	३९	६.२९%
अकरावी	५४३	४०	७.४५%
बारावी	५४३	४४	८.१०%
तेरावी	५४३	४६	८.४७%
चौदावी	५४३	४५	८.२९%
पंधरावी	५४३	६१	११.२३%
सोळावी	५४३	६१	११.२३%
सतरावी	५४३	७८	१४.३६%

वरील सर्व लोकसभेच्या महिला प्रतिनिधींची संख्या पाहिली असता असे दिसून येते की, पुरुषांच्या संख्येच्या प्रमाणात महिला प्रतिनिधींची संख्या फारच कमी आहे. लोकसभे प्रमाणेच राज्यसभा या सभागृहातील महिलांचा सहभागही कमी दिसून येतो. सध्या सतराव्या लोकसभेत ७८ महिला तर २०२१ मध्ये

राज्यसभेत २७ महिला अशी एकूण १.०५ महिला राज्य सभेची संख्या आहे. याचा अर्थ काही अंती महिला राज्यांची संख्या वाढवणे हे शक्य ठरेल असा मान सन्मान, फारसा मिळतांना दिसून येत नाही. महिलांच्या वाढत्या प्रमाणात, महिलांवरील वाढते हल्ले लक्षात घेता संसदेत महिला सदस्य राज्या वाढवण्याची गरज आहे.

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था आणि महिला :- १९९३ मध्ये भारतीय राज्यघटनेत ७३ वी घटनादुरुस्ती करण्यात आली. ७३ वी घटना दुरुस्ती स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था ग्रामीणसाठी तर ७४ वी घटनादुरुस्ती स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था शहरीसाठी घटना दुरुस्ती करून महिलांना खऱ्या अर्थाने समाज करणाचा प्रयत्न झालेला आहे. ७३ व ७४ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीमुळे पंचायत राज व स्थानिक संस्थांमध्ये महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग वाढला ग्रामपंचायत स्तरावर ३१.४०% पंचायत समिती स्तरावर ३१.३७% जिल्हा स्तरावर ३१.८०% महिला सदस्य दिसून येतात. महिलांचा राजकीय सहभागामुळे अनेक विकासाची कामे पार पडत आहे. महिलांमध्ये नेतृत्वगुण विकसित होत आहेत. विशेषत महिलांना अधिक संधी मिळाल्यामुळे ग्रामीण स्तरावर त्या आपले नेतृत्व सिद्ध करून ग्रामीण विकासात महिला घालत आहेत. घटनादुरुस्तीमुळे अनुसूचित जाती जमाती ओबीसी इतर मागास वर्ग महिलांना आरक्षण मिळाल्यामुळे त्या प्रवर्गातील महिलांना राजकीय प्रवेशाची संधी मिळाली आहे. त्यामुळे दुर्लक्षित महिलांना न्याय मिळत आहे, परिणामी ७३ व ७४ वी घटना दुरुस्ती खऱ्या अर्थाने महिला समद्वीक्षण यासाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाची घटना दुरुस्ती ठरली आहे.

सारांश:- ७३ व ७४ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीमुळे महिलांचा भारतीय राजकारणात सहभाग वाढला परिणामी भारतीय राजकारणात सामाजिक न्यायाची उदृष्ट साध्य होण्यासाठी, वाटचाल सुरू झालेली आहे. एवढेच नाही तर महिलांना न्याय देण्याच्या कामी आणि राष्ट्र विकासात हातभार लावण्याचे एक महत्त्वाचे पाऊल पुढे पडत आहे. महिलांची ही वाटचाल स्थानिक पातळीपर्यंत मर्यादित न राहता राष्ट्रीय पातळीपर्यंत विला गती दिली पाहिजे. ज्या महिलांनी राज्य व राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर नेतृत्व केले त्यांनी आपले नाव इतिहासात कोरले आहे. वेळोवेळी त्यांनी आपले नेतृत्व सिद्ध केले आहे. तामिळनाडूच्या जयललिता, उत्तर प्रदेशच्या माजी मुख्यमंत्री मायावती, बिहारच्या राणा देवी, राष्ट्रपती प्रतिभाताई पाटील, काँग्रेस नेत्या सोनिया गांधी, दिल्ली मुख्यमंत्री शीला दीक्षित, मंत्री सुषमा स्वराज, लोकसभा सभापती मीरा कुमार, सुमित्रा महाजन इत्यादी अनेक महिलांनी या

भारतीय राजकारणात घडू पकड केली आहे. एकूणच महिलांचा इतिहास जाणून घेतला तर असे लक्षात येईल की महिलांनी प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात आपला दसा उमटवलेला आहे. महिलांनी विविध चळवळीत, राजकीय क्षेत्रात सामाजिक आर्थिक क्षेत्रात नेत्रदीपक नेतृत्व केलेले आहे. भविष्यात महिलांचा सहभाग अधिक वाढण्याची गरज आहे.

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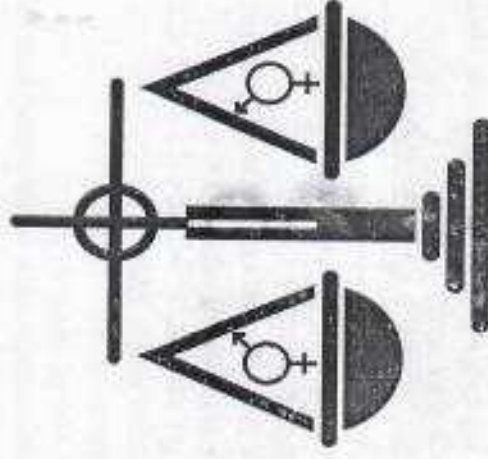
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के. के. एम. कॉलेज मानवत, विल्ला परभणी

भारताच्या दृष्टीकोनातून महिला सशक्तिकरण याची संकल्पना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण आहे. महिला सशक्तिकरण म्हणजे सर्वांमध्ये महिलांना सशक्त बनविणे होय. भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान मिळाले स्त्री व पुरुष यांची विषमता प्रस्थापित झाली. विषमतेवर आधारीत समाजव्यवस्था दिसून आली. महिलांवर होणारे आच्यार बाढले. महिलांना त्यांच्या मूलभूत हक्कापासून वंचित ठेवण्यात आले. आर्थिक विषमता, शैक्षणिक विषमता, राजकीय विषमता, धार्मिक विषमता इत्यादी विषमतेच्या प्रकारांमुळे ती परिपूर्ण स्क्षम झाली नाही तिच्या व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी. स्त्री पुरुष समान सहभाग असावयास हवा तरच कृषी, उद्योग, व्यवसाय, शिक्षण यात प्रगती होईल आणि महिला सक्षम बनतील. भारतात वेगवेगळ्या पातळींवर महिला स-शक्तिकरणा कडे लक्ष वेधले आहे. राजकीय, आर्थिक क्षेत्र, महिला विषयक कायदे, महिला बाल विकासाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांच्या आरोग्याकडे लक्ष देत आहेत एवढेच नव्हे तर वेगवेगळ्या चळवळीतून महिलांना सशक्त करीत आहेत. बचतगट चळवळीतून आर्थिक स्वावलंबना वरसे होईल, स्वतःची ओळख करी निर्माण केली जाईल याचा विचार पुढे आला.

भारतात वेगवेगळ्या पातळींवर महिला स-शक्तिकरणा कडे लक्ष वेधले आहे. राजकीय, आर्थिक क्षेत्र, महिला विषयक कायदे, महिला बाल विकासाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांच्या आरोग्याकडे लक्ष देत आहेत एवढेच नव्हे तर वेगवेगळ्या चळवळीतून महिलांना सशक्त करीत आहेत. बचतगट चळवळीतून आर्थिक स्वावलंबना वरसे होईल, स्वतःची ओळख करी निर्माण केली जाईल याचा विचार पुढे आला.

१. महिलांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक सशक्तिकरणात बचत गटांनी महत्व अन्वयासणे.

२. बचत गटाच्या माध्यमांमधून अर्थ जागृत विणे.

३. बचत गटाच्या माध्यमंमधून सामाजिक दर्जाच्या परिवर्तनाचा शक्यता करणे.

गृहितके:

१. स्त्रियांच्या दर्जात परिवर्तन होत आहे.

२. आर्थिक स्वावलंबन व आत्मविकास वाढत आहे.

३. स्वयंबचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून जागृत जागृती निर्माण करणे.

संगोपम पद्धती: या शोधातूनचा यारी द्वितीय तांत्रिक साधना या बाबत वेळी आहे. लेख, ग्राफिक, इंटरनेट, वर्तमानपत्र, संदर्भ ग्रंथ इत्यादी साधनांचा अवलंब केला.

महिला सशक्तिकरणाच्या व्याख्या :

१. भारतीय शासकीय अहवालानुसार, 'सशक्तिकरण म्हणजे बळबंदीने दुर्बल ट्रेणवाच्या अवस्थेकडून शक्तीकडील वाटचाल होय. या द्वारे स्त्रियांमध्ये स्वातंत्र्य, गरिबी, इंटरनेट, वर्तमानपत्र, संदर्भ ग्रंथ इत्यादी साधनांचा अवलंब केला.

२. विरग देवेंद्र चांच्या मते, 'स्त्री सशक्तीकरणाचा अर्थ स्त्री आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वतंत्र, स्वयंनिर्भर व स्वावलंबी असणे होय. तिला सक्रात्मक दृष्टिकोन असावा, जेणेकरून कोणाचाही विषयीत परिस्थितीच्या साभारे जाता येईल. स्त्री विकास कार्यात सहभागी होण्यास पात्र ठरेल, निर्णय निर्धारणात सहभागी होऊ शकेल, या करिता शिक्षणा सशक्तिकरणासाठी एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका वाढविणारा घटक आहे'.

वरील व्याख्या वरून असे लक्षात येते की देशात अर्धी मानव शक्ती अवल न राहता सबल झाली पाहिजे, तिच्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालणार नाही. तिची ओळख स्वतः करून देणे महिलांना सत्ताहीन, वर्गाहीन मानले नेहजे होते. तिला लबा देण्यासाठी सशक्तिकरण संकल्पना पुढे आली.सशक्तिकरण ही संकल्पना वेगवेगळ्या संदर्भात असलेली संकल्पना आहे समतावादी, कल्याण, समानता, मानवी हक्क, दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन या अर्थाने वापरली जाते. सशक्तिकरण म्हणजे बळ्याचा वापर करून प्रतिकार क्षमता निर्माण करणे होय. महिलांमध्ये आत्मविकास, सहस्र, धैर्य कुराहता ३. गुणाचा विकास करून प्रतिकार क्षमता निर्माण करणे होय. म्हणून स्त्री हक्क, स्त्री चळवळ, स्त्रीमुक्ती हा दृष्टिकोन आला.

सशक्तिकरण ही संकल्पना १९६० मध्ये महालखादी गटाने मांडली आणि सशक्त करणाऱ्या विषय, विचार प्रकट झाला.स्त्रियांना अधिकार नाहीत का? ती मानव नाही का? या विषयाचा विचार झाला. महिलांच्या सशक्तीचा मनुष्यसोप करून पुरुषांपासूनलेत स्त्रियांच्या समान अधिकार मिळवून जावून जाणे हाच उद्देश पुढे आला आहे.

स्त्री सशक्तिकरणाची खालील प्रमाणे तत्वे - भारतीय समाजातील महिलांना दुय्यम दर्जा दिले असल्यामुळे समाजातील रुढी, प्रथा, परंपरा, लिंग भेदभाव या प्रवृत्तींना छेद देऊन समानता प्रस्थापित करावी लागेल.स्त्री पुरुषांना सर्व

महिला सबलीकरणात पुरुषांचे योगदान

डॉ. साईनाथ राधेशाम बनसोडे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, महिला कला महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद.

सारांश - सामाजिक संघर्षात महिलांचा सहभाग पुरुषांप्रमाणे समान असणे आवश्यक आहे. सुप्रसिद्ध विचारार्थक आगस्त असे म्हणतो की, 'महिलांच्या उन्नती या अवनती वरच राष्ट्राची उन्नती या अवनती निर्धारित करते. प्राचीन वेद, पुराण, धर्मग्रंथ यामध्ये समान दर्जा दिला गेला होता. या युगात अनेक विदुशी महिला होत्या ज्यांनी समाजाला मार्गदर्शन केले. एवढे नव्हे तर देवांनी सुद्धा महिलांना शक्तींच्या महतेला स्वीकारले होते.

प्रस्तावना: कोणत्याही राष्ट्राच्या विकासासाठी स्त्री आणि पुरुषांच्या सहकार्याची आवश्यकता असते. स्त्री आणि पुरुष हे एकाच रथाची दोन चाके आहेत. दोन्ही ही चाके एकत्रच गतीने चालतात. तेव्हाच ते योग्य दिशाणी पोहचू शकतात. पुरुष बुद्धीचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतो तर स्त्री भावनेची प्रतिमा असते. बुद्धी आही हृदय यांच्या समन्वयानेच व्यक्तिमत्त्व पूर्णत्वास जातो. स्त्रीचे महत्त्व हे प्राचीन काळपासून आहे. परंतु विदेशी सत्ता येताच महिलांच्या अधिकारावर मर्यादा आल्या आणि महिलांचे जीवन कष्टमय झाले. परंतु या परिस्थितीला बदलण्यासाठी वैचारिक पुनर्जागरण करण्यासाठी अनेक समाजसुधारक आणि महापुरुषांनी योगदान दिले. **संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे** : महिलांच्या सबलीकरणात पुरुषांचा भूमिका कशा स्वरूपाची आहे हे अभ्यासणे आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती: भारतातील उच्च शिक्षण : समस्या आणि आह्वाने या विषयाचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन पद्धतीचा प्रयोग करण्यात आला आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखनामध्ये मुख्य स्त्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला असून यामध्ये प्रकाशित लिखाण, मासिके, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, इंटरनेट, विविध अहवाल, वृत्तपत्र, इत्यादी मुख्य स्त्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

१. स्वाधी विवेकानंद - स्वामी विवेकानंद यांनी असे म्हटले आहे की, जो पर्यंत महिलांचा विकास होणार नाही तो पर्यंत जगाचे कल्याण होणार नाही. कोणत्याही पक्षाला एका पंखाने उडता येत नाही. समाजात पुरुषांचे योगदान व त्यांची मानसिकता परिवर्तनास व आयोग्यदायी वातावरणासाठी नितांत गरजेचे आहे.

वाढून महिलांना मानसिक सशक्त बनविणे, कर्ज घेणे, स्वयंरोजगारामधून आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करणे, निर्भयता आणणे, स्वावलंबी बनून स्वतःचा दर्जा उंचावण्यासाठी बचत गट हा उपाय आहे.

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Laura of *The Garden Party*: A Human Oasis

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Abstract

Meteors sparkle in the sky and then extinguish. It is one of the most beautiful scenes of the sky during night. No one can forget the memory though the physical existence of the aforesaid universal bodies is very small. The word literature has witnessed 'literary meteors' like Lord Byron (1788-1824), Rupert Brooke (1887 -1915), Percy Shelley (1792-1822), John Keats (1795-1821) and equally significant is Katherine Mansfield (1888-1923). The present article is an attempt to portray Laura, the heroine of *The Garden Party* (Katherine Mansfield) at par with concept of Oasis. It is a spring of water amidst the vast desert and becomes a hope for life - human and animal.

Keywords: Laura, *The Garden Party*, Human, Oasis



Laura of *The Garden Party*: A Human Oasis

Dr. Subhash K. Shinde

Introduction

Katherine Mansfield's productive literary period ranges from 1903 to 1923. These two decades of the 20th century witnessed enormous upheavals which human civilization has never experienced in the thousands of years of its existence. Scientific progress leading to destructive weapons like atom bombs, fast means of communications like railways and aero planes totally changed the face of the world. The Chartist Movement led to male female equality and the democratic set up gained stability in many regions of the British Empire. The most remarking landmark of the world history i.e. the Russian Revolution appeared in 1917 and consequently there occurred a complete Regicide of the Royal Romanov Family and further a huge massacre of the political opponents of the revolution occurred in that vast Empire. The revolution aimed at establishing the rule of the working class throughout the world. Its impact is still seen even in the present era. Labour welfare laws were passed even in the strongest monarchies like Italy, Spain, Monaco and Japan. The Labourers formed their unions throughout the world for the collective bargaining with their masters. In India, the spiritual leaders like Vinoba Bhave wished to change the hearts of the meal owners and the big aristocrats for the establishment of a Ram Raj.

Katherine Mansfield was born Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp in Wellington, New Zealand on October 14, 1888. She was interested in music and the works of Oscar Wilde. Her well-known collections *Bliss and Other Stories* and *The Garden Party and Other Stories* are published in 1920 and 1922 respectively. She died of tuberculosis in January, 1923 at the age of thirty-four. She portrays her characters from the various sections of the society ranging from upper class to lower class. *The Garden Party* (1922) is such a story with which we see her attempts about describing social distinction. Class distinction is a strong point of interest in the story. The short story was first published in the *Westminster Gazette* in February, 1922. It was again published by Alfred J. Knopf as part of a collection entitled *The Garden Party and Other Stories* in May, 1922.

The Garden Party is one of the most important short stories of the early twentieth century literature. The author's own character is identical with that of Laura of *The Garden Party*. Both had great sympathy towards the working class. The humanitarian view of the author has made the story a classical piece. The plot of the story lured a number of film artists and consequently it was adapted as a film in 1974. The film is now available on video through AIMS Multimedia.

Humanitarian Views of Laura

The story opens in early summer in the first decade of the last century. It is set in the Tinakori Road of Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. It is the spot where Katherine Mansfield herself lived. It is the headquarter of some upper-class families and it is further surrounded by a number of poor lower-class family houses. The short story opens with an ideal weather for arranging the garden party. The four workmen arrive to set up the Marquee. Laura, pretty teenager and a central character in the story, asks her mother about the location to put a marquee. Her mother replies not to consider her as her mother but treat her as an honoured guest. The mother has assigned all the works to Laura. Thus, the conversation highlights an adult like attitude of Laura. The readers find that Laura is an artistic one. She is chosen to do the job and no one else wants that of supervising the workmen in putting up the marquee. Laura orders, then, the workmen to put the marquee at the corner of the tennis court. Somebody suggests that it should be put near the karaka trees. But she dislikes this idea. She looks towards the workmen from humanitarian point of view without thinking their social class or category.

As the Sheridan's family members are in the mood of celebrating a garden party, they are informed about a horrible accident in which a neighbouring cart driver is killed. The news is given by a Godber's man. By hearing a sorrowful event, Laura asks her sister Jose about the cancellation of the garden party. But Jose refuses to do the same. Her mother also reciprocates. Here, Laura's attitude towards life is seen and it is too different from the other family members because no one is in the mood to cancel the party. Laura is sympathetic towards the lower classes and this is shown in the story when she attempts to have the garden party cancelled out of respect for the dead man's family and as a part and parcel of the social obligatory lamentation.

It is to be noted very carefully that the Indian novelist Dr U R Ananthamurthy might have been impressed by the 'social obligation' theories of Katherine Mansfield and we witness a remarkable event in his novel *Samskara* (1965) also adapted for the film of the same nomenclature in which the villagers decide not to ignite their hearths until the dead person's body is cremated. Though this reference might be seen as unconventional for the critical studies of Anglo-Saxon writers from New Zealand, however, there is a similarity of sympathy for the death in the local area throughout the world. Hence, the reference is made.

Laura tries to persuade the minds of her family members but she was again told that these are the common incidents happening around us. Her mother also said "People like that don't expect sacrifices from us. And it's not very sympathetic to spoil everybody's enjoyment as you're doing now." (74) Questions are put into the readers' mind about whether or not Laura's family will continue with their party but this question in particular is put to rest when Laura's mother makes the above statement. Katherine Mansfield here portrays the tendencies of the characters in the story. These upper-class people are not ready to accept that incident as a sorrowful moment for stopping their enjoyment.



Humanitarian Views of Laura

The story opens in early summer in the first decade of the last century. It is set in the Tinakori Road of Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. It is the spot where Katherine Mansfield herself lived. It is the headquarter of some upper-class families and it is further surrounded by a number of poor lower-class family houses. The short story opens with an ideal weather for arranging the garden party. The four workmen arrive to set up the Marquee. Laura, pretty teenager and a central character in the story, asks her mother about the location to put a marquee. Her mother replies not to consider her as her mother but treat her as an honoured guest. The mother has assigned all the works to Laura. Thus, the conversation highlights on adult like attitude of Laura. The readers find that Laura is an artistic one. She is chosen to do the job and no one else wants that of supervising the workmen in putting up the marquee. Laura orders, then, the workmen to put the marquee at the corner of the tennis court. Somebody suggests that it should be put near the karaka trees. But she dislikes this idea. She looks towards the workmen from humanitarian point of view without thinking their social class or category.

As the Sheridan's family members are in the mood of celebrating a garden party, they are informed about a horrible accident in which a neighbouring cart driver is killed. The news is given by a Godber's man. By hearing a sorrowful event, Laura asks her sister Jose about the cancellation of the garden party. But Jose refuses to do the same. Her mother also reciprocates. Here, Laura's attitude towards life is seen and it is too different from the other family members because no one is in the mood to cancel the party. Laura is sympathetic towards the lower classes and this is shown in the story when she attempts to have the garden party cancelled out of respect for the dead man's family and as a part and parcel of the social obligatory lamentation.

It is to be noted very carefully that the Indian novelist Dr U R Ananthamurthy might have been impressed by the 'social obligation' theories of Katherine Mansfield and we witness a remarkable event in his novel *Samskara* (1965) also adapted for the film of the same nomenclature in which the villagers decide not to ignite their hearths until the dead person's body is cremated. Though this reference might be seen as unconventional for the critical studies of Anglo-Saxon writers from New Zealand, however, there is a similarity of sympathy for the death in the local area throughout the world. Hence, the reference is made.

Laura tries to persuade the minds of her family members but she was again told that these are the common incidents happening around us. Her mother also said "People like that don't expect sacrifices from us. And it's not very sympathetic to spoil everybody's enjoyment as you're doing now." (74) Questions are put into the readers' mind about whether or not Laura's family will continue with their party but this question in particular is put to rest when Laura's mother makes the above statement. Katherine Mansfield here portrays the tendencies of the characters in the story. These upper-class people are not ready to accept that incident as a sorrowful moment for stopping their enjoyment.



Laura then wears her hat and looks into the mirror and comes to the conclusion that her mother is right. They celebrated their garden party and thought that it was delightful garden party. After their party, they have also raised the issue of dead man. Mrs. Sheridan has an idea in her mind to send the wasted sandwiches, cream puffs, cakes all uneaten to the poor creature's family. But Laura takes some doubts about this idea whether it will be fair to send them wasted food items. Mrs. Sheridan's idea again focuses on the typical behavior or bent of mind of an upper class society which always looks or treats lower class people in an inferior manner whereas Laura initially doesn't like this idea that is why she says "But, mother, do you really think it's a good idea?" (77).

Laura goes to the deceased man's family crossing gleamed white road and little cottages down the hill. Then she crossed broad roads and had her journey through lanes which were smoky and dark. She saw women in shawls and men's tweed caps hurried by. In describing the scene through which Laura moves, the narrator presents a vivid contrast. She employs metaphors of light and darkness. The narrator takes the reader from light to dark or day to night. Laura crosses a symbolic barrier moving downhill where little cottages are in deep shade.

This is the true picture of two different sections of the society. The broad road and gleamed white road indicate the locations of upper class whereas the smoky and dark lanes and cottages indicate the locations of the lower classes. Laura an upper middle-class young lady leaves her house with an offer of basket of food for the family of a man who died tragically. This offer suggests Laura's systematic comments on the death. As Laura reaches to the dead man's house, she asks a woman about a Scott's house. After that the door opened and a little woman in black showed in the gloom. Laura again asked her "Are you Mrs. Scott?" (80). The woman carries Laura into the kitchen and there is a woman sitting before the fire. Her name is Em, the wife of Mr. Scott.

Laura is now carried into the bedroom where the dead man is lying. The young man is in fast asleep. He is sleeping so soundly, so deeply that he is far away from them. Then what will be the use of garden parties and baskets to him. He is far away from those things. Now Laura has feelings of repentance by observing such a sad event in the room and she spontaneously says "Forgive my hat," (82). The writer calls reader's attention to the harsh reality of life that is death because what's the use of material possessions after one's death.

Laura, the central character in the story, is one of the best creations of Mansfield's characterization. The narrator's close relationship with Laura allows her to speak against the lower classes while Laura remains innocent and sympathetic. Laura does not speak ill of or criticize the lower classes throughout the story. It is for this reason that readers may sympathize with her ideals rather than those of her family or the narrator.



The Garden Party: A Critical Discussion

Katherine Mansfield wrote the story in third-person point of view. She presents the thoughts of Laura only. The personality of the other characters is revealed through their conversations. She uses personification and onomatopoeia to animate her prose. The best example of personification is "The very smoke coming out of their chimneys was poverty-stricken." (71) The best example of onomatopoeia is "'Tuk-tuk-tuk,' clucked cook like an agitated hen." (70) The story almost entirely concentrates on paradoxes rich and poor, high and low, light and dark, day and night, life and death and roses in the garden as opposed to "cabbage stalks, sick hens and tomato cans" (71). The central theme of the story is understood to be the contrast between life and death. The Sheridan's garden is a place of thoughtless pleasure of aristocratic people whereas the home of the dead carter is dark and oppressive surrounded by a shadowy crowd. The narrator deliberately narrates the difference between these two locations in order to highlight her theme. Much of the critical discussion of the story is centered on the story's structure. Dr Warren Walker, a Horn Professor Emeritus of English, criticizes that the conclusion of the story is inconsistent by Laura's ambiguous response to the carter's dead body. American critics Robert Davis and Donald Taylor have responded to Walker's doubts disagreeing that the story's central oppositions – life and death, dream and reality, youth and maturity, beauty and ugliness product in artistic unity of the story.

Laura: A Human Oasis

Mansfield demonstrates, through a sensitive character, a sincere and positive way of coping with the problems and hypocrisies of the world. *The Garden Party* employs stream-of-conscious narrative method. This stylistic method is similar to Virginia Woolf, Dorothy Richardson and other writers of the early twentieth century. The story traces psychological and moral growth of Laura Sheridan. It presents her adolescent confusion regarding the social values of her family and her awakening.

However, here it should be carefully seen that Mansfield's intention is not to portray an intensive class distinction. She does not refer any 'class war'. It seems that the human generations of 20s and 30s of the last century were impressed by humanitarian views of Abraham Lincoln, the brutally assassinated President of the United States. His unnatural physical end brought the permanent natural equality of human beings in that country immediately and throughout the world in the course of time. It is to be noted that Lincoln was a white Anglo-Saxon who upheld the emancipation of slavery of the Black African races and aboriginals in America. Laura represents similar human spirit and as she is the only character in *The Garden Party* witnessing intensive human emotions. Laura does significantly represent the human Oasis.



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QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF QUANTITATIVE METRICS IN THE PROCESS OF ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION

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ABSTRACT

Quality improvement is a formal and systematic approach which is based on analysis of performance in revised accreditation framework of the NAAC. From the last two decades, NAAC has been carrying out successfully the process of quality assessment and accreditation of HEIs. It is a paradigm shift towards objectivity and transparency. The NAAC and its application of data based quantitative evaluation is a stepping stone towards quality improvement. As compare to previous process of NAAC, this process has become simpler and objective. In a sense, NAAC has revised its framework from subjective to objective evaluation and accreditation. However, NAAC believes that using technology as a learning resource and managing the activities of HEIs in technology-enabled way will ensure effective institutional functional.

Keywords: Quality, Qualitative Aspect, Quantitative Metrics, Assessment and Accreditation

Quality improvement is a formal and systematic approach which is based on analysis of performance in revised accreditation framework of the NAAC. Recently, on 31 July 2017, the NAAC has introduced ICT based NAAC framework. It is expected that Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) should play a dynamic role in the society. The education system in India is expanded with marked changes such as impact of technology, private participation and impact of globalization in HEIs. Nowadays, there is tremendous development due to the impact of science and technology in all spheres of life. It is expected from HEIs to cope with the advantages of modern innovative technologies inspite of several manmade and natural difficulties. These technologies definitely improve academic and administrative quality of HEIs. The NAAC focuses on ICT literacy. From the last two decades, NAAC has been carrying out successfully the process of quality assessment and accreditation of HEIs. Most of the HEIs have been accredited and assessed by the NAAC. The NAAC received the feedbacks from the HEIs and all the stakeholders for the improvement in the quality culture of HEIs and, accordingly, revised the accreditation framework of NAAC through its manual. It is a paradigm shift towards objectivity and transparency. However, the present research paper focuses on qualitative aspects of quantitative metrics in the process of assessment and accreditation. The NAAC and its application of data based quantitative evaluation is a stepping stone towards quality

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improvement. The shift is from qualitative peer judgment to data based quantitative evaluation. Here, extensive use of ICT confirms scalability and robustness. There is drastic reduction in number of questions, size of report, visit days and so on. Revised Accreditation Framework of NAAC boosts benchmarking as quality improvement tool. It provides appropriate dissimilarity in the metrics, weightages and benchmarks to universities, autonomous colleges and affiliated / constituent colleges. It revised several metrics for enhancing participation of students and alumni in the assessment process. The NAAC has continued its focus on quality culture of the HEIs with the pace of the globalization.

NAAC revised framework of SSR (Self Study Report) contains QIF (Quality Indicator Framework) with details of data in respect of each of the seven Assessment and Accreditation Criteria. QIF comprises of Data Templates / Documents (Quantitative and Qualitative Metrics). It may be considered as a pilot study of HEIs. Qualitative Metrics reveal descriptive answers while Quantitative Metrics focuses on formats / data templates provided by the NAAC. There are 31 Key Aspects for UG and 32 Key Aspects for PG in 7 A&A Criteria including 93 Metrics for UG and 96 Metrics for PG. These Metrics are classified as Quantitative Metric (QnM) and Qualitative Metric (QIM). However, the division of the QIF is 58 QnM and 35 QIM for UG and 60 QnM and 36 QIM for PG. It is as follows:

Distribution of Metrics and KIs across Criteria

Type of HEIs	Affiliated/Constituent Colleges	
	UG	PG
Criteria	7	7
Key Indicators (KIs)	31	32
Qualitative Metrics (QIM)	35	36
Quantitative Metrics (QnM)	58	60
Total Metrics (QIM + QnM)	93	96

(NAAC)

It indicates clearly that NAAC weightages 70% to QnM and 30% to QIM out of 1000 weightages. Besides, the Quantitative Metrics (QnM) are evaluated with the help of DVV (Data Validation and Verification) processes employed by NAAC hired agencies. Moreover, this process is completed by using software in NAAC office where there is no human intervention. This process will be completed within 30 days. After DVV, the HEIs have to score at least 25% in Quantitative Metrics (QnM). This is minimum requirement for pre-qualifier stage. HEIs can opt out QnM of weightages of 3% of non-applicable metrics. The

list of non-applicable metrics is given in the NAAC manual for UG and PG. After DVV, a deviation report is generated. According to deviation report, the A&A process proceed further. It has to follow certain conditions such as if some of the metrics are found deviated; it will be responsible for the penalty or legal action, the first installment of accreditation fees of HEIs will also be forfeited and the name of the HEIs will be sent to statutory authorities for taking further actions. If the HEIs have not cleared the pre-qualifier stage then they will have to apply once again. They have to submit IQA alongwith its fees. They can apply again only after six months from the day of declaration of pre-qualification status.

After pre-qualifier stage, HEIs will proceed for peer team visit for the assessment of Qualitative Metrics (QM). Besides, QMs are assessed by commissioning a peer team visit to HEIs. QMs will be assessed after pre-qualifier stage. As compare to previous process of NAAC, this process has become simpler, transparent, robust and objective.

Substantially speaking, NAAC weightages QnM more as compared to QIM. This may be evident from the ensuing paragraph which focuses on criterionwise significant questions on QnM. Criterion One: **Curricular Aspects** highlights new courses introduced, number of members elected and nominated on BOS, Academic Council, Paper setting, Design and Development of curriculum of Certificate/Add on/Diploma, assessment / evaluation process etc. CBCS / elective course system, students enrolled for Certificate / Add on course and analysis of feedbacks received from all the stakeholders. Criterion Second: **Teaching Learning and Evaluation** enumerates average enrollment percentage, sanctioned and admitted students strength, reservation policy, students – fulltime teacher ratio, details of all the permanent teachers, mentor – mentee ratio, use of ICT resources, average pass percentage of students and Student Satisfaction Survey. Criterion Third: **Research, Innovations and Extension** elaborates Minor-Major research projects, workshop / seminar on IPR / research methodology, research guides, Ph D registered students, awards to teachers, research papers published in journals notified on UGC website, books published, articles published in journals, chapters in books and conference proceedings, extension and outreach programmes, collaborations, linkages and MoUs. Criterion Four: **Infrastructure and Learning Resources** illustrates physical facilities, sports facilities, library resources, ICT enabled classrooms and seminar halls, expenditure for purchase of books and journals, remote access to e-resources, student – computer ratio, media centre, lecture capturing system and expenditure incurred in maintenance on physical facilities. Criterion Five: **Student Support and Progression** pursues information regarding scholarships and freeships, capacity building and skills enhancement initiative, student progression to higher studies and placements, awards/ medals to students in academic, cultural and sports activities, student's achievements in NET, SET, GATE and other worth praising competitive examinations and contribution of alumni association. Criterion Six: **Governance, Leadership and Management** elucidates implementation of e-governance, orientation-refresher courses, training programme conducted for teaching and nonteaching staff, IQAC initiated activities and funds received from nongovernmental bodies, individuals and philanthropers. Criterion VII: **Institutional Values and Best Practices** deals with gender equity programmes, alternate energy initiatives, expenditure on green initiatives and waste management, resources available in the institutions, specific initiatives to address locational advantages and disadvantages /

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initiatives taken to engage with and contribute to local community, appropriate activities to increase consciousness about national identities and symbols and activities conducted for promotion of universal values.

In a sense, NAAC has revised its framework from subjective to objective evaluation and accreditation. So, this may be the stepping stone to quality improvement in HEIs. Some of the HEIs may feel that this is a difficult task to upload the data into data templates of last five years because they may lack in ICT knowledge and poor connectivity of electricity as well as internet connectivity. However, NAAC believes that using technology as a learning resource and managing the activities of HEIs in technology-enabled way will ensure effective institutional functional.

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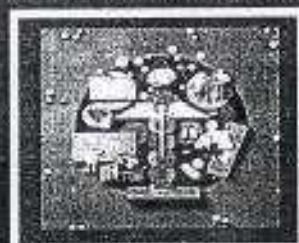
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Reminder of *Samidha* on the Present Day 'Covid-19'

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Abstract

The ongoing pandemic 'COVID-19' is a strong reminder of *Samidha* - the monumental autobiography of Sadhanatai Amte. This work not only creates an awareness about the all sided overhauling work of the Amte family but also creates an awareness about the lepers, the tortured and shocked, the shocked and sudden humanity and stands as a lighthouse for one such disease that creates sympathy for the patients in the light of the present day 'COVID-19' paralyzing the entire humanity.

Keywords: COVID-19, *Samidha*, Reminder, Leprosy, Ostracization, Human Values

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected and changed the entire world in nearly all the spheres of global life. All of us are witnessing such a horrifying condition for the first time. History witnesses that human life has been affected by different diseases. Movies and books have captured the stories around them. The Covid-19 pandemic, lockdown and the accompanying emotions of fear, loneliness and uncertainty inspired the writers and subsequently reflected in fiction, nonfiction and poetry for example - Siddhartha Gigoo's *Love in Time of Quarantine*, Shobha De's *Leaving and Other Stories: Lockdown Liaisons*, Gayatri Gill's *The Day Before Today: Lockdown Stories* and so on. There are examples of the portrayal of a pandemic in Indian literature apart from Coronavirus for example - Amitav Ghosh's *The Calcutta Chromosome* (English), Kamalkant Tripathi's *Pahighar* (Hindi), Ahmed Ali's *Twilight in Delhi* (English), Ashoke Mukhopadhyay's *A Ballad of Remittent Fever* (Translated from Bengali into English) and so on. One such book on a disease that forms deformity of a human limbs is leprosy - the book entitled *Samidha*. *Samidha* is an autobiography of Sadhanatai Amte, wife of a renowned social worker Baba Amte. Marathi manuscript of *Samidha* (2001) has gained notable importance in this regard. *Samidha* has been translated into English by Shobha Pawar in 2008. M S Swaminathan, the distinguished agriculturist and a thinker wrote the forward to *Samidha*. The word 'Samidha' refers to the dry sacred herbs used as a fuel in holy fire in a *Yadnya*. The autobiography *Samidha* comprises the beauty of relationship beyond the other divisions such as gender, caste and class hierarchies. It also implies the selfless devotion and sacrifice of the both Sadhanatai and Baba Amte for the betterment of the outcast. Indeed, lifelong service of Baba and Sadhanatai Amte to the lepers, tribals and the needy changed the diseased mentality of the society. The autobiography *Samidha* is an account of the work as well as the service for a noble cause. It provides her remarkable share in undertaking projects like Anandwan, Ashokwan, Somnath, Gokul, Ultrayan and equally her unwavering faith in Baba's dreams. The author Sadhanatai is a woman who belongs to an ordinary family but dares to dream and thinks beyond the horizon. As an autobiography, the book describes the selfless service of an ordinary man and a woman that led them towards extraordinariness. It subtly reveals the lives of Tai and Baba and their inseparability. In fact, two lives merged into one, to use philosophical words, the 'dwait' has turned in 'advait'. Sadhanatai was born in an orthodox Brahmin family. They were also called Bhattas. The special characteristic of her family can be listed in three words- puritans, religious and traditional. She was very generous and shy in her life before Baba's entrance in her life. She gives one of the examples of her childhood which shows her magnanimity towards outcasts. Even though, she belongs to a Brahmin family, she used to help outcasts. She says that there was a public water place in front of their house. Women from the harijan community, comprehended as outcasts or untouchables, would come to fetch water but they never dare to touch the tap. They used to sit and wait, sometimes, for hours, for somebody to come and begin to open it for them. Then, she gladly volunteered to do this act (of opening the tap). Whenever, there was no water supply, she would draw water from the well for harijans. Furthermore, she would also help untouchable women who came there for water.

To Sadhanatai Amte, the year 1946 turned to be the year of great upheavals. It was the year when Baba Amte first visited her house with his relatives. During this time, Tai was given the

responsibility to look after the guests. Thereafter, the letters had been written in praise of works of Sadhanatai by Baba. These letters created a turmoil in Sadhanatai's house. A meeting of the elder members of the family held of Baba's approach to Tai. She says that it was a great shock to them when she took no objection to her marriage with Baba.

Tai's marriage with Baba took place on 16 December 1946. Baba had decided to devote his life for the social work. Therefore, she had to join Baba. She says that until their son Vikas was born they used to visit regularly the territories of the harijans separated from the residential area of the high castes. Because of their daily contact with harijans, among who were members of all lower castes including the untouchables, had its price too. Both of them became outcasts in their families. No one came to their house, neither from Baba's family nor from Tai's. Due to this, they have to leave the rented house immediately. Meanwhile, they came across many beautiful minds, Mr R K Patil, the then Minister for Food. He owned bungalow near the Muslim cemetery. It was completely deserted except for the rats and such - a thought crossed Baba's mind. He decided to perform an experiment in community living. The scavengers, cobblers and all those, who are socially ostracized, will live together with the socially privileged in that house. As a result, some twenty or twenty-two of them moved into the house. It was not easy though there was strong opposition from the self-proclaimed custodians of culture and morality, the so-called high born. They forced them to leave. Hence, they managed themselves for R K Patil's farm.

R K Patil was the then Food Minister of Central Provinces. He was a Gandhian and a very progressive thinker but came from an orthodox family. Sadhanatai describes an occasion when R K Patil's brother's wedding was fixed, he had invited Baba. The invitation had been formerly received by Baba, but did not forget to tell Patil that he would attend the wedding with his entire family that comprises of all the members of the community including the untouchables. Patil said that he had no objections and insisted that all of them attend the wedding. But, on the day of wedding, when Baba went with his family, all of Patil's relatives were shocked. In fact, Patil had made separate arrangements for their lunch. Baba could not accept this. This kind of discrimination was an insult to his family and he insisted on having lunch with all of the invited people who accompanied him. The host was helpless and there was a bit of mess during that round of lunch. After this incident Baba received a very few invitations. Once Tai says,

"It was not a question of our suffering because it was a conscious choice for me. But why should our children suffer? Sometimes I felt guilty that we could not give them even the minimum. What we could do for them was less than what the poorest of the poor could have done for their children." (73)

It was very difficult time that they even could not give some simple things to their children such as biscuits. The food they consumed was nothing more than what was required to keep the body and soul together. They could not take them to any other place, not even to relatives or friends.

Baba used to set out for his voluntary service of cleaning public toilets. He completed his daily round and was on his way back home. As he walked along the road, he saw a human figure - just bone and flesh - lying by the side of road - a human body without any sign of life. There were maggots wriggling in the wounds all over the body. He hurriedly turned back. At that moment, the only thought was to run away as fast as he could. He brought that man at home. He was quiet the whole day, but his face betrayed the inner turmoil. Tai guessed there was something wrong. After the evening meal, he told Tai everything, every word he uttered reflected his anguish and hatred for being a coward. Baba's helplessness can be seen with the help of the following lines:

"Shame on me", he said, "of all the things, a helpless lepers frightened me! Think of it!" He went on to describe what he saw and finally asked me in earnest, "Shall I nurse that leper?" The thought that he was afraid even if only for a moment, was gnawing at the back of his mind." (77)

However, on that day, the man lying helplessly by the roadside had worked a miracle. Baba was frightened for the first time. Once, Gandhi himself had called him the fearless man. He thought that does he really deserve it? Tai says that helping lepers was not their goal now. He was not a doctor. He was completely ignorant of the scientific aspects of this most dreadful disease. The first thing he did was to start collecting information about it. The resources were scanty; he had read

everything that was available. He also collected information from those who were engaged in the treatment of leprosy. On the advice of Vinobaji, he started working at the 'Leprosy Home' run by Manohar Diwan at Dattapur. He would go there thrice in a week. It became a passion for him. On the suggestion of Shri Chandraprakashji, Baba also completed a two months training course in leprosy at Sewagram. With the experience and training at Dattapur, Baba could start his own centre for the treatment of leprosy. It was established next to the government hospital. In 1949, the 'Maharogi Seva Samiti' was founded with the help of a few friends. Free medical aid to leprosy patients and their subsequent rehabilitation were the main objectives of the institution. In his one of the letters to Sadhanatai, he expresses his pleasure of helping the lepers. He says, "I have worked in different spheres till now. But the pleasure I have experienced while working for lepers is incomparable. I have never experienced this joy before. I am not bothered about success or failure. Nor do I feel worried about the future of the institution; I don't think of it. It may or may not take a concrete shape. Nevertheless, they have an unshakeable faith in me and even if I just stand under a tree with a sprinkler in hand, I am sure, they will throng to me." (84) It shows Baba's devotion and selflessness towards lepers. The first cottage with a thatched roof was made and the patients were thinking of shifting into their new residence. In a few days, the well was ready to use. The lepers were shifted to their new residence which was at the midst of the jungle. This was the beginning of Anandwan. The family was striving against indifference, ungenerous attitude of the masses, deadly diseases, orthodox mindsets and also uncongenial circumstances. There were so many adversities on the path which was chosen by Baba, but those could not dissuade him from his aim. Many a time they had to cross flooded rivers, brave intimidating storms, spend roofless nights in torrents of rain in the midst of sheer darkness and the wild animals lurking in vicinity. There are a few events truly stand out in the memory. Once Tai had received thirty rupees prize for writing in the special column of a magazine called *Street*. She happily bought a sari for the wife of one of their workers. Such generosity is rare to find. Moreover, the attitude of the people towards Anandwan had been changed. Even Baba and Tai's relatives were looking it with different approach. The beginning of the change occurred in 1960. People were coming in search of Anandwan. Sadhanatai noted down the first help they received from Switzerland in 1960. It offered them rupees 30,000. With the help of that amount, they carried out their 'tin can project' in Anandwan. The important thing for Baba was the attitude of the people that changed considerably. Further, the owner of the Jog Industries provided 100 acres of land to Baba. With this, Baba established a centre there named Ashokwan. Thereafter, he also established the Anand Niketan College of Arts, Science and Commerce at Warora. In addition to the same, he established an agricultural college. The same year witnessed the school for the blinds.

Later on, Baba wanted to do something for the tribal people. He had already chosen a village called Hemalkasa for the purpose. It was the best place for the establishment of the treatment centre for the tribal people. Vasantrao Naik had provided a tract of fifty acres land for it. It's all responsibilities were shouldered to Prakash. It was a tough challenge for them because the area was covered with dense forest. Baba had also started training programmes for young volunteers and received overwhelming responses from the youth of India as well as keen support from every corner of the world. Baba once announced in 'Knut India' Programme that hands are given for construction and not destruction. This message proved to be directive for the entire world. These noble practices at the Amtes' all enterprises were highly appreciated by the former Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Baba and Tai indeed did such a work which brought a new change in the thinking ability of the society. They started Utrayan, a sort of home for the aged, Gokul, a home for the orphans. They gradually settled workers at Hemalkasa for adopted children. Amte family was not always encountered with enthusiastic wishes; the members of the family also faced challenges from the conventional people. Thus, *Sansidha* is a promising story and a real tribute to godliness in mankind. It is a strong reminder of the ongoing COVID-19 which has considerably paralyzed the life of the people of the world and has been leaving permanent impact on all walks of life all over the world.

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कला एवं धर्म शोध संस्थान, लोक कल्याणकारी ट्रस्ट, वाराणसी

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Dr Subhash K. Shinde

Assistant Professor and Head, Department of English, KKM College,
Manwath District Parbhani Maharashtra State, India.**Abstract**

The present research article enumerates the contribution of Qateel Shifai to the film industry of Indian Subcontinent. He remains the only literary artist of Asia whose twenty poetry collections are available from which approximately a thousand lyrics (Ghazals and Geets) have been sung by the world's great singers like Gulam Aali, Mohammed Rafi, Nasir Akhtar, Noor Jahan, Jagjit Singh and Chitra Sing. The researcher has particularly selected the contribution of Qateel Shifai in order to recapitulate his immense contribution to the film songs as well as the folksongs written in Hindko language and a number of other songs which are sung by the great singers and composed by the great music composers but not at all used in any film. Qateel like Sahir and Majrooh uses a simple Hindustani language. The simplicity of the language has made him famous throughout the world. Besides, he is remembered not only as a writer of the love songs but as the writer of the social and ethical thoughts. Finally, the researcher points out that Qateel Shifai, the great literary artist of the Subcontinent, deserves a great place in Asian literature.

Keywords: Qateel Shifai, Lyricist, Asian Literature, Film Songs, Contribution, Social and Ethical Thoughts.

Introduction

The Southern geographical region of Asia is called Indian Subcontinent. The peninsula is surrounded by the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. Upto 1947, majority part of the land was under the sovereign power of the British monarch and there were also number of small Princely States (around five hundred) under the British supremacy. The Rajas, the Nawabs and the Ranas were great patrons of the music, the folk arts and the literature. In 1947, the British left the Subcontinent after dividing it into two independent nations - India and Pakistan. The Princely States merged themselves either in India or Pakistan. The artists including the poets lost the support of their patrons and remained helpless for their livelihood. Fortunately, a new emerging industry was waiting for them. It was the great film industry of the Subcontinent mainly centered in Bombay and Lahore. Many Hindi and Urdu storytellers, novelists, poets and dramatists started to work for the emerging industry in order to enhance its artistic level. Mirav Sultanpuri, Ismat Chughtai, Sahir Ludhianvi, Rajendra Krishan, Anand Bakshi, Anjaan, Munshi Premchand and the last but not the least the great lyricist Qateel Shifai are a few names mentioned in this small article.

Qateel Shifai is the penname of Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan. He was born on 24 December, 1919 at Haripur (Pakistan) in British India and died on 11 July 2001 at Lahore, Pakistan. There is a typical meaning subsumed his penname which brings him into the literary arena of mysticism. The word 'Qateel' means the person who is killed by somebody. The killer is called 'qatil' and the action is called 'qatl'. In short, the penname suggests 'The End' of an immortal literary artist whose lyrics and poems will be sung by the coming generations. The word 'Shifai' is related to the name of his 'Ustaad' (master) Hakeem Mohammed Yahya Khan Shifa. The poet, alongwith his own name, has also immortalized the name of his preceptor. Qateel's father died when he was young man of around twenty years of his age. The economic difficulties forced him to quit his education. He turned to trade but could not get any success. In 1946, the great literary artist Nasir Ahmed called him to work for monthly *Adab-e-latif* which was the widely published literary magazine of British India. Qateel's first Ghazal was published in Lahore. It became very popular and, in the very next year, the great film producer Exwan Sardaniil invited him to write lyrical songs for his film *Teri Yaad*. Qateel took up the opportunity and turned it to gold. Today, he remains the only literary artist of Asia whose twenty poetry collections are available from which approximately a thousand lyrics (Ghazals and Geets) have been sung by the world's great singers like Gulam Aali, Mohammed Rafi, Nasir Akhtar, Noor Jahan, Jagjit Singh and Chitra Sing. A small filmography of the films of Indian Subcontinent is attached herewith which is capable enough to witness his great contribution to the film industry. *Teri Yaad* (1948) was made when Indian Subcontinent was not divided. The films made in India and Pakistan include *Gulnaar* (1953), *Gumnaam* (1954), *Intezar* (1956), *Naila* (1965), *Shireen Farhad* (1975), *Painter Babu* (1983), *Tahqigaat* (1993), *Phir Teri Kahani Yaad Aayee* (1993), *Sir* (1993), *Waqt Hamara Hai* (1994), *Qarar* (1994), *Naajayaz* (1995), *Tamanna* (1996), *Auzaar* (1997), *Yeh Hai Mumbai Meri Jaan* (1999), *Bade Dilwala* (1999)

Qateel has written songs for many Indian films even made after partition. The film *Phir Teri Kahani Yaad Aayee* mentioned here includes the contribution of the great Indian actor Rahul Roy and the great Indian actress Pooja Bhatt. The film became very popular especially due to the delicate songs composed by Qateel Shifai. The researcher has given one small glimpse of the song of Qateel for this Indian post-independent film alongwith the appropriate English translation.

बादलों में छुप रहा है चाँद क्यों?

अपने हुस्र की ज़या से पूछ लो ;

चाँदनी पड़ी हुई है माँद क्यों?

अपनी ही किसी अदा से घूछ लो ("Baadalon Mein Chup Raha Chand (From "Phir Teri Kahani Yaad Aayee")

(Why has the Moon been hiding among the clouds? Ask one of characteristics of your beauty.

Why have the Stars become so slow? Ask one of your art.)

The researcher in the very beginning of the article has mentioned certain names of the literary artists of the Subcontinent who contributed too much to the film industry and the literary standard of the industry reached upto zenith when the films were based upon the stories of the great writers like Munshi Premchand (*Godan, Shatranj Ke Khiladi*). There is a typical difference between the Eastern and the Western films. It is in relation to the use of beautiful lyrics at the appropriate dramatic actions and to portray the typical emotions of sorrow, joy, sympathy or patriotism. The Western film industry may have used the literary style of the novelists Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Mario Puzo etc. but they have not fully explored their potential. In other words, in London or at New York, the songs cannot make a film popular. The actions, the beautiful scenes and other modern audio-visual effects have the power to make the film popular. The theme of the story of course pays a great role. On the other hand, the films of our Subcontinent give equal importance to the story as well as the effective songs which alone can express the emotions of the heroes and the heroines of the films. The Subcontinent has two different systems of music compositions a) Hindustani Music and b) Karnataka Music. The film industry has used both the systems very wisely. Qateel Shifai wrote the songs for many Pakistani films and the use of the Hindustani system of music is followed everywhere in Pakistan and north India, Karnataka system of music is particularly followed in South India except Maharashtra region.

Sahir Ludhianvi (1921 - 1980) and Majrooh Sultanpuri (1919 - 2000) are the two great contemporaries of Qateel Shifai. Sahir Ludhianvi started his literary activities at Lahore, later on, shifted to Mumbai and contributed to Indian film industry by way of his delicate songs. Majrooh Sultanpuri also chose the film media as a suitable platform for his expression of ideas. Some film critics called Sahir, Qateel and Majrooh as the 'trio' of the delicate film songs of the Subcontinent. Even a layman born in the post-independent India knows something about Sahir Ludhianvi and Majrooh Sultanpuri because when he watches Indian films, he feels these names in bold letters before the name of music director and film director are shown. The name of Qateel Shifai is primarily related to Pakistani films produced after the partition. The political rivalries of the nations on the subcontinent have become a hindrance in the circulation of the artistic pieces in each other's regions. It does not mean that Indian films are not at all shown in Pakistan and vice versa. The films like *Mughal-e-Azam* and *Pakiza* were greatly appreciated in Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

The researcher has particularly selected the contribution of Qateel Shifai in order to recapitulate his immense contribution to the film songs as well as the folksongs written in Hindko language and a number of other songs which are sung by the great singers and composed by the great music composers but not at all used in any film. Let's have a glimpse of such songs:

चाँदी जैसा रंग है तेरा सोने जैसे बाल, इक तू ही धनवान है गोरी बाकी सब कंगाल ("चाँदी जैसा रंग है तेरा सोने जैसे बाल, इक तू ही धनवान है गोरी बाकी सब कंगाल - क़तील शिफ़ाई")

(Your colour is like silver, your hair are like gold, O beloved, you are the richest while the others are poor)

Qateel like Sahir and Majrooh uses a simple Hindustani language. He comes very close to modern Hindi. Sometimes, we feel that he is composing the songs in Hindi by writing them in Urdu script. According to the literary critics, his language is much simpler than his Indian counterpart Sahir Ludhianvi. Qateel has used simple terms specially in film songs. His other ghazals (short lyrical poems) and nazams (long poems) are addressed to certain events etc. The simplicity of the language has made him famous throughout the world. Besides, Qateel Shifai was a great humanitarian and even a great social thinker. His emotional mind cannot accept any type of injustice done to the poor people. In a poem, he has remarked his views in clear words:

अदल की तुम न हमें आस दिलाओ कि यहाँ

कल्ल हो जाते है ज़ज़ीर हिलाने वाले ("Qateel Shifai Ghazal क़तील शिफ़ाई गज़ल - कविता हिन्दी कविता")

(You don't give us any expectation from justice those who moved the chain are killed)

सदा जिए ये मेरा शहर-ए-बेमिसाल जहाँ

हज़ार झोपड़े गिरते हैं इक महल के लिए ("एक 'औरंगज़ेब' ऐसा भी, जिसे सब पसंद करते हैं")

(Let my 'expected' city live forever (here) thousands of hovels are demolished for a palace)

The researcher has particularly traced the above-mentioned masterpieces of Qateel Shifai in order to show his importance as a social critic. Today, he is remembered not only as a writer of the love songs but as the writer of the social and the ethical thoughts. He was the strong supporter of the realistic school in Asian literature. He has fearlessly depicted realism in many parts of his non-film literature. We find such portrayal of emerging faithless society when Qateel remarks:

उनके हाथों में 'क़तील' इक दिन छुरी देखोगे तुम
वो मुनाफ़िक़ जो गले लगकर तुम्हें अक्सर मिले ("एक 'औरंगज़ेब' ऐसा भी, जिसे सब पसंद करते हैं")

(Qateel you will find the daggers in the very hands of the people who had lived with you for a long time)

Qateel Shifai received many honours from the Government of Pakistan and other international authorities. The veteran Indian actor Dilip Kumar (Yusuf Khan, born in 1922 at Peshawar (British India)) has been conferred with great honour the Nishan-e-

Pakistan by the Government of Pakistan. Here, the researcher points out that Qateel Shifai, the great literary artist of the Subcontinent, deserves a great place in Asian literature.

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A STUDY OF NOVEL WORDS OCCURRED DURING COVID-19 IN ENGLISH AND INDIAN LANGUAGES

□ Dr Subhash Kishanrao Shinde

Abstract

COVID-19 has coined a number of new words and phrases in English and other Indian languages. This is a new vocabulary that helps us to understand changes around us which now have become the part and parcel of our day-to-day life. Coronavirus encompassed the whole world in different ways. Likewise, language has to grow and adjust to these changes. The research paper highlights the novel words in English, Hindi and Marathi which are coined during the contagious disease COVID-19 resulting in health precautions and awareness that should be created and maintained during the COVID-19. This linguistic change has greatly become a notable thing in this regard.

Keywords: COVID-19, Novel Words, Pandemic, Lockdown, Quarantine, Containment Zone, Work from Home, Social-distancing, Community Spread, Zoombombing, Doomscrolling, Quaranteam, Coronaspeck, Covidiot, Stay Home Stay Safe, Contactless, मुखपट्टी, घरकोंबडे, जायबंदी, गावबंदी, आमासीमंच, आत्मनिर्भर भारत and कोई रोड पर ना निकले

Introduction

The year 2020 was very disappointing for all of us due to the Novel Coronavirus 2019. People of the world have gone through Social, Economic and Mental agonies. Even though, this period has very regressive impact on human life, it has given a new shape to both our lives and vocabulary. All the words which are undertaken to study here are generally from the field of medicine dealing with human health and awareness and precautions arising out of this disease. Novel Coronavirus is the name of a disease has spread in the year 2019. Therefore, it is named as COVID-19.

Novel English Words

Pandemic

The word 'pandemic' is taken from the Latin word 'pandemos' means 'common' or 'public'. Pandemic consists of 'pan' means 'all' and 'demos' means 'people'. The Online Dictionary defines it as, "occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population". ("What Is a Pandemic?") The word 'pandemic' is declared by the World Health Organization on 11th March, 2020 in relation to COVID-19.

Lockdown

According to Collins dictionary, the word 'lockdown' is most commonly used in the year 2020. The word lockdown means "an emergency measure in which individuals are restricted from certain areas in an attempt to control exposure or transmission of disease. In a lockdown, during an epidemic, individuals are encouraged to stay home." ("COVID-19 Crisis Catalog: A Glossary of Terms") Lockdown is implemented to prevent the infection of COVID-19. It is a contagious disease, which spreads very rapidly from one person to another when they come in contact with each other. Therefore, during the pandemic, people are not allowed to step out of their houses except for urgent buying necessities.

Quarantine

The word 'quarantine' is announced by Cambridge University in the year 2020. Quarantine is the action that is used to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 infection. The person who is infected by COVID-19 is restricted to move in public places. There are many countries, including India, which have used the process of quarantine very efficiently to try to stop the transmission of COVID-19. The infected person is restricted to live in isolation for two weeks both from the family and the public places.

Containment Zone

According to the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare India, containment zones are the areas where COVID-19 positive patients are found in large numbers. To prevent the transmission of COVID-19, the governments have taken several measures such as; sealing the areas where the majority of the infected people are found as well as the demarcation of areas has been done as Red Zone, Orange Zone and Green Zone on the basis of numbers and rigorousness of the spreading of COVID-19 virus.

Work from Home

Even though, the concept of working from home or work from home is originated in pre- COVID-19 period, it is most commonly used due to the advent of COVID-19 from the year 2020 till present day. COVID-19 is a contagious disease which spreads very rapidly from one person to another. Therefore, organisations and institutions, all around the world, have no other option than providing flexible working conditions including working from home. Before the advent of COVID

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A STUDY OF NOVEL WORDS OCCURRED DURING COVID-19 IN ENGLISH AND INDIAN LANGUAGES

period, a few organisations have not adopted this concept but, later on, they have to accept it. The adoption of this concept has saved many organisations from shutting down forever.

Social-distancing

Social-distancing is the most commonly used word from the year 2020 till the present day as other words discussed above. Social-distancing is also called physical distancing which means keeping a safe distance from other persons who are not from one's household. To practice this, a person should keep the distance of at least six feet (2 arm lengths) from others. Social distancing has played a very vital role to prevent transmission of the virus COVID-19.

Community Spread

Community Spread is the transmission of a contagious disease in a geographical area in which there is no knowledge how someone is infected of the disease. In other words, people were and are being infected unconsciously because of not having complete awareness about COVID-19.

Zoombombing

Zoombombing is a video conferencing on the zoom meeting application. Nowadays, the use of such application is apparent due to the Novel Coronavirus. It is a contagious disease; therefore, people have to follow social distancing to stop the spreading of COVID-19. Zoombombing has played a vital role in keeping one person connected to the other/s by video conferencing platform. This term has become popular from 2020 when COVID-19 pandemic forced many people to stay at home. Zoombombing proved to be the most significant and effective way particularly in the schools, colleges, universities, governments and business organisations all around the world.

Doomscrolling

The Oxford English Dictionary defines Doomscrolling as, "the action of compulsively scrolling through social media or news feeds which relate bad news." ("New Words Inspired by the Corona Crisis and What They Mean") The year 2019 has brought a new concept with it that is COVID-19. It transmits very speedily just like as doomscrolling. The word itself indicates that the whole world has been in an awful situation due to this pandemic.

Quaranteam

The year 2020 proved to be very dreadful for all of us. We already had experienced and still experience that human beings have always the greatest capacity for growth. Quaranteam is a group or community who are in quarantine together in which they are isolated from one another and dedicated to foster human connections in such an awful time of COVID-19 phase.

Coronaspeck

The word 'Coronaspeck' is derived from the German term *kummerspeck*. It refers to those people who are over eating and gaining weight during the lockdown period.

Covidiot

The Spanish term 'Covidiot' is referred to those people who were unaware of the danger of the contagious disease COVID-19. They do not take precautions for themselves and others during the pandemic. They do not follow lockdown rules.

Stay Home Stay Safe

The coronavirus is a disease which spreads in community very rapidly from one person to another. The number of the infected people is increasing rigorously every day. Hence, to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic, we have to remain at home to save us as well as the world citizens. It is the most recommended preventive measure suggested in a simple and a common way by the Google Doodle's COVID-19 message.

Contactless

The advent of COVID-19 has impacted the consumer behaviour and the consumption pattern as well. The consumers, in the COVID-19 phase, have preferred online shopping as a safe mode of buying and selling essential goods. Therefore, the online shopping has been proved to be an effective way to keep people contactless during the pandemic phase.

Coronawarriors

When the whole world is filled with the horror, terror and despair of coronavirus, still it stored our faith in humanity and mankind. The word 'coronawarriors' is a tribute to the human beings (Doctors, Nurses, Ward boys, Police, NGOs and so on) who are fighting and ensuring us that though the whole world is suffering from deadly pandemic, there is a hope sprang in the mind and humanity prevailed.

Novel Marathi Words

मुखपट्टी (Mask)

The Marathi word **मुखपट्टी** has emerged far earlier as an alternative word to English word 'Mask'. Such type of words had its existence before the advent of the Novel Coronavirus, but it is used commonly in the COVID-19 period. It is used to cover the face to save human beings from the infection of COVID-19.

घरकोवडे (Home-quarantine)

A STUDY OF NOVEL WORDS OCCURRED DURING COVID-19 IN ENGLISH AND INDIAN LANGUAGES

घरकॉन्वे is an optional word to English word 'Home-quarantine'. Home-quarantine is a situation in which a man has to stay at home for fourteen days when he or she is contracted with the contagious disease COVID-19.

जायबंदी (Self-quarantine)

जायबंदी is an alternative word in Marathi to English words 'Self-quarantine'. Self-quarantine means an action of isolating oneself from others by staying at home for a specific from a period of time (e.g. for 14 days) to prevent the transmission of contagious disease COVID-19.

गवबंदी (Village Ban)

When the people were coming back from the cities, where they had gone for employment, to their own villages during COVID-19 phase, they were village banned by the villagers to save the village from the infection of COVID-19. For this, there were notice boards at the entrance of the village to stop the arrival of any outsider in the village.

Novel Hindi Words

आनलासीनंग (Online)

The advent of COVID-19 has paved the way for online learning extremely from 2020 to date. The COVID-19 has compelled the whole world to shut schools, colleges, organizations and so on. As a result of this, education system has changed drastically with the distinctive rise of e-learning whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on a digital platform. Besides, the business organisations have also adopted online working to save their organisations from ravage.

आत्मनिर्भर भारत (Self-reliant India)

आत्मनिर्भर भारत is a Hindi phrase used and popularized by the present Prime Minister of India. It is used in relation to economic development in the country during COVID-19 phase. Basically, the Prime Minister of India employed this phrase to make India a self-reliant country as well as making it self-sustaining, self-generating and the biggest economy in the world.

कोई रोड पर ना निकले (Someone should not step out)

The meaning of the disease 'Corona' has been explained by the present Prime Minister of India during his online public address to the nation. He said that Lockdown across the country has drawn the Laxman Rekha at the door of your house. Therefore, we can infer the dreadfulness of the disease. Everyone should be inside his house to save himself and others from the infection of COVID-19. On social media, the people are advising through banners that **कोई रोड पर ना निकले (Koi Road Par Na Nikale)** to inculcate the danger of the disease.

The presence of the COVID-19 has drastically and dramatically changed the social scenario as well as the overall domestic life of everyone across the world. It has notably stirred the entire world dreadfully and has become an obstacle in the socio-economic and psychological development. World scientists are striving hard to find out a cure on this deadly disease. India has become pharmacy of the world providing sufficient number of doses of vaccines. Besides, COVID-19 has added a few novel words in each language of the world which will certainly be included in a covidictionary.

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CHALLENGES BEFORE E-COMMERCE IN COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

In certain regions, the COVID-19 pandemic has seen increased use of e-commerce as well as e-commerce-enabling tools and technology, demonstrating the value of electronic commerce in general. This also addressed the continuing problems that developed countries face, and the crucial value of bridging the digital divide. The year 2020 is driven by significant time changes and the sense of confusion that is lost about health, industry, education, and even life. Nothing is spared by the globally-hit COVID-19 pandemic which has now spread to virtually every corner of the planet. The pandemic is uncontrollable by the day and the officials concerned are unable to deal with it. People are also becoming adaptable to evolving life habits and are embracing the lifestyle of staying at home that is being further enforced by the government of different countries that imposes smart or full lock-ups in different parts of the country. Researcher in this paper is an effort to highlight the effect of Covid-19 in the Covid-19 pandemic on ecommerce and numerous problems before ecommerce.

KEYWORDS: *E-Commerce, Covid-19, Online purchase, Consumer behavior*

1. INTRODUCTION

India, although online, is now a shopper's paradise. Equipped with smart devices, India's unrivaled population is spoiled for options. Helped by decreasing broadband subscription rates, and the introduction of 3 G and 4 G networks, customers have become the country's driving force for e-commerce. From supermarket purchases to furniture, movie tickets, trains to steel, coal and tea tickets – e-commerce has motivated customers. According to estimates, in the coming 15 years India will see more people come online than any other country. Digital retailers are gaining unparalleled opportunities for growth with digital devices and social media, and have

thus become even more attractive to investors. While B2C does get all the publicity B2B isn't far behind. There is a major presence in both the Direct and Online B2B marketplaces. Within a single board, the marketplace model offers consumers plenty of options and the best prices. This also provides a level playing field for vendors. Many B2B companies have linked up supply chain financing with banks and financial institutions, which helps to increase access to credit. B2B e-Commerce has offered buyers performance, ease, flexibility, scope and lower transactional costs. B2B portals are, for SMEs, one of the greatest things that's happened. Marketing and promotional costs are high for any SME and many have inadequate technological skills to enter bigger markets. B2B portals now take care of those places. B2B practically sweeps away SME's vulnerabilities. Getting a B2B network deals with distribution, advertisement and provides market access. B2B has facilitated growth in sales for SMEs and helped them to acquire new customers. But the country's steady rise in e-commerce is essentially seen at both ends of the spectrum.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The fact that the effect of novel coronavirus will have a major impact on the nation, economy, and society is unavoidable. The threat of novel coronavirus is a public health problem and hampers the entire macroeconomic. It has also cut off the firm's supply chain. Further hampering is required of the production and the manufacturers. China is the main production center for many companies worldwide. Any damage to Chinese production would therefore clearly have repercussions (Meyer, 2020).

Many e-commerce companies depend on China for half of their merchandise items. Therefore, this deadly virus is assumed to have a severe impact on the online business in Malaysia, particularly the Chinese products. In this study, a survey was performed, and primary research was carried out to produce a better result. The results showed that since the product limit comes from China and the industry level is lockdown which means the product is not manufactured and exported (Mohammad Waliul Hasanat, 2020). The customer's action is often assumed to be the independent variable.

The key explanation behind its independence is that the manner in which the population would respond to the specific COVID-19 pandemic (Liang, 2020). Based on the potential impact of this

pandemic, consumers should take required precautions and are more likely to take effective action(Liang, 2020). The growth in online viewer numbers has been demonstrated from financial year 2020's primary week of March (Jebril, 2020).

3. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To study trend of ecommerce with reference to Covid-19
- To study COVID-19 impact on online purchases in India
- To throw light on challenges of ecommerce in Covid-19 Pandemic

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper is descriptive in nature so secondary data is needed for the paper. Secondary data from numerous published and unpublished papers, journals, books, blogs, studies, magazines, and websites have been collected.

5. OVERVIEW OF THE E-COMMERCE LANDSCAPE IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, B2B and B2C online sales of physical goods recently witnessed an increase in demand in some products. Most businesses and customers initially responded by stocking up. Medical supplies were stockpiled, including hand sanitizers, disinfectants, and surgical facemasks, as well as important household items such as toilet paper and non-perishable food. Businesses faced teleworking, and customers who were homebound had to connect and amuse themselves remotely. Most governments have introduced policies to isolate themselves from society, imposed lockdowns and/or temporarily closed "non-essential" businesses. The effect has been a surge in online sales of some items, as well as increased demand for a wide variety of digital services, as many customers have turned to online shopping either internet-enabled or via telephone. Hence, most brick-and - mortar businesses have diverted capital to e-commerce. The growth in the number of customers flocking to digital networks has motivated both providers of these networks and telecommunications companies to expand their network capacity to offer cost-effective or free data to service packages (WTO, 2020).

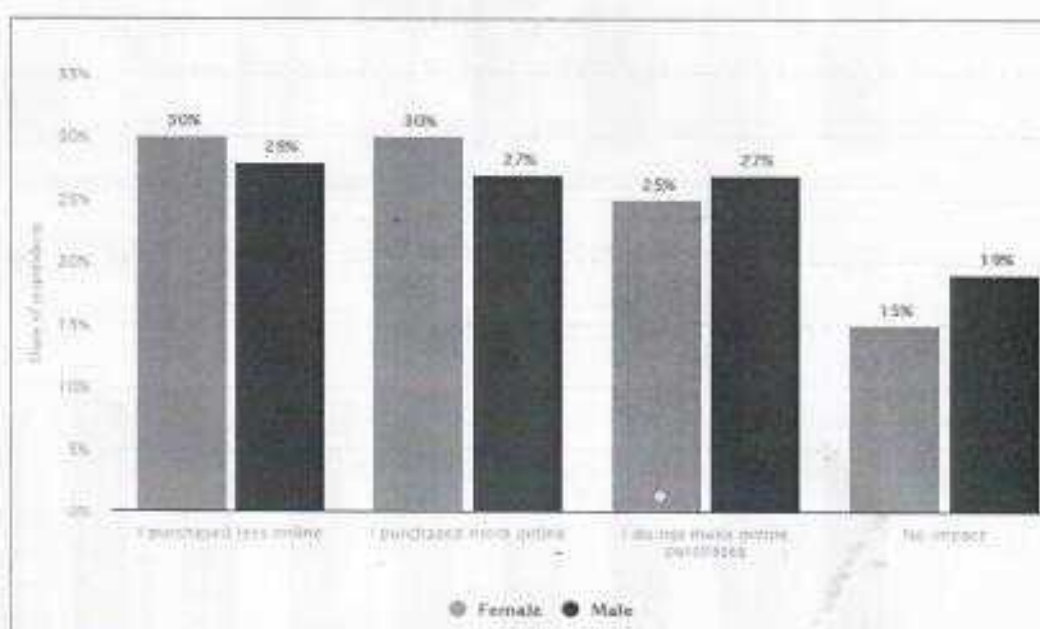
The recent lifestyle of staying at home is turning people's attention to online purchasing and selling and virtual shopping, which has become a leading and growing phenomenon in the COVID-19 pandemic, thus adding more value and success to the e-commerce market. Until the outbreak of Covid-19 people were free to travel and engage in all kinds of businesses and so the area of e-commerce industry as it is nowadays were not in focus. In this way it can be clarified that the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in either self-imposed or government-imposed lock-down that is full in some areas and partially enforced in others, these restrictions contributed to quarantine for citizens. People are reluctant to go back to their places of work and resume the job from where they left off because the number of active cases of corona is tilting. The fear of getting sick is the fundamental factor behind people's moving to online shopping, and that is in fact the factor why the e-commerce market is making headway by leaps and bounds. Later the government forbade e-commerce companies from selling or distributing non-essential goods before the conclusion of the lockout. Nonetheless, this restriction was partially lifted on 5 May 2020 with e-commerce firms now resuming the distribution of all goods (including critical and non-essential) throughout the country except red zone areas where COVID cases are very high. Although many of the patterns being studied may be transient at the moment, they will nevertheless influence people's attitudes towards online shopping with the likelihood that a greater percentage of people (than what was prevalent before the pandemic but less than the percentage during the same period) would opt for the convenience provided by online platforms. The same factors that have caused instability in the overall supply and demand have adversely affected e-commerce for the trade in goods and services. These problems have led to delays in production or to an outright cancelation of orders.

6. COVID-19 IMPACT ON ONLINE PURCHASES IN INDIA

Increasing market demand has also placed pressure on vital e-commerce delivery networks, along with social distances and increased hygiene standards, leading to delayed or non-deliveries. Changing the shipping specifications for non-essential goods in certain countries has contributed to more disruptions. Reliable and accessible broadband networks have become critical as demand for internet content and access to telecom infrastructure has soared. Some network providers have seen an rise in Internet traffic of up to 60 percent since the crisis started. Although many such operators and service providers have managed to cope with rising demand,

some content providers including Netflix and YouTube have reduced streaming quality. Consumers accept conscious consumerism and it is a practice which is likely to continue. The adoption of e-commerce by previously uninitiated users has intensified and customers have expanded their use of services such as contactless payment and curb-side pick-up, and are preparing to continue this activity into the future. They aim to reduce food waste, buy more sustainable alternatives and deliberately shop more quality. As customers search out products they believe they can trust, demand for local goods is rising. Consumers switch to digital and omni-channel networks, too.

Online purchase behavior during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in India by gender



Source: (statista, 2020)

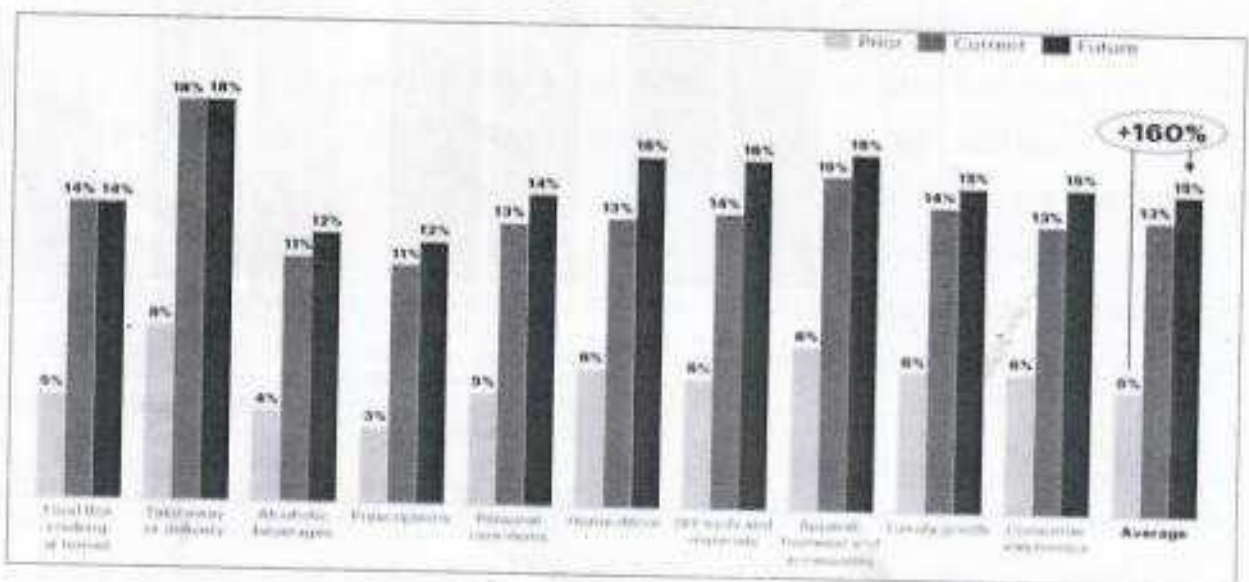
According to an Indian online shopping behavior survey conducted by Rakuten Insight in May 2020, approximately 30 percent of females and 28 percent of male respondents reported that they purchased less online during the pandemic. Food and grocers, personal care products, and household cleaning products were the most frequently purchased items. (Jaganmohan, 2020).

The WTO discussions on e-commerce both in terms of the work program and the negotiations on the Joint Statement Initiative – will profit from recognizing the new insights and lessons arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the challenges and benefits that have emerged could be another opportunity for global cooperation in this region. Such an e-commerce approach has the

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potential to lead to greater policy-making coherence, provide greater assurance of market access, promote customer trust and improve the overall growth of e-commerce while resolving the challenges and difficulties illustrated by the COVID-19 e-commerce pandemic (WTO, 2020).

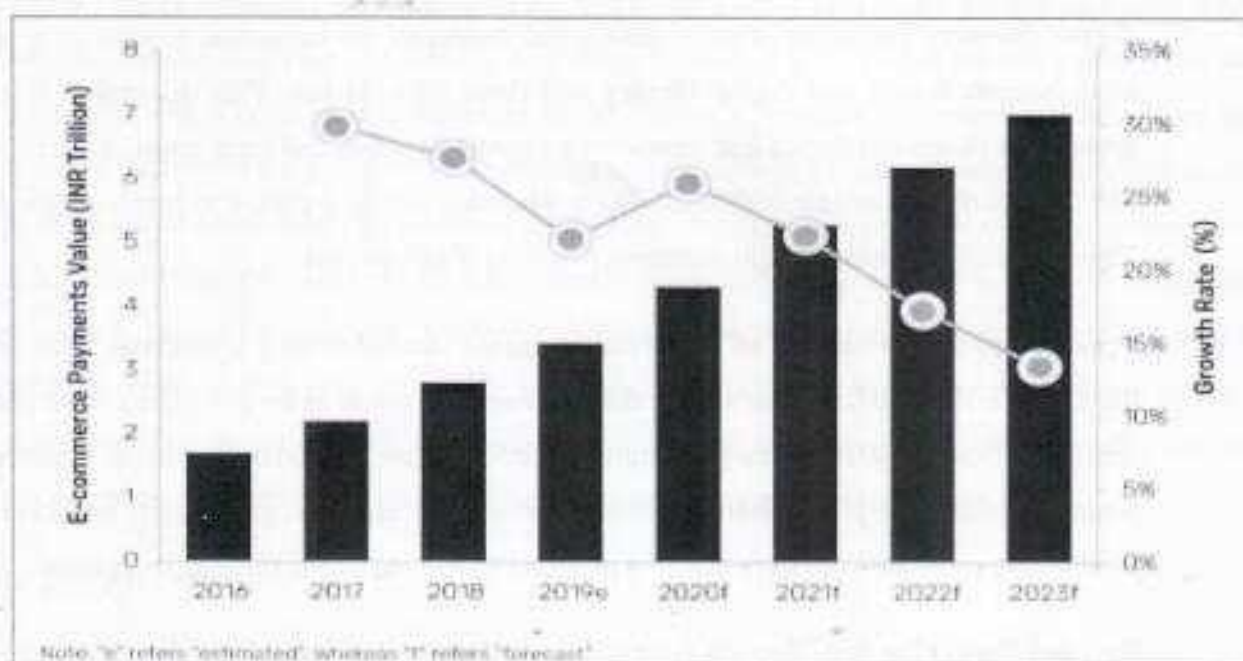
The tremendous change towards ecommerce will definitely continue. The estimated future growth of ecommerce transactions from new or low frequency users is 160 per cent. The level of online sales for customers using internet platforms for less than 25 per cent of pre-outbreak transactions is now moving dramatically towards ecommerce. Although the country's current freeze has contributed to the overall decrease in consumer spending, this is partially offset by a rise in online purchasing, as cautious consumers stay home and use online platforms to purchase products. The current situation could theoretically gain online payment solutions from the likes of Paytm, Amazon Pay and PayPal. The growth of the Indian e-commerce market has been updated, taking into account the optimistic drive due to coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak according to GlobalData, a leading data and analytics firm, estimates.



Source: Accenture COVID-19 Consumer Research, conducted 17-27 April 2020

An analysis of GlobalData's E-Commerce Analytics shows that India's e-commerce market is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 19.6 per cent between 2019 and 2023 to cross INR7 trillion (US\$98.4 billion) by 2023. When customers gradually move from in-store to online transactions to prevent exposure to disease vectors such as cash and

point-of-sale (POS) terminals, e-commerce purchases are expected to record a dramatic rise of 25.9 per cent in 2020 itself.



Source: (GlobalData, 2020)

The outbreak of the Covid-19 would have greater consequences for purchasing behaviour by Indian customers, forcing them to adopt e-commerce. The market is expected to continue rising beyond the preceding forecast rates to hit INR7 trillion (US\$ 98.4bn) over the next four years (Sharma, 2020).

7. CHALLENGES BEFORE ECOMMERCE IN COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19 has created unparalleled difficulties for sellers of any scale around the world. As a result of these conditions, there are many firms that have taken a hard blow, but other parts of the economy, such as e-commerce, have seen a sales boom during the pandemic. Internet shopping has been the preferred way to make purchases for many customers due to stay-at-home orders and social distance, which has had a significant effect on the e-commerce revenues across industries. The outbreak of COVID-19 is expected to present unexpected difficulties to e-commerce firms attempting to tackle recent times, but it is definitely not impossible to handle. Now is the perfect time to use automation tools across business functions.

to help streamline your processes and allow spending more time serving consumers. During this pandemic many other problems related to e-commerce emerged or were further exacerbated.

Digital literacy: The crises' digital literacy has deepened the economic gap between users who have Internet access and digital literacy and those who do not. This distinction is especially apparent between developed and developing countries, urban and rural areas, the rich and poor, and the elderly and people with disabilities, who may not be a choice to purchase goods online. These problems would result in increased disparity if not tackled.

Price gouging is one aspect of the overall response needed to deal with crises such as this and the COVID-19 experience has shown that the response needs to be quick, proactive and holistic one (Saket Shukla, 2020) Price gouging is issue for online consumers, as some businesses have sought to maximise profits from increased demand for essential goods such as facemasks and hand sanitizer, or basic grocery items or printers, by exponentially raising their prices.

Demand Surges for See-Through Face Masks as Pandemic Swells. Demand for data centres has gone up as technologies for working remotely are playing a crucial role in keeping companies functional in a time of lockdown (Babar, 2020).

Unfair, misleading and fraudulent commercial practices: Scammers have also propagated misleading and scientifically unfounded statements that some goods can avoid or handle COVID-19, taking advantage of consumer apprehension and anxiety.

Illegal moneylenders are growing their efforts to target those customers who are financially vulnerable.

Many scams like phishing, ransomware and identity theft have prompted users to share their data under false pretenses, claiming to be from organizations such as the World Health Organization that control health or disease. Many scams aim to defraud customers financially, including bogus charity scams, and popular company-imposter scams.

8. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has made it clear that in times of crisis, e-commerce can be an important tool / solution for customers and it is also an economic engine, especially for small

businesses: Nevertheless, the pandemic has demonstrated not only the general value of emerging technology but also many flaws worldwide. E-commerce is witnessing a boom in production and gaining unprecedented profit while, on the other hand, these businesses are facing higher taxes which are a big challenge for them to overcome because it would limit the sales cost. Then the issues that cause considerable difficulty in the regular running of e-commerce business are the delay in delivering the goods to the customers and the delivery process is also badly affected due to the vehicle restrictions. In addition, there is an unexplainable pressure on some divisions of this industry that it is very hard for employees to manage the over-numbered influx of customers, especially food-related sectors. Another very issue facing the e-commerce industry is that people who are fresh in this area are unable to grasp the advantages and drawbacks of this delicate sector and this transition from the physical to the digital business is difficult to handle, not just for newcomers but also for businesses with a broad exposure to e-commerce.

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He/She has participated and presented a research paper entitled 'A Critical study of online Shopping in India.'

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A Critical Study Of Online Shopping In India

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Abstract

Technology plays important role not only in the industry but also in the day to day life of the human being. Everyone accept and adopt the technology. The online shopping means purchasing the goods and services over the internet. It is generally associated with buying or selling a product by using the internet as the platform. With the help of E-commerce web design, you get an opportunity to have your products and services available to consumers 24 hours. It is true that every coin has two sides one is advantages & another is disadvantages for the growing aspect of online shopping. We are required to overcoming the limitations and more focus with advantages. Consumers & internet users are responsible to keep our online healthy and safe, so that the online shopping can become more reliable & creditable in future.

Introduction:-

The present era is digital era. Almost all fields use the technology. It means marching towards physical to digital. During pandemic and post pandemic learnt lot. Technology plays important role not only in the industry but also in the day to day life of the human being. Everyone accept and adopt the technology. The online shopping means purchasing the goods and services over the internet. This trend is started since last two decades. There is bright future for online shopping. Tremendous use of internet in India provides greater prospects for online shopping. Despite of this, there are several factors affecting Indian consumer's online buying behavior. And if the online retailers make aware themselves about these factors they can further develop their prospects and converts potential consumers into active ones. In this research paper an effort has been made to find out the favorable circumstances to develop the online shopping of the products access easily and to know the hurdles for online shopping and highlights the problems while doing online transactions. An online shopping is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet using a web browser. Consumer find a product of interest by visiting the website of the retailer directly or by searching among alternative vendors using a purchase search engine, with the advent of internet technology, the nature of online shopping. Its evolution has been taking shape and turn dramatically. The internet is a powerful tool for doing the online shopping.

Objectives:-

1. To enlighten on the significance of online shopping
2. To study the limitations of online shopping

Research Methodology:-

The paper is descriptive in nature so the data required for the paper is secondary data. Secondary data were collected from various published and unpublished papers, journals, books, articles, reports, magazines and websites.

Significance of Online Shopping:-

The online shopping is the need of time, consumer, business and nation, now it wills compulsion in few years to use. Doing online transactions has become an integral part of life in the modern world. It is generally associated with buying or selling a product by using the internet as the platform. With the help of E-commerce web design, you get an opportunity to have your products and services available to consumers 24 hours. An online store is available all day every at all times, no matter what their schedule might be.

Convenience and Easiness:-

The best advantage of online shopping is convenience. It enables consumers to shop or do other transactions 24 hours a day, all year round, from almost any location. A Person can buy products from anywhere in the world at any time.

Time saving:-

A shopper saves a good amount of time by shopping online. In the metros and even in the smaller towns which are growing fast, the life of an average person has become very fast. He has very little time after his normal routine office schedule to go to the market and purchase even the daily needed items.

Wide variety of products:-

Large variety of goods accessible easily, without spending time and money by physical visits and searching in various shops such as traditional commerce. That is why online is important it brings to more variety by expanding the boundaries of traditional commerce.

Price/Product comparison:-

Helps consumers to compare prices and product without having to move from one shop to another for comparing the benefits of the product, the shopper gets the benefit of comparing the features and cost analysis at one place. Most of the sites are providing this facility where in shopper can choose the product which exactly suits him

Global Access:-

Online shopping system is accessible by any one across the World Wide Web. An online web site helps the business to reach out to world-wide consumers in very low cost. Any business having just an internet connection can access online shopping system.

Stay open 24 hours:-

One of the most important benefits that online merchants can enjoy is store working timing at 24 hours to a day, 7 days a week and 365 days in a year. They never take a break, close down for the day or take public holidays.

Offers and discounts:-

The important benefit of online shopping is various offers; cashback scheme, free shipping, and discounts are available.

Availability of services:-

Online purchase platform provides various services to consumer such as financial services, legal services, and medical advice etc. from appropriate portals, which helps to consumers saving in times and money.

Improved customer interaction:-

Quick feedback and comment forms are main features to interact with customers. Establishing a functional interaction between the e-consumer and e-retailers to attract attention, assess, and experience, and also to provide enough confidence for a purchasing transaction at a distance. When sufficient support for these factors has been established, all product categories can in principle be handled electronically.

Faster buying procedure:-

E-retail means better and quick customer services. Online customer services make customer happier due to absence of intermediaries for buying products. So buying procedure will be fast and quick.

Easy transactions:-

Financial transactions through electronic fund transfer are very fast and can be done from any part of the world. E-retail puts the need for paperwork at minimum as most procedures are done electronically and also saves time for both e-retailer and e-consumer as it reduces manual business transaction.

Online payment options:-

In the online shopping different payment options are available payment can be paid by cash on delivery or online mode also. In the online mode of payment Net banking, Phone-pay, Google-pay or Mobile banking, etc.

Limitations of Online Shopping

Online shopping has become one of the most popular medium of transactions in the recent years, which provide the number of benefits to both buyer and sellers. However, online have some limitations, which have restricted the number of people to use this. These limitations are as below.

Security:-

One of the significant limitations of online is security. Security matter confuses customers especially about the integrity of the payment process. In an electronic environment where market needs, technology requirements, and security challenges change very rapidly, proactive risk-handling is essential. Unfortunately, no matter how strong your extranet defenses are, it is always possible that a new exploit could defeat your best efforts to secure the web.

Fear:-

In spite of popularity, people fear to operate in a paperless and faceless electronic world. There is doubt in the mind of people when it, comes to online shopping. This is because they cannot physically examine the product due to that number of people prefers shopping from physical stores.

Low awareness:-

One the important drawback of online is that the number peoples are still not aware of the internet either due to the lack of knowledgeable or trust. Many of people do not use the internet for financial transaction.

Delivery time:-

The delivery of the products takes tomes. In physical stores you get the products as soon as you buy it. But it doesn't happen in online business. This lag of time often discourages consumers. Delivery time can be in days or weeks which one cannot wait for. Supplier selection is extremely important in purchasing management to enhance quality, reduce delivery time, and to curtail purchasing cost.

Product suitability:-

In online shopping system a consumer have not possible to physical examinations of product, whether it is suitable or not. In many cases, the original product may not match with the picture or specification in the online site, which leads to discouraging effect on consumers.

Technical limitations:-

For establishing online shopping system in business requires advance technology platforms for better performance. Some limitations such as lack of proper domain, network and software issue. Which adversely affecting on the performance of online site.

Lack of personal touch:-

In online shopping one cannot touch or feel the product so it is difficult for the consumers to check the quality of a product. But in traditional models buyers can contact with the sales person. He can personally check product so number of people prefer to traditional method of buying. Online products cannot be touched, wear or sit on the products. So neither the consumer nor retailer is actual aware about the physical condition of the product.

High start-up cost:-

For applying the online shopping system in business require more advance technology of internet connections, hardware & software. It requires lot of money at primary state, which is not affordable to small organizations

Some products are difficult to shopping online:-

It is true that some of the products are not possible to purchase online like food, gold, spectacles and other which you required very customized one. Costly product such as jewellery is not possible to be available on the internet.

Fake websites:-

Fake websites can not only disgrace e-retail but bring bad name to e commerce also. Fraud: Concerns about misuse of financial and personal data is a great weakness in e-retail.

More shipping cost:-

Shipping cost increases if we order online. E-retail makes buying a *more* convenient experience but did not fully appreciate how much of an effect *shipping charges* can have on their bottom line.

Customer's satisfaction:-

There is no interaction between customer and the seller. Therefore the scope of convincing the customer does not exist. Many times customers prefer to buy the product by *reaching* personally to the market rather than purchasing through internet.

Conclusion

It is true that every coin has two sides one is advantages & another is disadvantages for the growing aspect of online shopping. We are required to overcoming these limitations. We are consumer & internet users are responsible to keep our online healthy and safe, so that the online shopping can become more reliable & creditable in future. Online shopping is a web based platform where people can buy products through electronic medium, buying of products through online channels is increasing. There is no doubt in India there is a remarkable growth on online shopping in India there are many reason behind this, Whereas online purchase is easy there is no need to go physically at the shop. Consumers can order anytime and from anywhere which is easy and convenient. Therefore we can conclude that there will be bright future for online shopping and make the digital payments in India increase and unstoppable in coming years.

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This is to certify that **Mr. Satyanarayan Radhakishan Rathi** has participated in the Online National Conference on "Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy" Organized by Dept. of Economics, Sitabai Arts, Commerce & Science College, Akola on 15th March 2021. He / She Attended / Presented a paper entitled "Impact of Covid-19 Crisis and Digitization of Indian Economy"

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Dr. Pransannajit R. Gawai
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HOD Dept. of Economics

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 CRISIS AND DIGITIZATION OF INDIAN ECONOMY**Mr. Satyanarayan R. Rathi***Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, K.K.M. College, Manwath, Dist- Parbhani (MS)**Email-rathisrr@gmail.com***Abstract**

Not only India but most of the countries have been faced with Covid-19 pandemic crisis. Its result on various sectors was negative most of the transactions stopped and businesses in a shut down position. Lot of problems arises like unemployment, stoppage of production, recession in Indian economy etc. During lockdown period and post covid-19 though lot of problems comes but these problems are short period in long period there are various opportunities comes for the development of Indian economy. With the help of information technology doing the transactions in online mode has a great opportunities. It helps to adopt the digital payment system and following the online purchases. Technology has played crucial role during lock down period and post covid-19. In India traditional way most of the economical transactions have been took place i. e. in the physical form. Today a lesson we got and now it is appropriate time to adopt digital economy in the country doing the digital transactions for fastest development of Indian economy. It helps automaton and digitization and boost in Indian economy.

Keywords: *E-commerce, E-retailing, Online purchases. Digital payment.*

Introduction

Not only India but most of the countries have been faced with Covid-19 pandemic crisis. Its result on various sectors was negative most of the transactions stopped and businesses in a shut down position. Lot of problems arises like unemployment, stoppage of production, recession in Indian economy etc. During lockdown period and post covid-19 though lot of problems comes but these problems are short period in long period there are various opportunities comes for the development of Indian economy. With the help of information technology doing the transactions in online mode has a great opportunities. It helps to adopt the digital payment system and following the online purchases. Technology has played crucial role during lock down period and post covid-19. In India traditional way most of the economical transactions have been took place i. e. in the physical form. Today some lesson we got and now it is appropriate time to adopt digital economy in the country doing the digital transactions for fastest development of Indian economy. It helps automaton and digitization and boost in Indian economy.

Online purchase is defined as purchasing items from internet it is a form of electronic commerce which allows purchasing goods or services over the internet using a web browser. Consumer use the internet not only to buy the product online, but also to compare prices, product features and after sales service facilities. Online purchases are also called as internet shopping, e-shopping or web shopping. Today, online purchasing has become the booming industry in India. Some of the popular online retailing companies in India are Homeshop18.com, Amazon.com, Flipkart.com, Snapdeal.com, mantra.com etc.

The Government of India has been taking various measures to promote and enhance digital payment system in India. As part of the 'Digital India' campaign and impact of the demonetization lot of transactions are nowadays took place in the digital form. There are various types and modes of digital payments. Some of these include the use of debit/credit cards, Net banking, E-wallets, and digital payment apps.

Digital payment methods are often easy to make, more convenient and provide customers the flexibility to make payments from anywhere, anytime and anyone. These are a good alternative to traditional methods of payment and speed up ia transaction cycles. Post demonetization, people slowly started embracing digital payments and even small type merchants and shop keepers started accepting payments through the digital mode.

E-commerce is the buying and selling of goods or the transmitting of funds or data and providing services, over an electronic network, primarily the Internet. This paper introduces about new up-and-coming trends in e-commerce which can enhance economic growth. In this research paper we will talk about SWOT Analysis of online purchases in Indian situated which will involve qualities, shortcomings, openings and dangers looked by online purchases in current situations in India. India is a rising economy and how web based business had assumed a fundamental job in the development of the organizations and generally speaking monetary advancement.

In the maximum countries of the world have been faced the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. During the lockdown period lot of problems comes but these problems are short period in long period there are various opportunities comes for the development of Indian economy with the help of digital payment system. Technology play crucial role in this lock down period also. In India traditional way most of the economical transactions have been took place. Today some lesson we got and now right time to adopt digital economy in the country doing the fastest development of Indian economy. It helps automaton and digitization and boost in Indian economy.

Objectives

1. To understand the concept of online purchases.
2. To highlights the significance of online Purchase and modes of the digital payments during and post covid-19

Research Methodology

The paper is descriptive in nature so the data required for the paper is secondary data. Secondary data were collected from various published and unpublished papers, journals, books, articles, reports, magazines and websites.

What is Online Purchases?

An online purchase is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet using a web browser. Consumer find a product of interest by visiting the website of the retailer directly or by searching among alternative vendors using a purchase search engine, with the advent of internet technology, the nature of online purchases. Its evolution has been taking shape and turn dramatically. The internet is a powerful tool for doing the online purchases.

Online purchases have grown in popularity over the years. Mainly because people find it convenient and easy to bargain purchase from the comfort of their home or office. It has been estimated through a study that there was only 69% of India's population has limited access to the internet. Thus growth of e-commerce market would be a challenge for some time. As of 2016, customers can purchase online using a range of different computers and devices, including desktop computers, laptop, tablet computers and smart phones.

What is a Digital Payment

Digital payment is the form of payment through digital modes, in digital payment system the payee and the payer both using digital modes in order to collect as well as to send money. The complete transaction is carried out online.

To put it in simple words, a digital payment occurs when goods or services are purchased through the use of various electronic mediums. There is no use of cash or through cheques in this type of payment method.

Importance of Digital Payment Mode:-

Change is the rule of nature. So according to the change government also adopt the policy and change the rules and regulations like decision of demonetization in the country and implementation of GST Act and change in the import export policy and fiscal policy for the development of Indian economy. In present it is versed situation entire world is facing the crises of Covid-19 pandemic Corona

virus disease. It is a big challenge before Indian economy; it is sign of change in Indian economy. It means there is a great opportunity which helps to sustain and strengthen the Indian economy in the crisis also. During this period entire businesses are in shut down position and Indian economy sloping downwards because the Government of India has taken a decision of lock down to prevent and protect the spreading the Covid-19 disease. Technology play crucial role in this lock down period. In India traditional way most of the economical transactions have been took place. Today some lesson we got and now it is appropriate time to adopt digital economy in the country doing the fastest development of Indian economy. It helps automaton and digitization of Indian economy.

Tools of Digital Payment Mode:-

- 1) Banking cards
- 2) Point of Sale (PoS)
- 3) Net Banking
- 4) Mobile Payments
- 5) UPI- Unified Payment Interface
- 6) 6) E-Wallet

1) Banking cards: Cards are among the most widely used payment methods and come with various features and benefits such as security of payments, convenience and control. The variety of cards includes ATM, debit card, credit card, smart card or prepaid. These cards provide 2 factors authentications for secure payments i.e. secured PIN and OTP.

2) POS (Point Of Sale): It is the place where sales are made. It may be market, malls, retailer or checkout counter etc. Physical POS - Physical card swiping through a handheld configured device. Mobile POS- It enables transactions though smart phone connected with external POS device through Bluetooth. Virtual POS- It is a Virtual E-payment Gateway. Payments to bank account of merchant are enabled through QR code. It provides complete privacy of merchant bank account.

3) Net Banking: Net banking refers to the process of carrying out online payments of transactions through bank. These may include many services such as transferring funds, receiving funds, making the payments etc. Internet banking is also known as e-banking or virtual banking. Under this system transactions like online fund transfers via NEFT, RTGS or IMPS.

4) Mobile Payments: Mobile payments are referred to the process of carrying out financial transactions through a smart phone. Many banks have their own apps and customers can download the same to carry out any financial transactions at the click of a button. Mobile payment is a wide term used for the extensive range or umbrella of services that can be availed under this, for example Axis mobile, icici moble, SBI YONO etc.

5) UPI- Unified Payment Interface: UPI is a system that combines multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application merging various banking features. A Smartphone with internet facility and Bank Account details are essential for registration. Virtual payment address and UPI pin enables transactions. Example- Phone Pay, Google Pay, Paytm, BHIM etc.

6) E-Wallet: E-wallet is a type of electronic card which is used for transactions made online through a computer or a smart phone. E-Wallet is a prepaid account that permits the customer to store multiple credit cards. This eliminates the need to key in account information every time while doing payments.

SWOT Analysis of Online Purchases

SWOT analysis is about concentrating on various aspects of online purchases in India i.e., focusing on strength, weaknesses opportunities and threats

5.1 Strengths

1. Easy availability of product
2. Convenience of buying from sitting at home with mouse clicking
3. More variety of products are available
4. Save time and efforts.
5. More transparency in transaction
6. Review of product can be possible
7. Comparison of price and quality of product is possible
8. Get detailed information about the product.
9. Different payment options are available.
10. No need to go physically in the shop.
11. Anytime and anywhere i. e. 24*7
12. No need to carry the cash
13. Direct Relationship with Consumers

5.2 Weaknesses

1. Negative environment impact on transactions
2. Product can not touch and see.
3. More shipping charges and delays in delivery
4. Fear of fraudulent payments and theft of personal information.
5. Problem of bank account security.
6. No guarantee about received goods at time.
7. Sometime defects in the goods.
8. Lack of personal relationship.
9. Absolute dependency on the internet connectivity.
10. Fake Websites
11. Limitation of products

5.3 Opportunities

1. Sometimes good discounts and offer
2. Changing trends
3. Use of new technologies
4. More options and choices available
5. Global expansion
6. Cut down on local competition

5.4 Threats

1. Competitors
2. Changes in environment, laws and regulations.
4. High risk and fraud
5. Lack of infrastructure

Conclusion

During lockdown period and post covid-19 though lot of problems comes but these problems are short period in long period there are various opportunities comes for the development of Indian economy. With the help of information technology doing the transactions in online mode has a great opportunities. It helps to adopt the digital payment system and following the online purchases. Technology has played crucial role during lock down period and post covid-19. In India traditional way most of the economical transactions have been took place i. e. in the physical form. Today a lesson we got from the covid-19 pandemic crisis and now it is appropriate time to adopt digital economy in the

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**IMPORTANCE OF AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN VIEW OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT OF MARATHWADA**

Authored by

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"IMPORTANCE OF AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN VIEW OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MARATHWADA"

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Abstract: The human development is continues process and it is witness scientific and technical development. The term industry is an outcome of science and technology. Since ancient era, from where human started to live in groups, the first development was in agricultural sectors. The term industry can also be defined from the classification of economic transactions in a nation. The economic transactions of any nation are classified into three sections i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary. In the primary sector, agri-industry, mining, forestry, fisheries, ready-made goods have a large share of natural gifts and the share of human labour in the processing of goods is limited. In the secondary sector, natural materials are processed and converted into consumables or suitable for the production of next stage goods. This section includes, among other economic transactions, heavy industries, capital industries, consumer goods industries, cottage industries, handicrafts, small scale industries. The developing countries like India, needs to be aware about the agricultural background of the nation and other connect small scale industries related to it. Marathwada is the most draught area where farmers are having survival problems due to un-certainty in raining and imbalance of Nature. The current work focuses on the importance of Agro-processing Industry and Agricultural Development of Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

Key Words: Agriculture, Marathwada, industry, small scale, large scale, agro-based business, agro-processing etc.

Introduction: Human effort plays a major role in the production of goods in all sectors including agricultural sector. The tertiary department is the service department and transport, transportation, etc. This includes a variety of professions, from doctors to lawyers to housewives. The feature of this section is that it does not produce visual objects. These classifications are mainly based on the nature of the product in these three categories and the part of human labour in it. The term 'industry' includes many financial transactions in the prevailing sense. But in industrial economics, the word industry has a limited meaning. In this context, industry is a group of manufacturing organizations in which a single type of product is produced by processing natural materials into consumable or useful for further production process. Industries can also be classified from other perspectives. Manufacturers of goods and consumer goods are classified as:

Industries based on the goods produced in the industry. The manufacturing industry produces goods that support the production of consumer goods. This product will be of primary material or machinery.

Consumer goods are produced in the consumer goods industry. Organized large industries, cottage industries, small scale industries and handicrafts are classified on the basis of the quantity of goods produced in the industry and their production techniques.

In large organized industries, goods are produced with the help of machines and this production is in large quantities. In cottages and small scale industries, the share of machine-made products is not substantial and their production is small. Craftsmanship has a prominent place in handicrafts.

Agro-business: Agribusiness industry is increasingly involved in the development of the country. The training will include information and demonstrations on various government schemes required for starting small scale industries, information on banks and other institutions for financial assistance, preparation of project reports, soybean processing tomorrow, turmeric and ginger processing, fruit and vegetable processing, preparation of value added products from linseed.

The last few years have seen radical changes in the agricultural sector due to new technologies. As a result, with the changing technology in the agricultural sector, the demand for skilled manpower in agriculture and agribusiness, industry has started increasing as the use of these changing

technologies to cultivate in a modern way, implementing skill development programs in the field of agriculture for farmers and their children with a view to provide various income generating industries through agro-based industries. Through this, a skill development program is being implemented in the field of agriculture and agro-based industries to empower the farmers and raise their living standards financially to the drought stricken farmers of Marathwada.

Land of Marathwada: Around 85% of the total geographical area of Marathwada division of the state of Maharashtra is under cultivation. About 50 percent of the area under cultivation is irrigated. As it is an inland area, the farmers in this area are always dependent on dry-land farming. Farmers face natural calamities like scarcity, drought, and hailstorms. In terms of population, the rural population of Aurangabad division is 72.88 per cent of the total population of the division.

Most of the people in rural areas depend on agriculture. Considering agriculture in Marathwada, due to dry-land farming, employment cannot be available to the farmers here throughout the year. As a result, due to low income, the farmers have become economically weaker and their standard of living has deteriorated.

Agro-business in Marathwada: Only, agro-base earning is not sufficient to survive in Marathwada, therefore, Government is trying to provide supportive systems for the farmers such as:

- a. The Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has approved the implementation of "Pranod Mahajan Skills and Entrepreneurship Development Campaign" on September 2, 2015.
- b. It is approved with aim to provide self employment opportunities.
- c. Maharashtra State Skill Development Institute has been appointed as the "Nodal Institution" at the state level for the implementation of this campaign.
- d. As per the provisions of this decision, agriculture in the agricultural sector for the farmers of Marathwada division and their families and the following skills development programs related to agro-supplementary industries have been approved.
- e. It is planned to impart skill development training to an average of eight thousand farmers or their families every year.
- f. Provided training through skill-development of agricultural mechanization
- g. Skill force will be created in Marathwada by introducing modern technology in agriculture.
- h. Skill force will be created in Marathwada by training the youth in repairing and maintaining the agricultural system which is useful for modern farming.
- i. Development of "mobile app" to sell agricultural products.
- j. Promotion to ancillary businesses to agriculture through skills development
- k. To develop skill development for processing and packaging of farm produce

For the farmers' survival, it is very important for farmers to get fair price and market for their produce. Considering this, in which market the highest prices of agricultural commodities can be obtained or what is the price of agricultural commodities in different markets, etc., if farmers develop a good mobile app on mobile, they will definitely benefit. For this, training will be given to the youth through skill development.

Agricultural Products and Soil of Farmland: Agricultural production depends mainly on the soil in the farmland. Soil conservation will be created through skill development for the youth and women in the area in view of what measures will be taken to increase soil fertility and productivity for more agricultural production.

Skill Training to Maintain Life of Agricultural Product: Skills development can be used to bring prosperity to the region by imparting training in complementary occupations such as floriculture, silk production and processing, bee keeping, dairy production and sales, poultry rearing and goat rearing. Most of the time, the farm produce cannot be maintained for long. For this, training of cold storage technicians and greenhouse technicians will be imparted to unemployed youth and women in rural areas through skill development. It also required the training on how to market the produced agricultural produce in a more attractive way and make it available in the market. A cheaper fuel

option will be available by imparting training to the farmer families on how to make sugar or jaggery from sugarcane waste and from the process of making yarn from cotton.

Agro-based Business: Industries are also classified as seasonal industries and perennial industries. Seasonal industries include sugar factories etc. Such factories operate only for a short period of the year, either because the supply of raw materials required by these industries or the demand for goods of these industries is limited to certain seasons. But in perennial industries, production is going on all the year round. In agro-related industries, processing of agricultural commodities is predominant.

Sugar Factories in Marathwada: In 76 talukas of Marathwada, there are sugar factories at a distance of 30 to 35 km. In the current year (2021):

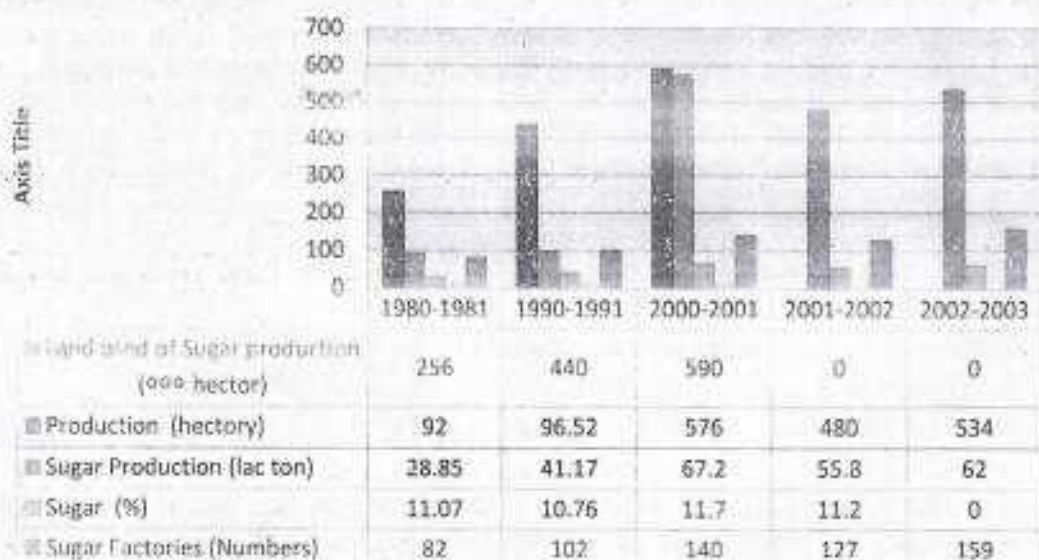
- out of 73 mills in all the eight districts of Marathwada,
- 54 mills participated in this year's sugarcane crushing season which include 12 sugar factories in Osmanabad, 6 in Aurangabad, 5 in Jalna, 7 in Beed, 6 in Parbhani, 5 in Hingoli, 6 in Nanded and 7 in Latur district.
- Till the end of 14th February, 2021 12 sugar mills in Osmanabad district crushed 34 lakh 34 thousand 186 tons of sugarcane and produced 31 lakh 58 thousand 730 quintals of sugar with an average sugar extraction of 9.20%. 6 factories in Aurangabad district crushed 15 lakh 52 thousand 36 tons of sugarcane.
- With an average yield of 9.17 per cent, it produced 14 lakh 23 thousand 835 quintals of sugar. 5 factories in Jalna milled 15 lakh 61 thousand 68 tons.
- 06 mills in Nanded district crushed 13 lakh 40 thousand 90 tons of sugarcane. With an average sugar extraction of 9.69 per cent, it produced 12 lakh 98 thousand 200 quintals of sugar.
- 7 factories in Latur district crushed 21 lakh 50 thousand 670 tons of sugarcane and produced 20 lakh 40 thousand 300 quintals of sugar with an average yield of 9.49 percent.

Sugar Factory and Other Connected Business : The Sugar factory produces by-products other than sugar. If about 100 tons of sugarcane is sifted, about 28 to 30 tons of sugarcane chips, 4 tons of sludge, 3 tons of silage and about 0.3 tons of furnace ash are released. These by-products become the raw material of other industries.

Year	Land used of Sugar production (000 hector)	Production (hectory)	Sugar Production (lac ton)	Sugar (%)	Sugar Factories (Numbers)
1980-1981	256	92	28.85	11.07	82
1990-1991	440	96.52	41.17	10.76	102
2000-2001	590	576	67.2	11.7	140
2001-2002	Data not available	480	55.8	11.2	127
2002-2003	Data not available	534	62.0	Data not available	159

Table number 1.1 (Sugarcane production (lakh tonnes) * 13 factories closed, 1999-2000 figures)
(Reference: Vasantdada Sugar Institute, Pune Booklet and Maharashtra Times Newsletter)

Chart Title



Industries like rice threshing and oil mills, jaggery making etc. fall into this category. Auxiliary industry is such a term.

Textile industry: The modern textile industry in Maharashtra started 150 years ago. The first textile mill in the state was started in Mumbai in 1854, it is considered to be the first textile mill in the country.

Mumbai is the largest hub of textile industry in Maharashtra. Being close to the sea, the humid climate is conducive to the production of textiles. As a result, there is a large concentration of textile industry. Besides, special types of fabrics are produced in Nashik, Kolhapur, Sangli, Solapur, Nagpur. In Marathwada, there are not such good notable textile mills, though the production of cotton is good in Marathwada.

Livestock: Livestock has a special place in the rural economy of not only Marathwada but also of Maharashtra. Cows, buffaloes, oxen, goats, sheep and chickens play an important role in the rural economy. The sector accounted for about 24% of the gross state income of the agricultural sector in 2007-08. Per sq. in the state. That, Dairy business is considered to be the major occupation in agro-based industries.

As farmers in Marathwada, they have to adopt the dairy business as a supplementary business, it has become a means of production and employment throughout the year. About 65% of the farmers in the state are engaged in dairy farming. Many big projects of dairy and related products like Mahanand, Gokul, Warna etc. are working in Maharashtra. It is an area that employs millions of people through production, processing, transportation and animal husbandry. There are many local dairy in Marathwada now, which are helping farmers as agro-connected business. Apart from this, it will also help to provide employment to the unemployed.

Suggestions to Develop Agro-based Business in Marathwada: To make farmers string in Marathwada, there are many ways such as:

- Agreement with Agricultural Universities:** A state-of-the-art Agricultural University is functioning in the state and a Skill Development Center will be set up at the University of Agriculture to impart skills development training to the youth and women of Marathwada in agriculture and agri-supplementary industries.
- Creation of a "Value Chain":** In some parts of Marathwada, cotton and silk are traditionally grown on a large scale. Especially Paithani Saree is famous all over the country. Through skill development of such business, women and youth will be imparted training in new design and technology and employment opportunities will be provided to women through traditional business.

- c. Organization of regular "job fairs" in every district in Marathwada: Industry is slowly developing in Marathwada and discussions have been held with industrial organizations in Aurangabad in this regard. With his help, training will be imparted to the youth in small scale industries in Marathwada by signing MoUs with industry institutes for employment so that they will have employment opportunities.
- d. Training for women and girls in Marathwada through "Skill Sakhi": The "Skill Sakhi" experiment was conducted by the Skills Department at UNDP. He has done this in Nagpur with the help of about 500 Skill Sakhis who train young girls and provide skill training facilities to the women and girls of the village in their favorite subjects. If this experiment is done in Marathwada, here also in every district there is a new young woman called Skill Sakhi(Friend) by training the girls and sending Skill Sakhi to each village, women will be provided opportunities for skill development in agriculture or agro-based industries.
- e. **Dhingri Alimbi can be Grown:** The natural temperature for cultivation of Dhingri Alimbi is 22 to 30 degrees Celsius and the humidity is 65 to 90 percent. Dhingri alimbi can be grown on useless dry stalks and mulch after threshing of field crops. For this, mainly rice and wheat stalks, sorghum, millet, maize trays and leaves, soybean and tur stalks, groundnut shells, etc., can be used for dried stalks and mulch. The medium for planting cardamom and mulch should be in the current season and not soaked.
- f. **Making Amla Candy:** Amla candy can be prepared at home as the supportive business to agriculture. For it, choose full ripe large or medium sized juicy fruits. Separate the seeds and slices by first boiling the fruit for 8 to 10 minutes. The petals can be easily separated from the seeds by pressing the finger on the half-cooked fruit. Separate slices should first be kept in a 50 degree brix sugar bowl for 24 hours.
- g. **Packaging from the Waste Component of Sugarcane:** Packaging is very important for all types of products. Work is done to uplift the feature of that product from the packaging. Natural and organic packaging is considered essential for organic production. Aware consumers and supermarkets are now holding on to such insistence. The Netherlands-based organic manufacturing company has developed packaging from the waste component of sugarcane with its supplier.

Benefits of Packaging from the Waste Component of Sugarcane are as given below:

The use of plastic is avoided.

Adequate use of waste components

Trees do not have to be cut down to produce paper. Currently the company is also making changes to the old style trays, tags and labels, stickers.

Packaging from sugarcane is perfect for clean, natural and organic products.

It is also easy to dispose of after use.

Even if they are burned, the environment does not produce toxic gases like plastic.

- h. **Mushroom Plantation:** Mushroom planting is possible Indoor all year round and it needs a mushroom house. White oysters (Co-1) and gray oysters (M-2) are suitable for Tamil Nadu. Mushroom house 16 sq.m. Requires a sloping roof. Divide the shed into a spawn room and a breeding house. Spawn room: 25-30 d.c. Maintain temperature, provide ventilation, no need for light. Production house: 25-30 Dec. Keep temperature, RH above 75-80 percent, adequate lighting and ventilation. (Digital thermometers and humidity meters are available in the market).
- i. **Coal from Cotton Parchment:** This helps to make charcoal from a cotton swab, coal processing technology, coal furnace, cane charger and mortar. Apart from it, following are as:
Annual seasonal availability of wastage:
Make charcoal from a cotton swab
When cotton is sold, the biggest problem facing the farmers is the wastage.
Many use these parchments as fuel or burn them in the fields.

As given above, there are such many connected business which are helpful to farmers. One can take support of several government schemes and establish small scale agro-base business at his own place.

Conclusion: Thus, the agriculture is base the Indian economy. Most of the Indian are still living in country sides. Farmers are surviving on the farming. Marathwada is region which is having the most drought land area in Maharashtra. There are fewer chances of industrial job opportunities in Marathwada due to lack of industrial growth. The connected business with agriculture can help them to come up with economical upliftment in Marathwada. Hence, more emphasis should be given on agro-based industries in this region for the farmers of these areas.

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CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

LENTILS AS THE MAJOR IMMUNIZING FOOD AND ITS IMPORTANCE AND DEMAND DURING CORONA IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

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"LENTILS AS THE MAJOR IMMUNIZING FOOD AND ITS IMPORTANCE AND DEMAND DURING CORONA IN PARBHANI DISTRICT"

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Abstract: Food is the basic need for the survival of every human life. Body growth, replenishment, and energy production can all be complemented by the nutrients that one gets from food. The food that one eats should be balanced in terms of nutrition. If one does not include a balanced diet, the body will not be able to stay healthy and strong. Hence, it is important to include nutrients in the diet. Eating a balanced diet does not cause illness. Mental health is good, so it is important to eat a balanced diet. Now-a-days, the trend of fast food is increasing with the changing lifestyle of the people and people are reducing the intake of pulses. The year 2019-20, created a drastic change in human life due to pandemic disease covid-19. It has given uncertainty to life worldwide. The matter of diet and nutrition come back for the immunity boosting. There is one proverb as, 'Old is Gold', and during covid-19 and the ancient Indian diet is the proper health immunity boosting diet –is proved. Lentils are the major contents of Indian food which increases the immunity in any situation and specially in current situations, the demands of all kinds of lentils is increased across the nation. The current work focuses on the increasing importance of lentils during the corona and its increasing demand in India as the major nutrition food.

Key Words: Food, corona, nutrition, health issue, diet, immunity, lentils, lifestyle, etc.

Introduction: Food is one of the basic necessities of human life. The body's growth, replenishment, energy production, and energy are all caused by the food consumed by the body. Therefore, the food consumed in the diet should be balanced in terms of nutrition. We need a sufficient supply of protein, water, vitamins and minerals for proper nutrition and nourishment. A healthy diet is one that helps to maintain or improve the health. It is important to prevent many chronic health risks such as: obesity, heart disease, diabetes and cancer. A healthy diet includes adequate intake of all nutrients and water. Nutrients can be obtained from many different foods, so there are a wide variety of diets that can be considered healthy. Healthy diet is very beneficial for our body

Literature Review:

Aydemir & Yemenicioğlu (2013): Aydemir & Yemenicioğlu found the result as LP isolate has a higher EAI compared to whey protein isolate, but lower ESI than sodium caseinate and whey protein isolates, which is not in agreement with the findings who found opposing. The results at pH 7.0. They also found that LP showed similar behaviour than soy protein, lower EAI and ESI values than chickpea and fish gelatin, but higher performance than bovine gelatin. None of the teams considered different conditions of protein extraction.

Avramenko et al. (2016): Avramenko et al. utilised lentil protein-based maltodextrin microcapsules to entrap flaxseed oil. They used native (n-LPI) and pretreated [heated, un-hydrolysed (z-LPI) and heated, hydrolysed (h-LPI)] lentil proteins. Their result declared that capsules prepared using n-LPI with 10% oil loading had the lowest surface oil content (~3.7%) and highest efficiency entrapment (~62.8%) for all formulations.

Bamdad et al. (2006): Bamdad et al. prepared an edible film from LP. They determined their mechanical, optical and barrier properties. Characteristics of the lentil protein-based edible films were similar to other edible protein films. It had good mechanical properties and water vapour permeability, besides good solubility.

Morales et al. (2015): Morales et al. studied the effects of extrusion processing on fibre soluble and insoluble. Morales et al. studied phenolic components, as well as on the antioxidant capacity of different fibre-enriched lentil flours. Extrusion partially reduced the dietary fibre. It was related with a significant increase in the soluble fibre fraction. Further study proved that it had an effect on

hydrolysis of polyphenols bound to fibre and proteins which increased the most of polyphenols fractions. It also increased antioxidant activity. As a result, they developed snack-type products, gluten-free with a balanced nutritional and antioxidants composition.

- e. **Ryland et al. (2010):** Ryland et al. prepared a snack bar partially replaced oats with micronized flaked lentils (MFL). They identified the sensory attributes that contribute to consumer acceptability. Three of six MFL formulations obtained high mean acceptability mean values, while external preference mapping determined that sweetness, grainy and lentil flavours, hardness, cohesiveness, cohesiveness of mass and moistness had the greatest influence on consumer acceptability.

Aims of the Study:

- a. To study importance of Indian Ancient Diet
- b. To analyse the protein level of lentils
- c. To boost energy through protein
- d. To study the reason of increasing demand of lentil in India
- e. To develop immunity through maximum use of lentil

Hypothesis:

- a. Indian ancient food has high level of protein.
- b. There is high protein in several kinds of lentil used by Indian in food.
- c. Maximum Indian food is prepared with several kinds of lentil.

Methodology of the Study: The current study is survey based. The customers and shopkeepers of Parbhani District were selected randomly, they were provided questionnaire which are related to the situation of Covid and demand of lentils in the Market. Five months demand of lentils i.e. April, 2020 to August, 2020 is studied and the analyzed result is declared in the current study.

Source of the Study: There are two sources of study used for the current work as Primary Source and Secondary Source.

- a. **Primary Source:** Under the primary source of the study. The data will be collected direct from the market survey and through questionnaire from selected Sample of the study.

Secondary Source: In the secondary source the reference books useful connected with the current study in printed and e- form, the journal in Printed and e-form, news cutting, e-news, available other online are used.

Indian Scenario of Covid-19: The entire Nation is currently battling the corona virus. The daily corona patient statistics are staggering. Everyone is trying to stay away from the corona. However, the most important thing to stay away from corona is that your immune system should be good. One needs to eat healthy to boost our immune system. Include fresh fruits in your diet. In addition, include a diet that provides you with essential vitamins, minerals, fiber, protein, and antioxidants. In summer, you should eat mango, apple, banana and beet. Corona should be taken in the diet of greens, yams, peanuts, maize, and millet during this period. During the summer season you should drink 8 to 10 glasses of water daily to make up for the lack of water in the body. In addition, a good night's sleep can boost your immune system.

Kinds of Lentils Used in India: There are many types of lentils and each lentil has its own characteristics. There are many lentils like:

- a. **Pegion Pea/Tur:** Toor dal or arhar dal is a rich source of protein, carbohydrates and fibre. This humble pulse facilitates to meet your daily demands of iron and calcium. Besides these, toor dal is an incredible source of folic acids which is essential for fetal growth and prevents the birth defects of the new-born



Image number 1.1 Pigeon Pea/Tur

Gram:



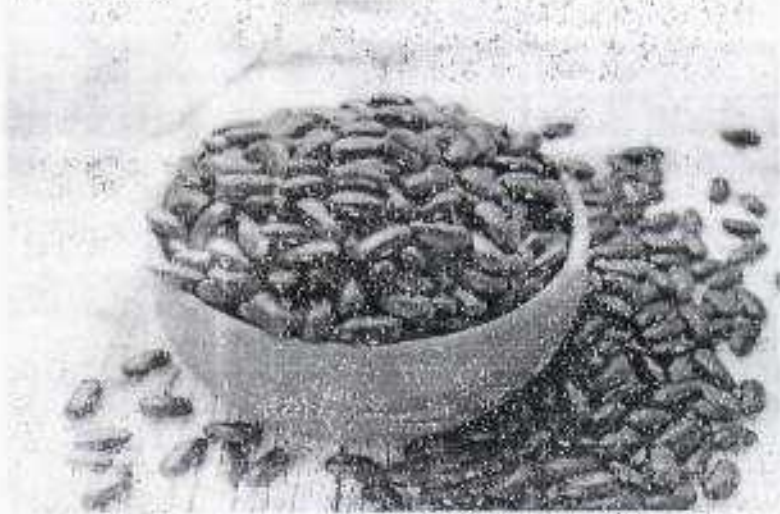
Image number 1. 2 Gram

Lentil



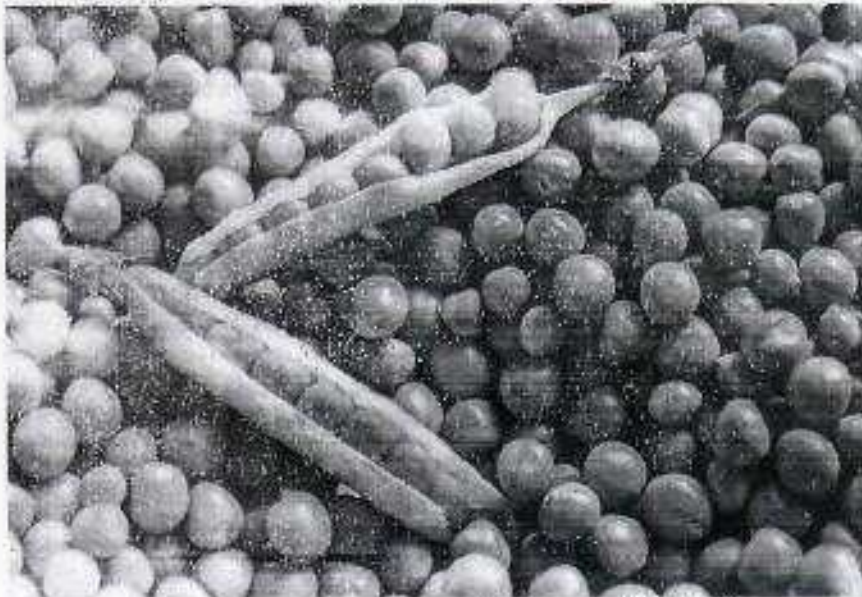
Image number 1. 3 Yellow Mug/ Lentil

d. Kidney bean:



e. Image number 1.4 Kidney bean

f. Pea:



g. Image number 1.5 Pea

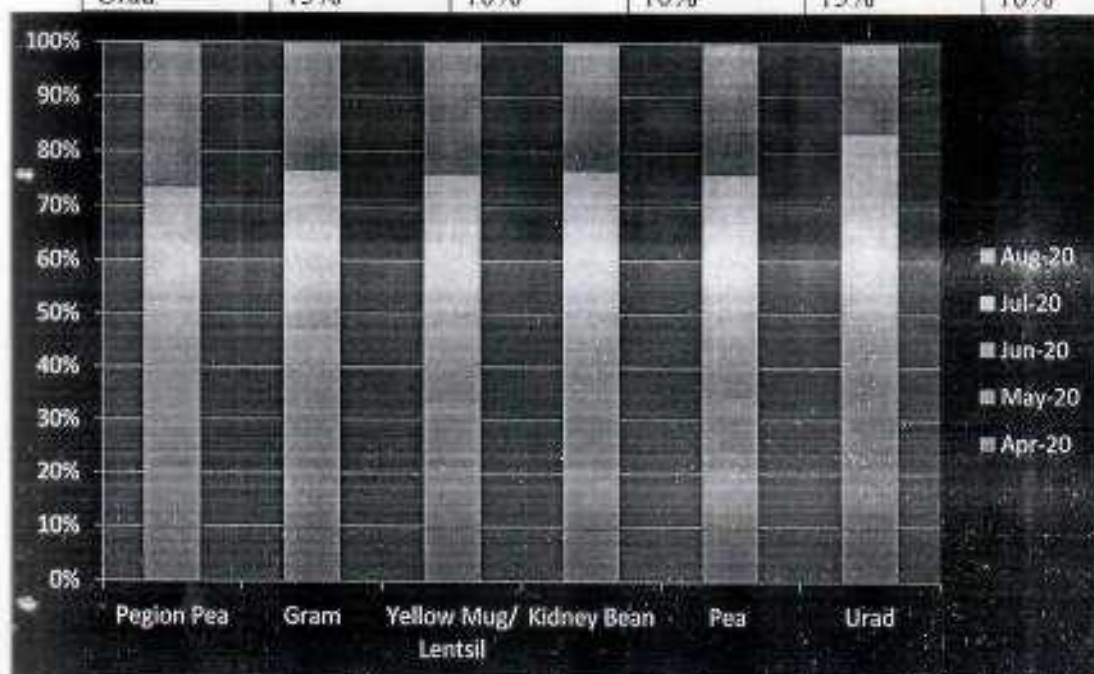
h. Urad:



i. Image number 1.6 Urad

As shown in above image number 1.1 to 1.6, there are many kinds of lentils which are used in daily foods of India. The above six are most common used lentils in India. During this pandemic situation, a market survey is conducted of Parbhani District about the increasing demand of lentils. The following table shows the increasing demand of lentils.

Name of Lentils	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020	July 2020	August 2020
Pegion Pea	10%	20%	10%	15%	20%
Gram	15%	25%	10%	15%	20%
Yellow Mug/ Lentsil	25%	30%	35%	35%	40%
Kidney Bean	15%	15%	20%	15%	20%
Pea	25%	25%	30%	30%	35%
Urad	15%	10%	10%	15%	10%



Graph 1.1 The Demand of Lentils in Parbhani During Corona

As shown in the above graph and table, after the impact of covid-19 in India, there is increased high level demand of several kinds of lentils in Parbhani District. Special demand of yellow mugdal/ yellow lentil is more as compare to others. All lentils are used with high demand because it helps to increase the protein, iron and calcium. The findings of current study are given below:

Findings of Study:

Yellow Mungdal is the most used. Pulses are rich in fiber, vitamin B, magnesium, zinc and potassium. The reasons behind it are as in Mungdal):

i. Nutrient intake per 100 g

- ii. Water 9.05 gms
- iii. Calories 347 kcal
- iv. 23.86 grams of protein
- v. Fat 1.15 gms
- vi. Carbohydrates 62.62 gms
- vii. 16.3 grams of fiber
- viii. Sugar 6.6 gms
- ix. Minerals
- x. Calcium 132 mg
- xi. Iron 6.74 mg

- xii. Magnesium 189 mg
 - xiii. Phosphorus 367 mg
 - xiv. Potassium 1246 mg
 - xv. Sodium 15 mg
 - xvi. Zinc 2.68 mg
 - xvii. 1.035 mg of manganese
 - xviii. Copper 0.941 mg
 - xix. Selenium 8.2 micrograms
 - xx. Vitamins
 - xxi. Vitamin C 4.8 mg
 - xxii. Thiamine 0.621 mg
 - xxiii. Riboflavin 0.233 mg
 - xxiv. Niacin 2.251 mg
 - xxv. Vitamin-B6 0.382 mg
 - xxvi. Folate 625 micrograms
 - xxvii. Choline 97.9 mg
 - xxviii. Vitamin-A6 micrograms
 - xxix. Beta-carotene 68 micrograms
 - xxx. Vitamin-A IU 114 IU
 - xxxi. Vitamin-E 0.51 micrograms
 - xxxii. 9 micrograms of vitamin-K
 - xxxiii. Lipids
 - xxxiv. Fatty acid (total saturated) 0.348 g
 - xxxv. Fatty Acids Total Monounsaturated 0.161 gram
 - xxxvi. Fatty acid Total polyunsaturated 0.384 gram
- b. All these nutrients are very important for the body. It has less fat than other means of protein.
 - e. Pigeon peas controls Blood pressure.
 - d. Pigeon peas good for development of body.
 - e. Pigeon peas prevents anaemia.
 - f. Pigeon peas beneficial for inflammation.
 - g. Red gram lentil for weight loss.
 - h. Pigeon peas increases energy.
 - i. Pigeon peas make Immune system stronger.
 - j. Pigeon peas for heart health
 - k. Urad Dal Benefits in Headache and temperature
 - l. In addition, they are rich in minerals, vitamins, anti-oxidants and fiber, which are useful for digestion.
 - m. After eating dal, the stomach stays full for a long time, so there is no feeling of hunger.
 - n. It also does not increase weight.
 - o. Dal is very easy to digest. Eating dal every day keeps the body active.
 - p. Pulses not only make up for the lack of protein, they also make up for the iron deficiency.
 - q. Many of these ingredients are also found in pulses which are useful in preventing cancer.
 - r. In a vegetarian diet, pulses are said to be the king of protein. One cup of dal gives 18 grams of protein.
 - s. It is a great source of protein and the best part is that it does not contain cholesterol (Health Benefits of eating pulses regularly).
 - t. These pulses are easily digestible. The fiber found in it improves your digestion.
 - u. It does not prevent constipation and is also effective in preventing cancer. Eating dal every day reduces the risk of heart disease and keeps the stomach clean.
 - v. The folate and magnesium present in it take care of heart health.
 - w. Eating one cup of dal daily provides adequate amount of iron.

is an essential element for your body. Women in particular need it more. In such cases it is necessary to include pulses in their diet.

Pulses are rich in iron, magnesium and zinc. Their presence protects our body from many types of infectious diseases.

Suggestions of the Study:

Indian food is very good for health.

During corona, the demand of lentil is increased because it has high power of immunity boosting containing high level iron, protein and boosting power.

It is suggested not only during covid or any disease, the use of lentil is always a great medicine to boost immunity of body and mind.

Conclusion: Thus, people battling the epidemic of corona should consume pulses in their diet as much as possible. This helps boost your immune system. In addition, people who suffer from hair loss, PCOD, edema, stress and insomnia should consume more lentils and soybeans. It also keeps your sugar levels under control. Pulses contain essential amino acids such as iron, zinc, vitamins, selenium and lysine. They help absorb calcium. It also helps control your appetite. Green gram, matki and red gram should be included in the diet during the summer season because it is very easy to digest. These pulses contain vitamins and iron which are more effective in boosting the immunity. These all are many reasons which increased the demand of lentils in India during the corona period.

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आमची

श्रीवार्णा

संयुक्त अंक

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‘समकालीन मराठी कादंबरीतील ऊस उत्पादक शैतकऱ्यांचे चित्रण’

-पंढरीनाथ शोंडगे, विनायक जाधव

प्रस्तावना

‘समकालीन’ हा शब्द काळाचा निर्देश करण्याचा आहे. विशिष्ट काळातील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक पडामोडीचे त्या काळातील साहित्यात आलेले चित्रण होय. समकालीन म्हणजे काळाबरोबर असणे, त्याच काळात अस्तित्वात असणे. ‘समकालीन साहित्य म्हणजे जे साहित्य आपल्या काळाबरोबर आहे. ज्या काळात ते निर्माण होत असते त्या काळाचे प्रतिबिंब त्यात आहे. त्या काळातील विचार, जाणीव, घटे ज्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त होतात असे साहित्य.’ ‘समकालीन साहित्यात राल्यशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, इतिहास आदी सामाजिकशास्त्र आणि साहित्याचा एक अनुबंध निर्माण होत असतो. सामाजिकशास्त्रात उपलब्ध सामग्रीचा आधार संबंधित विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने निष्कर्ष अधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ काढण्याचा प्रयत्न असतो. साहित्यात सामाजाचे सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण करून घ्या आणि प्रसंग यांच्या आधारे साहित्यिक आपले निष्कर्ष नोंदविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. या अर्थाने साहित्यातही समकालीन सामाजिकता असते.

मराठी साहित्यात कथा, कविता, नाटक, चरित्र, आत्मचरित्र, ललित गद्य आदि साहित्यप्रकारांपेक्षा कादंबरी हा साहित्यप्रकार सामाजिकता अधिक विशुद्धपणे चित्रित करण्यात यशस्वी होतांना दिसतो. ‘कादंबरी आणि समाज या दोघांचा अत्यंत निकटचा संबंध आहे हे सर्वप्रथम आहे.’ ‘कादंबरी’त असलेले माणिक स्वार्थीय आदिबंधांचा लवचिकपणा, साहित्यप्रकाराच्या संवेदनाचा लवचिकपणा अशी गोष्टींमुळे घानवी जीवन वास्तवशास्त्रीय अर्थक इष्ट

अनिष्ट मानल्या गेलेल्या बाबी कादंबरीचा विषय होऊ शकल्या. यातूनच कादंबरीत ऐतिहासिक, मनोरंजनपर, उदरगत, कलावादी, जीवनवादी, दलित, ग्रामीण, स्त्रीवादी, आदिवासी असे आशयानुरूप कादंबरीचे प्रकार पडताना दिसतात. यात ग्रामीण भागातील आरुप रौक्षणिक, सहकारी आदी विषयानुरूप उपप्रकार पडताना दिसतात. यात ग्रामीण भागातील आरुप असतो. ग्रामीण भागातील सहकारी क्षेत्राच्या निमित्ताने ग्रामीण राजकारण, ग्रामीण शिक्षण, ऊसतोड मजुरांच्या व्यथा, ऊस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या हाल यासंबंधीचेही चित्रण येताना दिसते. येथे शोधनिबंधाची मर्यादा लक्षात घेता ऊस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या समकालीन जीवनाचे मराठी कादंबरीत आलेल्या चित्रणाचा अभ्यास करता येईल.

ऊस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचा संबंध सहकारी साखर कारखानदारी अस्तित्वात आल्यानंतर ऊस घालण्यासाठी कारखान्याशी येऊ लागला. हे सहकारी साखर कारखाने ऊस उत्पादक समासद व ऊस उत्पादक विचार सभासद यांचा ऊस घेऊन जाताना मोठ्या प्रमाणात राजकारण करतात. कारखान्याचे वेगवेगळे, संघालक पडळ हे आपला स्वतःचा. आपल्या कार्यकर्त्यांचा व नातेवाईकांचाच ऊस वेळेवर घेऊन जातात. यासोबतच ज्यांच्याकडून राजकीय लाभ होईल अशाच शेतकऱ्यांचा ऊस कारखाना घेऊन जातो. उदा. महाराष्ट्रात २००६-२००७ मध्ये अतिरिक्त ऊसाचा प्रश्न ‘आ’ संपून उभा राहिला होता. या प्रश्नावर रा.उ. बोराडे यांनी ‘रिक्त - अतिरिक्त’ नावाची कादंबरी लिहिलेली आहे. या दृश्यातच स्थायिक स्वराज्य संस्था कित्या परियत्त व यंत्रणा शक्तिस्त्रिम निवडणुका कुल होतात. या

दिक्षीबाळ

निवडणुकीचे घटके ऊस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांना भोगवे लागतात. ‘जे ऊस उत्पादक शेतकरी ऊसतोडपतीसाठी अडणवूक करू लागले, त्यांचा ऊस तोडला जाऊ लागला. जिथं मतांची गोडी तिथं ऊस वाहतुकीसाठी साखर कारखान्याची गाडी दिवू लागली.’ या निवडणुकीच्यावेळी ज्या ठिकाणाहून कारखान्याशी संबंधित नेते, त्यांचे कार्यकर्ते निवडणुकीत उभे असतील त्या ठिकाणच्या शेतकऱ्यांचा ऊस कारखान्याला जाऊ लागला. त्याचबरोबर कारखान्याच्या वेगवेगळे आपल्या विरोधकांचा मुद्यामधून, ऊस नेत नसत, ‘सहकार सम्राट’ या कादंबरीत वेगवेगळे तात्यासाहेब आपले विरोधक अण्णासाहेबांचा ऊस नेत नाहीत. राजकीय विरोधकाचे आर्थिक नुकसान करण्याच्या हेतूने कारखान्याचे वेगवेगळे मजदुरांनी सागतांना कादंबरीत दिसून येतात.

शेतकऱ्यांचा ऊस कारखान्याला न गेलास त्याचे छार मोठे आर्थिक नुकसान होते. या आर्थिक नुकसानामुळे काही सामाजिक समस्या निर्माण होतात. शेतकऱ्यांना ऊसाच्या पैशातून घरातील मुलींचे विवाह करायचे असतात. ‘शिरदारम आपून ऐक करायचं... ऊसाच्या बिलाला आपून धक्का लावायचा न्हाई, उसाचं बिल आपून अनूच्या लग्नासाठी राखून ठिवायचं.’ ‘रिक्त अतिरिक्त कादंबरीतील नायापा हा आपल्या नातीचा विवाह ऊसाच्या पैशावर करण्याचे ठरवितो व कारखान्याला ऊस आणण्यासाठी तो व त्यांची शिरदारम व केदार दोन्हीही मुले प्रयत्नाची पराकाष्ठा करतात. शेवटी ऊस कारखान्याला नातच नाही. उन्हाला लागल्यामुळे ऊसाची निघाटे होतात व पैसे नसल्यामुळे नातीचं लग्न मोडते. नायापा स्वतःला उसातच पेटून घेतो. हुंडा व अतिरिक्त उसांमुळे शोषणारी आत्महत्या या दोन्हीही सामाजिक समस्यांचे चित्रण कादंबरीत घेताना दिसते. ‘नायापा ऐक ऐक काडी ओढीत पेटवीत राहिले. ऐक ऐक हीगाज टाकित राहिले... डींग घेते... ऊस घेतला... त्यांना

महकल्या धिपल्या घाटीत नायापांकडे झेपावला तर कोयता कादंबरीत ‘पहाडू’ ऊस कारखान्याला जात नसल्यामुळे सर्व गावातील गुरे आपल्या उंशात आणून सोडतो. त्यांच्या डोक्यावर परिणाम होतो. असा ऊस न जाण्यामुळे अनेक गुंतागुंतीच्या समस्या निर्माण होतात.

एखाद्या वर्षी ऊसाची लागवड अतिरिक्त स्वरूपात झाल्यावर साखर कारखान्याचे कर्मचारी व ऊसतोड मजूर ऊस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात पिळवणूक करतात. ‘कोयता’ कादंबरीत पहाडू या शेतकऱ्यांचा ऊस कारखान्याला घेऊन जाण्यासाठी ऊसतोड मजूर एक ज्वारीचे पोते व एक बोकड यांची शेतकऱ्याकडे मागणी करताना दिसतात. रिक्त अतिरिक्त कादंबरीत कारखान्याचा सेवक सिंदारामकडून दिलीप गवलेचा मोबाईल क्रमांकासाठी रद्दा रुपये घेतो. दिलीप गवले ऊसाची तोड चिष्टी देण्यासाठी एकरी हजार रुपयेप्रमाणे शेतकऱ्यांकडून पैसे घेतो. ‘म्हणून ऊसवाल्या शेतकऱ्यांकडून घेऊन ऊसतोड घायलाव व्हाय?’ ‘ऊसतोड करणाऱ्या टोळीचा मुकादम ऊस तोडण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांकडून एकरी चार हजार सभाप्रमाणे पैसे घेतात. ‘मुकादम दहा हजारलाखाली उत्तरण्यास व नायापा पाच हजारोंच्या भर घडण्यास तयार होईना.’ ‘मुकादम व ऊसतोड कामगार, ऊस वाहतूक करणारे वाहनधारक, वाहन ड्रायव्हर, कारखान्यातील अधिकारी आदी घटक शेतकऱ्यांची पिळवणूक करतात. यासंबंधीचे चित्रण ‘रिक्त अतिरिक्त’, ‘कोयता’ आदी कादंबऱ्यातून येताना दिसते.

ऊसाचा सस व फिकायतशीर हमीभागासाठी शेतकरी संघटनेने केलेल्या आंदोलनाची दखल लेखकांनी ‘साखर फेरा’ व रिक्त अतिरिक्त या कादंबरीतून घेतलेली आहे. रिक्त अतिरिक्त कादंबरीत शेतकऱ्यांनी केलेल्या आंदोलनाचे चित्रण आहे. अति शेतकऱ्यांनी हमीभागाचा धड करण्यासाठी कारखान्याची धाडने भाड्याची बाडने

जयशंकर शर्मा, कादंबरीकार, ऊस उद्योग वास्तव्य रिक्त.

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ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांचे मराठी कादंबरीतील चित्रण

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भारतीय संस्कृती हि पुरुषप्रधान असल्याने स्त्रीयांकडे एक उपभोग वस्तू पाहिले जाते. ग्रामीण भारतातील स्त्री ही कष्ट करणारी सोशिक आहे. आजही तिच्याकडे एक माणूस म्हणून न पाहता एक स्त्री म्हणून पाहिले जाते. या स्त्रीयांच्या वाटचाला दुःख, वैताग, निराशा व कष्टच आलेले आहेत. ऊसतोडणी कामगारांच्या जीवनाचे चित्रण करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्यातून स्त्री जीवनाचे चित्रण वैधकपणे अनेक लेखकांनी केलेले आहे. ऊसतोड कामगार पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्रियांच्या वाटचाला अधिक श्रम येतात. त्यांना कोणतीच सुरक्षा नसते. एवढेच नव्हे तर जो 'मुकादम' त्यांना कामासाठी आणतो त्यांचीच वासनाथ नजर त्या स्त्रीयांवर, तरुण मुलींवर पडते. त्या लैंगिक अत्याचाराला बळी पडतात. वासोबतच कारखान्यातील सत्ताधारी मंडळी, अधिकारी, श्रीमंत शेतकरी, गावातील गावगुंड, टपोरी पोर यांच्याकडूनही त्यांच्यावर अत्याचार होतो. या संदर्भात डॉ. वासुदेव मुलाटे म्हणतात, "आपला गाव आपली माणसं सोडून त्या हंगामी वस्तीत राहताना केव्हा, कोणत्या प्रसंगाला त्यांना सामोरे जावे लागेल हे सांगता येत नाही. कधी प्रेमळ असणं, प्रामाणिक असणं, भावडे असणं, अगतिक असणं किंवा एखाद्या स्त्रीचं तरुण असणं किंवा एखादा गुन्हा सारं विस्कटून जायला व आयुष्याचा डाव उधळून लावायला पुरेसा असतो. कौबळ्या तरुण मुली, रावणाच्या कुटुंबातल्या स्त्रियांच्या अड्डे प्रश्न घडोघडी निर्माण होतात. वासनाथ नरपशुंच्या नजरेतून त्यांच्या अड्डे प्रश्न घडोघडी निर्माण होतात. वासनाथ नरपशुंच्या नजरेतून त्यांच्या अड्डे शीलाचे रक्षण करणे अवघड असते. रोजगार मिळवून देण्यासाठी आलेल्या खेडूतासारख्या वाटणारा मुकादम एखाद्या लेकीबाळीच्या, मायमाऊलीच्या इज्जतीचा कधी कधरा करील हे सांगता येत नाही" अतिशय कष्टमय जीवन जगणाऱ्या ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांना अनेकविध प्रश्नांना तोंड द्यावे लागत असल्यामुळे त्यांचे एकंदरीत जीवनच दुःख, वेदना आणि संघर्षाने व्यापलेले असल्याचे ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या जीवनाचे चित्रण करणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्यातून पदोपदी जाणवते.

ऊसतोड कामगारांना गाव सोडून भटकंती करावी लागत असल्यामुळे त्यांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यांच्या निवासाची, शौचालयाची व स्नानगृहाची कायमस्वरूपी व्यवस्था नसते. साहजिकच ऊसतोडणी कामगारांच्या स्त्रिया व तरुण मुली सतत असुरक्षित असतात. योगीराज वाघमारे यांच्या 'धुराळा' कादंबरीतील सुदामाची बायको मालन खोपीच्या मागे आघोळीला वा लघवीला गेल्यास नेहमीच कुणीतरी शीळ घालत असं बऱ्याच वेळा घडते. यामुळे सुदामाला काळजी वाटते. "झोपडीत एकट बाईमाणूस बघून कुणीतरी पाळत ठेवत असलं पाहयजेल जरा नादिक दिसतये शीळ घालतय. अन् रात्रभर सुदामला झोप आली नाही" ह्या कामगार स्त्रिया कायम असुरक्षित असतात.

ऊसतोडकामगार स्त्रीयांना समाजात सन्मानाची वागणूक मिळत नाही. गरीबीमुळे त्यांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यांचे शारीरिक व मानसिक खर्चीकरण होते. ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या स्त्रिया या वाईट वळणाच्या असतात या प्रकारचा लुकीचा समज लोकांत असल्यामुळे त्यांना अनेक वाईट प्रसंगाला सामोरे जावे लागते. कधी कधी त्यांच्याकडे शारीरिक सुखाची मागणी केली जाते. का.ग. केसकर यांच्या 'कुणाच्या खांद्यावर' या कादंबरीतील सुरवंता हि नायिका तरुण



व सुंदर आहे. विवाह झाल्याबरोबर पहिल्या वर्षी ती ऊसतोडणीच्या कामावर जाते. तिच्या खांद्यावर भाळलेला 'मुकादम' महाराष्ट्राच्या खोपीकडे सारखा चकच मारतो. ती पेंड देण्याच्या निमित्ताने सुरवंताला गोदामात नेते. गोदामाची कडी लावून चाकूचा धाक दाखवून तिच्यावर बळजबरी करतो, "त्याच्या हातातला चाकू पाहताच तिची बोबडी वळली. दरदरून घाम सुटला आणि हातापायातलं बळच गेलं. लांडग्यान लबालबा शेरडी चाबलाची तसं त्यानं तिच्या शरीराचं केलं"⁹ हा अत्याचार तिला निमुटपणे सहन कराव लागतो. एवढच नाहीतर याबदल बाहेर काही सांगितला तर बच म्हणून तो धमकीही देतो. सरदार जाधव यांच्या 'कोयता' कादंबरीतील नंदी या ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या तरुण मुलीवर गावातून दळण आणताना गावातील तरुण मुल अत्याचार करतात. एकएकी ऊसातून दोन पोरं आडवी येतात व नंदीला ओढत ऊसात घेऊन जातात. "नंदी ऊसातून भाईर आली तवा ती पोरं तिच्या संग नव्हती; तिचा अवतार कसातरीच झाल्याला व्हता. केंस इकटल्याले व्हते. पोलक फाटलं व्हतं. गाऱ्यानं भरलेलं व्हतं. अंगावर ऊसाच्या पानाचे बरखाडे पल्ले व्हते"¹⁰ झालेला प्रकार कुणाला न सांगण्याची शपथ तीच नायकाला देते. असल्या अन्यायांची या स्त्रियांना कुठेही दाद मागता येत नाही. फिर्याद देत नाहीत. कारण ह्या ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या स्त्रिया व मुली इतरांच्या दृष्टीने आपलीच मालमत्ता मुकी विचारी कुणीही हाका. मुकादम, बागायतदार, डायक्टर कुणीही येतो अन या स्त्रियांवर अत्याचार करतो.

ऊसतोडणी कामात स्त्रियांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची असते. त्यांना स्वयंपाकापासून ते ऊसाच्या मोळ्या वाहणे आदी कामे करावी लागतात. या कालावधीत एखाद्या स्त्रीला दिवस गेले तर मात्र पुरुषांना अधिकाच ताणतणाव वाढतो. मुलांच्या जन्मापेक्षा त्यांच्या येणाऱ्या मुलामुळे आपल्या कामाची मोठी बुड होणार, स्त्रियांना काम करता येणार नाही म्हणून ते गर्भाला जन्म देण्यापेक्षा त्याला खुडून टाकणेच अधिक पसंद करतात. 'गर्भपात' करतात. 'गव्हानी' कादंबरीत सरस्वतीला गर्भधारणा झाल्याची गोष्ट आनंदला कळते तेव्हा तो सरस्वतीवर रागावतो आणि गर्भपात करण्यासाठी तिच्यावर दबाव आणतो. तिला मारझोडही करतो. सरस्वती आपले दुःख पारुमावशीला सांगते, "मावशी दोन मयने झालेत. पर बरचे म्हणेत, शेजारच्या गावात दवाखाना हाये. मुशिलाला घेऊन जा . . . अन पाडून ये हितं, दिसभर रावायचं. ऊसाच्या मोळ्या गाडीत टाकायच्या वड्याची काम करायची तीन चार टन उस कापला तर हातात सत्तर ऐशी रुपये पडतेत. तुच जर उलट्या करीत बसलीस तर काय कसं व्हईन."¹¹ 'कुणांच्या खांद्यावर' कादंबरीतील नायिका सुरवंतावर मुकादम बलात्कार करतो आणि दुसऱ्याच दिवशी तिचा पाचटावरून पाय धरल्याच्या निमित्ताने 'गर्भपात' होतो. 'कोयता' कादंबरीतही नंदी कच्च्या पपया खाऊन अनैतिक संबंधातील 'गर्भपात' करण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. अशा विविध कारणाने ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांचा गर्भपात होतो.

ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या काही स्त्रियांना मुकादम, डायक्टर, बागायतदार यांच्या वासनेची शिकार होतात. कधी गाडीचा डायक्टर ऊसतोड मजुरांच्या तरुण, भोळ्या भावड्या पोरींना पैशाची वा इतर अमिषाने आपल्या जाळ्यात ओढून त्यांचे लैंगिक शोषण करतात तर कधी एखादा श्रीमंत बागायतदार वा त्यांची मुलं या गरीब स्त्रियांन आपल्या वासनेची शिकार करतात. यावेळी आपल्यावर झालेला बलात्कार, अन्याय, अत्याचार, शोषण यासंबंधी त्या कोणाशीही बोलू शकत नाहीत नव्हे याबाबतीत कुणाशी काही बोलूनही फयदा होणार नाही याची त्यांना जाणीव असल्यामुळे की काय त्या सर्व सहन करतात. 'कोयता' कादंबरीत इक्रमच्या बायको इवशीला मुकादमाने पैसे दिल्याचे सांगतो त्यामुळे इक्रम आपल्या पत्नीला मारझोड करतो. तिला निमुटपणे नवऱ्याचा मार खावा लागतो, नंदी हि आपल्यावर झालेल्या लैंगिक अत्याचार कोणालाही सांगू शकत नाही. 'फणकणस' कादंबरीतील तुकाराम पवारची बायको तुकीचं दुःख आणखीनच तेगळं होतं. "तुकीचं लग्न अंधाप्रात ठेवून झालं तिला तुक्यां माणसात नाही हे अगोदर सांगितलं नाही



आणि माहित झालं तेव्हा खुप उशीर झाला होता. तेव्हा तिनं तुक्याशीच संसार करण्याचा निर्णय पक्का केला. आजही त्यांचा संसार तिनं हिमतीने पुढे चालवला होता. ऊसाच भरणाच काम करत होता. नवरा छक्का मिळाल्याची तक्रार तिनं कोणाजवळही कधी केली नाही.”⁴

ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या जीवनाचे चित्रण करणाऱ्या कदंबऱ्यातून स्त्रियांच्या नानाविध दुःखाचे पदर शब्दबद्ध झालेले जाणवतात. अनेकविध कारणामुळे स्त्रियांच्या मनाची घालमेळ होते. मानसिक कोंडमारा होतो. विजय जावळे यांच्या 'लेकमात' कादंबरीत शोभा नावाच्या तरुणीची व्यथा वेगळीच आहे. तिचे लग्न झाले असून मागच्या एक-दोन वर्षांपासून ती माहेरीच असून ती आई-वडिलांसोबत ऊसतोडीला आलेली आहे. तिच्या मनातील घालमेळ शब्दबद्ध करतांना निवेदक म्हणतो "पण मन सगळं सांसरी पांगलेल. आज साताठ महिने उलटून गेले तरी नवऱ्यानं आपल्याकडं हुंकूनही पाहिलं नाही. साभा फोन देखील केला नाही. त्याचं काय बिघडीलय आपुण? दादाकडून वावरच घ्यायचं होतं तर लग्नाआगुदरच म्हादयानं सांगायचं व्हतं... एखाद्यांच्या जिंदगानीचं शेणमाती करायचा अधिकार कुणी दिला हज आढमुठवा माणसाला"⁵ असं म्हणून देखापुढं मन मोकळं करणाऱ्या शोभाचा नवरा सासऱ्याची एक एकर जमीन पाहिजे म्हणून शोभाला नांदायला नेत नाही. म्हणून तिच्या मनाची घालमेळ झालेली आहे.

ऊसतोडणी मजुरांचे काम अतिशय कष्टाचे असून या कामात स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम करावे लागते. पहाटे तीन-साडेतीन वाजताच उठून फडाकडे जावे लागते. यावेळी अंधाराच्या जोडीला थंडी आणि वाराही असतोच. फडात जाऊनही पुरुषांपेक्षा अधिक काम त्यांच्या वाट्याला येते. खोपीवर जेवन तयार करणे, झाडलोट करणे, पिण्याचे पाणी आणणे, स्वयंपाक, घरासाठी लागणारी लाकडं जमा करणे, ऊसाच्या फडात जाऊन दिवासभर वाकून ऊस,ऊसाच्या मोळया बांधणे, बांधलेल्या मोळया गाडीपर्यंत डोक्यावर वाहून नेणे. वाढे जाम करून त्याच्या पेंडया बांधणे, गाडी भरून झाल्यावर संध्याकाळच्या स्वयंपाकासाठी आजूबाजूला लाकडे शोधणे इ. कामे स्त्रियांना करावी लागत असतील तर स्त्रियांचे एकूणच जीवन कष्टमय असून त्यांच्या जीवनात कष्ट आणि कष्टच असतात याची प्रचिती 'कुणच्या खांदावर' कादंबरीतील नायिका सुरवंताच्या विचारतून येते. "मान, पाठ भरून यायची, चालून पळून पिढऱ्यांचे गोळे भरून यायचे अन कुसीनं अंग खाजवायचं, डोक्याला तेल मिळायचं नाही की अंगाला पाणी वापरे... विचारांच्या तंद्रीत मी बरीच मागं राहिली होती. बाकीच्या लगालगा पुढं गेल्या होत्या. सैपाकाची ओढ होती. कुणाची जनावरं होती. म्हशी होत्या त्यांना तर जास्तच काम होते. पाणी आणायचे, भाकरी टाकायच्या कालवण करायचे, काट्यावर घरघऱ्याला जेवन पोचते करायचे मग आपण जेवायचे. रात्रीचे घा तरी होणार पहाटेच पुन्हा चक्र चालूच."⁶ 'घुरळा'तील नायिका मालनलाही ऊसतोडीला आल्यापासून निवांतपणा मिळालेला नसतो. कावळझासारखी झोप घ्यावी लागते. भलत्याच रात्री ऊसतोडीला जावं लागते. या कष्टमय जीवन जगणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्याचेही अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. पाटदुखी, कबरदुखी, पोटदुखी तसेच महिलांचे असणारे काही आजार विशेषतः गर्भाशयासंबंधीचे आजार अधिक प्रमाणात अंगावर काढण्याची प्रवृत्ती अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येते. रुग्णालयाचा अभाव, औषधोपचाराचा अभाव आणि अज्ञान यामुळे त्यांना अनेकविध आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांनाही तोंड द्यावे लागते.

बाळांतपणातऊसतोड मजुरांमध्ये गरोदर स्त्रियांचे अधिक हाल होतात. 'कोयता' कादंबरीतील कडूवाची बायको गरोदर असते. खरतर गरोदर स्त्रियांना आरामाची अतिशय आवश्यकता असते. मात्र कडूवाची बायको खोपीवर एकटी वसून राहत नाही. ती इतर बायकोबरोबर फडात जाते. यावेळी ती हळुहळू चालते. सर्व कामाला गेल्यावर खोपीवर कुणीच राहत नाही. कोणती वेळ कशी येईल याचे काहीच झुंगत येत नाही म्हणून ती दिवस भरलेले असतानाही ती फडात येते.



नवऱ्याला मदत करीत असते. ँके दिवशी अचानक पणे तिच्या पोटात दुःखू लागते. त्यावेळी कडूवा खुप घाबरतो, तो नायकाच्या आईला बोलावून आणतो. त्यावेळी "ती नुसती इवळत व्हती, कधी उठून बसत होती. कधी भुईवर लोळत व्हती. तिचे केंस गुडा सुटून पांगले व्हते. कुंकू घामाळून नाकावर बघळत व्हतं... चेहरा ढवळत फडू पळत व्हता... अन् तिला ँका शेवरीच्या फाटक्या सावलीत नेलं. तिथल्या पाचटावर तिला झोपवलं..."^१ तौच तिचा पलंग, तिच तिची गादी अन् ऊसाच्या कड तिचा दवाखना अशा अवस्थेत यमी फडातच बाळांत होते. यमीसारख्याच अशा असंख्या स्त्रियांची बाळांतपण ऊसाच्या फडात झालेली आहेत. याशिवाय 'यसन' कादंबरीतील नायकाचाही जन्म ऊसाच्या फडातच झालेला आहे. 'हिरवा डोंगर' कादंबरीत आन्सा आणि सगुणाचे बाळांतपणही कारखान्याच्या खोपीत झाले होते. कधी कधी बाळांतपण अवघड असते त्यावेळी मात्र त्या स्त्रिया मृत्यूशिवाय सुटका नसते. या कादंबरीतील सक्कूच्या दुसऱ्या नवऱ्याची पहिली थायकोचा बाळांतपणातच मृत्यू होतो, अशा प्रकारे ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या स्त्रियांना बाळांतपणाच्या काळातही दवाखाना मिळत नाही. बहुतांश स्त्रियांच फडातच बाळांतपण होते काही मृत्यूला जवळ करतात.

निष्कर्ष :-

१. ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांच्या निवाऱ्याची, शौचालयाची, स्नानगृहाची सुविधा नसल्याने अनेक संकटांना सामोरे जावे लागते.
२. ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांवर कारखान्याचे पदाधिकारी, बागायतदार शेतकरी, झायव्हर, मुकादम लैंगिक अत्याचार करतात.
३. ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांना ऊसतोडणीच्या कामासाठी अनेकदा गर्भपात करावा लागतो किंवा कामामुळे होतो.
४. ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांचे बाळांतपण अनेकदा ऊसाच्या फडातच होते. यातच त्यांचा मृत्यू ओढावण्याची भीती असते.
५. ऊसतोड कामगार स्त्रियांच्या वाटचाला सतत कष्टच आलेले असतात. यात त्यांच्या शारीरिक आरोग्याची हेळसांड होते.

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On the Cusa–Huygens inequality

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Abstract

Sharp bounds of various kinds for the famous unnormalized sine function defined by $(\sin x)/x$ are useful in mathematics, physics and engineering. In this paper, we reconsider the Cusa–Huygens inequality by solving the following problem: given real numbers $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $T \in (0, \pi/2]$, we find the necessary and sufficient conditions such that the inequalities

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} > a + b \cos^c x, \quad x \in (0, T)$$

and

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < a + b \cos^c x, \quad x \in (0, T)$$

hold true. In the case $c = 1$, the inequalities are extended on $(0, \pi)$. We use the elementary methods, only, improving several known results in the existing literature.

Keywords Cusa–Huygens inequality · Sinc function · L'Hospital's rule of monotonicity

Mathematics Subject Classification 26D05 · 26D07 · 26D20 · 33B30

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New Refinements of Cusa-Huygens Inequality

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Marko Kostić, and Branko Malešević

Abstract. In the paper, we refine and extend Cusa-Huygens inequality by simple functions. In particular, we determine sharp bounds for $\sin x/x$ of the form $(2 + \cos x)/3 - (2/3 - 2/\pi)\Upsilon(x)$, where $\Upsilon(x) > 0$ for $x \in (0, \pi/2)$, $\Upsilon(0) = 0$ and $\Upsilon(\pi/2) = 1$, such that $\sin x/x$ and the proposed bounds coincide at $x = 0$ and $x = \pi/2$. The hierarchy of the obtained bounds is discussed, along with a graphical study. Also, alternative proofs of the main result are given.

Mathematics Subject Classification. 26A48, 26D05, 33B10.

Keywords. Cusa-Huygens inequality, trigonometric functions, l'Hospital's rule of monotonicity.

1. Introduction

The Cusa-Huygens inequality [14, 18] is one of the celebrated inequalities in the theory of analytic inequalities involving trigonometric functions. It is stated as follows:

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{2 + \cos x}{3}, \quad x \in (0, \pi/2). \quad (1.1)$$

In the recent paper [24, Remark 4.1], it is remarked that the inequality (1.1) is, in fact, true for all $x \neq 0$. Due to the symmetry of the functions involved at both sides of (1.1), it suffices to consider the inequality on the right half of the real line. Although (1.1) is true for $x > 0$, it is not sharp everywhere. So the interest among researchers has been to consider the inequality in the natural intervals $(0, \pi/2)$ or $(0, \pi)$. In [24], it is obtained Cusa-Huygens type

ON A RESULT OF BHAYO AND SÁNDOR

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Abstract. We point out that the proof of Theorem 1.6 in the paper [2] by B. A. Bhayo and J. Sándor contains a mistake. Correcting this mistake is the main aim of this note.

1. Introduction

In 2015, Bhayo and Sándor [2] published a proof of the following double sided inequality:

THEOREM 1. *If $x > 0$ then*

$$(1) \quad \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{\tanh(x)} - 1\right)\right] < \frac{\sinh(x)}{x} < \exp\left[\frac{x}{\tanh(x)} - 1\right].$$

To prove inequality (1) the authors used the following lemmas.

LEMMA 1. *Let $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous. Moreover, let f, g be differentiable on (a, b) and suppose that $g'(x) \neq 0$ on (a, b) . Let*

$$A(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{g(x) - g(a)}, \quad B(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{g(x) - g(b)}, \quad x \in (a, b).$$

(i) *If $f'(x)/g'(x)$ is (strictly) increasing on (a, b) , then $A(x)$ and $B(x)$ are (strictly) increasing on (a, b) , too.*

(ii) *If $f'(x)/g'(x)$ is (strictly) decreasing on (a, b) , then $A(x)$ and $B(x)$ are (strictly) decreasing on (a, b) , too.*

LEMMA 2. *Let $A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ be convergent for $|x| < R$, where $a_n, b_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, are real numbers such that $b_n > 0$. If the sequence a_n/b_n is strictly increasing (decreasing), then the function $A(x)/B(x)$ is also strictly increasing (decreasing) on $(0, R)$.*

Key words and phrases: Trigonometric and hyperbolic inequalities, L'Hôpital's rule for monotonicity, increasing and decreasing functions.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 26A48, 26D05, 26D07, 33B10.

Refined forms of Oppenheim and Cusa–Huygens type inequalities

YOGESH J. BAGUL AND CHRISTOPHE CHESNEAU

ABSTRACT. We refine Oppenheim's inequality as well as generalized Cusa–Huygens type inequalities established recently by some researchers. One of the results where the bounds of $\sin x/x$ are tractable will be used to obtain a sharp version of Yang's inequality.

1. Introduction

The famous Cusa–Huygens inequality [7, 12, 16–18] is known as

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{2 + \cos x}{3}, \quad x \in (0, \pi/2).$$

Its hyperbolic version, sometimes called hyperbolic Cusa–Huygens inequality [12], is stated as follows:

$$\frac{\sinh x}{x} < \frac{2 + \cosh x}{3}, \quad x \neq 0. \quad (1.1)$$

Obtaining extended and generalized sharp versions of the above inequalities has been the interest among many researchers in recent years. In [5, 16] the following two sided inequality has been obtained:

$$\left(\frac{2 + \cos x}{3}\right)^a < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{2 + \cos x}{3}, \quad x \in (0, \pi/2), \quad (1.2)$$

with the best positive constants $a \approx 1.11374$ and 1.

Sándor and Oláh-Gál [18, Theorems 1 and 2] proved the inequalities

$$\frac{2 + \cos x}{\pi} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{2 + (\pi/2) \cos x}{\pi}, \quad x \in (0, \pi/2). \quad (1.3)$$

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Key words and phrases. Cusa–Huygens inequality, trigonometric-polynomial bounds, hyperbolic version, monotonicity, Yang's inequality.

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A Note on Some New Bounds for Trigonometric Functions Using Infinite Products

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, new sharp bounds for trigonometric functions are established, by using infinite products as main tools. In particular, alternative proofs to well-known results on exponential and polynomial bounds are presented, with improvements.

Keywords: Trigonometric function, Bernoulli inequality, infinite product and exponential bounds.

The Cusa-Huygens inequality revisited

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Abstract. Let $c, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $\gamma \geq 1$, $c \geq 1$ and $T \in (0, \pi/\gamma]$ if $c = 1$, resp. $T \in (0, \pi/2\gamma]$ if $c > 1$. In this paper, we find the necessary and sufficient conditions on $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the inequalities

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} > a + b \cos^c(\gamma x), \quad x \in (0, T)$$

and

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < a + b \cos^c(\gamma x), \quad x \in (0, T)$$

hold true. We also determine the best possible constants p and q such that

$$\frac{2 + \cos(px)}{3} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{2 + \cos(qx)}{3}, \quad x \in (0, \pi/2).$$

The proofs of main results contain several auxiliary results which can be of some independent interest.

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 26D05, 26D07, 26D20, 33B30

Key words and phrases: Cusa-Huygens inequality, sinc function, series expansion, l'Hospital's rule of monotonicity

1. Introduction and preliminaries

The famous Cusa-Huygens inequality

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{2 + \cos x}{3}, \quad x \in (0, \pi/2)$$

has been reconsidered numerous times so far (see, e.g., [2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15]).

The main aim of this paper is to consider the following problem. Let $a, b, c, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $\gamma \geq 1$, $c \geq 1$ and $T \in (0, \pi/\gamma]$ if $c = 1$, resp. $T \in (0, \pi/2\gamma]$ if $c > 1$; find the necessary and sufficient conditions such that the inequalities

$$(1.1) \quad \frac{\sin x}{x} > a + b \cos^c(\gamma x), \quad x \in (0, T)$$

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Sigmoid functions for the smooth approximation to the absolute value function

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ABSTRACT. We present smooth approximations to the absolute value function $|x|$ using sigmoid functions. In particular, $x \operatorname{erf}(x/\mu)$ is proved to be a better smooth approximation for $|x|$ than $x \tanh(x/\mu)$ and $\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}$ with respect to accuracy. To accomplish our goal we also provide sharp hyperbolic bounds for the error function.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020). 26A99, 26E99, 33E99, 41A30.

Key words and phrases. Sigmoid functions, Error function, Smooth approximation, Hyperbolic tangent.

1. Introduction

An S-shaped function which usually monotonically increases on \mathbb{R} (the set of all real numbers) and has finite limits as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ is known as a sigmoid function. Rigorously, a sigmoid function is bounded and differentiable real function that is defined for all real input values and has a non-negative derivative at each point[4]. It has bell-shaped first derivative. A sigmoid function is constrained by two parallel and horizontal asymptotes. Some examples of sigmoid functions include half-logistic function, i.e. $(1 - e^{-x})/(1 + e^{-x}) = 2[1/(1 + e^{-x}) - 1/2]$, $\tanh(x)$, $\tan^{-1} x$, Gudermannian function, i.e. $\operatorname{gd}(x)$, error function, i.e. $\operatorname{erf}(x)$,

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GENERALIZED INEQUALITIES FOR RATIO
FUNCTIONS OF TRIGONOMETRIC AND
HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS

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The aim of this note is to propose several generalized inequalities for the ratio functions of trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. In some sense, it can be viewed as an addendum to the paper [2]. We basically follow the approach obeyed in this paper.

1. Introduction

The theory of mathematical inequalities is a rapidly growing field of research. Among the modern results, the use of infinite products remains a very unexplored technique of proof, which has been essentially initiated in the papers [2]-[4]. In [2], the inequalities involving $\cosh x / \cos x$ and $\sinh x / \sin x$ were established by using certain refinements of the Bernoulli inequality. In this paper, we go further by proving new refinements of the Bernoulli inequality which relies on the use of polynomial approximations of the function $\ln[(1+uv)/(1-uv)]$, where $u, v \in (0, 1)$. These refinements can be viewed of some independent interest. Then, we use it to prove generalized inequalities for $\cosh x / \cos x$ and $\sinh x / \sin x$. For more details on the subject, we refer to [2]-[4]; [5]-[7] and references cited therein.

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2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 26D20, 26D07, 33B30.

Key words and phrases: ratio functions of trigonometric and hyperbolic functions; mathematical inequalities; infinite products.



On the generalized Becker-Stark type inequalities

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Abstract. In this paper, we establish several generalized Becker-Stark type inequalities for the tangent function. We present unified proofs of many inequalities in the existing literature. Graphical illustrations of some obtained results are also presented.

1 Introduction

Becker and Stark [6] established the inequality

$$1 - \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2} < \frac{x}{\tan x} < \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{2}, \quad x \in (0, \pi/2). \quad (1)$$

The inequality (1) attracted many researchers and several of its variations and refinements have been established. We may refer to [8, 9, 10, 20, 21, 5, 11, 16,

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 26A48, 26D05, 26D07, 33B10

Key words and phrases: Becker-Stark inequality, Stečkin inequality, tangent function, monotonicity of functions, Bernoulli numbers

Generalized bounds for hyperbolic sine and hyperbolic cosine functions*

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Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to establish several new lower and upper bounds for the functions $\sinh x/x$ and $\cosh x$. Following the simple approach, our results give refinements and generalizations of some known inequalities involving these functions.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 26D07, 26D20, 33B10.

Keywords. generalized bounds, l'Hôpital's rule of monotonicity, power series, hyperbolic functions.

1 Introduction

Inequalities involving hyperbolic functions are as much important as inequalities involving trigonometric functions. Recently many researchers established hyperbolic inequalities(see e.g. [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16] and references therein). We start by giving a brief summary of already proved results pertaining to the main results of this paper.

The inequalities

$$1 + \frac{x^2}{6} < \frac{\sinh x}{x} < 1 + \frac{x^2}{k_1}; 0 < x < 1 \quad (1.1)$$

where $k_1 \approx 5.707724$ and

$$1 + \frac{x^2}{2} < \cosh x < 1 + \frac{x^2}{k_2}; 0 < x < 1 \quad (1.2)$$

where $k_2 \approx 1.841348$ are proved in [3] and [6] respectively. Recently, Christophe Chesneau and Yogesh J. Bagul [8] established the following results:

$$\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{\pi^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\pi^2}} < \frac{\sinh x}{x}; x > 0 \quad (1.3)$$

and

$$\left(1 + \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\pi^2}} < \cosh x; x > 0. \quad (1.4)$$

Before the establishment of above inequalities, Ling Zhu [16] in 2008, discovered some inequalities having similarity with these inequalities. Zhu's inequalities are stated as

*This paper is dedicated to Professor Edward Neuman on his 77th birthday

A short remark on the result of József Sándor

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ABSTRACT. We point out that Corollary 2.2 in the recently published article, 'On the Iyengar-Madhava Rao-Nanjundiah inequality and its hyperbolic version' [3] by József Sándor is slightly incorrect since its proof contains a gap. Fortunately, the proof can be corrected and this is the main aim of this note.

Keywords: Iyengar-Madhava Rao-Nanjundiah inequality.

2000 Mathematics subject classification: 26D05; 26D10; Secondary 26D07.

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The well known inequality [1, pp. 236], [2]

$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x}; x \in (0, \pi/2) \quad (1.1)$$

has many applications in Mathematics. The inequality (1.1) has been studied and used extensively by many researchers in the literature. Its refinements and generalizations have been given by many others. Recently in [3] József Sándor proved the following statement:

Statement 1. ([3, Corollary 2.2]): The best constants c, d such that

$$\cos(x+c) < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \cos(x+d) \quad (1.2)$$

for $x \in (0, \pi/2)$ are $c = 0$ and $d = \arccos \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{2} \approx -0.690107$.

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On new inequalities involving circular, inverse circular, inverse hyperbolic and exponential functions

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Abstract

In this paper, we provide alternative proofs to some results proposed in the article "New inequalities involving circular, inverse circular, hyperbolic, inverse hyperbolic and exponential functions" authored by Yogesh J. Bagul.

Subject Classification: 26D05, 26D07, 33B10.

Keywords: Circular functions, hyperbolic functions, exponential functions.

1 Introductory remarks

In the year 2018, Yogesh J. Bagul[2] proposed following theorems.

Theorem 1. ([2, Theorem 1]) If $x \in (0, 1)$, then

$$e^{-ax^3} < \frac{\pi}{\sin^{-1} x} < e^{-x^2/6}$$

with the best possible constants $a \approx 0.451583$ and $1/6$.

Theorem 2. ([2, Theorem 2]) If $x \in (0, \infty)$, then

$$e^{-x^2/3} < \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} < 1.$$

Theorem 3. ([2, Theorem 3]) If $x \in (0, 1)$, then

$$e^{-ax^3} < \frac{x}{\tan x} < e^{-x^2/3}$$

with the best possible constants $a \approx 0.443023$ and $1/3$.

ON SIMPLE BOUNDS FOR INVERSE HYPERBOLIC SINE AND INVERSE HYPERBOLIC TANGENT FUNCTIONS

By

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Abstract

We obtain simple algebraic bounds of inverse hyperbolic sine and inverse hyperbolic tangent functions i.e., $\sinh^{-1} x$ and $\tanh^{-1} x$. The inequalities are obtained on the entire domains of these functions. From our results, we obtain tighter bounds for the same functions. The Wilker and Huygens type inequalities involving inverse hyperbolic functions can also be easily derived from our main results.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classifications: 26D07, 26D20, 42A10

Keywords and phrases: Inverse hyperbolic sine function, inverse hyperbolic tangent function, Wilker and Huygens type inequalities, increasing-decreasing functions.

1 Introduction

The bounds for inverse hyperbolic sine and inverse hyperbolic tangent functions can be useful in applied mathematics where these functions occur frequently. The inequalities

$$(1.1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} < \frac{\sinh^{-1} x}{x}; x > 0$$

and

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{\tanh^{-1} x}{x} < \frac{1}{1-x^2}; x \in (0, 1)$$

can be proved easily by Mean Value Theorem (MVT) [5]. For the trigonometric inequalities analogous to (1.1) and (1.2) we refer to [3]. In 2008, Zhu [16] established for $0 \leq x \leq r$ and $r > 0$ that

$$(1.3) \quad \frac{3}{2 + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq \frac{\sinh^{-1} x}{x} \leq \frac{b+1}{b + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

where $b = \frac{\sqrt{1+r^2} \sinh^{-1} r}{\sinh^{-1} r}$. The inequality (1.3) is Shafer-Fink type inequality (see [8, 11]) for hyperbolic sine. In the same year, Zhu [17] presented another simple proof of Shafer's inequality [12, 13, 14]

$$(1.4) \quad \frac{\tanh^{-1} x}{x} < \frac{8}{3 + \sqrt{25 - \frac{20}{3}x^2}}; 0 < x < \sqrt{15}/4.$$

Later, it is pointed out in [4] that a simple concise proof of inequality (1.4) in [17] contains a small mistake and other simple proofs of (1.4) are provided in [4]. The classic inequalities (1.3) (the right one) and (1.4) are not true on the entire domains of the respective functions i.e., on the domains of $\sinh^{-1} x$ and $\tanh^{-1} x$ as they are respectively defined on $(0, \infty)$ and $(0, 1)$. In this paper, we obtain algebraic bounds for these functions on their entire domains. New inequalities are simple and comparable with (1.3) and (1.4) as well as they give Wilker [15] and Huygens [10] type inequalities for inverse hyperbolic functions.

Before proceeding further, we recall the following two Lemmas regarding the monotonicity of functions. These Lemmas will be used to prove our main results in the next section.