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Global Epidemics : A Historical Survey (Reference to COVID 19)

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KKM College, Manavat Dist. Parbhani Maharashtra, India

Summary :- The objective of the research paper is to provide a historical survey in relation to COVID - 19. The whole world is suffering from the Corona. Due to the worldwide epidemic called Corona, strict lockdown was imposed worldwide. The impact of this lockdown is on social, human and economic, political, educational, at all the levels. Millions of people were killed globally. Medicines started being searched to avoid this disease. Research on Vaccine has also been done in many countries of the world and its hinges are also being done. Vaccine research has been conducted and is also being produced in India. Vaccination is proving effective.

Keywords :- Global, Epidemic, COVID-19.

Introduction :- Human life has always been full of struggle since primitive life. From human origin till today, nature has always done something to teach human beings something or the other. In which humans have also done the work of protecting themselves. Today the whole world is swinging from the corona. We need to learn something from it. We should always stay connected to nature. The word 'Pandemic' means- infectious disease which is a severe disease that causes many people to die together or early, for a few days or for many days like plague, cholera, etc.

The word 'COVID - 19' means Corona virus disease which spread in December, 2019. It is an epidemic disease which occupied the whole world. The impact of COVID - 19 is observed on social, economic and educational sectors as well. Due to COVID - 19, strict lockdown was imposed worldwide. Millions of people lost their lives due to Corona. After lots of efforts, the researchers have tried to invent vaccination to get rid of corona. The vaccination is proving effective.

There have been many diseases worldwide. An epidemic or disease that occurs in a

large number of people in a rapidly spreading population within a short period of time. Minor disease spreads rapidly in the state of more and more people. Whose form later becomes world class. We find many references to many epidemics, diseases in the world, in which thousands and millions of people have been killed. In which there are references to many ancient, medieval and modern times.

A.D.1200 BC the Babylon influenza epidemic Babylon, in Central Asia, spread to Mesopotamia, and South Asia. A.D.429-426 Greece, Libya, Egypt, Ethiopia in this region Possibly typhus, typhoid fever or viral hemorrhagic fever. A.D.412 BC Epidemic Greece (Northern Greece, Roman Republic): Probably influenza. A.D. 165-180 (till 190) - spread in the Roman Empire. Possibly smallpox A.D. The 217 Han dynasty probably caused typhoid fever in A.D. 250-266 in Europe Probably smallpox Justinian's plague (beginning of first plague epidemic), AD Europe and West Asia Bubonic Plague, BC590 Roman plague off(part of the first plague epidemic), Bubonic plague of the Byzantine Empire, AD 628-627 Blida al-Sham Bubonic Plague, AD 737-737 Byzantine Empire, West Asia, Africa Bubonic Plague, BC 6-7 British Isles Bubonic Plague, A.D. Plague of 79-801 (part of first plague epidemic) Byzantine Empire, West Asia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Bubonic plague, A.D. 735-737 Japanese smallpox epidemic,

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When the epidemic comes, some of the epidemic results are immediate, then some of the consequences are remained lifelong. In this, economic losses are also considerable, so some groups also get more profits. Even if many people are known, many people have to bear it during their lifetime. The nature of the epidemic is completely harmful. Most of the epidemics have come to India from abroad. The epidemic Corona has come due to a large population, food, food intake, non-vegetarian, diseases of animals, public relations etc. Epidemics are harmful for the human race. To avoid the wrath of such nature, we should try to lead a normal life leaving the materialistic life.

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तिफण

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विशेषांक

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मूल्य : १७५ रुपये

या अंकातील लेखकांच्या मताशी संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. या नियतकालिकास महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाकडून अनुदान प्राप्त झाले आहे. परंतु या नियतकालिकात प्रसिद्ध झालेली मते मंडळास मान्य असतीलच असे नाही.

पत्ता : संपादक, तिफण, 'शिवार', श्रीराम कॉलनी, हिवरखेडा रोड, कन्नड,
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भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे समाजाभिमुख कार्य : ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास
डॉ. व्यास सी. पी.

आधुनिक भारताच्या जडण-घडणीमध्ये भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे कार्य खऱ्या अर्थाने विकासाभिमुख राहिले. ते आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधाचे जाणते भाष्यकार होते, ते थोर समाज सुधारक होते. ते आर्थिक घोरणाचे धुरीण होते. ते दलितांचे कॅवारी होते. ते सांप्रदायिक व सहिष्णुता प्रेरक होते. ते अंधश्रद्धा विरोधक होते. ते महिलांच्या समान हक्कांसाठी सदैव संघर्षरत राहत. ते प्रखर देशभक्त सुद्धा होते. ते झुंजार पत्रकार, संपादक व लेखक होते. ते शांतता प्रेमी व अहिंसेचे पुरस्कर्ते होते. ते प्रभावी वक्ते होते. ते सच्चे लोकशाहीवादी होते. ते कामगारांच्या न्याय अधिकारांचे लढवय्ये होते. ते प्रखर विज्ञाननिष्ठ विचारांचे पुरस्कर्ते होते. ते शिक्षणाचे खरे प्रेरणास्थान होते, ते अहिंसावादी व्यक्ती होते. ते महान ज्ञानपुरुष होते, ते शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रश्नाची जागरूकता ठेवून होते, ते समता प्रेमी व्यक्तिमत्व असणारे व्यक्ती होते. ते निस्सीम ग्रंथप्रेमी सुद्धा होते, ते विचार स्वातंत्र्याचे खंदे पुरस्कर्ते होते, ते ऊर्जा व जलसंधारनाचे आद्य नियोजक होते, ते चिकित्सक संशोधक होते, त्यांच्यामध्ये राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेसाठी द्रष्टेपणा होता. ते नेहमी देशाच्या संरक्षणासाठी नेहमी सजग राहत. ते खऱ्या अर्थाने मानवाधिकारांचे खंदे पुरस्कर्ते होते. ते जगातील आदर्श संविधानाचे निर्माते होते. ते अद्वितीय संसदपटू व विधीज्ञ होते.

शब्द- भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर-समाजाभिमुख कार्य-

प्रास्ताविक -

भारतरत्न डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना विनम्र अभिवादन ! डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा जन्म 14 एप्रिल 1891 रोजी मध्य प्रदेशातील महूया गावी झाला. त्यांचे पूर्ण नाव भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर असे होते. त्यांना आपण युगपुरुष म्हणून व महामानव म्हणून संबोधतो. भारतीय घटनेचे शिल्पकार, दलितांचे

डेवारी, दलितांचे उदारक, अर्थतज्ञ, कायदा तज्ञ, धर्म चिकित्सक, श्रेष्ठ राजकारणी, समतेचे, स्वातंत्र्याचे व बहुत्वाचे पुजारी होते. ते श्रेष्ठ मानवतावादी ही होते. ग्रंथप्रेमी व उत्तम राजकारणी सुद्धा होते. समाजातील दुःख वहाल अर्पेष्टा सहन करणार्यासाठी व्रतस्थ होऊन जगणारे ते खरे समाजसुधारक होते.

यामुळेच बोलते तैसा घाले, त्याची वंदावी पाऊले' या म्हणीनुसार ते कृती करणारे सच्चे समाज ऋतु होते. घरघी व समाजाची संपूर्ण स्थिती विपरीत असूनही भारतातील व विदेशातील सर्वाच्च शिक्षण घेऊन विद्वत्ता प्राप्त असे ते त्या काळातील एकमेव भारतीय होते. स्वराज्य व सुराज्यसाठी त्यांनी नेहमी उत्कट राष्ट्रप्रेम बाळगले व स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात सक्रिय सहभाग ही दिला. अस्पृश्य कुटुंबात जन्मल्यामुळे अस्पृश्य समाजाच्या वेदना, दुःख, कष्ट, सामाजिक दैन्य व त्यांचा अनुभव घेऊन त्याला त्यांनी वाचा कोडली. ज्येष्ठ पत्रकार, संपादक व लेखक सुद्धा होते. त्यांनी आपल्या साहित्यातून व लेखनातून सतत समाजाचे दुःख मांडले. हिंदू धर्मातील आचरणामुळे त्यांना खूप वाईट अनुभव आले. हिंदू धर्माचा चिंतन पूर्ण अभ्यास करून अनेक दोष त्यांनी दाखवून सुद्धा दिले. त्यांनी तर्क व पुरावे देऊन धर्म स्वरूपात व त्यातील भेदभाव जन्य जातीभेद, उच्च-निच भेदमानणार्या भूमिकेला नेहमीविरोध केला. मंदिर प्रवेश सर्वांना मोकळा व्हावा, तळागाळातील लोकांना पिण्याचे पाणी मिळावे व शिक्षणाची द्वारे सर्वांना मोकळी व्हावीत म्हणून समाज जागृतीचे कार्य डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या विचार, लेखन व कृतीतून केले. त्यांचे हृदय फुलासारखे कोमल होते. वेळी-अवेळी कधीही कोणी अडचण मांडली तर प्रत्यक्ष जाऊन ते मदत करीत असत. धर्म दिशा हा त्यांच्यासाठी एकट्याचा प्रश्न नव्हता तर लक्षावधी कितपत राहिलेल्या समाजबांधवांचा प्रश्न होता ते राजकीय क्षेत्रातून बाहेर फेकले जाऊ नयेत. याचाही विचार त्यांनी केला. संपूर्ण भारतीय जीवनाची एक चौकट आहे ती कायम राहावी म्हणून इतर धर्मीयांचा आग्रह असूनही त्यांनी समताधिष्ठित नानवाला माणूसपण देणार्या व्यापक बौद्ध धर्माचा स्वीकार केला. 14 ऑक्टोबर 1956 नागपूर येथे त्यांनी दीक्षा विधी संपन्न करून भारतीय इतिहासात क्रांतिकारी पाऊल टाकले.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी तळागाळातील बांधवांचा उदार व्हावा म्हणून, त्यांनी 'शिका, संघटीत व्हा, संघर्ष करा' असा नारा दिला. त्यांनी गरिबांना शिक्षणाची दारे व आर्थिक सोयी देऊन कृ तिशील कार्य केले. त्यांनी स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा पुरस्कार केला. शिक्षण हे परिवर्तनाचे खरे माध्यम होय. व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याची कास घरण्याचे धैर्यही शिक्षणामुळेच येऊ शकते. ज्ञान आर्थिक विकासाचा पाया होय. लोकशाही, प्रशासन व नेतृत्वाची जाणीव त्यातून येते. शिक्षणातूनच सर्वांगीण परिवर्तन होऊ शकते. यावर आंबेडकरांचा ठाम विश्वास होता. समाजाचा विकास करायचा असेल, तर शिक्षणापेक्षा दुसरे मोठे साधन कोणतेही नाही. कारण शिक्षण हे सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे साधन आहे. यावर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची गाढ श्रद्धा होती. स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्व, न्याय या मूल्यांवर आधारित समाज घडविण्यासाठी शैक्षणिक क्रांतीची आवश्यकता असल्याची जाणीव सुद्धा त्यांना होती. अर्थात उपासमारीने शरीराचे पोषण कमी झाल्यास माणूस हीनबल होऊन अल्पायुषी बनतो. त्याच प्रमाणे शिक्षणाच्या अभावी तो निर्बुद्ध राहिल्यास जिवंतपणीच तो दुसऱ्याचा गुलाम होतो, असे गुलामीचे कारण डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी

सांगितले. शिक्षणाच्या अभावाने माणसाच्या आयुष्यात गुलामी प्रवेश करते. म्हणून स्वाभिमानाने, स्वावलंबनाने जीवन जगण्यासाठी शिक्षणाचे अत्यंत महत्त्व असते. शिक्षण म्हणजे व्यक्तीचा मानसिक व बौद्धिक विकास करून आणणारे, सामाजिक व राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य मिळविण्याचे शास्त्र आहेअसे ते मानत. व्यक्तीच्या वैयक्तिक जीवनात परिवर्तन घडविण्यासाठी विद्येची चौवीस तास साधना करावी लागेल. कारण विद्याहि एखाद्या महासागरा सारखी आहे. विद्येची हि साधना यशस्वी झाली तर माणूस जगाच्या पाठीवर आपली कीर्ती पसरवू शकतो. असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना वाटत असे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी विविध विषयांवर अभ्यासपूर्ण लेखन केले आहे. त्यांनी समाजशास्त्र, इतिहास, राजकारण, अर्थशास्त्र, तत्वज्ञान, सांस्कृतिक, तथा संविधानआदी विषयांवर महत्त्वपूर्ण लेखन केले आहे. सोबतच त्यांनी जनता, प्रबुद्ध भारत, बहिष्कृत भारत या नियतकालीकामधून आपल्याविचारांना सर्व सामान्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य केले आहे. ज्यातून समाज जागृती होऊ शकली. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे उच्चविद्याविभूषितशिक्षणतज्ज्ञ होते. "शिक्षण हे याधिणीचे दूध आहे. आणि जो ते प्राशन करेल तो वाघासारखा गुर-गुरल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही." असे त्यांनी लिहिलेले आहे. प्राचीन हिंदू समाजातील जातीच्या नियमांनुसार कनिष्ठ जातींना शिक्षण घेण्याचा हक्क नव्हता तर केवळ उच्च जातींना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार होता. त्यामुळे कनिष्ठ जातींची स्थिती जवळपास गुलामासारखीच झाली होती. शिक्षणामुळेच कनिष्ठ जातींची स्थिती सुधारेल असा विचार करून आंबेडकरांनी शैक्षणिक कामे केली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या मते, हजारो वर्षांपासून शिक्षण नाकारलेल्या कनिष्ठ जातींमध्ये अज्ञान व निरक्षरता होती. यामुळे त्यांचे उच्च जाती हलक्या प्रतीची कामे स्वतः न करता कनिष्ठ जातींकडून सक्तीने करून घेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी कनिष्ठ जातींना त्यांच्या या दयनीय स्थितीचे कारण शिक्षणाचा अभाव हेच आहे याची जाणिव करून दिली. कनिष्ठ जातींच्या लोकांनी त्यांच्या मुलांना शाळेत पाठवावे यासाठी आंबेडकरांनी त्यांना प्रोत्साहन दिले. या मुलांना शिष्यवृत्ती, गणवेश, भोजन व निवारा अशा सुविधा पुरविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यांनी आपल्या अनुयायांना "शिका, संघटित व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा" असा संदेश दिला. सोबतच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी कनिष्ठ जातीतील लोकांमध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व्हावा व त्यांची सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारावी म्हणून दि. २० जुलै १९२४ रोजी मुंबई येथे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी "बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी समा" या संस्थेची स्थापना केली. या संघटनेच्या वतीने सोलापूर येथे दि. ४ जानेवारी १९२५ रोजी एक वसतिगृह सुरू करून दलित, गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांना निवास, भोजन, कपडे व शैक्षणिक, साधनसामग्री पुरवली. आंबेडकरांनी या वसतिगृहास सोलापूर नगरपालिकेकडून अनुदान ही मिळवून दिले. या संस्थेने सरस्वती विलासनावाचे मासिक व एक मोफत वाचनालयही सुरू केले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दि. १४ जून १९२८ रोजी दलित शिक्षणसंस्थेची स्थापना केली. दलितांच्या माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची सोय करणे हे या संस्थेचे मुख्य ध्येय होते. माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची जबाबदारी पेलण्यास ही संस्था समर्थ नसल्याने दलित विद्यार्थ्यांना वसतिगृहाची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी मुंबई सरकारने या संस्थेस मदत करावी असे आवाहन डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केले. त्यामुळे

मुंबईच्या गव्हर्नरने दि.८ ऑक्टोबर १९२८ रोजी माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी ५ वसतिगृहे मंजूर केली. तसेच गव्हर्नरने दरमहा रु. ९००० चे अनुदानही वसतिगृहाना खर्चासाठी मंजूर केले.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनीअस्पृश्यांसह निम्न मध्यमवर्गास उच्च शिक्षण देण्यासाठी त्यांनीदि. २ जुलै, १९४५ रोजीपीपल्स एज्युकेशन सोसायटीया शैक्षणिक संस्थेची स्थापना केली.डॉ. बाबासाहेबआंबेडकरांनी या संस्थेच्यावतीने सन १९४६ मध्येमुंबई येथेसिद्धार्थ कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, सन १९५० मध्येऔरंगाबादयेथेमिलिंद महाविद्यालय, सन १९५३ मध्ये मुंबईत सिद्धार्थ वाणिज्य व अर्थशास्त्र महाविद्यालय तर सन १९५६ मध्ये मुंबईतसिद्धार्थ विधी महाविद्यालयसर्व समाजांसाठी सुरु केले.

या काळात भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी समाजाभिमुख बरीच कार्य केली. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी मानवाचे मुलभूत अधिकार, आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य, देशातील संपत्तीचे न्याय्य समान्य वाटप, संसदीय लोकशाही, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुभाव अशा सर्व तात्त्विक बाबींना एकत्र गुंफण्याचे त्यांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य केले. सोबतच कामगार, कष्टकरी, शेतकरी, महिला यांच्यासाठी पण महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य केले

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनीयांचे विचार, लेखन व कार्य आजच्या व भावी भारतीय इतिहाच्या जडण-घडणीसाठी तारक ठरतात. त्यातूनच आज देशाची खर्या अर्थाने प्रगती होत आहे.बुध्दीची कास धरा, समाज परिवर्तन घडया या त्यांच्या कार्य प्रेरणेसाठी आज सामाजिक न्याय, सामाजिक जागृती व सामाजिक बहुत्वाची जोपासना करण्याची गरज आहे.

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इतिहास - अर्थ एवं चक्राकार संकल्पना

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सार -

इतिहास मानव जाती का अतीत है. मानव जाति के अतीत का अधिकांश भाग ऐसा है, जिसे प्रत्याहृत नहीं किया जा सकता. यहां तक कि जो लोग सर्वश्रेष्ठ गुण संपन्न होते हैं, वह भी अपने अतीत को पुनः नहीं रच सकते. प्रायः मानव जीवन में ऐसी अनेक घटनाएँ, जिनके अर्थ विचार और स्थान अलग हैं, जो तिन समय परित्त होने हैं, उस समय अपने कोई प्रभाव नहीं छोड़ने तथा उन्हें भुला भी दिया जाना है. इसी कारण मृत हो चुकी पीढ़ी के अनुभव जिनमें से अधिकांश का कोई नहीं होता और यदि होता भी है तो वह इतिहासकार के सामने नहीं आ पाता. प्राचीन काल में हमारे देश में इतिहास लेखन की धार्मिक विचारधारा प्रवृत्ति पुराण, वेद, उपनिषद् ब्राह्मण ग्रंथ एवं हमारा इतिहास छिपा हुआ है किन्तु इतनी महत्वपूर्ण सामने नहीं आ सका. जितना आना चाहिए था, ना वह उजागर हो पाया इसका कारण यही रहा है कि वह समय के साथ-साथ विस्मृत होता गया. इतिहास आत्मज्ञान का साधन भी है स्वयं को जानने का अर्थ भी है यह जानना कि पूर्व में व्यक्तियों ने क्या किया, क्या गलत किया और हम क्या सही कर सकते हैं तब तक नहीं जान सकते जब तक हम पूरे इतिहास को जानने की कोशिश ना करें. इसीलिए कहना है कि मनुष्य क्या कर सकता है. यह जाने का एक साधन उसे यह जानना है जो उसने किया है इस प्रकार ज्ञानमान मनुष्य के अनुभवों की कहानी और मौलिक होने चाहिए तथा उनमें इतिहासकार की नदी शनी चाहिए.

कुंजी - इतिहासलेखन - अर्थ - चक्राकार सिद्धांत

प्रास्ताविक -

सृष्टि के आरंभ से ही इतिहास जुड़ा हुआ है. जिसमें सृष्टि का निर्माण मानव का दिन जीवन उसका विकास कला, स्थापत्य, राजनीति, अर्थ आदि से संबंध रहा है. इतिहास को विश्व के हर विषयों की जननी माना जाता है. क्योंकि हर विषय को अपना एक इतिहास होता है उसे जानने के लिए हमें हर उन विषय के पुराने संदर्भों को टटोलना होता है यानी उस विषय के इतिहास में जाना होता है इसीलिए इतिहास विषय को विश्व के सभी विषयों की जननी माना जाता है.

धार्मिक संसार में प्रकृति ही मूल्य होती है. मानव प्रकृति का ही एक हिस्सा होता है. मानव जीवन के विकास में प्रकृति का ही योगदान रहा है. मानव ने प्रकृति में जीने के सिद्धांत पर ही अपने जीवन की रक्षा की तथा अपनी सतति की रक्षा भी की है. प्रकृति से लड़कर मानव ने अपना इतिहास बनाया है. जो समय के साथ ही बदलता रहा. मानव ने स्वयं को पृथ्वी का पुत्र न बनकर उसके मालिक होने की भूमिका निभाई है. मानव को विकास परिवर्तन की पसंद है वह पृथ्वी की पूर्ण शक्ति का दोहन कर आकाश की ओर बढ़ रहा है. उसने विज्ञान की चरम सीमा को छु लिया है. मानव का क्लोन बनाकर स्वयं को ईश्वर के मक्षम खड़ा कर दिया है. इसके साथ ही मानव ने प्रकृति में परिवर्तन कर जीवन

को पुनः प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया भी प्रारंभ करनी है। प्रकृति ही जीवन है और शिक्षा परिवर्तन अनूपपुर का एक मशक्त साधन एवं माध्यम रहा है प्रकृति के दो आयाम हैं जिनमें शिक्षा एवं विज्ञान का अंतरभाव है मानव को दोनों की ही जरूरत होती है। मानव विकास की प्रक्रिया में दोनों का संगम महत्वपूर्ण होता है। विगत कुछ वर्षों में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कारिकारी परिवर्तन आए हैं। मानव अपनी भावी पीढ़ी को अपना स्वर्णिम एवं उन्नत मानव इतिहास शिक्षा के द्वारा ही बता सकता है। लेकिन इतिहास भावी पीढ़ी तक किस प्रकार पहुंचाया जाना आवश्यक है।

इतिहास का अर्थ-

वैसे तो इतिहास का अर्थ बतानेवाली कई संकल्पनाएँ हैं। कई विद्वानों, इतिहासकारों, लेखकों, संशोधन करनेवाले व्यक्तियों ने अपने विचारों और लेखन द्वारा इतिहास विषय की अलग-अलग प्रकार की व्याख्या प्रस्तुत की है। भूतकाल में घटित घटनाओं का वर्णन अर्थात् जो घटनाएँ हैं या गतिविधियाँ पहले हो चुकी हैं उनका प्रस्तुतीकरण ही इतिहास होता है। वैसे तो इतिहास का अंग्रेजी समानार्थी शब्द History में लिया गया है। सामान्य तौर पर देखा जाए तो इतिहास शब्द का अर्थ मानव जाति का अतीत है। इतिहास केवल तिथियों या तारीखों का ही संग्रह मात्र नहीं है, अपितु अंग्रेजी में इतिहास के लिए इन्ही शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है जो कि एक शब्द 'हिस्टोरिया' से बना है। 'हिस्टोरिया' का अर्थ 'सत्यान्वेषण' है। यानी सत्य की खोज करना है। शब्दकोश के अनुसार इस शब्द का अर्थ सार्वजनिक घटनाओं का लेखन होता है। मानव जीवन के उद्गम, उत्थान तथा विकास भी मानते हैं। सामान्य रूप में देखा जाए तो बीते हुए समय की घटनाओं का सत्यान्वेषण वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर करना ही इतिहास होता है। इसमें विविध घटनाएँ, समय, काल, इसी सन, व्यक्ति व्यक्ति, नाम, शासक, शासकों के नाम, राजसत्ताओं के नाम, युद्ध, घटनाओं का समूह, घटनाओं के घटित होने के कारण, उनके परिणाम आदी का संन्ध होता है। एमिलिए इतिहास विषय को अनन्य माधारण महत्व होता है।

इतिहास विषय की आवश्यकता-

इतिहास विषय का अध्ययन करना हमें आवश्यक जान पड़ता है। क्योंकि इतिहास विषय में पूर्व गठित बातों, घटनाओं का लेखा-जोखा होता है। इसकी वजह से पूर्व अनुभव को जानकर मनुष्य वर्तमान अच्छे ढंग से जाणित कर सकता है और भविष्य अच्छा बनाने कि कोशिश कर सकता है। इतिहास विषय अध्ययन करने की कुछ आवश्यकताएँ हैं। जिनमें मानवीय अध्ययन करना, व्यक्ति और समाज का अध्ययन करना, इतिहास विषय हमारा मार्गदर्शक है।

इतिहास की रचना का अर्थ होता है 'इसे करना'। इतिहासकार का प्रमुख कर्तव्य अतीत की घटनाओं को प्रकाश में लाना होता है। घटनाओं के परस्पर संबंध को दिखाना और इनकी व्याख्या करना होता है। इस प्रकार इतिहास अतीत में स्थित मानव समाज के विकास का व्याख्यात्मक वर्णन होता है। सभी ऐतिहासिक घृतांत एक साथ संश्लेषण एवं अनुमान दोनों होते हैं। सभी ऐतिहासिक आख्यान अनुमान होते हैं। इतिहास किसका होता है। व्यक्तियों के कार्यों का, राष्ट्रों का, राज्यों का, माननीय परिवर्तनों का, सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का, सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं का अथवा सभ्यताओं का? जहाँ पूर्व में व्यक्ति को ही इतिहास में केंद्रीय स्थान प्राप्त होता था, अब इतिहासकार प्रायः इस बात पर एकमत हैं कि इतिहास मुख्यतः समाजाश्रित

होता है, न कि व्यक्ति-आश्रित. वर्तमान युग सामान्य जनता का युग माना जाता है. उस में विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का महत्व राज्य तंत्र अथवा कुलीन तंत्र की अपेक्षा कम हो जाता है. वास्तव में इतिहास संस्कृति में अनुप्राणित समाज का होता है, इतिहास ही समाज का भविष्य होता है, ना ही भविष्यहीन समाज का इतिहास होता है. कि वर्तमान में जीने वाले समाज का पास न तो इतिहास होना है, नहीं भविष्य और वर्तमान होता है. वह तो मात्र एक कल्पना होती है- वास्तविकता के स्तर पर मात्र एक प्रक्रिया होती है, जो पकड़ में आने के साथ-साथ से छूट जाती है ऐसा भी माना जाता है. जो की पकड़ में आने के साथ-साथ हाथ से छूट भी जाती है. इतिहास की लालसा का विस्तार एक उपलब्धि होती है, क्योंकि वह स्पष्ट करता है कि राष्ट्रीय जातियां प्रगति का पद खोजने एवं प्रशस्त करने में व्यस्त होती है. जब किसी देश की जातियां अपनी-अपनी भाषा में मोहित इतिहास-चिंतन-लेखन को प्रस्तुत करने लगती है, तो भय और आनंद, संकट और संतोष, बना और तनाव एक साथ आकर उपस्थित होते हैं, क्योंकि एक और प्रगतिशील शक्तियां अपने उभार को प्रमाणित करती है तो दूसरी ओर उस के दुश्मन अपनी ऐतिहासिक शक्तियों को भी बुलावा देते है. इतिहास लेखन इस टकराव को दर्शन के बिना नहीं खेल सकता.

इतिहास लेखन के विविध सिद्धांत -

इतिहास का लेखन मुख्यता उसपर निर्भर करता है कि, इतिहास की व्याख्या किस सिद्धांत के आधार पर की गई है. उसका दृष्टिकोण क्या रहा था इस प्रकार इतिहासलेखन के अब तक प्रमुख सिद्धांत आगे आये है, जिनमें 1. चक्राकार दृष्टिकोण, 2. ईश्वरीय दृष्टिकोण, 3. प्रगति दृष्टिकोण. इसमें हम यहा चक्राकार दृष्टिकोण पर प्रकाश डालेंगे.

इतिहासलेखन में चक्राकार विचार -

पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में चक्राकार सिद्धांत का अस्तित्व हीरोडोटस के काल से हुआ है. इस दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार समस्त मानवीय घटनाएं एक चक्र के रूप में होती हैं नाम तिथि एवं व्यक्ति परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं, अपितु क्रम के अनुसार जो पहले हुआ था वही पुनः होगा और उसे कारण भी वही होंगे यह तत्व राष्ट्र, राज्य, युवा, व्यक्तियों सभी पर निर्भर होता है. इस प्रकार यह सिद्धांत किस उस तत्व का समर्थन करता है कि इतिहास स्वयं की पुनरावृत्ति होती है. प्राचीन काल में यह सिद्धांत प्रभावशाली था. क्योंकि लोग ब्रह्मांड की वास्तविकता में अवगत है. उस दौर में व्यक्ति अपनी भूमिका से परिचित नहीं थे और वर्तमान अपेक्षाकृत वही था. यह सिद्धांत मानव जीवन में कोई योगदान नहीं करता. इस सिद्धांत का महत्व यह रहा कि वह इतिहास का पहला ज्ञात सिद्धांत रहा है. कालांतर में दूसरी अवधारणाओं को अपने में सम्मिलित कर लिया. प्राचीन संस्कृतियों में यह अवधारणा नेश की खांती मानव इतिहास एक पूर्व निर्धारित योजना के अनुसार होती है. इसका लक्ष्य निश्चित है तथा इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति तक की विकास प्रक्रिया में आने वाली विशिष्ट अवस्थाएं भी अंकित होती है.

चक्राकार संकल्पना के बारे में सोचा जाए तो काल विभाजन के प्रसंग में चक्राकार विचार प्राचीन भारतीय सभ्यता की ब्राह्मण, बौद्ध तथा जैन चिंतन धाराओं में समान स्वरूप स्वीकृत दृष्टिगत होता है. ब्राह्मण विचारधारा में चक्राकार सिद्धांत का प्रारंभ हुआ. अत्यंत प्राचीन काल से ही दृष्टिगत होता है. समय-समय पर विश्व का उद्भव को विनाश उत्थान और पतन की परिकल्पना अत्यंत प्राचीन है तथा अथर्ववेद में यह स्पष्ट होता है या वक्त के

नाम संबद्ध हो गई भारतीय संस्कृति में मानव इतिहास की चार विशेषताएँ हैं, जो चार युग नामों से अभीहित हैं। (कृत, नेता, व्यापक एवं कली)।

वैसे ही विश्व स्तर पर चक्राकार सिद्धांत को मान्यता है, यूनानी रोमन अवधारणाओं के अंतर्गत चक्राकार सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में किसी और का स्थान अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण आ रहा है, उन्होंने चार युगों की परिकल्पना की और युगों के नाम चार धातुओं के नाम से जोड़े हैं- जिनमें सुवर्ण युग, रजत युग, काश्य युग, लोह युग माने हैं, यूको का यह सिद्धांत है समय के चक्रवर्ती विकास के सिद्धांत के साथ इस मान्यता पर आधारित था कि जैसे रात और दिन का चंद्रमा के वर्तमान तथा शीघ्रतः पक्ष का, इसी तरह ब्रह्मांड में भी परिवर्तन की इसी प्रकार की सकारात्मक प्रक्रिया संचालित रहती है, यूनानी और रोमन चिंतन में यह सिद्धांत पहले से ही ज्ञात था, इस तरह से सर्वाधिक चर्चा प्लेटो के विभिन्न परिमरों में भी मिलती है, दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में चक्राकार सिद्धांत की विचारधारा में आगामी समय के संबंध में भविष्य कृतियाँ की गई, वैसे ही यूनानी- रोमन चक्राकार सिद्धांत समय- समय पर कुछ संशोधनों के साथ निरंतरता से बना रहा, ईसाई धर्म के अभ्युदय के उपरांत सेंट अगस्टीन यह पत्रला व्यक्ति था जिसने मनुष्य के इतिहास में 7 अवस्थाओं का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया, तत्पश्चात सभी धर्म शास्त्री अगस्टीन की युग व्यवस्था से प्रभावित रहे, 17 वीं शताब्दी में चक्राकार सिद्धांत पर विचार करते हुए बोसुए सेंट अगस्टीन द्वारा प्रतिपादित 7 युगों को स्वीकार करता है, उनके अनुसार प्रथम युगों का समय विस्तार आदम से नोआ तक है, दूसरा युग नोआ से अब्राहम तक, तीसरा योग अब्राहम से मोजेज तक, चौथा युग मोजेज से सौलो मन तक, पांचवा युग बेबी लोन की दासता का, छठा युग साइरस से जीसस तक तथा सातवा योग जीसस के जन्म से वर्तमान तक माना, कई अन्य विद्वानों ने इस सिद्धांत के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं जिनमें थोमसासट्र म्यंगलर, तोयनरी के विचार महत्वपूर्ण माने जाने हैं

निष्कर्ष -

इतिहास न्यूनाधिक उसी प्रकार का सत्य है जैसा विज्ञान और दर्शनों का होता है, जिस प्रकार विज्ञान और दर्शनों में हेरफेर होने हैं उसी प्रकार इतिहास के चित्रण में भी होते रहते हैं, मनुष्य के बढ़ते हुए ज्ञान और साधनों की सहायता से इतिहास के चित्रों का संस्कार, उनकी पुरावृत्ति और संस्कृति होती रहती है, प्रत्येक युग अपने-अपने प्रश्न उठाता है और इतिहास से उनका समाधान ढूँढता रहता है। इसीलिए प्रत्येक युग, समाज अथवा व्यक्ति इतिहास का दर्शन अपने प्रश्नों के दृष्टिबिंदुओं में करता रहता है, यह सब होते हुए भी साधनों का वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण तथा निरीक्षण, कालक्रम का विचार, परिस्थिति की आवश्यकताओं तथा घटनाओं के प्रवाह की वागीकी से दानकीन और उनमें परिणाम निकालने में सफलता और संघर्ष की अनिवार्यता अत्यंत आवश्यक है, उनके बिना ऐतिहासिक कल्पना के कल्पनात्मकता में कोई भेद नहीं रहेगा, इतिहास की रचना में यह अवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उमरे जो चित्र बनाया जाए वह निश्चित घटनाओं और परिस्थितियों पर दृढ़ता से आधारित हो, मानसिक, काल्पनिक अथवा मनमाने स्वरूप को खड़ा कर ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं द्वारा उसके समर्थन का प्रयत्न करना अक्षम्य दोष होने के कारण सर्वथा वर्जित है, यह भी स्मरण रखना आवश्यक है कि इतिहास का निर्माण बौद्धिक रचनात्मक कार्य है अतएव अस्वाभाविक और असंभाव्य को प्रमाणकोटि में स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकता, इसके सिवा

इतिहास का ध्येयविशेष यथावत् ज्ञान प्राप्त करना है, किसी विशेष सिद्धांत या मत की प्रतिष्ठा, प्रचार या निराकरण अथवा उसे किसी प्रकार का आंदोलन चलाने का साधन बनाना इतिहास का दुरुपयोग करना है, ऐसा करने से इतिहास का महत्व ही नहीं नष्ट हो जाता, बल्कि इसका के बढ़ने उसमें अपकार होने लगता है जिसका परिणाम अंततोगत्वा भयावह होता है, एसिनिए इतिहास का मत्त्वान्वेशन होना और और उसका सही ढरह से लेखन होना आवश्यक होता है।

संदर्भ-

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प्रा. डॉ. व्यास सी. पी.

के. के. एम. कॉलेज, मानवत जि.परभणी (431505) महाराष्ट्र

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“यह मत कहो कि जग में क्या कर सकता अकेला,
लाखों में काम करता है शूरमा अकेला।”

सार—

इतिहासलेखन बहुत ही जटील प्रक्रिया होने से इतिहासलेखन जागरूकता से होना आवश्यक होता है। इस लेखन प्रक्रिया में विशिष्ट जाति, धर्म, प्रदेश, व्यक्ति आदि के प्रति लगाव रहते हुए किया गया लेखन होने से सच्चे इतिहास का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। सत्यनिष्ठ और वस्तुनिष्ठ दृष्टिसे घटित घटनाओं को परखकर, घटनाक्रम तथा उसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति, नेता या सामान्य जनो, घटनाओं के घटित होने के कारणों या परिस्थितियों तथा विविधांगी साक्षियों से जुटाये तथ्यों से किया हुआ गतकाल का लेखाजोखा सही मानों से इतिहास होता है। इतिहास के इस दायरे में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक और राजनितिक सभी अंगों का विचार होना जरूरी है। घटित हो चुकी घटनाओं को इस ढंग से परखकर लिखा जाना अपेक्षित होता है। कभी किसी विशिष्ट वर्तमान विचारधारा के दृष्टि से देखकर किया हुआ लेखन भी एकांगी हो जाता है। गतकालीन सत्य का प्रकटन वह भी साक्षियों के साथ जरूरी होता है। मानव मन में जो विचार आये, उसे सामुहिक स्वरूप कैसे मिला, उसने विस्फोटक स्वरूप कब और कैसे लिया इसकी सही सोच और खोज इतिहासकार के स्वअध्ययन, चिंतन, पृथक्करण तथा विश्लेषण और अन्वयार्थ से सिद्ध होते हैं। कई बार देरीसे लम्बे असेंबाद सामने आयी साक्षियों से पूर्वलेखन की कमियों को भरकर पुनर्लेखन होना जरूरी होता है। इसीलिये इतिहासलेखन की प्रक्रिया निरंतर चलनेवाले गतकाल के मानव की अनाकलनीयता को स्पष्ट रूप देती रहती है। हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन का इतिहास भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के परिपेक्ष्य में लिखा जाना चाहिए। फिर भी इसका स्वरूप अन्य संस्थानों के स्वतंत्र भारत में बिलिन कराने की, या होने की प्रक्रिया से पूर्णतः भिन्न है। अतः इतिहासलेखन की प्रक्रिया में हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन से जुड़े प्रजाजनो के संघर्षों को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है।

— हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन—आर्य समाज

अंग्रेजों की गुलामी से भारत देश भले ही १५ अगस्त १९४७ को अंग्रेजों के गुलामी से स्वतंत्र हुआ। पर भारत में एक ऐसा भी हिस्सा रहा, जो की १५ अगस्त १९४७ से १७ सितंबर १९४८ तक ज्यादा की गुलामी, जुल्म, अत्याचार सहता रहा। ऐसा हिस्सा जिसे हैद्राबाद स्टेट या निजाम स्टेट के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस निजाम की गुलामी, जुल्म, अत्याचार, हिंसा आदी से मुक्ति निकलने का प्रयास मराठवाडा (महाराष्ट्र) के लोगों ने किया। जिसमें पुरुष—बालक, किसान, मजदूर आदी घटकोंने विरोध किया। इस से निजाम स्टेट १७ सितंबर १९४८ को स्वतंत्र हो पाया और आज के भारत में सम्मिलित हुआ। इस घटनाक्रम का इतिहास लिखा जायेगा, इसे इतिहासलेखन की दृष्टि से लिखा जायेगा। इसमें जिन-जिन व्यक्तियों, संस्थाओं, स्त्री-पुरुषों, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, मजदूर आदीयों ने अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान इस कार्य में दिया उनके नाम

का उल्लेख आना आवश्यक है। निजाम के शासन काल के इसी प्रदेश को निजाम स्टेट या हैद्राबाद स्टेट के नाम से जाना जाता रहा। इस प्रदेश पर आखिर तक यानी मुघल सत्ता के पश्चात और स्वतंत्र भारत के निर्माण तक के बीच के काल में निजाम की सत्ता रही। अंग्रेजी शासन और आधुनिकी विकास के विचार भी इस प्रदेश में नहीं आये। इस प्रदेश के सर्वेसर्वा केवल निजाम बनाभीरा रहे। निजामोने इस प्रदेश में कुछ विकास जरूर किये वे केवल निजाम स्टेट को आगे ले जानेवाले थे, आधुनिक काल में भारत के अन्य स्थानों पर होनेवाले विकास से उन्हें कुछ भी पता-देना नहीं था। निजाम के शासन काल में प्रदेश के जनता पर अननविद अत्याचार किये जाते। जिसमें स्त्री-पुरुष-बालक, मजदूर, किसान, जनसामान्य, व्यापारी कोई भी छूट नहीं पाया। इस में समाज के हर वर्ग पर अननविद अन्याय, अत्याचार, शोषण होता रहा। इन होनेवाले अन्याय, अत्याचार, शोषण के विरोध में आवाज उठाने की किसी में ताकद नहीं थी। पर आगे चलकर नयी विचारधारावाले, प्रगतीशिल विचारधारावाले, स्वतंत्रता की विचारधारावाले कई लोग समाज में उभरकर आगे आये। जिनमें कई स्त्री, पुरुष, बालक, किसान, समाजसेवक आदी का योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण रहा। इन महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के कार्य से ही यह प्रदेश स्वतंत्र हो पाया।

'आर्य समाज ने यदि पहले से भूमिका तैयार न की होती तो तीन-दिन में हैद्राबाद में पुलिस एक्शन सफल नहीं हो सकता था।'-सरदार पटेल, साथ ही संग्राम की सफलता में विविध संस्थाओं, नेताओं तथा संघटनों का योगदान मिलने से हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन सफलता में परिणत हुआ। उपरोक्त विचारों की प्रस्तुति इसलिये की गयी की हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन का इतिहास भी अलग-अलग तुकड़ों में बिखरा पड़ा है। उसका आज तक हुआ लेखन विशिष्ट विचारधाराओं से हुआ है। इसी कारण आर्य समाज, स्टेट काँग्रेस, हिंदु महासभा, किसान दल, कम्युनिष्ट जैसी विचारधाराओं को मद्देनजर रखकर हुआ लेखन जन सामान्यों के सहभाग को ध्यान में रखकर पुनः अनुसंधान और शोध की दृष्टिसे एकीभूत किया जाना चाहिए। सैकड़ों ग्रंथों, लेखकों तथा विविध भाषी शोधग्रंथों से, सरकारी सुरक्षित दफ्तरों से और जीवित हजारों जन्यग्रहियों से मिलकर सिद्ध किया जाना अपेक्षित है। केवल विशिष्ट नेताओं के नामपर ही उसे लिखकर सामान्य से सामान्य स्त्री-पुरुष-बालक भलेही वे ग्राम या पहर के हो, खेतीहर किसान, मजदूर हो, गृहस्त्रीवाले या व्यवसायकर्मी हो उन सबने मिलकर इतिहास को साकार किया है। उन सबका योगदान भी कुछ प्राप्त न करने की अपेक्षा रहित भावना से रहा, क्या उनके अत्याचार को भुलाकर इतिहास लिखा जा सकेगा? क्या उन्हें भुलाकर केवल अहिंसा से ही सबकुछ घटित हो गया? जिन माता-बहनों ने बलात्कार सहे, रजाकारों के भय से कुओं में कूदकर अपने प्राण त्यागे, बंदुकों की गोलियों सही, प्रेरणा कार्य किया, छिपकर संग्राम में जुटे लोगों को लटियाँ खिलाई, प्रसंग आनेपर हाथ में रायफिल भी उठाई- उनके अनुल्लेख से लिखा क्या इतिहास सच्चा इतिहास होगा? नहीं, इसलिए हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन का इतिहास की दृष्टि से किया जानेवाला लेखन इतिहासलेखन की धरातलपर रखकर किया जाना आवश्यक है। जिसमें सामान्य जन समुदाय, स्त्री-पुरुष-बालक, किसान, मजदूर आदी सभी वंचितों का रहा सहभाग उक्त लेखन किया जाना आवश्यक जान पड़ता है।

हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन का इतिहास भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के परिपेक्ष्य में लिखा जाना चाहिए। फिर भी इसका स्वरूप अन्य संस्थानों के स्वतंत्र भारत में विलिन करने की, या होने की प्रक्रिया से पूर्णतः भिन्न है। अतः इतिहासलेखन की प्रक्रिया में हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन से जुड़े प्रजाजनों के संघर्षों को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है। यहाँ के निजाम का स्वतंत्र होने का प्रयास, कासीम रज़वी का तिनो समुद्रों से दिल्ली तक आसफजाही झंडा फेहराने की योजना को निजाम मीर उस्मान अली की मौन स्विकृति, यहाँ की ८५ प्रतिशत प्रजा का हिंदू होना



लेकिन सत्ता में चुनिंदा मुस्लिमों का प्रभाव, प्रजा में खीफ पैदा करनेवाली इतेहादुल मुसलमीन और राजाश्रय द्वारा संचालित गैर सरकारी संघटनों द्वारा प्रजापर हो रहे अनन्वित अत्याचार, लुटमार, बलात्कार, धर्मद्रोह तथा धर्माध्वृत्ति से ब्रस्त होना, स्त्रियों के जीवन में असुरक्षितता, पंचभाषिक संस्थान, वर्तमान महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, आंध्रप्रदेश की भूमिपर अस्तित्व, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक तथा धार्मिक, सामाजिक कानूनों के कारण निर्मित बंधनों और विदेश का जन्म आदी सभी का विचार करके इस मुक्तिसंग्राम का जन आंदोलन बनना, आर्य समाज, हिंदू महासभा, काँग्रेस, कम्युनिस्ट तथा किसान दल का जन्म जनसहभागिता आदि की दृष्टि से इसे समझा जाये तो— हुए अनन्वित अत्याचार, मोर्चे, सत्याग्रह, जन विरोध और अंततः सशस्त्र संघर्ष का इतिहासलेखन सर्वांगीण रूप में किया जाए तो यह व्यापक जन आंदोलन विश्व का महानतम संघर्ष सिद्ध होगा।

निजाम के राज्य की नींव सन १७२४, इस में सात निजामों का कार्य काल, सुधार का कार्य तथा उसम सुधार कार्य में प्रजाहित की कमी, २० वीं सदी में हुए अन्यायी कानून, दहशत बढ़ती भूमिका मराठवाडा, कर्नाटक, आंध्र क्षेत्र में बढ़ता विरोध, उभरते नेतृत्व के धनी अनेक गणमान्य, जनता की मांगों के लिए सत्याग्रह, जेलभरो, आंदोलन और धीरे-धीरे भूमिगत रूप में जन्म लेता सशस्त्र स्वरूप क्रमशः सिद्ध करने हेतु हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन का इतिहास पुनर्लेखित होना और उसकी प्रसूति होना अपेक्षित है। लेखनकार्य हेतु दिल्ली, हैद्राबाद, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र में स्टेट अर्काइव्ज, शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित सामग्री, आर्य समाज के इतिहास के खंड स्टेट काँग्रेस के नेता स्वामीजी तथा बाद में स्थापित उनके नाम की संस्था के प्रकाशन हिंदू महासभा के कार्य स्पष्टता करनेवाले ग्रंथ इन जैसे लिखित संकड़ों ग्रंथों तथा अभी भी जीवित स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की यादें संजोये हुए वीरों के साक्षात्कार द्वारा संकलित जानकारी से सत्य को उजागर किया जा सकता है। हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन से संबंधित सारा लेखन निम्न मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाना उचित होगा— १.शासन की बढ़ती नृशंसता, २.मुक्ति संग्राम पूर्व के सत्ताविरोधी भिल्ल, कोळी, आदिवासी तथा क्षेत्रिय विरोधी आंदोलन और उनका शमन, ३.इस्लामी संघटनों द्वारा बढ़ते अत्याचार, ४.आर्य समाज द्वारा जनजागृति हेतु स्व.पं.रामचंद्रजी देहलवी, शहीद श्यामलालजी आर्य, भाई बंसीलालजी आर्य, स्व.म.नारायण स्वामी, स्व.पं.स्वतंत्रतानंदजी, घनश्यामजी गुप्त, स्व. प.विनायकराव विद्यालंकार, स्व.शेषरावजी वाघमारे, स्व.वीरभद्रजी आर्य, स्व.चंद्रशेखरजी वाजपेयी जैसे नेताओं द्वारा धर्म रक्षा के प्रयास, ५.मुक्ति आंदोलन का उभरता स्वरूप—हिंदू प्रजा मुस्लिम सत्ता (इस्लाम) या अन्यायी शासन का विरोध तथा सामाजिक संगठन, ६.हैद्राबाद हिंदुसभा हितधितक पांच परिषदों के प्रभाव, ७.संपूर्ण देश में जनजागरण, देशभक्ति की स्थिति के प्रभाव उदा. आंदोलनकारी, लोकमान्य तिलक द्वारा प्रेरित सार्वजनिक गणेश उत्सव, शिव जयंती उत्सव, सुभाषबाबू की प्रेरणा, म.गांधी द्वारा प्रेरणा, ८.हिंदू महासभा का कार्य— स्व.सावरकर और वि.ध. देशपांडे आदी नेताओं का योगदान, ९.विविध शैक्षिक संघटनों का योगदान, १०.सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संगठनों का गठन और योगदान, ११.किसान दल के माध्यम से यशवंतरावजी सायगावकर तथा साथियों का योगदान, कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा के नेताओं का योगदान, स्टेट काँग्रेस के माध्यम से स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ, गोविंदभाई श्रॉफ, बाबासाहब पराजपे तथा अनेकों सहकर्मियों के योगदान से बढ़ता जन सहभाग, १२.बंदे मातरम आंदोलन, १३.डॉ.बाबासाहब आंबेडकर और शेडयुल्ड कास्ट फेडरेशन का कार्य, १४.राष्ट्रीय स्तर के विविध संघटनों की मदद, १५.पड़ोसी राज्यों, ब्रिटिश क्षेत्र की जनता द्वारा सहयोग, १६.सत्य, अहिंसा, असहयोग, जंगल सत्याग्रह, जेल भरो के रूप में बढ़ता और सर्व क्षेत्रिय जनसहभाग जिसमें स्त्री, पुरुष, आदिवासी, किसान, मजदूर, बालक, विद्यार्थी, न्यायाधिश, बकिल, शिक्षक आदी के योगदान से राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा धार्मिक दृष्टिसे हुए इस संग्राम के परिणामों का परिक्षण और महत्त्व उजागर होना



चाहिए। यहाँ मुस्लिमों से संघर्ष करनेवाले बीरो और विरंगनाओं ने अत्याचार भी सहे और प्रत्युत्तर में संघर्ष भी किया। इस इतिहास में सभी स्तर के स्त्री-पुरुष-बालकों ने जी जानसे और स्वप्रेरणा से संघर्ष भी किया। अतः इस संस्थान के तथा बाहर के प्रेरणादायी नेताओं का महत्त्व तो है ही पर जिन्होंने सशस्त्र कैंप में मौत को गले लगाया, उन सभी नागरिकों का महत्त्व सेनानियों के समतुल्य है। अनेक अखबार-उर्दू, मराठी, हिंदी, तेलगू, कन्नड, अंग्रेजी भाषा में शुरू हुये जिन्होंने जागृति की। प्रजा अधिक मात्रा में हिंदु होने से अन्याय भी उन्हींपर हुआ, सैकड़ों गाँव जलाये गये, लुटे गये, रझाकारों द्वारा किये ऐसे कृत्य क्षम्य होंगे? इतिहास इसे कदापि क्षमा नहीं करेगा। विविध भाषाओं में पूर्व रचित गीत तथा हुतात्माओं के लिए ग्राम्य महिलाओं ने रचे गीत, घोषणाएँ और प्रेरक वाक्यों का संगलन भी आवश्यक है। अहिंसा, सत्य से न झुकनेवाले शासन के खिलाफ भय निर्माण, उन्हीं के शस्त्रों की लूट, करोड़गिरी नाकों की लूट करनेवाले और हतियार, बम आदी का प्रयोग करनेवाले जांबाज देशभक्तों में से कड़ियों को बलिदान देना पडा।

शिक्षितों ने अपने ढंग से, स्त्रियों ने अपने ढंग से, बालकों ने अपनी क्षमता नुसार संघर्ष में अपनी आहुतियाँ दी। स्त्रियों की सहभागिता तो सच में नारी शक्ति के हमारे इतिहास का गौरव ही है। दलितों ने दिया योगदान भी कम महत्त्व का नहीं है। इस मिट्टी की शान हेतु विविध क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत संघठनों, सैकड़ों प्रमुख शुरु सहाय्यक नेताओं तथा स्त्रियों का नेतृत्व करती सभी माताओं के साथ हजारों की तादाद में सामिल हुए, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में सहभागिता देनेवालों का योगदान तथा उनका स्थान उन्हें दिया जाना चाहिए। उदा- एक सैनिक का घर लुटा गया, उसके घर की स्त्रियों का अपहरण हुआ, तो उसने गर्मजोशी में सैकड़ों रझाकारों को मौत के घाट उतारा। बैंक लूटने में भी वह अग्रही रहा। शस्त्र संचालन का प्रशिक्षण देकर, मराठवाडा-कर्नाटक सीमा में लोगों की रक्षा की, जो व्यायाम से शक्ति का पूंज और गठित शरीर था। उसने जेल भोगी, जेल में मन परिवर्तन हुआ। अपने मृत नेता व्यंकट मुळे की समाधि बनाकर, पोवाडा बनाया, देशभक्ति पर, म.गांधी, नेताजी सुभाष आदीपर पोवाडा जैसे साहित्य की रचना की। समाज ने उस भीमराव को कैद से सद्ब्यवहार से जल्द छोड़े जानेपर, पुनः पकडवाया और वह पुनः हत्यारा बना फिर भी ऐसे व्यक्तियों ने स्वतंत्रता हेतु किया कार्य भी देश सेवा की दृष्टिसे नकारा नहीं जा सकता। इस मुक्ति संग्राम में जिन्होंने अमुल्य सहयोग दिया ऐसे लोगों का सम्मान करते हुए भारतीय सरकार ने उन्हें प्रमाण पत्र और पेन्शन की रकम मंजूर करके गौरवान्वित किया। दुःखद बात यह है कि सच्चे संघर्षकर्ताओं के कई नाम सरकारी यादी में नहीं जुड़े बल्कि जिन्होंने विरता कार्य और सहभाग नहीं दिया वे भी उपरोक्त सम्मान प्राप्त हो गये। इसकी छानबीन संबंधित क्षेत्रों के जेल कार्यालयों तथा सरकारी दफ्तर की साक्षियों से प्राप्त कर संबंधित परिवर्तन अपेक्षित है। स्वतंत्र भारत की ओर से लोहपुरुष सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल द्वारा १३ से १७ सितंबर १९४८ तक पुलिस ऐक्शन द्वारा हैद्राबाद संस्थान को स्वतंत्र भारत का हिस्सा बनाया। इन हैद्राबाद मुक्ति आंदोलन में सहभागी सभी विरो को और शहोदों को विनम्र अभिवादन।

संदर्भ

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१२. देव प्रभाकर डॉ., १९९९, हैद्राबाद मुक्ति संग्राम स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकांच्या मौखिक नोंदी, स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड
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१४. ब्रह्मनाथकर वि.गो., २०००, हिंदू अस्मितेचा हुंकार, भारतीय इतिहास संकलन समिती, महाराष्ट्र
१५. वाजपेयी चंद्रशेखर, १९९५, हैद्राबाद मुक्ति संग्राम आणि मी, श्री कैलाश पब्लिकेशन्स, औरंगाबाद
१६. Tirth Swami Ramanand, 1967, Memories of Hyderabad Freedom Struggle
१७. Dhengle B.S., 1988, Contribution of Marathwada to Hyderabad Freedom Movement, 1938 to 1948

DECOLONIZING TRAUMA THEORY IN ADICHIE'S *HALF OF A YELLOW SUN* AND WIWA'S *SOZABOY*

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ABSTRACT:

The narration of a story is important, but its reception is much more important. The way fictional narratives depicting events related to the problematic histories of the third-world countries are received, studied, and theorised makes a significant difference. Half of a Yellow Sun (2006) by Chimamanda Adichie and Sozaboy (1985) by Ken Saro Wiwa fictionalise the horrific events of the Biafran conflict (1967-1970). Adichie gives the account of the extraordinary war sufferings from many perspectives. Sozaboy, on the other hand, is a first-person autobiographical account of the protagonist Mene, a Biafran child soldier. The Caruthian trauma hypothesis is based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. It deals with particular character's fundamentally pathological trauma. In the story, it focuses on individual recovery. It does not present a persuasive argument for social healing. Several critics including those involved in the StiN project have reconsidered trauma theory in postcolonial contexts. This study assumes that analysing these narratives of Nigeria's devastating civil war using a single paradigm of classical Caruthian trauma theory is insufficient. It compromises Adichie's postcolonial rehistoricizing as well as Wiwa's advocacy against the futility of war and ethnic nationalism. In the light of postcolonial setting of these novels, this study aims to decolonize trauma theory. It progresses from individual and pathological aspects of trauma to political and social consequences of traumatic sufferings.

Key Words: Biafran War, Decolonising, Postcolonial, Pathological, Rehistoricizing, Trauma

Introduction:

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Half of the Yellow Sun* (2006) is her masterpiece. It is a fictionalised account of the tragic history of the Biafran war (Nigeria's civil war from 1967 to 1970). This novel is credited with bringing this forgotten conflict to the attention of the world. The story was told in the third person from the perspectives of three Biafran characters. Olana, a professor at Nsukka University, Ugwu, the houseboy of Olana's revolutionary lover professor Odenigbo, and Richard, a British journalist who has become an ardent supporter of Biafra. Ken Saro Wiwa's *Sozaboy: a Novel in Rotten English* is the other novel chosen for this study. It tells the story of a child soldier (*Sozaboy*) and his hopes for the glory of a soldier's life and his ultimate disillusionment with the war effort.



The idea of decolonizing trauma studies is tackled in a special issue of the journal *Studies in the Novel* (Spring 2008). The contributors to this project have revisited literary trauma theory to incorporate these new ideas into postcolonial studies. We argue that the trauma paradigm is inappropriate to address the distress of non-Western others because of its Eurocentric foundation and bias, and therefore attempt to decolonise trauma in the selected novels.

In *Half of the Yellow Sun* the two sections entitled 'the Early Sixties' portray the vigour of the newly independent Nigerian life on Nsukka campus, the intellectual discussions in joyful parties at Odenigbo's house, his disgust for British colonisers and their Eurocentric neo-colonial interests in Nigeria. Olana and Kainene's distancing from their corrupt and rich parents in pursuit of individual identity. The aspirations Ugwu has about a new life in Nsukka. Richard's dispassionate quest of the Ibo-Ukwu art is portrayed in detail. Olana remembers how the astute radicalism of Odenigbo attracted her towards him. It was two years before they were the strangers standing in a queue to buy tickets at a University theatre. The ticket seller called a white man from behind and offered him ticket. Olana noticed the man shouting at the ticket seller. 'You miserable ignorant', You see a white person and he looks better than your own people? You must apologize to everybody in this queue. Right now.' (HYS 29) The vigour of Nigerian life may be seen in the pre-war days in Nsukka. Several black professors used to congregate at Odenigbo's home to take part in a socialisation programme he had initiated for African professors at Nsukka University, which was dominated by Western professors.

The turbulent war years are described in detail in two sections entitled as 'the Late Sixties'. The coup led by the Ibo leader, the counter coup and massacre of Ibo people in the North and South-west Nigeria, migration of Ibo minority from the North and South-West states of Nigeria to the Ibo heartland, secession of six eastern states from the Nigerian federation, proclamation of the new independent state of Biafra, the catastrophic war that followed, blockade of Biafra, alienation, refugee predicament, starvation, and surrender by Biafra. As Novak observes "the novel belongs to the genre of contemporary trauma fiction because of its focus on the massacres of Ibo, ensuing civil war, and the deaths and starvation of a million or more Nigerians and because of its exploration of the difficulty of recounting and voicing trauma." (33) Adichie succeeds in documenting the traumatic history of the war without vivid descriptions of the violence on war fronts. She presents her protagonists as the victims engulfed by atrocities of the war. These civilian victim survivors, their recurring traumatic memory, the impediments in addressing it, and their inability to assert identity have become the central issues in the narrative.

Massacres and mass migration of Ibo people from northern and south-west Nigeria occurred in the late 1960s. Madu, a Nigerian army Ibo officer, manages to flee. He informs Kainene. 'So many of us are gone' he said. 'So many solid good men – Udodi, Iloputaife, Okunweze, Okafor – and these were men who believed in Nigeria and didn't care for tribe.' (HYS 141) As a result, the army became polarised, Northern officers assumed command, and the Ibo were massacred. At Odenigbo's house in



Nsukka, the news of the coup changes the atmosphere. Odenigbo is warned by Miss Adebayo. 'There is a trouble in the north.' and his mouth went dry because Miss Adebayo was not an alarmist and whatever was happening in the North had to be serious and Olana was in Kano.' (HYS 142) Odenigbo was unable to comprehend what was going on. His living room's pleasure is no longer there. Even before the real event happens to them or in their presence, the trauma has reached them. The situation is described in this way "The conversations no longer ended in reassuring laughter, and the living room often seemed closed with uncertainties, with unfinished knowledge, they all knew something would happen and yet did not know what." (HYS 142) The radio news as well as the stories, that people brought back from the north infected Odenigbo and his visitors with a type of neurosis.

When the crowd arrived at Olana's former Hausa lover Mohammed's house in Kano, they were searching for any Ibo who could be slain. Mohammed took her to the train station through safe routs, but she insisted on going to look for her Uncle's family. The house had been set on fire. Her uncle and aunt's mangled bodies were lying around the balcony. She was traumatised by the incident. "Olana felt watery queasiness in her bowels before the numbness spread over her and stopped at her feet, Mohammed was dragging, pulling her, his grasp was hurting her arms." (HYS 147) She remained silent in the face of this traumatic occurrence. He told her to hide her face on the way to the train station, and she silently followed his orders. In her book *Unclaimed Experiences* Caruth based her conceptualization of trauma on the definition by Figley, she considered it as the most general definition, according to him "trauma describes an overwhelming experience of sudden or catastrophic event in which the response to the event occurs in the often delayed, uncontrolled repetitive appearances of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena. "Lana has been affected by this traumatic encounter. Olana was unable to respond to her trauma and is now speechless. She suffers hallucinations as she is unable to narrate it.

The trauma stuck to Olana after her return to Nsukka. 'Olana's dark swoops began the day she came back from Kano, the day her legs failed. Her legs were fine when she climbed down the train.' (HYS 156) Odenigbo looked after her. Soon after, she was able to walk again. But, for the most part, she was silent. Olana's silence resumed when Odenigbo informed her that they were leaving Abba for Umuahia. 'Olana had come home in a strange silence. She spoke melancholically. She did not laugh.' (HYS 194) The melancholy brought on with a single catastrophic occurrence marks this sort of literary trauma.

In Caruthian trauma theory, speechlessness and melancholia are the fundamental pathological manifestations of individual trauma. At Umuohia, Odenigbo's demeanour reflects the same melancholy. He has started drinking the local wine. Here he kept generally quiet, unlike in Nsukka, where they used to have heated discussions while drinking in the living room. This silence is not the result of a single horrific incident: rather it is the result of the context of losing the Biafran cause. Roger Lukhurst in his book *The Trauma Question* outlines the depoliticizing tendencies inherent in trauma theory by pointing to 'it's shocking failure to address atrocity,

genocide and war. 'Thus, by attaching melancholy and speechlessness to the victim, trauma theory depoliticizes and dehistoricizes their pain.

The aim of trauma theory has always been to have an ethical response to other people's suffering. Sonya Alexander summarises the origin of Trauma theory as:

The field of trauma studies emerged in the early 1990s as an attempt to construct an ethical response to forms of human suffering and their cultural and artistic representation. Born out of the confluence between deconstructive and psychoanalytic criticism and the study of Holocaust literature, from its outset trauma studies mission was to bear witness to traumatic histories in such a way as to attend to the suffering of other." (500)

Trauma theory's beginnings imply a Eurocentric foundation; its ethical engagement appears to be limited to Western sufferings. There is a need to reconstruct a postcolonial trauma theory in contexts dealing with the sufferings of the non-Western other. This theory has been criticized by postcolonial critics. According to them, trauma theory ignores the historical context of what is lost under the cover of incomprehension and inability to confront the trauma as well as the abrupt onset of a stressor. In the postcolonial contexts, the trauma theory is being reconsidered from pathological to political and from melancholic to recuperative dimensions of traumatic experience.

In his book *'The World Was Silent When We Died'* Ugwu claims that Britain was responsible for this silence. Nigeria was formed by the arms and advice that Britain provided. 'In the United States, Biafra was 'under Britain's sphere of interest' In Canada the prime minister quipped 'Where is Biafra?' (HYS 258) Despite the fact that the media was flooded with information about Biafra, sovereign countries had no idea where she was or what was happening to her. Amy Novak observes "Unlike Trauma theory's formulation, the position of impossibility is not in the others. The difficulty of communicating lies in the addressee, who cannot hear." (41) Thus, the incapacity is not always due to the addresser, but also to the addressee, who chooses not to hear or understand. This shows that the perpetrators silenced the victims by ignoring them. Victims are pushed to the margins. The limiting focus of trauma theory on non-Western histories has been highlighted by Stef Craps and Gert Buelens.

"Instead of promoting solidarity between different cultures, trauma studies risks producing the very opposite effect as a result of this one sided focus: by ignoring or by marginalizing non-Western traumatic events and histories of non-Western theoretical work, trauma studies may actually assist in the perpetuation of Eurocentric views and structures that maintain or widen the gap between the West and the rest of the world." (2)

Critics argue that trauma theory's one-sided approach hinders the cross-cultural engagement that the theory envisions. As a result, the mainstream model of trauma theory is insufficient for interpreting postcolonial trauma novels. The ethical engagement with other people's suffering that trauma theory proposes is challenging. The transmissible, trans-generational aspect of trauma underpins this concept of ethical participation. In their book *Testimony*, Shoshana Felman and Dori Laub offer the reader



the position of a 'secondary witness' to whom the trauma is transformed as if they were the victim survivor. According to Laub this secondary witness "is a party to the creation of knowledge de novo, the testimony to the trauma thus includes its hearer, who is so to speak, a 'blank screen' on which the event comes to be inscribed for the first time." (57) This sort of trauma witnessing ensures an ethical response to others' suffering. However, the prejudiced views of Western journalists in Adichie's work reveal that their conscience was not a 'blank screen,' but the conventional image of a barbaric Africa was still imprinted on it. The tragedy in Biafra was reported in the Western press via these lenses. This is how the media has portrayed the Biafran situation.

"The international press was simply saturated with stories of violence from Africa, and this one was particularly bland and pedantic, the deputy editor wrote, but perhaps Richard could do a piece on the human angle? Did they mutter any tribal incantations while they did the killings? For example? Did they eat body parts like they eat in Congo? Was there a way of trying truly to understand the minds of these people? (HYS 167)

The trauma of the African other is not transmitted through such a witness. Though Cathy Caruth says that "trauma itself may provide the very link between cultures", the advocates of a reconstructed trauma theory question the transmissibility of trauma. On the role of western media Mustafa Kharona objects "Instead of chronicling the particularities of the starvation, their focus is on the visual representations deemed sufficient to satisfy the western readers' fascination with images concentrating on African savagery" (301) They have commoditised the victim's victimhood rather than empathising with them. In Biafra's neo-colonial context, trauma theory's ethical connection with other people's suffering appears to be a myth. The authors convey the experience of suffering with historical realism; this historical context is not addressed by trauma theory.

Ken Saro Wiwa's *Sozaboy* is a novel that can be read as an anti-war novel. It stands out from the vast canon of Biafran war fiction. Adichie and other Ibo writers have depicted their protagonists fervently seeking Biafran glory. Unlike them, Wiwa never used phrases like Biafra, Hausa, vandals, in his story. He utilises battle songs sparingly, makes no mention of external countries' involvement in fuelling the war, and avoids utilising actual geographical names. By employing a little educated child soldier as the narrator, he has brought impartiality to his account. Wiwa is a member of the Ogini ethnic group, which lives in the oil-rich Niger Delta region and is part of the Biafran enclave. He has been a close observer of the war, crossing the borders he served as civil administrator of Bonny state for the federal administration during the war time.

The protagonist Mene, the sozaboy (army boy), is his widowed mother's sole child, educated to sixth grade and employed as an apprentice Lorry driver. He is constantly thinking about getting his driving licence, which will serve as his passport to prosperity. Another worry was marrying Anges, the most attractive girl in his village, who had recently returned from Lagos. Eventually he married Anges and began a happy life with her and his mother.



On the other side, rumours of an impending battle reached their town of Dukana. Until then, it had not been a severe concern for Dukana. The new administration of soldiers and police, which promised freedom and prosperity, has begun to demand food and money for the soldiers. Mene has been asked to join the military by the greedy Chief Birabce, the outspoken and lame Duzia, his friend Bom, and the former soldier Zaza on several occasions. It will assist in reducing the government's continuous demands and increasing Dukana's glory. Anges has already indicated that she wants her spouse to be tough like a soldier so that he can defend her in a crisis. Mene is forced to become a soldier in order to accomplish the heroism that had been waiting for him.

Mene's participation in the conflict highlights the troops' plight and the futility of war. The Sozaboy has to deal with a lot of difficulties. Most of the symptoms of trauma, as described in the formulations of trauma theory, are present in his autobiographical tale, such as speechless terror, melancholia, bewilderment, and so on.

The novice soldiers were assigned to the front after a little training with dummy guns of sticks. Mene was finally pleased to have become a proper soldier with a uniform and a gun. The enemy's handkerchief man routinely visits the boys and offers them wine for four days. The boys are unconcerned about him. They name him Manmustwak. He informs them that their captain enjoys plenty of fine food and drink. Mene and his fellow soldiers were working hard with empty bellies. So, on Bullet's orders they peered in the captain's tent. "When we got there, I see plenty of bottles of drink plenty of cigar. He told me that when we went to the soza captaintent. And the soza captain was sleeping well well with one young girl". (*Sozaboy* 100) The drinks were well received by the soldiers. The next day all of the soldiers were transported to Kampala prison by the captain. He thrashes them mercilessly. He urinates into a bottle and hands it to Bullet to drink. Internal colonialism is exemplified here. Bullet responds by gunning down the captain. In the absence of the experienced commander, the enemy planes destruct their camp the next day. The most of the youngsters were slain, including Bullet, but Mene survived.

Mene flees from the army, is injured in the forest, and eventually ends up in the opposition camp. He is taken aback to find Manmustwak, the guy responsible for the slaughter of his fellow troops, treating and caring for him at a hospital. Mene is undecided about whether to call him a friend or an opponent. They discover that he is a soldier, an enemy soldier, after he recovers from his illness. He is punished as a result of his deception. They would have killed him if it hadn't been for his driving talents. He is unable to communicate his trauma because of the severity of the punishment.

"Immediately Manmustwak took me away and he marched me to one part of the field. Left, right, left, right, left, right, left. Only god can tell me what Manmustwak did to me that day. By the time he has finished flogging me with horsewhip or koboko my body was covered with blood. I began to pray to die...I began ask myself why I disobeyed my mama and went to join the army". (*Sozaboy*123, 124)

He is disillusioned by the war effort. He dismisses the conflict as futile. He seizes the opportunity to drive to Dukana in quest of his mother and Anges. When he arrives at Dukana, he discovers town to be virtually deserted. He is rendered speechless. "Oh, god of mercy when I see my hometown Dukana, I could not talk." (*Sozaboy* 129) This speechlessness and the inability to narrate is the characteristic of trauma theory. Only Duzia and Bom were there sheltering in the fields. When he inquires about his mother and Anges, both of them give him a different account of what happened. It simply added to his perplexity. Mene has changed into a different boy, according to Chijioko:

From the plot of this novel, the reader is made to see an attempt by Saro-Wiwa to show the psychobiological and physical effects of the civil war on Mene and his people. Mene and the people of Dukana, represent the Ogoni who have according to Saro-Wiwa and other Ogoni activists have been subjected to the status of "subjects" and exploited by the majority ethnic groups in Nigeria, oil multinationals and the Nigerian state itself. (21)

Finding his mother and Anges has now become his life's purpose. On his trip to Pitwaka, the likely destination for Anges, he conveys his frustration with the conflict and its futility thus, "As you know, I call all of them sozas now because I have seen that they are all two and two pence. I will not allow anybody to tell me that this is enemy and the other one is not enemy. They are all doing the same thing and as Manmustwak and Tam Papa used to say, "war is war." (*Sozaboy* 139) In instances where his Biafran army trainers or his friend/enemy Manmustwak failed to explain or define it adequately, they utilised the roundabout term 'war is war' to mask the conflict's inhumane, cunning, and unethical aspects. Wiwa isn't blaming one side or another. He is blaming the war itself. He is not a partisan either of the warring parties because he is a disinterested minority. Wiwa's novel is notable for its lack of interest in the war effort and disenchantment with military conflicts. A single touchstone of trauma theory is insufficient to interpret the socio-political context of this disillusionment.

Conclusion:

The repetition of successive traumatic occurrences in these war narratives also demonstrates the all encompassing, pervasive nature of trauma in the postcolonial context. This approach to war trauma undermines the basic tenet of trauma theory, which describes a traumatic experience as 'an extraordinary and sudden event.' It becomes clear that viewing these war narratives through the lens of a single trauma theory paradigm ignores the historical and social context of the sufferings the characters face throughout the novels. Literary trauma theory's depoliticizing and marginalising tendencies. These works, like the majority of postcolonial fiction, rely on historical realism, yet the trauma paradigm has blind spots for this historical context. The decolonised trauma theory must take into account socio-political aspects in the conflict. We emphasise the necessity to reconsider this model of literary trauma theory for a more fruitful engagement with postcolonial trauma novels and recommend a multidisciplinary approach appropriate for postcolonial studies.



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SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF CONTEMPORARY ZADIPATTI THEATRE

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ABSTRACT:

The present research paper intends to focus on socio-cultural dimensions of a theatrical movement, initiated by certain indigenous tribal communities in the jungle occupied villages of the districts like Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Nagpur in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra for more than hundred years now. The present research paper attempts to unearth its present scenario. The theatre has been transforming the social, economic as well as cultural aspects of this conventional society. It confronts certain challenges in the present times. The researcher strives to emphasize all these aspects through personal visits and an interaction with different groups of people.

Keywords: Audience, Dimensions, Performances, Theatre, Zadipatti,

Being the land of theatre, India has been exalted for her esteemed performing culture. Since the classical time, the contribution of Indian plays has been momentous in its own way. In the course of time the centre of action of Indian Theatre shifted from kings and their palaces to ordinary people and the issues related to their survival. In other words, it was a prelude of Popular Theatres' origin in India. During the colonial rule, the socio-politically negligible segments could witness depiction of their day to day issues in various performances under the banner of People's Theatre. In the present times, different theatres like Zadipatti in Maharashtra and Mobile Theatre in rural parts of Assam have been strengthening the relation of general folk with the theatre.

Identifying these theatres as The Popular Theatre, they usually expect solutions to the difficulties through general or day to day life experiences. It enables the general audience to introspect and interpret the issues related to their everyday struggle and endeavor for solution. Hence, Popular Theatre has a serious apprehension for involvement of the audience, playing a predominant role in actual performance of the play. Brecht initiated the idea through his Epic Theatre with a consideration of contemporary issues. Whereas, Augusto Boal, the proponent of Theatre of the Oppressed in West, focuses on necessity of action in the play. His theatre emphasizes the role of audience in the actual presentation of the play. There are no ready-to-wear solutions to the problems in life but the audience has been encouraged to explore the probable solutions. In this way, active participation of the audience becomes a



prerequisite of Boal's theatre. It assures the participatory role of common men and women on different aspects of the performance.

The present research paper aims at exploring the socio-cultural facets of zadipatti theatre, one of the prominent people-centric theatres in India through personal visits and interaction with some individuals who establish a relation with this theatre. The paper aims to understand the social and cultural parameters. The researcher has already collected some data from different social groups of people who have been associated with this theatre particularly from the villages like Ankhoda, Gad, Illur, Markanda and Gose located in Gadchiroli district whereas Tarsa, Kelzar, Gondpimpri, Rampeth, Mudsa, Tukwadi in the district of Chandrapur. Most of these villagers belong to backward as well as tribal communities. The focus of the present research paper limits to an attempt to undertake a study of socio-cultural dimensions associated with contemporary zadipatti theatre that records a huge level of involvement of men and women belonging to diverse social groups in these four districts of eastern vidharbha of Maharashtra. On the other hand, the Mobile Theatre or Theatre on Wheels in rural parts of Assam resembles with this theatre in terms of its actual mechanism. "This group travelled throughout the whole lower Assam region and performed drama even in some places of upper Assam where it earned huge popularity in tea gardens" (*Theatre on Wheels*: 15).

The villages in the four districts of eastern vidharbha such as Gadchiroli, Chandara, Chandrapur and Gondiya with an objective to discern social and cultural dimensions which have been reflected through various performances since a long period of time. As a matter of fact, the theatre runs in the veins of these rural men and women and it has become an integral part of their sense and sensibility. This theatre has been flourishing amidst all kinds of difficulties or hurdles.

The earlier plays on zadipatti stage were limited to the indomitable faith of the tribes in gods, goddesses, and local deities. The theatre has been dealing with the realistic issues like political and cultural oppression of the tribal and growing corruption in government schemes, terrific poverty, and sustaining inclination of *adivasi* youth towards Nexal Movement. 'Consider us human beings and not beasts' this is what the theatre urges.

The term tribe is applicable to an ethnic group of people who have distinct social, economic, and cultural traditions and practices. The tribal communities like the Gond, the Santhals, the Mundas and the Great Andamanese have been inhabited in India for centuries. The theatre is about to more than hundred years of its formation but yet it is an unheard melody for the outside world. The first performance on Zhadipatti's rostrum was staged around 1870-80. But the first top to bottom Zhadipatti performance took place in the year 1960 with the staging of *Khedychi Mansa* (Village People). Since then this theatre has been captivating the minds of the tribes in this region and striving for social integration among the different social segments. The highly claimed postcolonial perspective of finding voice by reclaiming own's past is indisputably applicable to this *theatrum mundi*. The natives in the region are either illiterate or less-educated. They are superstitious and unaware of the rapidly changing world.

The theatre in the region has been a source of constant pleasure, amusement and means of livelihood for the thousands of farming and non-farming families in the rural parts of the



...es like Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Gondia and Bhandara. The performances have been ...ed from the central place Wadsa that connects a good number of villages in these four ...es. The way Zadiipatti Theatre emerged and progressed in last few decades is a glorious ...y. But its present has some shades of worry whereas its future looks uncertain.

...ature and objectives of these performances went on changing drastically in course of ...but the passion and love for theatre remain unchanged through these decades. The socio- ...al aspects like integrated nature of their identities, specified cultural roots, a similar ...ion to work for the theatre, associated passion for the performances, theatre's compact ...d with agricultural life and moreover economic calculations related with it should be ...as actual explorations of this researcher endeavour. The researcher undertook a wider ...y comprising the peripheral villages in the four districts which have been unceasingly ...ting their bond with the culture of performance. Some may take it as economic ...vement of the villagers or necessity with changing times and situations but as a ...rcher I observed and experienced their unchanging affection, genuine love for theatre. It ...es them to keep themselves awake throughout the shivering nights to watch the ...formance. Not the elders but young men and women from these small villages show the ...lar concern. They are ready to play any kind of role they get on or off the stage but do not ...to keep any distance from the performance.

...e energetic lovers of the theatre travel the other/ nearby villages to watch the ...formance. They spend money and time to fulfil their desire to witness the performances ...ng the session of theatre. The whole village where a performance happens gets united by ...ing down their social or cultural recognitions. Except the performance nothing remains ...the list of their priority during these days. There may be certain changes on the ground of ...e of the audience with moving generations but it's much difficult to find any kind of ...age on the ground of their interest. A group of young people from most of the villages in ...region gets involved in terms of economic matters as they usually pay in advance to book ...now. Even though the reason is economic, they do not fail to register their interest in ...ching the actual play. The changing social, cultural set-up has certainly brought rapid ...transformations yet the commitment and association have been the shining facts. Therefore, a ...cient ground for an optimistic development of the theatre has been prepared when ...ngle-centric or armature theatre in different parts of the country has almost been on the ...age of disintegration.

...e theatre still continues to provide means of livelihood to thousands of families in the ...man who have no work left in their farms particularly post –Diwali period. But this time ...things were quite different from researcher's earlier visits to this place. The last two ...ndemic -affected years have caused a heavy loss on different grounds. A cut-short in shows ...d salaries of the artists, least demand for off-stage workers and ultimately a significant ...duction in theatre agencies emerged as the actual picture of this people-centric theatre. The ...ows before pandemic were booked at a good scale but this time there are a very few takers ...these shows. An interaction with a few artists, assistants like Bharat Rangari, M.K. Jadugar ...reveal the actual condition should be stated here. One of them pointed that the growing ...conomic challenges compelled some small artists to commit suicide. A lifelong experience ...an artist could win affection of audience but failed to solve their economic needs. Shows ...almost decreased so as their income. They are forced to wait booking of the show.



Whether the village is near or far; no choice is really left for them. Nights together there may not be a proper sleep but getting the show booked and performed remains only concern. Bharat Rangari added further that 'the government should take some initiatives for survival of this art otherwise the art and artists both may die'. On the other side, the artists and technicians should not be completely relied on their performance and income they receive from it but right from the beginning they should look for some other jobs so that financial requirements can be met. Being a theatre lover, the researcher feels that our society should not allow an art and artist perish because they represent our civilized culture. The theatre which has been representing our indigenous culture and has been flourishing amidst all kinds of difficulties and issues must survive.

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Bio-note:

Dr. Durgesh Bhausahab Ravande is an associate professor in the department of English, K.K.M.College, Manwath since January 10, 2006. He has published almost 30 research articles in peer-reviewed/ UGC-listed/referred journals and edited books. His book on Indian Women's Theatre has been published by Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi. It is being included in Sage's Journal of Commonwealth Literature editorial note 2016. He has completed a minor research project on a theatre agency associated with Zadipatti, a peripheral Theatre in Maharashtra. He has been working on one more research project to explore socio-cultural paradigms behind the growth of this peripheral theatre. He has submitted a major research project proposal to ICSSR. He has been working on a translation project also. He has organised two webinars on theatre related topics and has completed the first spell of Associate (June 2019) at Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla. He writes for newspapers, occasionally. One researcher has been awarded doctorate under his supervision and five researchers have been working. Indian Theatre, Rabindranath Tagore, Indian Philosophers and Translation Studies have been the areas of his interpretation and introspection.

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The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its adverse effect on Manufacturing Industry.

Mr. Amol Prakashrao Karpe,^a Dr. Gite B. S.,^b

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ABSTRACT:

The pandemic of the covid-19 has huge impact on all the spheres of life along with manufacturing industries. It irritated the socio-financial framework of the whole world. This paper presents the key components that come about the radical alter in fabricating businesses. It also glimpses over the fact that life of all people are affected by the pandemic irrespective of their caste and culture. The strict norms of covid pandemic has severe effect on all the industries like shortage of labour, raw materials, transportations and physical presence etc. along with in pandemic industrial labour and dependent are huge suffered as compare to the industries.

Keyword:- Pandemic, Covid-19, Manufacturing Industry

Introduction:-

The fabricating division is crucial to the Indian government. Its play vital role to develop the nation. Indian Manufacturing sector contribute 16% to 17% in GDP with this its play important role to create employment and contribute near about 12% of the workforce required to the country¹. In the situation of the pandemic of covid-19, each sector of business and services suffered in lot in the whole world. Every country in the world is to stop running activities in the business in the year 2020 due to covid-19. In addition, the Indian government imposed a curfew in order to contain the virus's spread. This step taken by the government of India is adverse effects on the production process of a business. Most manufacturing sectors are dependent on human resources. So the lack of availability of labor not only reduced the production of industry but also slowing of manufacturing industry. According to the UNID O Indian government imposed of lockdown and process of production stopped. In survey find that manufacturing industries are affected due to covid-19 pandemic. In the manufacturing industries content metal industry and chemical products, Automobiles, machinery and equipment and textiles etc.⁴. As per the survey Indian manufacturing purchasing index is showing near abouts even month low in the year 2020. It has effect on not only demand but on supply in the manufacturing industry. Government try to stimulate the industry by the scheme of Atmanirbhar Bharat but it does not work as per decided to cover the whole situation of India.

Objectives of the study:-

1. To study the problem of manufacturing industries.
2. To find out causes of the less production due to impact of covid-19 of industries.

Methodology:

The present study are totally depend on secondary sources which are composed through the different websites and research articles for achieving above stated objectives.

Following are the situations that have an impact on the Manufacturing Industry

There are different situations are impacted on Manufacturing industry in the pandemic period.

1. Raw material Shortage:-

Every manufacturing company runs appropriately and to take production it's required to get raw material within stipulated period. If the raw material is not get for the production within the time it will increase the cost. In the pandemic the raw material availability is very worse than regular accessibility of raw material for production. It has impacted on the market because of the increase in raw material prices and cost and lack of availability of raw material. Demand of our country completed by other countries. It result into other countries to get chance to create market. The other countries are less suffered than India. When the supply chains disrupted, the price of production will also increases. In India due to shortage of raw materials the amount of construction chemicals are arises in the market⁶. The lack of raw material company goes into the loss prices and they do not get more profit.

2. Capacity Underutilisation:-

Industries progress and improvement is totally be subject to on proper utilization of the ability. Due to impact of covid-19 industries can't use their full capacity to achieve their goal. Manufacturing Industries totally depend on raw material availability, Industrial labour and transport facilities etc. In the pandemic situation India government lockout the all country in that government strictly lockouts transport and it causes to not get raw materials as well as availability of labors. The government policy of shut down caused to close all the industrial sectors, however, the investment of the company unable to proper utilization resource and investment become dead.

3. Labour Shortage:-

The prime of India declared the first lockdown in March 2020 in his address. The problem of the labour force are faced by the manufacturing sector since the first lockdown. In the Periodic labour force survey 2019-20 near about 32 million people are moved toward the home town and work in agriculture sector. After post-pandemic period the migration rates from rural to urban are reduced as compare to pre-pandemic period. They worked in a rural area through the government scheme like a MGNREGA and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana provide job to them near to home town and families. Due to this situation many manufacturing company, Medium and Small industries are suffered and they are not getting any result till

today. As per the survey of Agarwala Better Place they says about not only Manufacturing industries are suffered but also other sectors to have same problem like ecommerce, logistics and construction and real estates.

4. Weaker Demand:- As compare to recession in the great depression 1930 the covid-

19 downturn become most horrible global economic crises statement given by World Bank (2020). Its impact near to 7% fall in economic actions in world into develop countries. In the whole world impact of pandemic reduce in the production. The products like automobile, domestic appliances etc. cannot be sold through online mode therefore the demand of these product are decreased and spending of consumers on these products become less as compare to pre-pandemic situation. Pandemic impact not only on domestic level it's also reduce the product demanded from abroad due to the transport facilities are closed and it becomes too difficult to export the essentials. Its impact on industries are become stagnant with huge liabilities of loans. Many companies reduced the order of products which are given in the pre-pandemic period because their product not demanded in market. It has great impact on manufacturing industries.

5. Special Regulatory Restriction:-

Each government has rights to decide the policy and rules for the country. Regarding health, economy, and employment related also in some extreme situation government takes an action. In the pandemic government are imposed shutdown for control of the situation in covid-19 pandemic. The compulsive to follow the rules in the pandemic covid-19 like social

distancing, wearing mask, sanitization of hands and things frequently leads to maintain the working places is the big problem in whole world. In the manufacturing industry have more restriction follow the all rules and regulation imposed by the government with close down the industry for pertinent period and Pay salary to the employee in that period become a difficult to the concern company. It has adverse effect on company the expenses are increased and income become lower as compare to pre pandemic situation. Not only India have this problem to face but whole world suffer from this worst situation. Conclusions:-

In this way we come to the conclusion that the covid pandemic situation has adverse effect on mostly on manufacturing industries as well as other sectors too. The companies were unable to produce the products as per its capacity due to the lack of transportation, shortage of labour, strict rules and regulation given by government in that period. This is the story of whole world.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN FUELING REBELLION AMONG MODERN BUSINESS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THANE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The term social media refers to a computer-based technology that facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts, and information through virtual networks and communities. Social media is internet based and gives users quick electronic communication of content, such as personal information, documents, videos and photos.

*"Activities that integrate technology, social interaction, and content creation...microblogs, and more."
(Charles Wankel, 2010: 242).*

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, social media marketing takes many different forms such as content marketing, content creating, advertising, sponsorship, influencer marketing, social media management, community management, paid media, building your followership base, contributing to forums, reviews.

Keywords: Fueling Rebellion, Social Media Engagement, Shark India

OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

- ✦ To seek the opinion of audience of social media on various aspects,
- ✦ To discuss the major roles played by social media
- ✦ To discuss the key features of social media
- ✦ To discuss the significance of social media

SCOPE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDIA:

Scope of social media in India is immense and increasing rapidly. India is the 10th biggest economy and 2nd largest population in the world. Survey confirms that the top businesses confirmed that 25% of their marketing budget is allocated for use of social media. Hence social media is the need of the hour and now competition for the business is with itself only.

IF PEOPLE DON'T KNOW ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS, THEY CAN'T BECOME YOUR CUSTOMER.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

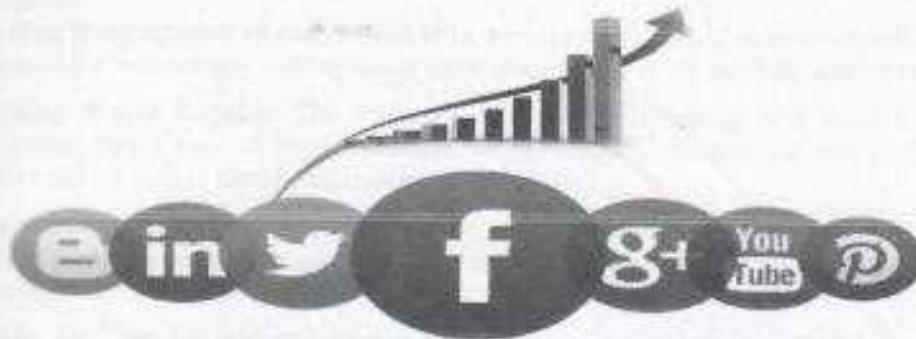
In this research, data is collected from primary source and sample size is 100 and data is collected from the selected areas of thane district, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan, Ambemath, and Badlapur.

The data is collected by way of Google forms; data is collected, analyzed, evaluated and able to reach at the conclusion. After conducting the research on this topic, Hypothesis is coming to be true that social media in fueling rebellion among modern business.

Shark Tank India "*Badlegi Business ki Tasveer*" is the latest example of use of social media to reach to masses, and following are the example of pioneers in business:

- Ashneer Grover - MD and Co-Founder of BharatPe,
- Anapam Mittal - Founder & CEO of People Group,
- Aman Gupta - Co-Founder & CMO of boAt,
- Vineeta Singh - CEO & Co-Founder of SUGAR Cosmetics,
- Namita Thapar - Executive Director at Emcure Pharma,
- Ghazal Alagh - Co-Founder & CIO of Mama Earth,
- Peyush Bansal Founder & CEO of Lenskart.com are some of the examples who create history in the business, service sector.

INTRODUCTION



Social Media is not the same as it was earlier, now the definition of social media has totally changed, social media was initially used for making friends circle, develop relations, and interaction with relatives who were situated at faraway places. Recent developments in Information technology have changed the social media into the Communication revolution. Social Media is now integral part of our life, our morning starts with a click on our WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, checking Email and it ends on night, before we sleep, we check the current happening in and around our circles. Usage of social media has also changed in business sector, Change is the need of the hour and if business wants to survive in this competitive world, they must change themselves, so social media is the only weapon through which we can achieve our goals i.e., **Growth, Efficiency and Excellency**. Research paper focus on the usage of social media in recent times that is of last two years 2020 and 2021 in the selected areas of thane district.

As we know the Covid 19 Pandemic have changed our life and we have suffered a lot but at the same time we have learnt a lot, hence and the need of social media arise.

Review of Literature: Many research papers, articles, on social media reveal that social media plays most important role in today's business expansion, diversification, new startups, and its impact on business directly and indirectly.

- (1) "The History of Social Media and its impact on business" studies shows that the usages of social media by youngsters bring a lot of changes in business. Through Facebook, Instagram, it brings the loyal connection between the businessman and client, various promotional techniques are adopted to bring the client and it results in successful deals of the business.
- (2) The research work of doctoral students reflects that in 21st century various new social media platforms arrivals will result in social media practices is our daily routine. Due to Communication revolution, youngsters now spend more time on their smart phones and their number is very large that will change the direction of business.
- (3) "Impact of Social Media Usage of Organization" Research from Malaysia titled found that now organization use social media platform to reach to the final consumer, customer relationship management, after sale services, brand equity, consumer behavior, consumer psychology, usage of artificial intelligence, marketing mix and a lot for expansion of business.
- (4) Impact of social media of organization observed that interview conducted from business organizations, and the observation suggested that they are using the social media platforms to remain in touch with customers. The data is collected by interviewing technique, qualitative method is used for collection of the data. Social Media executives were interviewed and observed that some organization use own social media departments and rest can outsource the work to the professionals.
- (5) Social media is the tools, services, and communication facilitating connection between peers with common interests. Chris Garrent – Chrisg.com
- (6) "A study on impact of social media on small and Medium enterprises" Social media marketing is the latest "buzz" in marketing. Social media are interactive web 2.0 Internet based applications, social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

Impact of social media on Modern Business**☐ Positive Impact**

1. **Helps reaching large number of customers:** With the help of number of different social media platforms, Business houses are increasingly making use of these platforms to reach large number of customers.
2. **Helps building Brand Loyalty:** The trusting and honest relationship with present and prospective customers creates strong base of loyal customers. Social media significantly contributes by getting new/ repeat orders from customers thereby increasing brand loyalty.
3. **Marketing on social media is economical:** Promotion of brands on social media platforms generates more views. Once a particular brand becomes popular, marketing becomes economical by establishing a brands presence throughout different platforms.
4. **Boosts Sales:** Artificial Intelligence systems used by various social media platforms, conveniently and effectively identifies buyers looking out for specific products, companies use this data for promoting and selling the products to target customers. Thereby increasing Sales Volume.
5. **Effectively catering to Customer Service & Customer Support:** With Feedback available from the end users about the product, companies can cater to Customer Service more effectively, this helps in building long term business relation with customers.
6. **Surge in reputation:** By getting positive feedback from customers brands easily gets recognized by large number of social media users, the "Likes", the "Tags", the "retweets" about the product/brand helps building and increasing reputation.
7. **Aids in tracking competitors' moves:** By constantly monitoring competitors move in similar product segments, business update, improve, and can also find areas of improvement in their own products.
8. **Partnering with influencers for promotions:** Increased views of Reels and short videos on Instagram and Facebook, You Tube videos has created new avenues of promotions by the popular / Viral influencers thereby aiding increased number of customers.
9. **Small Businesses can also attract large customer base:** Having web presence irrespective of the size of the business, gives opportunity to attract more customers in less expensive manner.

☐ Negative Impact

1. **No control over inappropriate remarks:** Many a times inappropriate or false review s are uploaded on social media platforms which can affect Brand image adversely.
2. **More power to customers:** Negative remarks or feedback or negative publicity by the customers cannot be contained easily thereby affecting sales.
3. **Risk of cyber thefts:** There is vulnerability of cyber theft of system malware hackers which can be quite unsafe for Business.
4. **Reduction in Confidentiality:** Any careless use of social media by the employees or people associated with the company can make sensitive information about the company or the brand vulnerable to leakage or theft.

METHODOLOGY

This research paper is a descriptive study by using a literature review available and primary as well secondary data is used, interview form is used to collect the data from business houses, media executives and others. Sample size is of 100 consist of businessman and target audience.

RESEARCH GAP

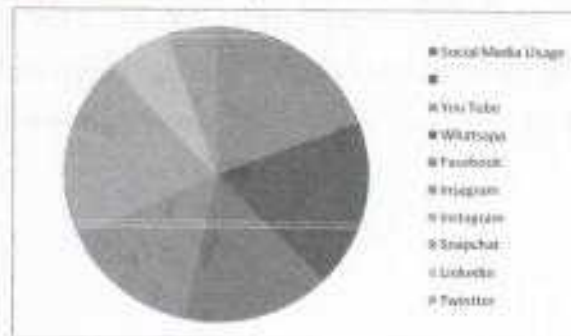
While doing the review of literature, the research gap is that technology is changes in fraction of seconds and we cannot rely on traditional social media methods, if you want to survive, you must become techno savvy and keep an eye on the latest development and new media techniques. So there is large scope of this study in this current time and it will definitely benefits to various stake holders, like society, government, research scholars and last but not the least businessmen who uses this research for better prospects.

RESEARCH DESIGN

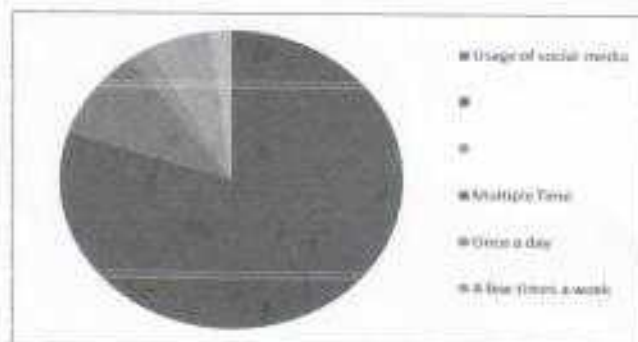
For better results this research paper is divided into various parts, Introduction, Review of Literature, Research Methodology, Research gap, Data Analysis, and Evaluation part, Conclusion and Suggestion part.

Analytics & Evaluation:

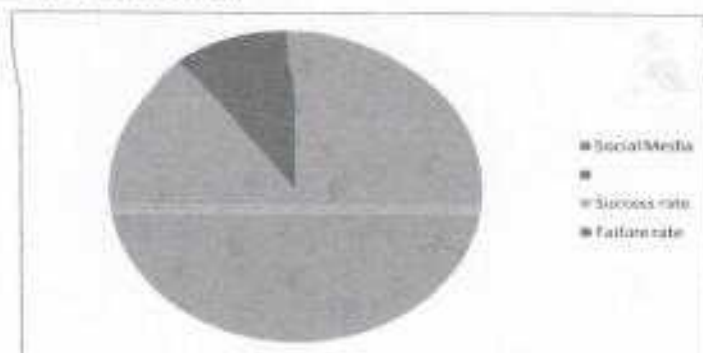
Social Media Platforms: Social Media Usage - It is observed that 85% of the total sample use you tube as it is very easy and simple and it cover audio. You tube recording can be saved and it can be viewed as per the convince of the viewer. WhatsApp usage is 83%. WhatsApp is also important tool of social media, sharing of photos, videos, chats is useful as the person with less knowledge of computer can also use this medium and can reach to the masses. In this study it is observed that Facebook usage is 70%, Instagram usage is 65% and Pinterest is 30%, Snapchat is 28%, LinkedIn is 25%, Twitter is 24%



Usage of Social Media Platforms: It is observed in this study that 80% of the sample use social media platform daily and 10% of the population use social media once in a day, 2% uses social media few times a week and 2% used social media once a week and 2% says that they use social media once in a month and it is observed that all sample population uses social media and not a single respondent is there who do not use social media.



Results of social media: It is observed in this study that usage of social media results in 90% success rate and only 10% results in failure as they are ready to accept the change and they follow the traditional way of marketing, and it results in out of competition.



CONCLUSION

The contribution of social media in fueling rebellion among modern business with special reference to Thane District. The study of the above research shows the impact of social media on business, faster information, greater reach, upgrade technology, more options, Customer Retention, Expansion of customer base, Market research, Product Marketing, Achievement of competitive advantage, Cost control initiatives, Public relations, Sales, Recruiting.

While conducting the research some negative effect of social media on stakeholders are also noticed, like – False sense of connection, Decreased productivity, Privacy concern.

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**“Impact of Social Media and Digital Marketing on consumer buying pattern and its role on current phase of business environment”****Dr. B.S. Gite**

Professor

Paryani Sunit Narayandas

Asst. Prof.

KKM College, Manvat Prabhani Nanded

Abstract:

Social media is a integrated use of websites and other apps and its main role is to reach the target audience through communication, interaction, content sharing and two way participation. Digital marketing refers to advertising delivered through digital channels such as search engines, websites, social media, email and mobile apps. Consumer behavior is the nothing but it is the study of how individual, customers and groups or organizations select, buy, use and dispose ideas, goods and services to satisfy their needs and wants. It refers to the sum total of actions of consumer in the field and factors which motives him/her for taking decisions. Whether it is a small business or big business house, social media play important role in the business growth, increase the customer base, increase the awareness about the brand, social media boost leads and sales. Social media prepare the long term strategy which suits the business environment. Covid19 pre and post conditions brings the obstacles and opportunities both for the business. SWOT analysis internal and external factors in the business shows all strengths, weakness, opportunities and weakness.

Key Terms: Social Media, Digital Marketing, Search Engine Optimization, Search Engine Marketing.

Introduction: Social Media, Digital Marketing, Consumers are related with each other. Social media main aim is to better customer experience, thanks to internet revolution which brings the new terms like search engine optimization, search engine marketing, social media marketing, email marketing, web analytics, affiliate marketing and programmatic marketing content writing, customer is the center point of attraction of any business. All plans and policies, strategies are framed to attract and retain the consumers, so role of social media, digital marketing increase in this competitive world of business.

Social marketing, digital marketing brings one to one communication, social media uses customers insights and data to help in marketing strategies and decision. Social media treat customers as a partner, social media, digital marketing brings the customer closer to business and it will help in build customer relationship management and get feedback from the customers. Social media and digital marketing create awareness and then target the potential consumers. Artificial Intelligence and search engine optimization will help the business organization to know more about the internals of consumers, what he thinks, what he plans, what are his future plans and it will read the mind of the consumers. It is very difficult to understand the consumer psychology, there is constant changes in the behavior of consumers, so business organization have to re plan their marketing strategies in the digital area. The Nx Generation used internet based application and now the business firms try to creative innovative forms to connect with the target audience. Firms now want to improve digital marketing engagement, marketers must focus on relationship marketing. Now present generation uses facebook, youtube, whatsapp, Instagram, snapchat, Twitter and LinkedIn to connect with the world. It change the definition of doing the business and connecting with the people.

Objectives of the study:

- (1) To understand the concept of new leads
- (2) To know the use of digital media in increase sales targets
- (3) To understand the consumer behavior in latest phase



- (4) To check the brand building of firms through digital marketing
- (5) To understand the cost acquisition on social media
- (6) To find out the importance of local SEO and its reach.

Hypothesis :

There is no significant relationship between demographic factors and use of social media and digital marketing.

There is significant relationship between demographic factors and use of social media and digital marketing.

There is no significant relationship between consumer behavior and use of social media and digital marketing.

There is significant relationship between consumer behavior and use of social media and digital marketing.

Research Methodology : For conducting this research data is collected from both primary source and secondary source. Total sample size for this study 200 samples. 150 consumer and 50 business organizations. Different tools like survey, interview and questionnaire are used for collection of data. Use of secondary data from books, publication, Journals, Thesis, Research papers also studied

Findings:

It is observed that after third wave covid 19 many businessmen now use search engine optimization to understand the consumer, firms are trying to understand the like and dislikes of the consumer. 75% customers i.e. young generation are highly motivated through social media and digital marketing. Out of business firms samples, 28% now use the latest versions of facebook ad page, instagram ad page, LinkedIn and You tube, Whatsapp Business page to target the consumers

It is also observed that demographic factors like age, sex, location, income, literacy also effects. 70% of sample size agree that due to their environment they are now habitual of social media and digital marketing and its affects on their behavior. It is observed that 67% of business organization think that social media and digital marketing helps the firms in its building the brand image. It is observed in this study that new age media i.e. social media and digital media costs less as compare to the traditional media. Traditional media like advertisement in news paper, Television will cost more. And now 55% of business organization will use the digital marketing and social media as it will reach the masses and also help in sharing the information to the target audience and also cover all these things in less budget.

Suggestions:

There is research gap of traditional media and new age media and it is the need of the hour to accept the latest trends in digital marketing. It is also seen that fraudulent transactions, scam also results in business, which leads to loss to consumers, so utmost care should be taken while dealing in online transactions.

Conclusion:

Based on the research, Social Media and Digital Marketing are the most important to connect with the ultimate user i.e. consumer. Research also revealed that to utilize digital marketing, the business organization make the simplified app to connect with the industry effectively. It is observed that now businessmen use hybrid mode of business that online and offline, they do not want to run behind in the race, so they try to upgrade slowly and gradually to remain in this competitive world.



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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शिक्षण विषयक विचार

प्रा. डॉ. सुनिता जगन्नाथराव कुकडे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, के.के.एम. कॉलेज, मानवत.

प्रस्तावना:

शिक्षण हे समाज परिवर्तनाचे हत्यार आहे. त्याचा योग्य उपयोग झाला पाहिजे असे मत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आहे. योग्य शिक्षण पद्धतीतून उत्तम व जबाबदार नागरिक वनू शकतो यावर त्यांचा विश्वास होता. माधुसूय शिक्षण आणि बौद्धिक दृष्टा सशक्त होतो त्यांना चांगले वाईट कळते व त्यांच्यात प्रजा, शील, करुणा हे तीन बुरे वेतात. शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व सोप्या भाषेत सांगताना ते म्हणतात, "शिक्षण हे वाघिणीचे दूध आहे ते प्याल्यानंतर माधुसूय गुरगुरायला लागतो." त्यामुळे त्यांनी संपूर्ण अविकसित समाजाला "शिक्षा संघटित व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा" ही किम्वी सांगितली. ज्या समाजाने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शिक्षण विषयक विचार ऐकले, वाचले व आत्मसात केले त्या समाजाचा विकास दिसून आला. परंतु जो समाज शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहिला त्यांच्यापर्यंत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विचार पोहोचलेच नाहीत ते असंघटित जाती-जमाती, आदिवासी, मागासवर्गीय भागसे विकासापासून वंचित आहेत हे सत्यस्थिती नाकारून चालणार नाही. समाजाचा विकास करायचा असेल तर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक क्रांती अशक्य आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य संक्षिप्त स्वरूपात मांडणे अवघड आहे. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी एखाद्या विशिष्ट वर्गासाठी कार्य केले अशा पद्धतीचा प्रचार करून त्यांना वंचित करण्याचा प्रयत्न बऱ्याच विद्वानांकडून झाला त्यामुळे आजही बरेच घटक त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारापासून वंचित आहे. प्रत्येक समाजातील ज्ञानी लोकांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शिक्षण विषयक विचार आणि प्रसार प्रसार शेवटच्या घटकापर्यंत करणार नाहीत तोपर्यंत भारतात लोकशाही असून सुद्धा ते आपल्या अधिकार व हक्कापासून चाचपडत राहतील." knowledge is a power "असे लॉर्ड फ्रान्सिस बेकनने एका ठिकाणी म्हटले आहे.--१

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची निष्ठा ज्ञानावर होती. ते शिक्षणाकडे ज्ञानाचा खोत म्हणून पाहत होते ज्ञानाचा खोत हा प्रकाश आणि सामर्थ्याचा खोत असतो. शिक्षणातून ते सामर्थ्य मिळाले पाहिजे त्यांचा आग्रह होता.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विषयावर मौलिक ग्रंथ लिहिले मात्र शिक्षणावर तसा ग्रंथ दिला नाही असे असले तरी शिक्षण हा त्यांचा निरंतर यांचा विषय होता आता त्यांनी आपल्या भाषणातून शिक्षणाचे मूलभूत विचार व्यक्त केले त्यांनी भूकनायक, जनता, बहिष्कृत भारत, समता या साप्ताहिकातून शिक्षण विषयक लिखाण केले डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे एक आदर्श विद्यार्थी, प्राध्यापक, आदर्श प्राचार्य व आदर्श संस्थाचालक होते. सिद्धार्थ कॉलेज व मिलिंद महाविद्यालय त्यांनी स्थापना त्यांनी केली. ते जन्म विद्यार्थी राहिले त्यांनी आपल्या मुलांपेक्षाही अधिक प्रेम ग्रंथवर केले. अनेक संघर्ष सत्याग्रह राजकीय लढे हे करित असताना सुद्धा लेखन-वाचन त्यांनी शिक्षणाची काम कधीही सोडली नाही शिक्षण हा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा श्वासोश्वास होता. शिक्षण एखाद्या समाजाची मक्तेदारी असता कामा नये शिक्षण सर्वत्र समाजातील

सर्वेच घटकांना मिळाला पाहिजे असे त्यांना मनापासून वाटत असे "शिक्षणाची वंचितता" ही सर्व प्रकारच्या वंचितांना जन्म देते असे त्यांचे मत होते.

सद्यस्थितीमध्ये भारतीय समाजाचे अवलोकन केल्यास आजही शिक्षणापासून बहुसंख्य समाज वंचित आहे. शिक्षण पद्धतीचे होत असलेले अमुलाग्रह बदल, महागडे शिक्षण पद्धती यामुळे आर्थिक दृष्ट्या सबल असलेली लोक आपल्या पद्धतीने शिक्षण घेतात. कागदोपची आणि शैक्षणिक संस्था व शासकीय शाळा ग्रामीण भागापर्यंत पोचल्या असल्या तरी शिक्षण ग्रामीण व वंचित घटकांना दर्जेदार शिक्षण पोहचले नाही ही सत्यस्थिती आहे. ही परिस्थिती पहिल्यांदा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची आठवण आल्याशिवाय राहत नाही.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना शाळेत व शाळेत बाहेर अस्पृश्यतेची खूप चटके बसले होते. अस्पृश्यता ही एक प्रकारची डमानुष गुलामी होती. शिक्षणाशिवाय या गुलामगिरीवर मात करता येणार नाही याची जाण त्यांना आपल्यामुळे शिक्षणात कधीही खंड पडू दिला नाही. त्यांच्या शिक्षण बद्दलचा अस्था आणि त्यांचे बडील रामजी यांची दुरदृष्टी होती. यामुळे त्या काळात आपल्या मुलाला इंग्रजीतून शिक्षण दिले आणि डॉ.बाबासाहेब वर टाकलेला विधान सार्थक ठरला. त्यांच्यात असलेली शिक्षणाची आवड त्यामुळे त्यांच्या संपर्कात आलेल्या गुरुवर्य, प्राध्यापक वगळीने जौल्लाहत दिले. त्यामुळे त्या काळात बाबासाहेबांनी परदेशात जाऊन उच्च शिक्षण घेतले. सयाजीराव सावरकरांचे वाच्यसारख्या समाजसुधारकांच्या दुरदृष्टीमुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे उच्च शिक्षणाचे ध्येय पूर्ण झाले. कोलंबिया विद्यापीठात डॉ. सेलिगमन व जॉन ड्युई या शिक्षणतज्ञ मुळे त्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व बहरले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी आत्मसात केलेल्या ज्ञानाचा उपयोग भारतीय समाज सुधारण्यासाठी केला. दलिताना आपल्या व प्रतिष्ठेची वागणूक मिळत नाही म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे आपल्या समाजाला जाणीव-जागृती करण्याचे ठरविले. आपल्या बौद्धिक क्षमतेचा वापर आपल्या समाजाच्या उन्नतीसाठी केला. मुक्या समाजाचे सावरक बनते 1919 मध्ये "मुक्तायक साप्ताहिक" सुरु केले त्या साप्ताहिकांची ब्रीदवाक्य हे संत तुकारामाच्या सावरकचे शान्ति प्रमाणे आहे.

"काय करू आता धरुनिया भीडा! निःशंक हे तोंड वाजविले,
नव्हे जगी कोणी मुकियाचा जाण, सार्थक जाजोनी नव्हे हिता

संत तुकाराम-2

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दलित व पददलिताना ही आपली वाणी व लेखणी आयुष्यभर वांचीत घटकासाठी वापरली. "शिका संघर्ष करा व सत्ताधारी व्हा" असे आह्वान त्यांनी आपल्या समाज बांधवांना केले. न्याय व नडाईसाठी शिक्षण हे शत्रूचे काम करते हे शत्रू अन्याय माठी वापरायचे नाही ते अवबून सांगतात. "शिकार संघर्ष करा व संघटित व्हा" हा महाशब्द डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी बौद्ध समाजाला दिला. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी गौतम बुद्ध, संत कबीर आणि महात्मा फुले यांना गुरू मानले. स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्व आणि मानानिक न्याय या मुद्द्यांचा पाठपुरावा आयुष्यभर केला.

महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणासाठी डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महत्त्व जाणले मुंबई विद्यापीठात शिक्षणाचे महत्त्वाचे बदल लक्षात घेऊन डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी खूप प्रयत्न केले.

परीक्षा पद्धती व शैक्षणिक दूर्जा हे शिक्षणाचे वेगवेगळे भाग आहेत. "कमवा आणि शिकवा" ही शिक्षण पद्धती आपल्यात आणली. पीपल्स एज्युकेशन सोसायटीची 1946ला स्थापना केली निद्वार्थ कॉलेज मुंबई आणि मिलिंद

महाराष्ट्रालाव औरंगाबाद येथे खालच्या स्तरातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण मिळावं म्हणून धडपड केली त्याच बरोबर उच्चशिक्षणाची अवेडकरांनी म्हणाले," शाळा म्हणजे उत्तम नागरिक तयार करण्याचे कारखाने आहेत या कारखान्यात घोरमन जितका शहाणा असेल तितका उत्तम माल कारखान्यातून बाहेर पडणारा" असे असे विचार व्यक्त केले.-3 शिक्षणाने उत्तम व जबाबदार नागरिक घडतो शिक्षणाने माणूस सशक्त होतो. प्रज्ञा, शील, करुणा हे सगळे जन्मजात होतात त्यासाठी शिक्षणाची अत्यंत गरज आहे.असे त्यांचे स्पष्ट मत होते .

शाबिक शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करतांना ते सांगतात,"मुलगा किंवा मुलगी एकदा शाळेत प्रवेश घेतला की त्याचे किंवा तिचे शिक्षण लिहिता वाचण्याच्या अवस्थेपर्यंत राहू नये तर तो संपूर्णपणे शिक्षण सुशिक्षित होऊनच राहू शकतो व पुढील आयुष्यात ज्ञान घेतच रहावे"-4 असे ते ठणकावून सांगत .

डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या अनेक परिषदा, सभा, संमेलन, भाषणतून असे लक्षात येते स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा पुरस्कार करण्याचे पहिले महामानव डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर" हिंदू कोड बिलाच्या माध्यमातून, राज्यघटनेतून, स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा पुरस्कार करून स्त्री शिक्षणावर प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्षपणे भर दिला. मुंबई औरंगाबाद, पंढरपूर येथे शिक्षण सल्ला, वसतिगृहाची स्थापना करून आपले स्त्री शिक्षण विषयक स्वप्न साध्य केले—5

मनुस्मृतीने स्त्रिया आणि शूद्रांना शिक्षण नाकारलेल्या समाजव्यवस्थेत प्रगती होण्यासाठी शिक्षण हे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे.डॉ बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर म्हणतात, "माणसाचे उपासमारीने शरीराचे पोषण कमी झाल्यास माणूस इतक्या होऊन अल्पायुषी होतो तसेच शिक्षणाच्या अभावी तो निर्बुद्ध झाल्याने तो दुसऱ्याचा गुलाम बनतो".6

समाजाला सुदृढ करण्यासाठी जरी अन्नाची गरज लागते तरी शिक्षणाची गरज आहे शिक्षण अभावी समाज अर्थिक अपगतत्व होईल देशातील पत्रास टक्के स्त्रियांमधील दारिद्र्य, अंधश्रद्धा, कुपोषण, अज्ञा समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते स्त्री शिक्षणामुळे असे संकटांना वाचविता येईल अन्यथा स्त्रिया समाजात भरडल्या जातील.

कागपूरच्या अखिल भारतीय दलित महिला परिषदेमध्येवीस ते पंचवीस हजार महिला एकत्रित आल्या होत्या डॉ.बाबासाहेब अंबेडकरांना आनंद झाला होता .स्त्री जागृती ची पहिली महिला पावती होती त्या वेळेला डॉ. बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, "एखाद्या समाजाला स्त्रियांच्या प्रगतीवर त्या समाजाची प्रगती चे मोजमाप करता येते"बाबरून आपल्या समाजात आता महिला प्रगतीच्या मार्गावर आहे यात शंका नाही. "महिलांनी कसे वागावे, कसे राहावे ,स्वच्छता कशी पाळावी, सर्व दूर्गणापासून कसे दूर राहावे, मुलांना कशा पद्धतीने महत्त्वाकांशी बनवावे, मुलांचे लग्न करण्याची धाई करू नका त्यांना स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे करा त्यांना स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे होण्याइतक्या स्वावलंबी करा, पतीची सहचरणी बना व माझा सल्ला घ्यानात ठेवून वागला तर तुम्ही स्वतःची उजवी करून , अस्पृश्य समाजाला प्रगतीच्या मार्गावर न्याल."---7

स्त्रियांबद्दल डॉ.बाबासाहेब अंबेडकरांचा मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोन दिसून येतो. स्त्रियांना समाजात प्रतिष्ठा व मूलभूत अधिकार मिळाला पाहिजे ,राज्यघटनेच्या संरक्षणामुळे ती आज सुरक्षित राहू शकते.शिक्षणामुळे ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील स्त्रियांना विचारांची व प्रगतीची संधी मिळत आहे. असे ते म्हणत .

निष्कर्ष:

डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकरांच्या शिक्षण विषयक कार्यातून समाजव्यवस्था बदलल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही . शिक्षण ही मूलतः चाळणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. शिक्षणाने माणसाने शहाणपण येत शिक्षणामुळे समाज परिवर्तनाची गती निश्चर्य.

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कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार एक समस्या

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कुटुंब संस्था मानवाच्या प्राथमिक व मूलभूत सामाजिक संस्थांची गरज पूर्ण करते. सर्व गरजांचे निराकरण व संरक्षण कुटुंबातूनच होते. आज आधुनिक काळात कुटुंबातील लहान मुले, महिला, वृद्ध असुरक्षित आहेत. विशेषता स्त्रिया वा कुटुंबात सुरक्षित नाही कारण भारतात सर्वत्र घरातुती हिंसाचाराच्या घटनेकडे दुर्लक्ष करता येणार नाही.

एकूणच समाजव्यवस्थेत महिलांना दुय्यम स्थान आहे. हिंसाचार हा अमानवीय अनिष्ट समस्या आहे म्हणून हिंसाचारास प्रतिबंध करण्याचे काम सर्व स्तरावरून समाजात होवांना दिसते. कौटुंबिक हिंसा हि सामाजिक समस्या बनली आहे. मुला-मुलींमध्ये कुटुंबात स्त्री पुरुष समानताचे मूल्यरुजबाबी लागेल त्याच बरोबर महिलांचे हक्क व महिला विपयक कायदे वांची सक्रिय अंमलबजावणी करावी लागेल ज्यामुळे कुटुंब संस्थेचे अस्तित्व दीर्घकाळ टिकून राहिल.आधुनिक काळात नीतिमूल्यांची पसरण होत असल्या कारणामुळे महिलांना कुटुंबात व कुटुंबाबाहेर सुरक्षितता मिळत नाही त्यामुळे कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराला ती बळी पडत आहे .राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर स्त्री अत्याचार व कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारापासून मुक्ता मिळवण्यासाठी विविध स्तरावर प्रयत्न होत आहेत.

कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या व्याख्या खालील प्रमाणे:

1) प्रागतिक आरोग्य संघटना 2002 प्रमाणे .

"इजा, मानसिक आघात, मृत्यू, अशोभनी किंवा वंचनात कारणीभूत ठरणारा स्वतःचा किंवा दुसऱ्याचा, गट किंवा समुदायाचा इजा पोहोचवणारा बळाचा हेतूपूर्वक वापर किंवा तसा वापर करण्याची धमकी म्हणजे हिंसा होय".

2) कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारापासून महिलांचे संरक्षण कायदा 2005.

या कायदानुसार अशित स्त्रियांच्या शारीरिक किंवा मानसिक आरोग्यात सुरक्षिततेस एकूण जीवित्याच्या कल्याणास धोकादायक परिस्थितीत नेणारे वातावरण तसेच अशित स्त्रियांच्या जीवनास किंवा कोणत्याही अवयवात घातक किंवा उपद्रवी ठरेल अशी वागणूक अतिथ स्त्रीचा लैंगिक छळ, लैंगिक दुरुपयोग, शब्दिक किंवा भावनिक छळ आर्थिक छळ होत असेल तर ती कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार समजला जाईल.

3) 498 अ नुसार .

जाणीवपूर्वक केलेल्या कोणत्याही कृत्यामुळे पत्नीला आत्महत्या करण्यासाठी परिस्थिती निर्माण केली किंवा संधीर दुखापत केली तर अशा कृत्यांचा समावेश छळ वा व्याख्येत करण्यात आला आहे .

4) मेरिचम वेबस्टर शब्दकोष नुसार :

कुटुंबातील घरातील एका व्यक्तीने दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीस शारीरिक दुखापत, इजा करणे असे वर्तन प्रकार पुन्हा पुन्हा किंवा सराईतपणे करणे म्हणजे कौटुंबिक हिंसा होय.

यावरून पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रियांकडे अथवा मुलींकडे अजूनही "ओझ", "परक्याचे घन" म्हणून पाहण्यात येते.तीला समाजात चिली जाणारी दुय्यमत्वाची वागणूक दिसून येते. पितृसत्ताक पद्धतीत स्त्रियांचे श्रम ,प्रजनन आणि लैंगिकतेचा वापर व त्यावर नियंत्रण करण्यासाठी हिंसेचा उपयोग केला जात आहे.हिंसा ही एका घरातली, एका



जातीतील नाही किंवा एका धर्मातील पुरुषांची बागणूक इतकी मर्यादित नाही तर प्रत्येक जाती धर्मात गरीब-श्रीमंत, वयाच्या सर्व टप्प्यात, अशिक्षित आणि सुशिक्षितां मध्ये स्त्रियांवर हिंसा होत आहे.

उद्देश:

- 1) कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराने पीडित महिलांची सद्यस्थिती जाणून घेणे .
- 2) स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे .
- 3) कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या कारणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 4) कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराने पीडित महिलांच्या पुनर्वसनासाठी उपाय सुचविणे.

समस्या सूत्रण:

स्वतःच्या जडणघडणीत कुटुंब संस्थेचे स्थान अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे . स्त्रिया या घरात व घराबाहेर अन्वय अत्याचाराला सामोरे जातात . देशात तीन महिला मागे एक महिलांवर अत्याचार होतो . सुनिष्फळा अहवालानुसार दैनंदिन जीवनात कोणत्या ना कोणत्या अत्याचाराला तिला सामोरे जावे लागते.

गुहितके:-

आजही महिला कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराला वळी पडतात.

संशोधन आराखडा:

संशोधन आराखडा याचे महत्त्व लक्षात घेता संशोधनासाठी अन्वेषणात्मक व निदानात्मक संशोधन आराखडा चा वापर करण्यात आला आहे .

समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत:

आंतर छोदिलेला सिद्धांत : स्त्रियांनी व्रजभाषा या स्त्रीवादी विचारवंताने अंतर छोदीताच्या सिद्धांत मांडला आहे त्या म्हाणताना की आपल्या बाळाला आलेले ओपण , दारुण, निर्दयता हे आपल्या बहुविध अस्तीत्वाच्या अवलंबून असून ती अनुभव करणेत एका अस्मितेचा अस्तिकार नसतो. आपल्या जाती, वर्ग, विंगभाव, वंश, धर्म या सर्व अस्मिता एकमेकाशी मिळत असतात व या सर्वांचा एकत्रित परिणाम आपल्याला समाजात अशा प्रकारची बागणूक मिळते कुटुंबा संधी उपलब्ध होतात , काय नाकारले जाते या सर्वांत होत असतो.

कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराची कारणे:

हुंडाप्रथा , मूलवाळ न होणे , पितृसत्ताक व्यवस्था , महिलांमधील आर्थिक असुरक्षितता , संसारी वृत्ती , पतीचे विवाह वाद्द जनैतिक संबंध, प्रेमविवाह सुनेला त्रास देणे, पुरुषांच्या इच्छेविरुद्ध विवाह करणे, आंतरजातीय विवाह, सासुरच्या कुटुंबाशी समावोजन साधता न येणे, घटस्फोट घेणे, छळाचे विविध मार्ग, कामाच्या ठिकाणी स्त्रियांचे होणारे छळ इत्यादी या सगळ्या हिंसेचा खोल परिणाम स्त्रियांच्या मनावर शरीरावर आणि संपूर्ण आयुष्यावर होत असतो. आपल्या समाजात स्त्रियांवर होणारी हिंसा जन्मापासून ते मृत्यूपर्यंत वेगवेगळ्या वयाच्या टप्प्यात होत असते.

भारतातील दर दिवशी होणाऱ्या स्त्रियांवरील हिंसेच्या घटना, अल्पहत्या 66, वुडून मृत्यू 65, विष पिऊन 57, भाजून मृत्यू 35 दर दिवशी दिसून येतात , तर दर 26 मिनिटाला एक बिनय भंगाची घटना, 34 मि.ला एका स्त्रीवर बलात्कार, दर 42 मिनिटाला एक लैंगिक छळ, 43 मिनिटाला एका स्त्रीचे अपहरण, तर 93 मिनिटाला एका आईचा खून" असे नॅशनल क्राईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरो 2005 प्रमाणे म्हणतात. तर महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री यांच्या विरोधी होणारे गुन्हे महाराष्ट्रातही अपवाद नाही यांच्याविरोधातील गुन्हांचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. दररोज एक हुंडाबळी दर तासाला स्त्रियांवरील हिंसेचे दोन गुन्हे नोंदवले जातात तर दोन तासाला एक स्त्री नवरा आणि नातेवाईकांकडून होणाऱ्या बालाला वळी पडतात दर तीन तासाला एक बिनयभंग आणि दर सहा तासाला एक बलात्कार होतो.

म्हणजेच स्त्रियांवर होणारा हिंसाचाराच्या अत्याचाराच्या प्रमाणांमध्ये वाढ होताना दिसून येते.



कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारारवर खालील प्रमाणे उपाय:

राज्य घटनात्मक उपाय:

स्त्रियांच्या छळांवर राज्यघटनेने प्रत्यक्ष उपाय योजना केली असली तरी स्त्री-पुरुष समतेसाठी तरतूदी करूनही स्त्रियांना समान हक्क मिळत नाही .

1) मूलभूत हक्क:

भारतीय राज्य घटनेने कलम 12 ते 35 अंतर्गत पुरुषांप्रमाणे स्त्रियांनाही समतेचा हक्क, स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, शोषणाविरोध तेचा हक्क, धार्मिक हक्क, स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, घटनात्मक हक्क, शैक्षणिक हक्क इत्यादी मूलभूत हक्क दिले असले तरी कलम 14 प्रमाणे कायद्यापुढे सर्व व्यक्तींना समान मानले आहेत.कलम 15 नुसार राज्य हे धर्म, बंध, जात, जन्मस्थळ आणि लिंग या आधारे नागरिकांत भेदभाव करता येणार नाही.21 कलमानुसार व्यक्तीचे जीवन हक्क व वैयक्तिक हक्क हिरावून घेतले जाणार नाही .

2) भारतीय वंश संहितेच्या ची तरतूद :

स्त्रियांचा छळ प्रतिबंधक करण्यासाठी 354 कलम नुसार स्त्रियांची छेड काढणे दखलपात्र गुन्हा आहे 376 कलम नुसार बलात्कारासाठी सात वर्ष ते दहा वर्ष कारावास व जन्मठेप शिक्षा 376 व नुसार सार्वजनिक तेवकांनी त्यांच्या ताब्यातील स्त्रीशी दिव्या इच्छेविरुद्ध लैंगिक संबंध प्रस्थापित केल्यास शिक्षेची तरतूद आहे कलम 509 नुसार व्यक्तीत सज्ज हाच भाष किंवा कृतीद्वारे स्त्रियांच्या खरिवाचा अपमान करणे आहे .

3) मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे:

राज्यघटनेच्या चौथ्या भागात 36 ते 51 या अंतर्गत जी मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे दिली आहेत . 39 कलमानुसार स्त्री कुटुंबांना समान काम सगान वेतन, 42 कलमानुसार राज्यांनी कायद्याच्या संदर्भात माणुसकीचे बर्तन निर्माण करावेत, कामाठी स्त्रियांना वाळेतपथासाठी मदत करावी ,1976 नुसार प्रसूती लाभ, अधिनियम1961असे कायदे संमत केले आहे . हे कायदे स्त्रियांच्या छळास प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त आहेत.

4) विशाखा मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे:

कामाच्या ठिकाणी हौषाच्या लैंगिक छळास प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी 1997 मध्ये मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे सांगितली आहेत त्यालाच विशाखा मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे म्हणतात, 1990मध्ये भंवरीदेवी नावाच्या ग्रामसेविकेने बालविवाह रोखण्यासाठी राजस्थान मध्ये प्रयत्न केला तर तिच्यावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात अन्याय झाला . उच्च न्यायालयात दाद मागितली तरी न्याय मिळाला नाही त्यामुळे या निर्भयाच्या विरोधात जाऊन व्यक्ती व स्वयंसेवी संस्थांनी विशाखा नावाने वाचिका बाबल केली ,त्यालाच विशाखा गाइडलाइन्स मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे म्हटले आहे .म्हणजेच स्त्रियांच्या जन्मतेशी सुरक्षितेशी लैंगिक छळास प्रतिकार व्हावा आणि महाविद्यालयात महिला तक्रार निवारण समिती असावी असे आदेश देण्यात आले . विशाखा कायद्याला अनेक वर्षे झाले तरीमहिलांवर अत्याचार होत आहे . त्या नुसारण्यासाठी महिलांच्या लैंगिक छळ अधिनियम 2013 हा संसदीय कायदा करण्यात आला आणि स्त्रियांना सुरक्षिततेचे वातावरण तयार केले तक्रार निवारण समिती द्वारे महिला जनजागृती कार्यक्रम, कार्यशाळा, सेमिनार, सुसंवाद ,पथनाट्य, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेअंतर्गत कार्यक्रम या माध्यमातून महिलांमध्ये जाणीव जागृती निर्माण करावी . राज्य शासनाचा जिल्हास्तरीय वर योजना :

1. महिलांना संरक्षण मिळावे म्हणून महिला व बालविकास विभागाने जिल्हा स्तरावर महिला बाल विकास अधिकारी ((35),बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (459), तालुक्ते संरक्षण अधिकारी म्हणून घोषित केले आहे.
2. जिल्हा स्तरावर पोलीस ठाण्यात 39 समुपदेशन केंद्रे निर्माण केली आहेत .तालुकास्तरावर 105 समुपदेशन केंदांनी निर्माण घेतला आहे. कौटुंबिक कलह मिटवून पतीपत्नी साठी समुपदेशन व्यवस्था करण्यात आली आहे .



3. जिल्हा परिषद व पंचायत समितीस्तरावर महिला आयोगाच्या सहमतीने ग्राम विकास अंतर्गत 300 समुपदेशन केंद्र कार्यरत आहेत 1091 टोल फ्री दूरध्वनी क्रमांक प्रत्येक पोलिस ठाण्यात सुरू केला आहे .

4. महिलांसाठी कायदे, महिलांचे हक्क, शोषणाविरुद्ध कायदे, भेदभाव विरुद्ध अनेक पुरोगामी कायदे, नोकरीत आरक्षण, राजकीय आरक्षण, मुलींना मोफत शिक्षण, शिष्यवृत्ती, स्त्रीघूणहत्या कायदा आणि अनेक उपाय व कायदे केले आहेत.

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या योजना :

संरक्षण अधिकारी व सेवा देणाऱ्या संस्थांची नियुक्ती केली आहे. पीडित महिलांनी तक्रार करणे व 18 वर्षांपर्यंतच्या मुलांचे संरक्षण करणे, पीडित महिलांना सुविधा देणे, कायदेविषयक मदत, वैद्यकीय मदत, मानसोपचार तज्ञांच्या सेवा, सुरक्षित आश्रय देणे, सुरक्षित सेवा पुरवणाऱ्या संस्था इत्यादी कार्य करताना दिसतात. पतीकडून आर्थिक सहाय्य, स्त्रीघन, दैनंदिन खर्च शारीरिक व मानसिक नुकसानभरपाई देण्यासाठी वंडाधिकाऱ्यांना अधिकार देण्यात आले. एन .जी.ओ. ची नेमणूक करणे, 498 भारतीय वंश या कलमाखाली त्याच मिळवून देणे इत्यादी कार्य करताना दिसून येतात .

महिला आयोगाची भूमिका:

महाराष्ट्र राज्याने 1993 मध्ये महिला आयोगाची स्थापना केली, समाजातील दुर्बल घटकांच्या विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित करून महाराष्ट्र शासन महिला आणि बाल विकास विभागाने स्वतंत्र विभाग सुरू केले. महिलांबरील अत्याचारात वाढ होत असल्यामुळे महिला आयोगाला राष्ट्रीय मानवी अधिकार आयोगाप्रमाणे अधिक काळाची गरज बनली आहे.

स्त्रियांबरील हिंसाचार प्रतिबंधक उपाययोजना

1. प्रतिबंधक कार्यक्रम: महाविद्यालयीन मुलांमधील शोषण, लज्ज करू इच्छिणाऱ्या गटांमधील स्त्री पुरुष समानता, समान हक्क, अधिकार, जबाबदारी याबाबे, समान वाटणे, समान आहार, आदर, प्रेम, या संबंधी समुपदेशनाचे कार्यक्रम हाती घेता येतील. विशेष करून मुलींना आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी होण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन करून पुढील आयुष्यात येणाऱ्या अडचणींमधील कल्पना देणे, पर्यायी मार्ग, विरोध करण्याची स्वतःला जपण्याची शक्ती देणे गरजेचे आहे. लज्ज संस्थेला ही पर्याय सुचवावे लागतील.

2. स्त्रियांबरील हिंसा बाबत जनजागृती: मध्याच्या हिंसेची अकडेवारी, आरोग्यावर होणारे परिणाम व त्यांचे गांधीय सर्वांना सांगून त्याबाबत जागृती निर्माण करावी लागेल. स्त्रियांवर होणारे हिंसा ओळखण्यासाठी त्याला विरोध करण्यासाठी स्त्रिया मदत करू शकतात. आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी होण्यासाठी स्थानिक पातळीवर नियोजन करता येईल. हिंसा होत असल्यास दबाखान्यात जाऊन औषध उपचार घेण्याबाबत जागरूकता निर्माण करू शकतो . आपल्या भागातील स्त्री संघटना समुपदेशन केंद्र, वकील आणि आरोग्यसेवा यामध्ये काही समन्वय घडवून आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने काम करता येईल.

3. हक्क अधिकार आणि कायद्याची माहिती : स्त्रियांना असणारे हक्क अधिकाराची आणि कायद्याची माहिती मिळाल्याने त्यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या हिंसेला त्या ठामपणे विरोध करू शकतील . उदाहरणात संपत्तीतील समान वाटा, घराची संयुक्त मालकी, मुलांचे पालन-पोषण कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार, भटमफोट, पोटगी अशा कायद्यांची माहिती असणे गरजेचे आहे . ही माहिती स्थानिक कार्यक्रमांमधून किंवा स्त्रियांच्या छोट्या गटामधून देखील देता येऊ शकते.

4. आधार गट / दबाव गट : स्थानिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांना हिंसेला विरोध करणाऱ्या स्त्रीला आधार देणाऱ्या गटांची उभारणी आणण करू शकतो . स्थानिक पातळीवर स्त्रियांही ज्या ज्या ठिकाणी हिंसा होते अशा जागा आणण सुरक्षित करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना करू शकतो . उदाहरणात घर, विहीर चौक , पार, संडास च्या जागा , अंधाराच्या जागा,



कमी रद्ददारीचा रस्ता इत्यादी किंवा आपल्या भागात बायकांच्या गटासोबत ही चर्चा करून अशा जागा माहीत करून घेता येतील . स्त्रियांवरील हिंसा हे सार्वजनिक बाब आहे म्हणून सर्वांनी मिळून त्या विरोधात काम करणे गरजेचे आहे. स्त्रियांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात आत्महत्या किंवा आत्महत्येचा प्रयत्नाला बळी पडतात म्हणून त्यांचे ताण कमी होण्यासाठी आणि मन मोकळे करता येईल अशी दिकावण जागा तयार करणे आवश्यक आहे. स्त्रियांवरील होणारी हिंसा हा संपूर्ण समाजाचा प्रश्न आहे ही जाणीव निर्माण केला त्या विरोधात एकत्रितरीत्या प्रयत्न करता येतील आणि स्त्रियांवरील हिंसेला आळा घालता येईल.

5. महिलांनी घ्यावयाची काळजी

पोलीस खात्याने 103 क्रमांक असलेल्या दूरध्वनी उपलब्ध केला आहे .संपर्क साधून तातडीने पोलिसांशी मदत मिळू शकते .राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग ,राज्य महिला आयोग, स्त्रियांसाठी काम करणाऱ्या अनेक समाज सेवी संस्था, समुपदेशन कायदेशीर समस्या ,स्त्री वकिलांची भूमिका सल्ला देणे, ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातून स्त्रियांसाठी विनामूल्य सेवा,जिल्हा पातळीवर न्यायाधीशांच्या पुढाकाराने "फिरते न्यायालय " संकल्पना राबवून "विशेष गट" कार्यरत आहे .त्यामुळे महिलांना विलासा मिळत आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

- महिलांवर होणाऱ्या हिंसाचाराची माहिती होते, हिंसाचाराच्या कारणांना शोध घेता येतो .महिलांचा हिंसाचाराबाबत जनजागृती करता येते . महिला हिंसाचार संपवण्यासाठी उपाय सुचवता येतात . त्याउपायांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी कुटुंबातील सर्वांचे सहकार्य हवे .

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Some refinements of well-known inequalities involving trigonometric functions

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Abstract. In this paper, we determine new and sharp inequalities involving trigonometric functions. More specifically, a new general result on the lower bound for $\log(1 - uv)$, $u, v \in (0, 1)$ is proved, allowing to determine sharp lower and upper bounds for the so-called sinc function, i.e., $\sin(x)/x$, lower bounds for $\cos(x)$ and upper bounds for $(\cos(x/3))^3$. The obtained bounds improve some well-established results. The findings are supported by graphical analyses.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification:* 26D05, 26D07, 26D20, 33B10.

1. Introduction

Efforts have been made over the last two decades to make special trigonometric and hyperbolic functions as sharp as possible, with a focus on the sinc function $\sin(x)/x$. The resulting inequalities find applications in many applied fields, allowing quick evaluations of complex functions involving these trigonometric functions. The literature on the subject is vast and growing fast. We may refer the reader to [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17] and [18], and the references therein.

This paper contributes to the subject in the following way. First, we establish a general and sharp lower bound result for $\log(1 - uv)$, $u, v \in (0, 1)$. Then, using infinite product series, we apply this result to find polynomial-exponential lower bounds for $\sin(x)/x$ and $\cos(x)$. We prove that they are sharp, improving on some recent results in the literature. Also, as intermediate results, some new polynomial-exponential inequalities are set. As an alternative approach, we use these results to conjecture upper bounds for $\sin(x)/x$ and $(\cos(x/3))^3$. Taylor's developments are used to provide detailed proofs. Again, some recent results in the field, including the famous Cusa-Huygens inequality [9], have been refined. The precision of the obtained bounds is supported by visual checks of appropriate functions.

The rest of the paper is planned as follows. Section 2 investigates the lower bounds. Section 3 is devoted to the upper bounds for $\sin(x)/x$ and $(\cos(x/3))^3$, with discussions.

2. Lower bounds

This section is dedicated to the proof of new lower bounds, specifically sharp lower bounds for $\sin(x)/x$ and $\cos(x)$ as applications. Some graphics support the findings.

Generalized bounds for sine and cosine functions

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In this paper, we propose several new lower and upper bounds for the functions $\sin x/x$ and $\cos x$. In particular, we refine by generalizing some known inequalities involving these functions. To attain this aim, monotonicity rules and ratio of consecutive even indexed Bernoulli numbers play an important role. Graphic evidence of the results is provided.

Keywords: Generalized bounds; l'Hôpital's rule of monotonicity; Bernoulli numbers; trigonometric functions.

AMS Subject Classification: 26D05, 26D07, 26D20, 33B10

1. Introduction

Since the last two decades, there has been a growing interest in the field of inequalities involving trigonometric functions (see [4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22], and references therein). In this connection, Klén *et al.* [14] proved the following inequalities:


$$1 - \frac{x^2}{6} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 - \frac{2x^2}{3\pi^2}; \quad x \in (0, \pi/2). \quad (1.1)$$

These inequalities were sharpened in [6] as follows:

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{6} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 - \frac{4x^2}{3\pi^2}; \quad x \in (0, \pi/2). \quad (1.2)$$

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Polynomial-Exponential Bounds for Some Trigonometric and Hyperbolic Functions

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Abstract: Recent advances in mathematical inequalities suggest that bounds of polynomial-exponential-type are appropriate for evaluating key trigonometric functions. In this paper, we innovate in this sense by establishing new and sharp bounds of the form $(1 - \pi x^2)e^{\delta x^2}$ for the trigonometric sinc and cosine functions. Our main result for the sinc function is a double inequality holding on the interval $(0, \pi)$, while our main result for the cosine function is a double inequality holding on the interval $(0, \pi/2)$. Comparable sharp results for hyperbolic functions are also obtained. The proofs are based on series expansions, inequalities on the Bernoulli numbers, and the monotone form of the l'Hospital rule. Some comparable bounds of the literature are improved. Examples of application via integral techniques are given.

Keywords: polynomial-exponential bounds; l'Hôpital's rule of monotonicity; Bernoulli numbers; Jordan's inequality; Kober's inequality; trigonometric functions

MSC: 26D05; 26D07; 26D20; 33B10



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1. Introduction

We know that the sinc and cosine functions, i.e., $\sin x/x$ and $\cos x$, are less than 1 for $0 < x < \pi/2$. These rude inequalities have been refined over time in several ways. In this regard, we may mention Jordan's and Kober's inequalities, which are

$$\frac{2}{\pi} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

and

$$1 - \frac{2x}{\pi} < \cos x < 1 - \frac{x^2}{\pi}; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (2)$$

respectively. Several proofs of these results exist. We refer the reader to [1–6] for more information. Due to their importance in mathematics, the inequalities (1) and (2) are sharpened and generalized in many ways by researchers. Moreover, different bounds for sine and cosine functions have been established in the literature so far. The list of references of this topic is extensive, and includes [3,4,7–30]. The obtained bounds involve polynomial functions, trigonometric functions, exponential functions, and combinations of them. In

Wilker and Huygens type inequalities for mixed trigonometric-hyperbolic functions

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Abstract

In this paper we establish a new Wilker type and Huygens type inequalities involving the trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. Moreover, in terms of hyperbolic functions, the upper and lower bounds of $\sin(x)/x$ and $\tan(x)/x$ are given.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 26A09, 26D05, 26D20, 33B10.

Keywords. Wilker-type inequality, Huygens-type inequality, trigonometric-hyperbolic functions.

1 Introduction

In the last two decades, the refinements of the inequalities involving trigonometric and hyperbolic functions such as Wilker type inequalities and Huygens type inequalities have been studied by several authors e.g., see [5, 4, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29] and the references therein. Motivated by the work of Sándor [24], and above studies, in this paper we make a contribution to the subject by establishing a new Wilker type and Huygens type inequalities involving the trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. In all cases, we give the upper and lower bounds of $\sin(x)/x$ and $\tan(x)/x$ in terms of elementary functions.

For $0 < x < \pi/2$, Wilker [25] and Huygens [10] proposed the following inequalities

$$\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tan x}{x} > 2, \quad (1.1)$$

$$2\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{\tan x}{x} > 3, \quad (1.2)$$

respectively. In literature, inequality (1.1) and (1.2) are known as Wilker's and Huygens' inequalities, respectively.

In [29], Zhu proved the the hyperbolic version of (1.1) as follows,

$$\left(\frac{\sinh x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tanh x}{x} > 2, \quad x > 0, \quad (1.3)$$

UDC 517.1, 517.521

R. M. DHAIGUDE, Y. J. BAGUL

A NOTE ON THE BECKER-STARK TYPE INEQUALITIES

Abstract. This note is devoted to establishing the sharp bounds for the function $x/\operatorname{tg} x$, thus refining the well-known Becker-Stark's inequality.

Key words: *Becker-Stark inequality, tangent function, monotonicity of functions, Bernoulli numbers*

2020 Mathematical Subject Classification: *26A48, 26D05, 33B10*

1. Introduction. The inequality

$$1 - \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2} < \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x} < \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{2}; \quad x \in (0, \pi/2) \quad (1)$$

is known in the literature as the Becker-Stark inequality. Here tg denotes the trigonometric tangent function. It was proved in [6]. Z.-H. Yang et al. in [15] prove that

$$1 - \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2} < \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x} < 1 - \frac{x^2}{3}; \quad x \in (0, \pi/2), \quad (2)$$

while Chen and Cheung [7] show that

$$\left(1 - \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2}\right) < \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x} < \left(1 - \frac{4x^2}{\pi^2}\right)^{\pi^2/12}; \quad x \in (0, \pi/2) \quad (3)$$

with the best possible constants 1 and $\pi^2/12$. The lower bound in all the three inequalities listed above is one and the same. However, the upper bound in (3) is sharper than those in (1) and (2). The upper bounds in (2)–(3) are not sharp as $x \rightarrow \pi/2^-$. Researchers obtained different

CERTAIN INEQUALITIES OF KOBER AND LAZAREVIĆ TYPE

YOGESH J. BAGUL AND SATISH K. PANCHAL

ABSTRACT. In this work, the authors present new lower and upper bounds for $\cos x$ and $\cosh x$, thus improving some generalized inequalities of Kober and Lazarević type.

(Received: April 01, 2018, Accepted: September 10, 2021)

1. INTRODUCTION

There has been growing interest among the researchers in generalizing and sharpening the Kober type [9] and Lazarević type [10, 11] inequalities. The famous inequalities are respectively given by

$$1 - \frac{2x}{\pi} \leq \cos x \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{\pi}; x \in [0, \pi/2] \quad (1.1)$$

and

$$\cosh x < \left(\frac{\sinh x}{x}\right)^p; \forall x > 0 \quad (1.2)$$

if and only if $p \geq 3$.

In [3, 7, 13, 15] some generalizations and refinements of (1.1) are proved. Bhayo and Sándor [3] refined the inequality of type (1.1) as follows:

$$1 - \frac{x^{3/2}}{1 + x^2/12} < \cos x < 1 - \frac{24x^2/(5\pi^2)}{1 + 4x^2/(5\pi^2)}; x \in (0, \pi/2). \quad (1.3)$$

They further refined the upper bound of $\cos x$ in (1.3) as

$$\left(\frac{\pi^2 - 4x^2}{12}\right)^{3/2} < \cos x < \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3}\right)^{3/2}; x \in (0, \pi/2). \quad (1.4)$$

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 26D05 ; 26D07.

Keywords and phrases: Lazarević inequality, Kober's inequality, sharp bounds, exponential bounds, hyperbolic cosine

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A NOTE ON SMOOTH TRANSCENDENTAL APPROXIMATION TO $|x|$

Yogesh J. Bagul and Bhavna K. Khairnar

Communicated by P. K. Bānerji

MSC 2010 Classifications: Primary 26A99, 26E99; Secondary 41A30.

Keywords and phrases: Smooth transcendental approximation; Hyperbolic tangent.

Abstract. In this review paper, we present a pellucid proof of how $x \tanh(x/\mu)$ approximates $|x|$ and is better than $\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}$ when we are concerned with accuracy.

1 Introduction

The following limits of hyperbolic tangent (see [2]):

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \tanh(x) = -1$$

and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tanh(x) = 1$$

are known. It is easy to see that for $\mu > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\mu}\right) &= -1; \text{ when } x < 0 \\ \text{and } \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\mu}\right) &= 1; \text{ when } x > 0. \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence for $\mu \rightarrow 0$ one can write

$$x \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\mu}\right) \approx |x|.$$

$x \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\mu}\right)$ being differentiable can be a good approximation for $|x|$. The following theorem [1] in this connection was recently proposed by first author.

Theorem 1.1. ([1, Theorem 1]) *The approximation $h(x) = x \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\mu}\right); \mu > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$ to $|x|$ satisfies*

$$x \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\mu}\right) - \mu < |x| < x \tanh\left(\frac{x}{\mu}\right) + \mu. \quad (1.1)$$

The proof of Theorem 1.1 in [1] is somewhat cumbersome and doesn't sound much convincing. The initial goal of this paper is to provide new pellucid proof of Theorem 1.1 and then to show how $x \tanh(x/\mu)$ is better approximation of $|x|$ than $\sqrt{x^2 + \mu^2}$ or $\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}$ in terms of accuracy. The details about the approximations $\sqrt{x^2 + \mu^2}$ and $\sqrt{x^2 + \mu}$ can be found in [4] and [3] respectively.

2 Main Result

We need the following lemma for our promising proof.

Lemma 2.1. *For $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $x \neq 0$ we have*

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(|\tanh(x)| + \frac{1}{|x|} \right) > 1. \quad (2.1)$$

ON SIMPLE POLYNOMIAL BOUNDS FOR THE EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT. In this article, we offer a new polynomial or polynomial-exponential bounds for the exponential function. Its main interest is to be both simple and sharp, under some clear conditions on the parameters involved. Applications are given for a probability function and the Kummer beta function.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 26D07, 33B10, 33B20.

Key words and phrases. exponential inequality; productlog function; normal distribution; Kummer beta function.

1. INTRODUCTION

The natural exponential functions are extremely important in many branches of science and mathematics. Sometimes we require the bounds of such a function on the interval $[0, 1]$ for a specific purpose. One obvious upper bound is given in the following inequality: For any $x \in [0, 1)$,

$$(1) \quad e^x \leq \frac{1}{1-x}.$$

The inequality (1) is coarser and its refinement is given in [3]. For some other sharp bounds, we refer to [1, 3] and the references therein. The bounds in the present literature are somewhat complex in nature; there is still a need for tractable and sharp bounds in all branches of

SIMPLE EFFICIENT BOUNDS FOR ARCSINE AND ARCTANGENT FUNCTIONS

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to present new, simple and sufficiently sharp bounds for arcsine and arctangent functions. Some of the bounds are computationally efficient while others are efficient to approximate the integrals $\int_a^b \frac{\arcsin x}{x} dx$ and $\int_a^b \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$. As a matter of interest, several other sharp and generalized inequalities for $\frac{\arcsin x}{x}$ and $\frac{\arctan x}{x}$ are also established which are efficient to give some known and other trigonometric inequalities.

Keywords and Phrases: Shafer's inequality, Shafer-Fink's inequality, arcsine function, arctangent function, approximate integral.

2020 Mathematics Subject Classification: 26D05, 26D20, 42A10.

1. Introduction

The inequalities

$$\frac{\arcsin x}{x} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; x \in (0, 1), \quad (1.1)$$

A SOLUTION TO AN OPEN PROBLEM ON REVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC MASJED-JAMEI INEQUALITY

BHUKYA RAVI, A. VENKATA LAKSHMI, AND YOGESH J. BAGUL*

ABSTRACT. In this short note, we prove an open problem for the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$, related to a reverse trigonometric Masjed-Jamei inequality presented in [2] and establish a new inequality of a similar kind.

- 1. Introduction

In 2010, Masjed-Jamei [3] obtained an upper bound for the square of the inverse tangent function in terms of inverse hyperbolic function. It is formulated as:

$$(1.1) \quad (\arctan(x))^2 \leq \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

holds for all $x \in (-1, 1)$. The right term involves the inverse hyperbolic sine function defined by $\operatorname{arsinh}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$. Among the recent developments, in 2019, Zhu and Malešević [5] extended the domain of the inequality (1.1) to the whole real line. Precisely, it is stated as

$$(1.2) \quad (\arctan(x))^2 \leq \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

holds for all $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ and the exponent 2 is the best possible.

In 2021, Chesneau, and Bagul [2] obtained the lower bound for the inverse tangent function involving sine and the inverse hyperbolic sine function. It is stated that:

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2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 33B10; Secondary 26D05, 26D07, 26D20.

Key words and phrases: Hyperbolic functions, Masjed-Jamei inequality, trigonometric functions.

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Fish Diversity Of Godavari River at Paithan, District. Aurangabad (M.S.) India

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Abstract: Fish diversity studies were undertaken during July-2018 to June-2019 to examine on the basis of endemic, rare and economically important fishes in the Godavari River. The present investigation deals with the variety and abundance of fresh water fishes in Godavari River at Paithan, Aurangabad district (M.S.) India. The results of present investigation expose the occurrence of 27 fish species belonging to 6 orders, 12 families and 22 genera. The order cypriniforms found leading with 13 species, followed by Perciformes 6 species followed by Siluriformes 4 species followed by Synbranchiformes 2 species, Belontiiformes and Anguilliformes each 1 species.

Key Words: Fish diversity, Godavari River at Paithan.

Introduction

Freshwater fish diversity was poorly studied hence some fish biologist such as Hamilton Buchanan (1822) and Day (1878) was done on freshwater fishes from India and some Indian fish biologist such as Hora (1920) Jayaram (1999) was done on freshwater fishes in India. Fish constitutes half of the total number of vertebrates in the world. They live in almost all aquatic habitats; 21,725 living species of fish have been recorded out of 39,900 species of vertebrates out of these 8,411 are freshwater species and 11,650 are marine. India is one of the mega biodiversity countries in the world and occupies the ninth position in terms of freshwater mega biodiversity (Mittermeier et al. 1997). India there are 2,500 species of fishes out of which 930 live in freshwater and 1,570 are marine (Kar et al. 2003). India is one of the 12-mega biodiversity countries having two biodiversity hotspots, namely the Western Ghats and the Eastern Himalayas that are included amongst the top eight most important hotspots in the world. It also has fish freshwater (rivers, irrigation canals, tanks, lakes, reservoirs) fish diversity. Fish diversity refers to variety of fish species; depending on context and scale, it could refer to alleles or genotypes within a population or species of life forms within a fish community, and to species or life forms across aqua regimes (Burton et al. 1992). Biodiversity is essential for stabilization of ecosystem protection of overall environmental quality for understanding intrinsic worth of all species on the earth (Ehrlich et al. 1991). Positive correlations between biomass production and species abundance have been recorded by various earlier workers (Nikolsky, 1978). The species diversity of an ecosystem is often related to the amount of living, non-living and organic matter present. In the field of ichthyology there is valuable contribution by many workers (Jayaram 1981 and Ashashree et al. 2008). A total of 56 species representing 31 genera and 15 families was recorded of which, the cyprinids was found to be the most dominant group. The results are in accordance with those of Wakid and Biswas (2005). Most of these are widely distributed in the Karnataka and other parts of the Western Ghats (Shahnawaz et al. 2009 and Wakid et al. 2005). Similar result was found in Wainganga River at Pauni dist. Bhandara, total fish species 41 was recorded belonging to 5 orders, 15 families and 28 genera. The order cypriniforms most dominant with 17 species in the Wainganga River at Pauni Dist. Bhandara (Rathod et al. 2012).

Present investigation was undertaken to study the fish diversity sampling station at Paithan is located on Godavari River. Paithan sampling station is located near around 56 km south of Aurangabad in Maharashtra at 19°48' N / 75° 38' E with elevation of 459 m. The Paithan town is famous for its Shrine of "Sant Eknath". Where people flock every year during the time of "Paithan Yatra" also known as Nath Shashti. Jayakwadi dam: A major dam named the Jayakwadi dam located near Paithan and is known for attracting a wide variety of resident and migratory birds in the vicinity of the sampling station majority of sugarcane and banana crop are cultivated. The Jayakwadi dam is the main source of drinking water for the Aurangabad city. The sampling site is situated at the dam site only. The water depth is above 10 m and breadth of river is in between 1000 to 2500 m. Most of the region are dominated by submerged weeds in the center of dam and on margin many floating weeds from thick cover. Bottom features include clay soil.

Material And Methods

Fishes were collected from sampling station at Godavari River Paithan town District Aurangabad (MS) India with the help of local fishermen using different type of nets namely mosquito net, gill nets, cast nets and dragnets. Immediately photographs were taken with help of digital camera. Fishes brought to laboratory were preserved in 10% formalin solution in separate specimen jars according to the size of species. Small fishes were directly placed in the 10% formalin solution. While large fishes were preserved given an incision in their abdomen and preserved these fishes. The Meristic and morphometric characters

were measured and fishes were identified up to the species level, with the help of standard keys and books (Day, 1976; Jayaram, 1999 and Talwar et al. 1991). Calculated Species evenness with the help of diversity index (Shannon 1948)

Results And Discussion

In the present Fish diversity study, 27 species of 22 different genera, 11 families and 6 orders were recorded from the Paitan sampling station in number of catches carried out during July 2018-June 2020. The members of Order Cypriniformes were dominated by 13 species followed by Perciformes 6 species followed by Siluriformes with 3 species followed by Synbranchiformes 2 species and Belontiiformes one species. 27 fish species representing by 6 orders. Cypriniformes was dominant with 13 species was dominant group in the assemblage composition in which *Salmostoma navacula*, *Puntius ticto*, were found most abundant. *Rasbora daniconius*, *puntius sophore*, *Cirrhinus mirgala*, *Catla catla*, *Lebeo Rchita*, *Notopterus chitala* were found in abundant form. *Chela labruca*, *Cyprinus carpio carpio*, *puntius sarana sarana*, *Cirrhinus reba* and *Neruccheilus monilis* were found less abundant. Followed by Perciformes in which *Chanda nama* were found most abundant and *Channa punctata* were found abundant form. *Channa marulius*, *Channa striatus*, *Glossogobius giuris*, *giuris* and *Oreochromis mossambicus* were found less abundant form and Siluriformes in which *Mystus cavasius* and *Ompok bimaculatus* were found abundant from *Aoricilys aor* and *Wallago attu* were less abundant and followed by Synbranchiformes in which *Macrognathus pancalus*, *Mastacembelus armatus* were found abundant form and Belontiiformes and Anguilliformes was single species *Xenentodon cancila* form abundantly and *Anguilla bengalensis bengalensis* less abundant form shown in the table. Fishing operations throughout year with catches high in post monsoon than summer seasons. It is suggested that the fishery authorities should examine and to practice the proper exploitation and management of this inland fishery resources according to ecological principals. They should recommend and determine the stocking standards and reasonable introduction according to potential of fish productivity and character of this water body. Scientific fishing standard and fishing quotas are to be worked-out; this will play an important role in protection of the reservoir and its biodiversity. Thus, it is necessity of every individual to play an active role to achieve the goals of sustainable fishery development and handover the resources in healthy conditions to the future generations. The work will provide future strategies for development and fish fauna conservation Godavari River at Paitan. To maintain Fish diversity has immense importance as it is not always possible to identify individual species critical to sustain aquatic ecosystem. In this river many local fishermen collected fish in monsoon session it's very destructive for fish diversity. Many freshwater fishes were endangering from aquatic ecosystem. The use of illegal methods to catch fish should be banned in this area to prevent further depletion of freshwater fish resources. The fishermen should make aware fishing, scientific training and facilities made available to the fish farmers fishing of the spawn, larval fish and immature fish should be avoided. Which may help to maintain biodiversity as well as prevent freshwater fishes from threaten. For a better tomorrow we must keep a strong monitoring on the changing environment, and also, Sustainable fishery is not about fishing for economic purposes only it has also a great concern to save the fish habitat or aquatic environment.

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Table. The Fishdiversity of Paithan sampling station, Godavari River during July 2018– June 2019.

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status
Cypriniformes	Notopteridae	<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	Chitala	+
	Cyprinae	<i>Salmostoma naxocula</i>	Palni	+++
		<i>Chela knubica</i>	Bhataka	+
		<i>Rasbora Daniconias</i>	Rasbora	++
		<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>	Kombada	+
		<i>Puntius sophore</i>	Tepli	++
		<i>Puntius ticto</i>	Choti tepli	+++
		<i>puntius surana sarana</i>	Puntis	+
		<i>Cirrhinus mirgala</i>	Mirgal	++
		<i>Cirrhinus reba</i>	Borali	+
		<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	++
		<i>Lebeo Rohita</i>	Rohu	++
Balitoridae	<i>Nemacheilus monilis</i>	Muri	+	
Bagiridae	<i>Aoricthys acer</i>	Shingada	+	
	<i>Mystus cavasus</i>	Katarna	++	
	<i>Ompak bimaculatus</i>	Pabda	++	
Sitoridae	<i>Wallago attu</i>	Balu	+	
Belontiiformes	Beonidae	<i>Xenotodon cancila</i>	Choch masa	++
Sisorichthiformes	Mastacembelidae	<i>Macrognathus pancalus</i>	Bam	++
		<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	Vambat	++
Perciformes	Chandidae	<i>Chandana</i>	Zajrin	+++
	Channidae	<i>Channa marulius</i>	Maral	+
		<i>Channa striatus</i>	Dhok	+
		<i>Channa Punctatus</i>	Dhok	++
	Gobiidae	<i>Glossogobius giuris giuris</i>	Gurius	+
	Cichlidae	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Tilapia	+
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguila bengalensis bengalensis</i>	Aher	+

+++ → most abundant, ++ → abundant, + → less abundant



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Antifungal potential of *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wild) Hook .f. & Thomson Leaf Extracts against Fruit Rot Pathogens of Papaya fruits.

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Abstract: - Plants extracts appear to be one of the most effective alternative methods of plant diseases control which are less harmful to human beings and environment.

In vitro antifungal activity of methanolic and ethanolic leaf extract of *T.cordifolia* against three postharvestfruit roteausing fungal pathogens viz.*Aspergillus niger*, *Rhizopus stolonifer* and *Penicillium digitatum* were tested by using radial growth technique. The result exhibited that both plant extracts had antifungal activity against the tested fungi. It is also proved that by using higher concentration of plant extract, inhibition level of mycelial growth get increased. Methanolic leaf extract of *T. cordifolia* shows better inhibition of *A.niger* than *Rhizopus stolonifera* & *Penicilliumdigitatum*.

Medicinal Potential of *Tinospora Cordifolia* Against fruit rot pathogens.

Introduction:-Plants are known innumerable to contain biologically active compounds (Perumalasingam et.al 1999). According to Selvam and Thomas (2006) approximately 4000 plant species have been identified to have medicinal value and carry a few about 2030 species are under the cultivation. The curative properties of medicinal plant is due to the presence of various complex chemical substance of different composition which are found as secondary metabolite in one or more parts of the plants.

Nearly 2,50,000 (*Angios and Gymnos*) plant species are inhabitant of this planet, of these only about 6% have been screened for biological activity and 15% evaluated phytochemically (verpoorte,2000) Craker and Simon (2002) analysed the 64 medicinal and aromatic plants are temperate zone and reported their distribution. According to them 16.6% belongs to botany, 11.1% pharmacology 14.5% chemistry and 7% clinical studies while 0.5% in commerce.

Antifungal action of certain plant extract has got great potential as they can be handled easily and they have proved their fruitfulness in being true to their non-residual effect, systemic in their activity, easy biodegradable nature and stimulating host metabolism etc. Many herbal drugs are being produced and tested for systemic fungal infections and the need for new antifungals is ever increasing (Khan and Jain, 2000).

Plant extracts have long been speculated as vital factors to disease resistance and control against a wide range of fungi that infect crops (Mahadeven1982; GerardEzhilanet al.1994;Singh and Singh1980; Kurucheveet al, 1997; Tiwari 1997).Oluma and Garaba (2004) have observed that crude extract of *E. globulus* and *Ocimumgratissimum* reduce radial growth of *Phythiumaphanidermatum* by 44.5-100%.

Amadioha (2000) proved that *O.gratissimum* leaf extract was able to control spore germination and mycelial growth of *R.oryzae*.Narayan Rao et.al (1996), proved that using higher concentration of plant extracts raises inhibition level of the extracts.

Keeping this in view, the present study aim to evaluate the antifungal activities of the plant *T.cordifolia*(wild) hook, f.and Thomson which belongs to family menispermaceae.It is a large deciduous, climbing herb found throughout India and also in Shrilanka, China and Bangladesh.It contains flavonoids, glycosides, saponins and some amount of phytosterols. These active constituents alone or in combinations are responsible for antioxidant activity.

Leaves of *T.cordifolia* are rich in protein and fairly rich in Ca and P.Different chemical constituents such as giloin, columbin, chasmanthin, palmatin, isocolumbin, tembetarine, cordioside, palmatin, tinosporin, tinosporic acid have been isolated from different parts of *Tinosporacordifolia* (5).

It is known to possess potential activities such as anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, antiperiodic, antiarthritic, antileprotic, antidiabetic, antioxidant, hepatoprotective, immunomodulatory and antimicrobial.Therefore this study focusses on the evaluation of antifungal properties of this plant extract against papaya fruit rot pathogens.

Material and Methods:-

1] Sample Collection:-

A survey was conducted in the domestic market of Nanded and papaya samples which showed visible signs of fungal infection were collected from stock of fruits. Sixty such samples were collected from the 15 locations of Nanded in paper bags as described by Rasool et.al. (5).And brought to our Research laboratory, Science collage,Nanded and categorized according to the visible symptoms of postharvest disease.

2] Isolation of fungi:-Fungal pathogens present in diseased fruits were isolated on potato dextrose agar medium. Samples with visible disease symptoms were removed by a sterilized knife in such a manner as to contain the lesion edges too. These were then immersed in HgCl₂ for 2 minutes for surface sterilization and washed thoroughly in sterile distilled water until all the HgCl₂ was washed away. The surface sterilized tissues were further cut into smaller pieces using a sterile blade and placed on PDA medium using disinfected forceps. The plates were incubated at 28°C for 5 days.The fungi were subcultured on PDA slants for further studies.

3] Identification of Fruit rot fungal pathogens:-

Phenotypic identification was performed on standard growth conditions.Genus level identification was carried out based upon macro as well as microscopic characteristics. These included visible structures such as shape of conidia, colour of hyphae, septation,

pigmentation, fruiting bodies etc. by observing lactophenol cotton-blue stained sides, under the compound microscope at the magnification X10, X45, X100 (25) For this purpose a small quantity of the aerial mycelia with representative spores was placed on drop of lactophenol cotton blue stain on a clean slide.

A mounting needle was used to every spread the mycelia and the spores and subsequently a coverslip was gently placed with little pressure to eliminate air bubble. The slide was then observed under a binocular compound like microscope with X10 and X40 objective lenses. The morphological characteristics and appearance of the fungal organisms seen were identified as Onuorah et al. (20).

Table-1

Characteristics of isolated fungal pathogens from diseased Papaya fruit.

Fungal pathogens	Name of disease	Characteristics of disease	Shape and size of conidia
<i>A.niger</i>	Blackrot	Initially white colonies but later on become black from centre as conidia appears.	Globose shaped conidia with 4-5 μ m in diameter
<i>R.stolonifer</i>	Softrot	Colonies shows white cottony appearance	Ovate/polygonal angular 100-250 μ m
<i>P.digitatum</i>	Green mold	Initially colonies are white which become green as conidia are produced	Oval shaped conidia with 6-15 μ m long in size.

Table-2

Frequency of occurrence of fungi in various fruits.

Name of Fungal pathogen	No. of samples	Frequency of Occurrence
<i>A.niger</i>	17/20	85
<i>R.stolonifer</i>	28/30	93.33
<i>P.digitatum</i>	04/10	40

Preparation of Plant extract:-

The plant material was collected from wild population in rainy season. 10gms of *T.cordifolia* leaves were weighed and washed first in running water and then surface sterilized in 0.1% HgCl₂ solution for 2-3 minutes. Then it was ground with 50% methanol same procedure is repeated and the some amount of plant material was ground with 50% ethanol.

Both of the extract was passed through two layers of musclin cloth and centrifuged at 3000 rpm. for 5 minutes. The supernatant was made up to 20 ml using 50% ethanol and 50%

methanol. Further the extract was diluted to 25,50,75 and 100%.The test fungi were isolated by pure culture method from the stock and preserved in slants under freeze storage until further use.Their *in vitro* antifungal activity of methanol and ethanol extracts of leaves were assessed on the basis of radial growth rate of fungi.About 15 ml of sterilised PDA medium with 5ml of the extract of different concentration were poured into each sterilized petriplates under aseptic conditions.After the solidification of the medium the test fungi were inoculated aseptically plated were incubated at 30°C in incubator.

Three replicates were maintained simultaneously suitable control (without plant extract) were also maintained throughout the study.Fungal growth was observed from the third day onwards and the radial growth of fungi were measured on the 5th day after inoculation.

Observation and Result:-

Effect of different conc. of methanol leaf extracts from *T.cordifolia* on three postharvest pathogens of papaya fruit.

Fruit rot pathogens	Diameter of fungal growth (in cm)				
	Control	25%	50%	75%	100%
<i>A.niger</i>	06	4.5	3.2	3.2	1.5
<i>R.stolonifer</i>	10	8.5	7.0	6.5	6.0
<i>P.digitatum</i>	08	7.0	4.5	6.0	3.0

Effect of different conc.of ethanol leaf extract from *T.cordifolia* on three postharvest fruit rot pathogens of papaya fruit.

Fruit rot Pathogens	Diameter of fungal growth (in cm)				
	Control	25%	50%	75%	100%
<i>A.niger</i>	07	6.0	5.5	4.0	3.6
<i>R.stolonifer</i>	12	9.5	8.5	8.0	7.5
<i>P.digitatum</i>	10	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0

Discussion:-

The present study showed that a number of fungi are associated with postharvest rot disease of papaya fruits. These fungi includes *Aspergillus niger*, *Fusarium solani*, *Penicillium digitatum*, *Rhizopus stolonifer* etc. There have been previously reported as fruit rot pathogens of papaya fruits (Pathak et al, 1976; Alvarez and Nishijima, 1987).It was observed that the presence of wounds on the fruits for disease occur as intact fruits showed no infection.This observation is similar to that of Nishijima et al (1990) showing that *Rhizopus* requires a break in cuticle for successful infection to occur.

Similarly unripe fruits were less infected by this isolated fungus this is inline with the findings of Elmoussoul et.al. (2001) who reported that the green papaya fruits contain enzyme *papain*, which could possibly inhibit *fusarium sp.*, *A.niger*, *F.solani* and *B.theobroma* while *Penicillium* acted as a secondary invader on lesions caused by other fungi.

This observation agrees with the reports of Flentje (1965) and Wilhelm (1967) showing that such organisms when tested against the host in the absence of the primary pathogen would have no effect. Investigation into the antifungal properties of *T.cordifolia* leaf extracts on the growth of fungal isolates shows that these crude extracts possess some inhibitory components which causes significant reduction in mycelial growth of the tested fungal pathogen. This agrees with the results of S.M. Nagarajan et.al (2006) reported similar results of this plant extract against certain pythopathogenic fungi.

Investigation therefore suggested to purify and characterize the active components of these plant extracts. Efforts should also be made to screen the flowers, stem and roots of these plants for possible antifungal activity.

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Phytochemical and Antifungal properties of *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wild) Hook F. Thompson Against Fruit Rot Pathogens

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Abstract: Many studies reveal that the plants are reservoirs of 'active antimicrobial compounds'. The antimicrobial activity of plants is due to the presence of different bioactive compounds of various types such as Flavonoids, terpenoids and some essential oils like Thymol and natural phenolic compounds. Many investigations shows the usefulness of all these compounds in human welfare particularly to counteract many kinds of human disorders. This study throws light on the phytochemical and antifungal properties of *T. cordifolia*. In this study preliminary qualitative analysis of leaf and Stem extract of *T. cordifolia*. This is done by using three types of Solvents as Water, Ethanol, Methanol. Data indicates the presence of flavonoids, alkaloids, phenolic compounds, glycosides, phytoesters and tannins. Most of the phytochemical compounds were found in methanolic and water solvents as compared to ethanol. The presence of these secondary metabolites and their potential suggests their future usefulness to control human as well as plant's antimicrobial attacks.

Keywords: Active antimicrobial compound, phytochemicals, *Tinospora cordifolia*, solvent extracts

I. INTRODUCTION

Fruits are susceptible to attack by a variety of microorganisms during storage, transportation and marketing. In India, where bulk storage facilities are neither available nor affordable such losses are even greater particularly during wet and humid periods (Sill, 1985).

Postharvest diseases due to fungal pathogens posing a major problem to the agriculture industry where they account to about 50% losses in fruits stored in poor storage conditions. Now a days fungal diseases are controlled by chemical fungicides. But their continuous use complemented with high cost, residue in plants which create toxic effects to the environment and human health.

Therefore, there is a need for the development of safe, eco-friendly and effective strategy to control the postharvest fungal pathogens.

In our ancient world, the consumption of plants as medicine was the only source against various diseases. Fossil records date human use of plants as medicine at least to the middle palaeolithic age, some 60,000 years ago (Fabricant and Fransworth, 2001). At that time the use of plants as was based on visual observation of some local practitioners, and their traditional knowledge pass on generation to generation.

According to WHO, almost 65% of the World's population have incorporated traditional system of medicine in their modality of health care (Fransworth et al.: 1985). Now the medicinal plant sector has gained both scientific and social support, the herbal industries are playing a major source of capitalization in both developed and developing countries.

Extracts obtained from many plants have recently gained popularity and scientific interest for their antifungal activities (Lee et al., 2007; Verastegui et al. 2008; Santos et al., 2010). Reports on the antimicrobial properties of plant extracts containing different classes of phenolic compounds represent a rich source of preservatives that have been explored for a long time as postharvest alternative control measures to fungicides (Lanzetta, 2003; Schena et al., 2008).

Other research workers (Amadioba and Obi 1999; Amadioba, 2000 and Okigbo, 2009) studied the significance of fungicides of plant origin as possible means of fungal disease control in fruits and vegetables as they are easily biodegradable and nontoxic to human health.

Zhang and Zhang(2005) have also shown that the plant extracts have great potential to be an alternative to synthetic fungicides. This investigation is therefore targeted at the phytochemical and antifungal activities of one of the most important and popular medicinal plant, *Tinospora cordifolia* against postharvest fruit rot pathogens.

Taxonomic Classification of *Tinospora cordifolia*(Willd) Miers ex. Hook and Thompson

- Kingdom-Plantae
- Subkingdom:Tracheophyta
- Superdivision: Spermatophyta
- Division: Magnoliophyta
- Class:Magnoliopsida
- Subclass: Polypetalae
- Series:Thalimiflorae
- Order: Ranunculales
- Family:Menispermaceae
- Tribe: Tinosporaceae
- Genus: *Tinospora*
- Species: *cordifolia*

Selected Vernacular Names

- Sanskrit-Guduchi, Madhuparni, Amrita, Tamrica
- Hindi-Giloya, Guduchi, Marathi-Gulvel
- Gujrati- Gula; Kannada- Amrita halli, Madhupa

Plant Description

Tinospora cordifolia(Willd)Miers, is one of the important of deciduous plant belongs to the family Menispermaceae found throughout the India,Srilanka, Bangladesh and China.It is endemic to the tropical region of the India, growing to temperature range of 25°C to 45°C at an altitude of 500 meters.(9). It is a perennial twine usually found with scumptions stem and papery bark in India. It often attains a great height and mostly climbs up the trunks of large tree. Roots are long filiform, and fleshy. Bark is thin grey or creamy white in colour with deep spotted cells and large lenticels. Leaves are heart shaped, membranous, juicy and cordate. The leaf blade is broadly ovate to roundish, cordate, cordate, 5 to 12cm in diameter with smooth surfaces. It has greenish flowers which are unisexual and bloom in summer. Male flowers are small, yellow or green coloured occur in clusters whereas female flower occur singly. Fruits are spherical or rounded in shape, fleshy, shiny green which turn red after ripening. Seed is curved.

Phytochemical Analysis of Different Parts of *Tinospora cordifolia*

Leaves are rich in protein, calcium and phosphorus.(5,6). Methanolic extracts of leaves is rich in flavonoids, alkaloids and glycosides(7). Herbal extracts of various forms like infusion, decoction, tinctures, syrup and maceration etc. are commonly used since ancient time for medicinal purpose. Cold infusion of Giloy prepared by using stem is given in chronic conditions of fever. The juice extract from the stem of Giloy is highly effective for the treatment of gout as it helps to neutralise the increased uric acid levels in the body. Strong decoction of giloy with basil leaves offer resistance against swine flu. (Promilla et al.2017)

The phytochemicals mainly synthesized in all plant parts like stem, leaves, root, bark, flower and fruits. Isolation of these compounds from plants is mainly depending upon the solvents which used for extraction(3). This emphasis there is an urgent need to try as much solvents as possible in qualitative phytochemical screening of plants(4). In the present investigations, three different solvents are used to obtain extract of leaves and stem of *Tinospora cordifolia*.

These extracts were used for preliminary phytochemical analysis by using standard chemical methods.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Collection of Plant Material

Fresh stem and Leaves of *T. cordifolia* are collected from wild areas of Purbhoi District of Maharashtra. Collected plant material washed under the tap water to eradicate dust and microbes. The plant material then air dried under shade at room temperature for 15 days. The plant material then crushed well into fine powder in an electronic grinder and kept into air tight polythene bags for further use and stored at room temperature.

2.2 Preparation of Plant Extract

The extracts of selected sample powder were prepared by soaking 50gm of dried powder in 100ml of each methanol, ethanol and water. The solution left at room temperature for 72 hours and then filtered with the help of filter paper. The filtrate of the selected plant sample were taken and used for further phytochemical screening.

2.3 Phytochemical Screening:

A. Detection of Alkaloids

A small amount of extract was treated with 2ml of Wagner's reagent (27g of iodine and 2gm of Potassium iodide in 100ml of water) and observed till the formation of reddish brown precipitation which indicates the presence of Alkaloids.

B. Test for Carbohydrates

A few drops of Benedict's reagent were added to 2ml of various extracts, boiled in water bath for few mins, cooled and observed for a reddish brown precipitate (19).

C. Detection of Glycosides

Extracts were hydrolysed with dil. HCl, and then subjected to test for glycosides.

Modified Borntragers Test

Extracts were treated with Ferric chloride solution and immersed in boiling water for about 5 minutes. The mixture was cooled and extracted with equal volume of Benzene. The Benzene layer was separated and treated with Ammonia solution. Formation of rose-pink colour in the ammoniacal layer indicate the presence of cardanol glycosides.

D. Detection of Saponin

2ml of extract was added 12ml of water in a test tube. The mixture was shaken vigorously and observed for the formation of persistent foam.

E. Detection of Phenol

A fraction of the extracts was treated with aqueous 5% ferric chloride and noticed the formation of deep blue or black colour (21).

F. Detection of Flavonoids (Alkaline Reagent Test)

Few drops of 20% sodium hydroxide solution were added to 2ml of extracts. Formation of intense yellow colour, which becomes colourless on addition of dilute hydrochloric acid, revealed the presence of flavonoids (22,23).

G. Detection of aminoacids and Proteins (1% Ninhydrin Solution)

2ml of filtrate was treated with 2-5 drops of Ninhydrin solution placed in boiling water bath for 1-2 minutes and observed for the formation of Purple colour (24).

H. Detection for Tannins (Brazymers Test)

2ml of extract was treated with 10% ferric chloride solution and observed for formation of blue or purple colour solution (19).



I. Detection of Terpenoids (Salkowks Test)

2ml of each extract were treated with 1ml of Chloroform followed by a few drops of concentrated Sulphuric acid. A reddish brown precipitate is formed immediately indicated the presence of terpenoids(25)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Phytochemical Screening of *Tournefortia corallifolia* leaves and stem extracts.

Phytochemical Test	Leaf extracts			Stem Extracts		
	M	E	A	M	E	A
Alkaloids	+	+	+	+	+	-
Carbohydrates	+	+	+	+	-	+
Glycosides	+	+	+	+	-	-
Saponin	+	-	+	-	-	+
Phenol	+	+	+	+	+	-
Flavonoids	+	+	-	+	+	-
Amino acids	+	+	-	-	-	-
Tannins	-	+	+	-	+	-
Terpenoids	+	+	-	-	+	-

In Table-I, where, M-Methanolic extract; E- Ethanollic Extract;

Aqueous extract; +sign indicates presence and -sign indicates absence of respective phytochemical.

There is a consensus that the antifungal effect of plants could be associated with the quality or/and quantity of their secondary metabolites(34). Indeed, correlation analysis revealed that inhibition of mycelial growth and spore germination were very strongly correlated with polyphenol and flavonoid levels.

As reported by E. J. Matti et al (34), plant extracts with higher antimicrobial ability had higher phenolic content. Alternatively, Asiri et al(35) have demonstrated that bioactive lipids including fatty acids and hydrophobic vitamins are implicated in the antimicrobial properties of plant extracts.

All these compounds can work by inhibiting metabolic enzymes, interfering with cell wall synthesis and electron transport, altering cell permeability inhibiting nutrient absorption, and interfering with other cellular metabolic pathways(36).

In fact, the antioxidants have been reported to play a major role in increasing the effectiveness of treatments against plant fungal pathogens when combined as adjuvants with fungicides(37).

Their effect may be due to an increase in membrane permeability, subsequently allowing a greater diffusion of fungicides in cells, or reduced oxidation of intracellular fungicides resulting in higher toxicity for fungi(38).

Available literature indicates that the antimicrobial activity of plant is due to the presence of different bioactive compounds in various types of extracts such as flavanoids, triterpenoids and some essential oils like Thymol and natural phenolic compounds that are classified as **Active antimicrobial compounds** (Hassan et al 1994).

Successful anticipation of various herbal-chemical compounds from plant is largely reliant on the type of solvent that were used in the extraction procedure. The customary practitioners in our medicinal system suggested water primarily as a good solvent for extraction which has better solubility of bioactive compounds. Later investigations verified that in comparison to water extracts, organic solvents extracts exhibits strong results (Krishana et al 1997; Singh I. and Singh V.P. 2000; Natrajan et al 2003; Natrajan D. et al 2005).

Flavonoids are least soluble in water which is the primarily phenolic compound in plants and responsible for several therapeutic activity of plants(Do Boer et al 2005).

Several studies have been conducted to shed light on the mechanism of action of several active compounds of plant extracts including essential oils(Chang et al 2001). The crude sap, volatile and essential oil extracted from whole plant or specialized plant parts like root, stem, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are widely used in preparing the antimicrobial compounds which are significantly used against the different plant pathogens or diseases (Gurjar, M.S. et al 2012).

3.1 Mode of action of Phytochemicals

Sr. No.	Class	Subclass	Mechanism
1.	Phenolics	Simple phenols	Membrane disruption
2.	Phenolic acids	Phenolic acids	Bind to adhesions, complex with cell wall, inactivate enzymes
3.	Terpenoid	-	Membrane disruption
4.	Alkaloids	-	Intercalate into cell wall
5.	Tannins	-	Bind to proteins, enzyme inhibition, substrate deprivation
6.	Flavonoids	-	Bind to adhesions, complex with cell wall, inactivate enzymes.
7.	Coumarins	-	Interaction with eukaryotic DNA
8.	Lectins and Polypeptide	-	Form disulphide bridges

However, such mechanisms are still unclear although some studies suggested that these compounds penetrate inside the cell where they interfere with cellular metabolism (Marino et al.2001). The use of plant products or preparations for control of postharvest diseases caused by fungi has not received proper attention. Most of such studies were preliminary but indicated the possible use of preparation of various plants in actual disease control (Ark and Thompson, 1959; Dixit et al.1983).

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Challenges and Opportunities for Libraries in Twenty First Century

Editor-in-Chief
Dr. Dharmaraj K. Veer



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STRESS MANAGEMENT FOR LIBRARIAN

— Dr. S. N. Chobe

Introduction

Stress is a complex phenomenon. It has been defined in many ways, but simply; it is the wear and tear of everyday life.

Researchers define stress as a physical, mental, or emotional response to events that causes bodily or mental tension.

Keyword

What is Stress, Types of stress, Stress and performance, effect of stress, Stress Management



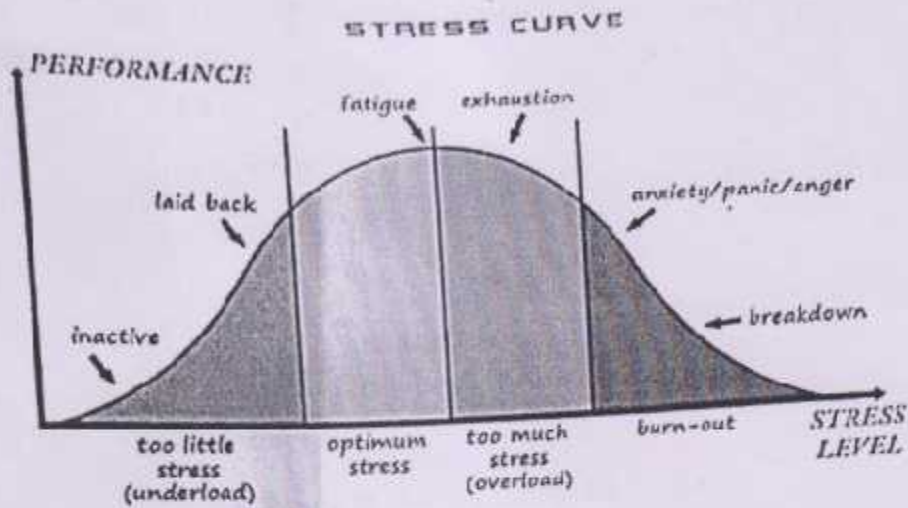
Types of stress

Types of Stress - There are two main types of stress

1. Short term stress

2. Long term stress

Relationship between Stress & Performance



Myths of Stress

1. All stress is bad
2. Stress will not hurt you
3. What stresses you out also stresses me out
4. No symptoms, no stress
5. Only major symptoms of stress are harmful

Negative Effects of Stress

1. Physical

- (a) Weight gain/loss
- (b) Unexpected hair loss
- (c) Heart palpitations
- (d) High blood pressure

2. Emotional

- (a) Mood swings
- (b) Anxiety

(c) Can lead to depression

(d) Can also lead to unhealthy coping strategies (i.e. alcohol, drugs, etc)

Reason of Stress

1. Work Environment Stress
2. Job Security
3. Job Satisfaction
4. Management Problem
5. Physical Stress
6. Interpersonal Relations in the organisation
7. Human Resource Management Systems
8. Organizational Structure and Climate

Benefits of Stress Management

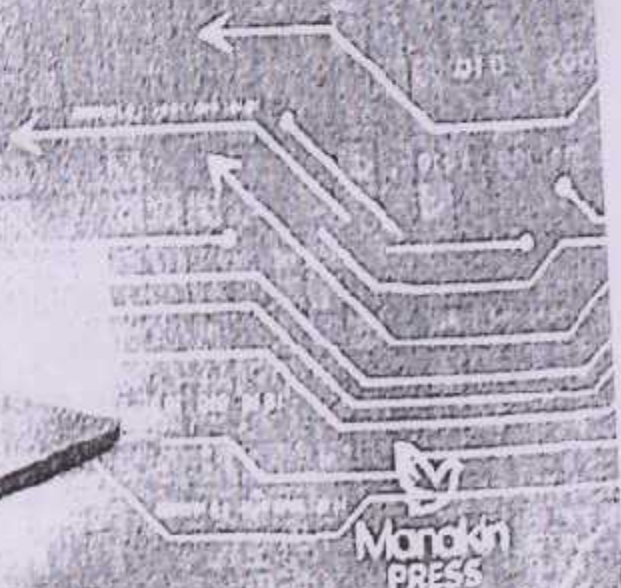
1. Physical health gets better
 - (a) more energy and stamina
2. Emotions stabilized
 - (a) positive attitude
 - (b) hopeful/happier
3. Ability to focus improved
 - (a) able to learn and achieve

Stress Management Techniques

1. Time Management Get organized, Get structured, Set short term goals, Set long term goals, Use a planner: daily schedule and "To Do" list
2. Schedule

— PARVEEN KUMAR —

Libraries *in the* Digital Environment




Marakhi
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Dr. Parveen Kumar

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11

E-Resources and its Importance in Today Environment

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge centers are repositories of the intellect of ages store in form of recorded information for use of present and future generation to come. Digital Technology had made has it easier. Speed comfortable to apply the stored intellect. This collected Information through the ages has to be further Research betterment and overall Development of Society. Digital resources are source for scientific research and development. The growth of E- Resources and the complexity in managing these resources has posted new challenges for LIS professionals

☞ **KEYWORDS:** Open Education Resources, Education Resources in Library and Information Science, Global Dimensions of Open Education Resources

1. INTRODUCTION

Today E Resources are available on CD ROM or in internet. Presently the E-Resources which are available on the net are often referred to as on the sources. In last 20 years Internet has become one of the most powerful and fastest growing segments in library and information system and services.

The tradition sources of Information resources in any branch of knowledge are the written words and therefore Information sources in given discipline were refined to as literature that included all definitive source of Information including journals, encyclopedias, hand books,

monographs in series, progress reports, annual, reviews, conference proceedings and data banks. All most all major data bases Medline, INSPEC, CAB, ANTIM, BIS are available on CD-Rom as well as print online through internet. News Paper, Magazines and Journals, have for years have been published online and all kinds of books are now available in digitized form.

2. PANDEMIC SITUATION AND E-RESOURCES

- The use of E-resources is positively changed during the pandemic situation.
- In course of pandemic situation, the huge number of readers get the knowledge through information technology
- Many numbers of researcher completed their work with help of E-books, E-Journals
- In pandemic situation one of the most popular concept is webinar that helped many numbers of professor librarians, researcher to acquire the knowledge with many dimensions.
- During the pandemic situation reader moved to E-resources and they are friendly use with E resource handling.
- During the pandemic situation people developed habit of read E-newspaper.
- In the pandemic situation people could seen new word of E resources with grate at attitude.

3. TITLE OF E-RESOURCES

3.1 E-Books

A digital version of traditional print book designed to be read on a personal computer or laptop or Mobile some libraries offer access to electronic books through online catalogue.

Borchers defines an electronic book as a portal hardware and software system that can display a large quantity of readable textual information to the user and let user navigate through this information

... proceedings and data book. All most all major data bases
Medlin, INSPEC, CAB, ASTIM, BIS are available on CD-Rom
as well as print online through internet. News Paper, Magazines and
periodicals, have for years have been published online and all kinds
are now available in digitized form.

2. PANDEMIC SITUATION AND E-RESOURCES

- (a) The use of E-resources is positively changed during the pandemic situation.
- (b) In course of pandemic situation, the huge number of readers got the knowledge through information technology
- (c) Many numbers of researcher completed their work with help of E-books, E-Journals
- (d) In pandemic situation one of the most popular concept is webinar that helped many numbers of professor librarians, researcher to acquire the knowledge with many dimensions.
- (e) During the pandemic situation reader moved to E-resources and they are friendly use with E resource handling.
- (f) During the pandemic situation people developed habit of read E-newspaper.
- (g) In the pandemic situation people could seen new word of E resources with grate at attitude.

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Journals

Along with electronic publishing has changed accessibility of journals and periodicals. One way that information has become accessible on the Internet is through E-Journals. The number of journals, Magazines and Newspaper available online has been growing rapidly in pandemic situation.

3.3 Electronic Preprints and E-Prints

Electronic preprints are research articles that are available for distribution through the network in electronic format before they go through the process of peer reviewing. A few examples of preprint servers in order disciplines.

Ginsparg Preprint archive: <http://www.arxiv.org>

Cern preprint server: <http://preprints.cern.ch>

E print is the term generally used to describe electronically mounted copies of the final peer reviewed versions of journals articles.

3.4 CD-Rom

The widespread use of CD-ROM in libraries has significantly improved the way in which library patrons access information. The combination of micro computer and optical technology has dramatically changed information delivery and access to information a growing number of databases are becoming available in CD ROM format.

3.5 DVD Database

The advent of DVE Digital Video Disc with 17 GB high data storage capacity has made it possible to include more multimedia elements like video and sounds and to integrate many reference sources on single disc

3.6 Digital Collection

The internet and web Technology is a suitable substrate for multimedia websites including information in the form of text images sounds and movies. A few examples of multimedia digital collection on the web are,

Various other of E-resource

During this pandemic selection much more scholar, librarians, researchers, and students, as following document

1. E-Thesis
2. E-Newspaper
3. Mail
4. Research Reports
5. E-maps
6. E-Books
7. E-Magazines

4. CHALLENGES DURING PANDEMIC IN USING ELECTRONIC RESOURCE

1. Legal issues
2. Lack of professional skills and key skills of digital libraries
3. Lack of information
4. Availability Internet
5. Technological Challenges
6. Preservation
7. Lack of manpower Training
8. Lack of Expertise
9. Challenges of user service
10. Lack of IT Skill
11. Challenges regarding financial constraints for collection development

5. SUGGESTIONS FOR SELECTION OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES DURING PANDEMIC

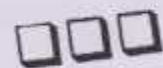
1. User training is essential for better use of electronic resources in the library
2. Providing contact information for all content providers
3. Tracking electronic from point of order through licensing and final access
4. Providing customizable e-mail alerting system
5. May have public interface, either separate in to the opac

CONCLUSION

Resources are made up to computer-based materials of enduring value that should be kept for further generation. E-resources in various different communities' industries sectors and regions not all the same. The main approach to the continuity of digital heritage is to be maintained.

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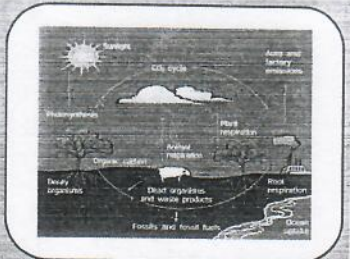
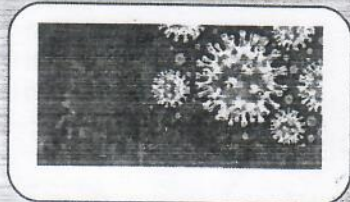
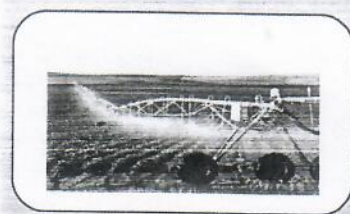
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A Critical Study Of Online Shopping In India

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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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