
Genetically Modified Crops

P. B. Kavi Kishor • M. V. Rajam • T. Pullaiah
Editors

Genetically Modified Crops

Current Status, Prospects
and Challenges Volume 1

Editors

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Foreword

To get easy access to food and to improve the productivity of crop plants, humans have used methods of domestication and improvement through selective breeding, based on useful phenotypic traits. It was through the work of Gregor Mendel that we learnt about the genetic basis of plant traits. The first hybrid corn was developed in 1922 by an intelligent breeding strategy. Following the discovery of DNA as the genetic material, the work of a number of groups led to the concept of gene as the unit of DNA that controls a phenotypic character of an organism. And it was in 1973 that Herbert Boyer and Stanley Cohen developed genetic engineering by inserting DNA from one bacterium to another. Around the same time Jeff Schell and Marc Van Montagu discovered that it is due to the transfer of the plasmid DNA of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* that results in tumor formation in plants. This research was a by-product of curiosity-driven science and based on fundamental scientific discovery. Using this information and developing plant transformation technology, the group of Mary-Dell Chilton and R. Fraley and scientists from Monsanto Company created the first transgenic plant. During the mid-1990s, with the creation of GM tomato, the initial wave of GM plants was set in motion. However, due to certain issues of public acceptability and stringent regulatory laws that were put in place in different countries, the growth of this technology was slowed down. Van Montagu, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting and knowing for a long time, wrote an insightful article in the *Annual Review of Plant Biology* in 2011 titled, “It is a long way to GM agriculture.” Even then this technology has been used in many crops, and the global biotech crop area is steadily increasing within many countries which have adopted this technology for crop improvement in their agriculture systems. Unfortunately, due to various social and political issues the adoption of this technology has received resistance. This trend needs to be reversed. In the meanwhile, one has seen the emergence of new technologies like RNAi to silence the expression of genes to understand their role as also to develop novel transgenic plants with useful traits. And since 2015, gene editing technologies have evolved which have become useful and efficient tools to manipulate DNA in plant cells. And now we are moving onwards to precision genome engineering through prime genome editing, which does not involve double-strand breaks and donor DNA templates. Hopefully, these interventions will not be subjected to as much stringent regulatory procedures and will also find better acceptability in the society.

An article was published in *EMBO Reports* by Fagerstrom et al. in 2013, entitled “Stop Worrying Start Growing” with the subtitle, “Risk research on GM crops is a dead parrot: it is time to start reaping the benefits of GM.” This is even more true today. The present volumes by Professors Kavi Kishor, Rajam, and Pullaiah have been compiled to convey the same message by presenting achievements and opportunity of employing different technological tools for genetic improvement of plants. I have known the editors of this volume for a long time. They have themselves made significant contributions in the area of plant biotechnology and are well acquainted with GMOs, in all its perspectives. They are also aware of the views of opponents of this technology. Accordingly, taking these into considerations, they have broadly outlined the status, prospects, and challenges of different genetic interventions in various plants of economic importance for improving traits like developing resistance to viral, insect, and other diseases and for conferring tolerance to abiotic stresses. With rapid advancements in genome sequencing methodologies and functional genomics tools, it has now been possible to identify the genes that can be deployed in a very precise manner using efficient transformation techniques.

These volumes cover, among cereals, a chapter on rice that deals with the use of GM technology to address the problem of food and nutrition security and a chapter each on wheat and finger millet. Legumes, which remained recalcitrant for a long time and an efficient transformation system was not available, have now been tamed. This family of plants have received special attention, and a chapter each on pigeon-pea, chickpea, cowpea, and peanut has found a place in this volume. Among vegetables there is a detailed account on the present status on brinjal, tomato, and cucurbits and one chapter each on redpepper and capsicum. Other plants of importance which have been included are sugarcane, cassava, banana, papaya, citrus, mulberry, and jatropha. The work on two oil plants, sunflower and safflower, has been presented in two independent chapters. This approach of illustrating the use of the technology for each species separately, rather than group them on specific trait, I find, provides a better perspective to evaluate the importance of GM technology with respect to each plant species.

These volumes, I am very sure, will be useful to all students and practitioners of biotechnology, be in colleges, universities, and private organizations, as well as for policy makers and regulators in the government agencies. I look forward to the deployment of the safe use of new tools and techniques of genetic manipulation for the improvement of important plants on a large scale in our agriculture and horticulture system. This will help, along with other breeding methodologies, including marker-assisted breeding, to sustain productivity with limited inputs. We hope to see a hunger-free world in the years to come.

International Centre for Genetic Engineering
and Biotechnology, New Delhi, India
June 06, 2020

Sudhir K. Sopory

Preface

Plants provide us many essential things in life, including food, feed, cloth, wood, paper, medicinal compounds, industrial products, and most importantly the life-sustaining molecule oxygen to breath. Plants are also crucial to clean lifesaving water. There are only six crop plants, viz., rice, wheat, corn, potato, sweet potato, and cassava, which provide about 80% calories to humans. There are other important crops like sugarcane, barley, sorghum, bean, soybean, coconut, and banana, which are also being consumed by humans. But crop plants are vulnerable to various biotic factors (pathogens and pests) and extreme environmental conditions or abiotic stresses (e.g., high salinity, drought, heat and cold, heavy metals, and submergence) because of their sessile nature. These stresses cause a colossal loss of crop yields and impair nutritional quality. Otherwise, one can realize the potential and harvest 100% agricultural productivity from all crops. In addition, global warming, shrinking water resources, arable land, and population growth are aggravating the problem of food security. In fact, these are key scientific issues in agriculture besides post-harvest losses and impairment in nutritional quality. Then the critical question that arises in our minds is how to harness the full yield potentials of crops without compromising the quality component. The answer lies evidently in the exploitation of diverse technologies, particularly plant breeding and genetic engineering. Between plant breeding and genetic engineering, the former has contributed significantly for more than seven decades to crop improvement and in fact almost all the new and improved varieties were virtually derived through breeding strategies. However, breeding methods suffer from certain limitations like incompatibility barriers or narrow mobilization of useful genes between closely related species. This leads to the problem of using only limited gene pool and there is no way to transfer a single beneficial gene since we generally transfer a cluster of genes/chromosomes during the crosses, thus subjecting F_1 hybrids for 4–5 backcrosses to chuck away the unacceptable. It takes nearly 10–12 years to develop a new variety with desirable traits and may not be cost-effective. In contrast, genetic transformation by *Agrobacterium* or other gene delivery systems or transgenic technology offers several advantages such as precise gene transfer from any source to crop plants. This means a huge gene pool exists for the transfer of desirable traits across species and takes relatively 7–9 years to develop a transgenic line of interest. Consequently, genetic engineering holds great promise for crop improvement and is essential since huge gap exists between food production and rate of population

growth. Today's world population is about 7.7 billion and is expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, and further to an estimated 11 billion by 2100. Human hunger and malnutrition are the major problems, especially in Asian countries due to accelerating birth rates. So, it is a challenge for plant biologists and biotechnologists to resolve the problem of human hunger and malnutrition through crop improvement programs. In reality, about 70% increase in food production is required by 2050 to feed the growing masses; otherwise we may face great famines in the near future. Indeed, this suggests that a second green revolution is the need of the hour to bring food security to the world population, and this can only happen if we couple the conventional breeding strategies with genetic engineering technologies.

Transgenic technology has already proven to be novel and a potential alternative for crop improvement, and a handful of transgenic varieties like cotton, corn, soybean, and canola have been commercialized globally. This has led to a substantial increase in crop yield and quality, reduced use of harmful pesticides, reduction in CO₂ emissions, and decrease in the cost of crop production, besides improving the economy of marginal farmers. The first transgenic variety, *flavr savr*—the slow ripening tomato, was commercialized in 1994 in the USA, and since then there is a steady increase in the adoption of the first generation of genetically modified (GM) crops such as corn, cotton, and soybean for insect resistance, herbicide tolerance, and improvement of oil quality. In 2018, about 475 million acres (191.7 million hectares) of land was under the cultivation of various GM crops in 26 countries (21 developing and 5 developed countries), including 5 top countries—USA, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and India (with the adoption of only Bt cotton) with the largest area of GM crops grown, and an additional 44 countries imported these GM crops. To date, about 525 different transgenic events in 32 crops have been approved for cultivation in different parts of the world. Currently, the next generation of transgenic plants displayed potential for the production of bio-ethanol, bio-plastics, and many pharmaceutically important recombinant proteins and compounds. Interestingly, the recent genome engineering or editing technology is quickly gaining importance for maneuvering genes in crop plants using the gene editing tool, the CRISPR-Cas system. This technology is aiding us in the improvement of many agronomically important traits such as yield, stress tolerance, and nutritional quality. Soon, the gene-edited crop plants with new traits, but not having an alien gene, will be commercialized. Such an endeavor will assist us in meeting the increasing food demands and global food security. This technology can be safely exploited since it has minimum or no regulatory issues. GM crops have the most rapid adoption rate in the history in spite of public concerns as compared to the traditional hybrids like corn, which took more than seven decades for global penetration. Transgenic varieties were released only after passing the tests against environmental aggressiveness, toxicity, allergenicity, after fulfilling the stringent regulatory guidelines laid down by the respective countries, and after exhibiting their superiority for field performance vis-à-vis the untransformed or wild-type plants.

The present book brought in two volumes has updated information about the current status of GM crops. While the first volume covered genetic modification studies in cereals, pulses, and oil-yielding crops, the second one included information on

important vegetable, fruit-yielding, and commercial crops. These volumes on GM crops will be handy to students of life science stream of both undergraduate and postgraduate studies, research scholars, postdocs and researchers working in plant and agricultural biotechnology organizations, faculty members, biotech companies, and professionals alike.

Lastly, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to Springer-Singapore for kindly consenting to bring out this book in two volumes and for extending support through various phases and for the timely completion of publishing. Our heartfelt thanks are also due to Prof. Sudhir K. Sopory, ICGEB, New Delhi, for writing the foreword. We would like to thank all the authors/coauthors who have contributed the review articles and also for their cooperation and erudition.

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He was awarded the Panchanan Maheshwari Gold Medal, the Dr. G. Panigrahi Memorial Lecture award of the Indian Botanical Society, and the Prof. Y.D. Tyagi Gold Medal of the Indian Association for Angiosperm Taxonomy. He has authored 51 books, edited 19 books, and published over 330 research papers. He was a member of the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

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A STUDY OF WELFARE FACILITIES AND ITS EFFECT ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION

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Introduction:-

"Employees welfare is comprehensive term including various services benefit and facilities offered to employees and by the employers. Through such generous fringe benefits the employers make life worth living for employees."

Life was hard for the working class at the beginning of the 20 century. In 1900 survey showed that between 15% and 20% of the population were living at subsistence level worse between 8% and 10% of population were living below subsistence level. Among all the resources of production employee is one of the most important functions of production. In it was possible that by hook and crook we can handle our work force, but today situation is totally different. Human being is not just like a machine, they have their emotions, feelings, likes and dislikes also. They do not work only for salary and wages. So satisfaction derived from their job as very important. Job satisfaction is one of the important aspects of HRM. Now days, so many organisation are giving welfare facilities to their employees. Because it is related to their satisfaction. If employees giving various welfare facilities their families is satisfied and overall employee satisfaction increasing. Motivated employees may do better.

The basic purpose of employee welfare is to enrich the life of employees and keep them happy and contented. Employee welfare measures motivate the employees for the better performance, it also improves the human relationship and thereby it increases the job satisfaction of the employees. Job satisfaction is a multifaceted concept. It is integral component of organisational climate and it is important element in the management of employee relationship. Therefore the research objective is to study the impact of employee welfare measures on job satisfaction.

Keywords: Employee Welfare, Job satisfaction, Organization

Meaning and Definition:

"Employee welfare is comprehensive term including various services, benefits and facilities offered to employees and by the employers. Welfare including anything that is done for the comfort and improvement of employees and provided over above the wages"

"Job satisfaction means a fulfilment or enjoyment that a person derives from their job". Employee welfare is very close relation to employee satisfaction because welfare helps in keeping the moral and motivation of the employees high so as to retain the employees for longer duration. Welfare include monetary but also many kind forms. Monitoring of working conditions creation of industrial harmony through infrastructure for Industrial relations and insurance against disease, accident and unemployment for the workers and their families.

Review of literature:-

"According to mark Columbus, in his study welfare facilities toward shoe makers in Chicago' 1964. specifies that welfare measures is one of the most important factors for the overall well-being." satyanarayan and redid (2012) stated that the overall satisfaction levels of employees about welfare measures in the organisation cover is satisfactory .however a few are not satisfied with welfare measures provided by the organisation. therefore it is suggested that the existing welfare measures may be improved further. Such welfare measures enrich the

employee standard of living and their satisfaction levels. Employee satisfaction means employees are contented with their work and position. To be contented, they likely enjoy much of their work, they feel management is fair and cares about them, and they are comfortable in their work environment - both with other staffers, and with the resources they have available to complete their jobs.

Need of the study: -

"Government has passed many acts to provide facilities to the workers in factories. This study evaluates the extend of welfare facilities and satisfaction in this company. And what are actually effect of employee welfare and its effect on Employee satisfaction."

Objective of the study :-

- 1) To find out various welfare facilities and scheme of the employees.
- 2) To determine the relationship between welfare facilities and employee satisfaction.
- 3) To determine the various factor which influence job satisfaction?
- 4) To study the impact of welfare facilities on employee satisfaction.

Research methodology:-

- 1) The study is depends upon secondary data collection. E.g. Management books, journals, records, files, pamphlets, newspapers and internet.

Employee welfare divided by follows:

Statuary Welfare Schemes:- 1) Drinking Water 2) Facilities For Sitting 3) First Appliances 4) Lighting 5) Latrines And Urinals 6) Canteen Facilities 7) Spittoons Washing Place 8) Changing Rooms 9) Restrooms 10) Health Services And Uniform.

Non-Statutory Welfare Scheme:- 1) Personal Health Care (Medical Check-Up) 2) Flexitime 3) Employee Assistance Program 4) Harassment Policy 5) Maternity And Adoption Leave 6) Medic-Claim Insurance Scheme 7) Gratuity 8) Pension 9) P.F. 10) Family Planning 11) Child Welfare 12) Education 13) Housing Facilities 14) Recreational-Singing 15) Music 16) Sport Cultural Activities 17) Fair Price Shops.

Related Acts:-

- 1) Factories Act-1948
- 2) Motor transport act-1961
- 3) Crèches-1931
- 4) Employees family pension scheme, 1971
- 5) Maternity benefit act, 1961
- 6) Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Act, 1952.
- 7) Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- 8) Employee's deposit-linked insurance scheme, 1976
- 9) The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

Relevance of study:-

The Main purpose of the study is to know the impact of welfare facilities on job satisfaction and also to know about the satisfaction level of the employees. From the result of the survey the HR department can take the corrective actions to increase the satisfaction of the employees and thereby increase productivity.

Welfare facilities is very important factor every company because, it increase the moral of employees. It is very important to give satisfaction to our employees not in terms of salary or wages but also in terms of other welfare facilities. Because this leads not only to job satisfaction but also leads to overall satisfaction. A motivated employee can do better. They provide physical and mental health to workers and thus promote a healthy work environment. Facilities like housing schemes, medical benefits, and education and recreation

facilities for workers families help in raising their standards of living. This makes workers to pay more attention towards work and thus increases their productivity. Employees get stable labour force by providing welfare facilities, workers take their active interest in their jobs and work with a feeling of involving and participation. E.W. measures increase the productivity of org and promote healthy industrial relations there by maintaining industrial peace. Assisting employees with work place stress associated with financial problems. Keep their motivation level high. Employee are satisfied when their financial and safety need are satisfied for exp. Managing credit, debt, loan, insurance needs, tax planning and others. So it is very important what effect of Employee Welfare to employee satisfaction.

Conclusion and finding:-

From the study it is found that employee welfare facility has great impact on job satisfaction. They provide better physical and mental health to workers and thus promote healthy work environment. Facilities like housing schemes, medical benefits, and education and recreation facilities for workers' families help in raising their standards of living. This makes workers to pay more attention towards work and thus increases their satisfaction. Employers get stable labour force by providing welfare facilities. Workers take active interest in their jobs and work with a feeling of involvement and participation. Employee welfare measures increase the productivity of organization and promote healthy industrial relations thereby maintaining industries peace. Employees are very much satisfied with the increment policies which are provided by the organization. Employees are also happy with the working hours of the organization since there is no night shifts are encouraged. The social evils prevalent among the labours such as substance abuse, etc. are reduced to a greater extent by the welfare policies.

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Rayat Shikshan Sanstha was founded by Late Padmabhushan Dr. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil in 1919, for imparting education to the down-trodden masses in the rural areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka State. It is well known for its contribution to education system in Maharashtra by providing education to deprived class of the society. At present the Sanstha is managing 42 degree colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce streams, 01 Research Institute, 02 B. Ed. Colleges, 01 Law, 01 Engineering college, 08 D. Ed. colleges, 182 Junior colleges, 438 High Schools, 84 Primary and Pre-primary schools, 02 Industrial Training Institutes, 08 Ashram Shalas, 91 hostels and 57 other institutes. It is the biggest educational institute in Asia. The mission laid down by Late Padmabhushan Dr. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil is the guiding principle for all the branches of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. The motto of the institution is "Education through self-help" and symbol of the Banyan tree reflects the growth of the institution.

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Shripatrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Shirwal, established in 1983, is one of the branches of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara which is situated in the rural and hilly area of Shirwal, Tal. Khandala, Dist. Satara (Maharashtra, INDIA). The college is recognized by U.G.C. with 2f and 12B status. It is affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. It has been reaccredited by N.A.A.C. with 'B' Grade (C.G.P.A. 2.73). The institution follows all the norms and regulations of U.G.C., Government of Maharashtra and Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

The vision of the college is in tune with the parent institute Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara which provides value based quality education to generate skilled human resource for building the nation. Besides two under graduate aided degree Programmes i.e. Arts and Commerce, the college has also introduced Bachelor of Computer Application and two Post- Graduate Programmes i.e. M.Com. in Advanced Accountancy and M.A. in English on self-financed basis. The college also offers 12 skill based add-on-courses and 04 career oriented courses.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE:

The digital age has brought a complete change in the way we view and experience the world. The world functions have become smaller and, it has certainly brought its share of problems. As connectivity increases, the risk of security also crops up inevitably. In the present scenario, sensitive data is continuously at risk and different types of technologies and processes are designed to protect it. The data here can refer to one saved on devices, programs, software networks and more. Any sort of unauthorized access to such information is a security breach and hence strong measures are taken to prevent it.

500 million users were breached and personal information was extracted from them. This brings down the reputation of the enterprise and its credibility in the eyes of the consumer. It also puts the customers at risk as their valuable information is out in the open and can be misused for any purpose. The conference therefore opens the wide platform to all of us to discuss and share the invaluable ideas to nurture the better humanity at large.



Principal's Message

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a very warm welcome on behalf of all those who have accepted our invitation to convene this A One Day Online Multidisciplinary International Conference on 'The Role of Cyber Security in the Global Context'. First and foremost, I would like to thank our Resource person **Hon'ble Suhas Patil, Mr. Rakesh Churi, Mr. Mahesh Ghule and Mr. Swapnil Ranadive**, for their valuable guidance and encouraging us to take up these global issues of vital interests. also My sincere thanks also owe to **Hon'ble Chairman, Dr. Anil Patil, Vice-Chairman Adv. Bhagirath Shinde, Secretary Prin. Dr. Vitthal Shivankar, Joint Secretary, Prin. Dr. Pratibha Gaikwad and Auditor, Hon. Prin. Dr. Shivling Menkudale** for giving us an opportunity to organize this international event and providing their valuable guidance regarding the Conference.

Moving further, I would like to appreciate kindness and sincere cooperation of our resource persons Mr. Mahesh Ghule, Mr. Swapnil Ranadive, Mr. Suhas Patil and Mr. Rakesh Churi for sparing time for us on this occasion.

My team would like to be indebted to all the scholars who have submitted their research papers for the publication and showed their heartfelt interest for the success of this conference. Your genuine feeling is also highly appreciated by our Management. I wish every success to this conference.

I really appreciate the efforts of Dr. Kalhapure Sir, and Dr. Vilas Sadaphal Sir who Prof. Tulshidas Aphale Sir, Coordinator, IQAC and Vice- Principal of this college have taken painstaking efforts to plan this joint venture. I also owe due recognition to everyone who is directly or indirectly associated with the organization of this conference in this pandemic. Be Healthy! Be Safe!!

JAY KARMAVEER!

Thank you very much.

Prin. (Dr.) Manjushri Bobade



From the Convener and Editor's Desk

Welcome to A One-Day Online Multidisciplinary International Conference on 'The Role of Cyber Security in the Global Context'. The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum for teachers, researcher, students and citizens in the field of digital technologies and social media, for this conference we received a great number of papers and from them editors have selected the quality papers those which are published.

I am grateful to our Principal for extending support to make this conference fruitful. I am also thankful to our entire team to make this conference successful. We hope that the proceedings will serve the purpose of generating awareness among the researchers and students.

Thank you.

Dr. Balasaheb Kalhapure
Assistant Professor and Head,
Department of Commerce

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CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF HOW INDIA IS BECOMING HOTSPOT OF CYBERCRIME AMID COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Prin. Dr. Manjushri Bobade

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's, Shripatrao Kadam
Mahavidyalaya, Shirwal

Abstract— As the whole world is been impacted by the COVID- 19 pandemic, there is no aspect remained untouched without the impact of this virus. This virus has restricted all humans from going out from our houses to our works, social meetings, shopping, educational institutes and all. So with this quarantine lifestyle emerged the dependency of human life on computers, laptops and smart phones. However, these gadgets help make life easy but come the threats of cyber security too. In the year 2020, we saw one of the biggest statistics of data breaches and the figures give the notion of being as if to be only rising. According to a study in February, 2021 almost one year from the beginning of the pandemic—there were 30 Crore 77 Lakh brute-force attacks a far cry from the 9 Crore 31 Lakh witnessed at the start of 2020. This research paper focuses on impact on cyber security in Covid-19 pandemic. This analysis shows the aspects of threats caused due to higher use of internet facilities and cyber attack.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Cyber security, Cyber Crime, Malware, Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

In the midst of pandemic troublesome businesses and with isolated functioning appropriate reality, cyber criminals have been seen busy exploiting vulnerabilities. In the year 2020, we saw one of the major figures of data

breaches and the figures seems to be rising. As the whole world is been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, there is no aspect remaining without the impact of this virus. As this virus has restricted all us humans from going out from our houses to our work, social meetings, shopping, education institutes and all. So with this quarantine lifestyle came the dependency of human life on computers, laptops and smart phones. However these gadgets help make life easy but come the threats of cyber security too. In the year 2020, we saw one of the biggest statistics of data breaches and the figures give the notion of being as if to be only rising. According to a study in February 2021 almost one year from the start of the pandemic there were 30 Crore 77 Lakh brute-force attacks a far cry from the 9 Crore 31 Lakh witnessed at the start of 2020. This research paper focuses on impact on cyber security in Covid- 19 pandemic. This analysis shows the aspects of threats caused due to higher use of internet facilities and cyber attack.

II. OBJECTIVES

This analysis shows the current scenario of COVID-19 impact on cyber security and emphasis of the following objectives.

In this article we have focused on three main aspects of cyber crime

1. Level one has the analysis of country wise impact of cyber crime.
2. Level two shows us the analysis of state wise impact of cyber crime.
3. Level three focuses on the analysis of city wise impact of cyber crime.

III. METHODOLOGY

In this research analysis resources were studied and accordingly analysis study was been carried out. Major findings were been studied and the representation of the paper were been recorded.

A solitary cause for the tall figure of data breaches is that as India is flourishing its startups and powerhouses are a highly striking

promotes Cybercrime. As well as Indian companies are economically doing well, they have a brand to worry about separately from the enormous amount of private, economic and user behavioral data that they hold. In a recent study by Infosys-Interbrand, the probable risk in brand name and value of data breach to the world's 100 most expensive brands could total to as much as \$223 billion. According to study last year 52% of firms in India reported cyber attack.

According to the survey by global cyber security firm Sophos, among all these successful breaches, 71% of firms said that it was a severe or very severe hit, and 65 % said it took longer than seven days to remediate.

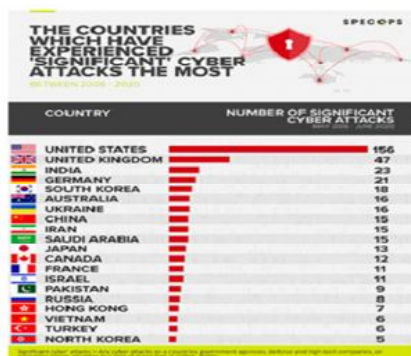


Fig. 1(Source Google)

Above given image describes India's Cyber attacks significance worldwide. We rank at three number in globe according to study.

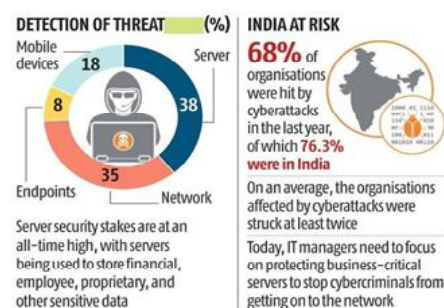
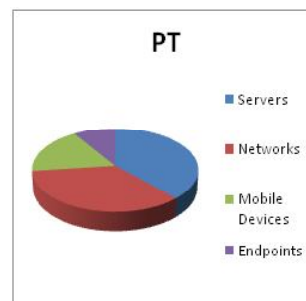


Fig. 2(Source Google)

Another survey detected the percentage of threat caused by various scenarios of cyber attack.

1. 38% are caused by Servers.
2. 35% are caused by Network.

3. 18% are caused by Mobile device
4. 9% are caused by Endpoints.



State wise ranking	
Rank	States
1	Maharashtra
2	Delhi
3	West Bengal
4	Gujarat
5	Uttar Pradesh
6	Karnataka
7	Rajasthan
8	Tamil Nadu
9	Madhya Pradesh
10	Telangana
11	Haryana
12	Odisha

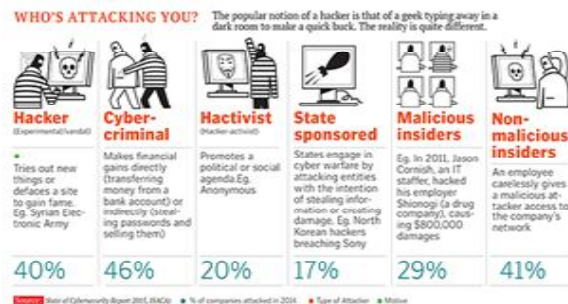
(Source Google)

An important aspect study stated the most vulnerable states in India. The statistics gives us the brief idea of state wise representation of ranking. The above given is the important figure of states mostly impacted by Cyber Attacks in India.

The below given table represents the cities in India which are at the higher risk of Cyber Attack. According to survey 3 out of every 10 Indian cyber users is encountered many cyber attacks, meanwhile in metropolitan cities have experienced a comparable figure when compared to the earlier quarter. Among the metropolitan cities, Delhi has seen the highest.

City wise ranking	
RANK	CITIES
1	Mumbai
2	Delhi
3	Bangalore
4	Kolkata
5	Pune
6	Hyderabad
7	Nagpur

IV. SUGGESTIONS



The most common attacks which take place are noted below. The main suggestions are to be aware from the below given aspects.

1. Hackers 40% of attacks are been done by the hackers.
2. 46% attacks are been done by the Cyber Criminals.
3. 20% are been attacked by Hactivist.
4. 29% is the count of malicious insiders.
5. 41% are attacked by Non Malicious insiders.

The Top ten main types of Cyber Attacks which takes place are-

Sr. No	Types of Cyber Attacks
1	Malware
2	Phishing
3	Man in the Middle Attack
4	Denial of service Attack
5	SQL Injection Attack
6	Zero Day Attack
7	Cross Site Scripting
8	Credential Reuse
9	Password Attack
10	Drive By Download Attack

The main aspect is to safeguard ourselves from the above given cyber attacks. We have to find out the ways to save ourselves.

V. CONCLUSION

The basic conclusion from this research is

- 1) Government should focus on more cyber security provision of each and every aspects of the country; more budgets should be allocated for the security of IT firms, government offices and other institutes.
- 2) Proper use of a service internet security suite should be done.

rity suite should be done.

- 3) Always set strong passwords on your devices to avoid further problems.
- 4) Software updating should be done time to time
- 5) Social media settings should be managed by self always.
- 6) Home network should be always strengthened.
- 7) Children should be aware about the uses and misuses of internet
- 8) Updates of the security breaches should be taken.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank all the people who directly and indirectly helped supported and guided me during this research article. I owe my gratitude to all these supporters

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□□□

An Importance of Cyber Security in Indian Banking System

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Abstract:

Indian banks have seen a gradual rise in cyber threats as they need been exploring or clutch complicated technologies (such as mobile and net banking), rising worker computer network, and a lot of recently, adopting hybrid cloud technology. As a result, they need been selective in adopting digitization within the past. Before the COVID-19 crisis, a majority of the Indian banks targeted on strategic digitization of their client services and experiences "one amongst the four pillars of the banking system. The speedily ever-changing behavior and preferences amongst rising urban customers, millennia's, and also the middle-income population (demanding quicker solutions and higher made-to-order products) drove digitization in services to customers. On the opposite hand, usages of digital technologies amongst the opposite 3 stakeholders—employees, business alliances, and vendors—were measured and gradual. this can be partially thanks to the quality of operations and also the associated degree of cyber risks. within the future, this trend of selective digitization can amendment thanks to the evolving trends within the post COVID-19 era.

1. Introduction

The banking sector has been under fire for many years. First, it had been the physical larceny of monies. Then it had been laptop fraud. Today, it's not solely cyber fraud however hacks

into servers to get a customer's in person specifiable info (PII). Hence, the explanation why cyber security in banking is of utmost importance. As people and firms perform most transactions on-line, ATM, RTGS, NEFT, ECS, EFT, Retail Banking, Debit and Credit cards and plenty of additional the chance of a knowledge breach will increase daily. this can be why there's a larger stress to look at the importance of cyber security in banking sector processes.

Since the pandemic has set foot worldwide in 2020, cyber-attacks in banks have broken-backed headlines across the globe. Moody warned banks globally of "increased risks of cyber-attacks throughout the continued COVID-19 pandemic". in line with a VMware C report, cyber-attacks against banks and money establishments globally exaggerated 238 % amidst the COVID-19 crisis between Feb 2020 and Apr 2020.

Increase operational resilience

Banking is Associate in nursing employee-intensive business and maintains a high bit customer-service model (as disclosed from the quantity of bank branches that remained open throughout the nationwide lockdown). Therefore, once Asian country went into an entire internment once the onset of the pandemic, quality restrictions for workers, vendors, and partners affected business operations, resources convenience, and productivity.

The onset of COVID-19 and also the government's response to contain the unfold reveal one placing vulnerability of banks "business operations will be noncontiguous anytime, and most unexpectedly. Banks could need to still subsume disruptions in their operations because of social distancing norms, and intermittent regional and native lockdowns, going forward.

They will need to build resilience within the info Technology (IT) design to confirm continued access to business applications from anyplace any time to workers, vendors, and partners. Therefore, fast digital transformation is in-

stance for banks to confirm watertight business continuity set up and uphold productivity throughout tough times, whereas comprehending ensuing info security risks against these edges.

Improve client stretch

In India, banks subsume a myriad of shoppers with completely different digital preferences. Their preferences vary with their data of and inclination to use digital platforms, the perception of risks related to digital processes, and also the nature of knowledge and repair necessities. Therefore, banks have had to manage a hybrid of client interaction channels.

Since the pandemic, business disruptions have caused inconvenience to multiple client segments World Health Organization earlier trusted branches for essential money transactions or recommendation on complicated money merchandise. Banks have seen a pointy decline within the use of ancient ways in which of communication amongst a majority of their customers. within the future, social distancing norms (to combat the COVID-19 crisis) can probably amendment behavior within the Indian society for good. Exaggerated demand for contactless transactions and virtual services, that square measure secure and convenient to use and navigate, would force banks to modify apace.

Save cost

Every business strives to form its operations price effective and banking isn't any exception. Banks need to offer comprehensive and essential services with efficiency despite disruption, whereas remaining price effective. With COVID-19, one among the largest challenges that banks square measure probably to face is that of rising Non-Performing Assets (NPA). in line with the RBI's latest money stability report, macro stress tests for credit risk indicate that the gross terrorist group magnitude relation of regular industrial Banks (SCBs) could increase from eight.5 % in March 2020 to twelve.5 % by March 2021 beneath their baseline situation. The

magnitude relation could step up to fourteen.7 % beneath a severely stressed situation. Rising NPAs can probably raise money stress and credit prices. conversion are going to be key for banks to run operations with efficiency, improve productivity, scale back prices, and stay competitive throughout and once the pandemic. As a result, there's a pressing ought to portion adequate resources towards conversion.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. Examine how the banking industry is responding to the changing operating environment
2. Analyze the rising cyber security risks in banks after COVID-19 in the wake of rapid digitization.
3. Advocate the possible cyber security solutions for banks to cope with the challenges.

3. Methodology:

The present review paper is based on the Secondary data. It analyses the available literature on Banking technology and various existing and upcoming innovative products offered by banks in India. The Secondary data pertaining to the study was obtained from the various journals, books, Magazines, Newspapers and websites of the concerned Banks

4. The importance of cyber security

The plain cause for the importance of cyber security in banking sector transactions is to guard purchaser belongings. As more humans go cashless, sports are achieved via online checkout pages and physical credit score scanners. In both conditions, PII may be redirected to other locations and used for malicious activities

Now not best does this have an effect on the purchaser. It additionally greatly harms the bank whilst they try to recover the information. while it's taken hostage, the financial institution would possibly want to pay loads of lots of dollars to launch the records. In flip, they lose the agree with in their customers and other financial institutions.

That's now not the best aspect that takes place when steps for cyber safety banking aren't implemented. The customer needs to cancel all their cards and begin new accounts – probable at some other bank. And though their budget are protected by way of the FDIC, it doesn't stop criminals from seeking to use their PII.

A few dangers presently associated with banking at the web

The above examples account for a small percent of capability issues with cyber security in banking. a number of the other objects to be worried approximately encompass:

Associated some crucial content

Cyber protection & Fraud Taking treasury through the cyber safety undertaking

Cyber protection & Fraud BoE, FCA, and MAS to collaboration on cyber security

a. More risks from cellular apps —

More individuals access their bank money owed on mobile apps. Many of these people generally tend to have minimum or no security, and this makes the capacity of assault a great deal more. Hence, banking software answers are required at the endpoint to prevent malicious activity.

b. Breaches at third-party agencies —

As banks have upgraded their cyber security, hackers have grew to become to shared banking systems and 1/3-birthday party networks to advantage get admission to. If those aren't as protected as the financial institution, the attackers can get thru effortlessly.

c. Improved danger of crypto forex hacks —

In addition to conventional price range, hacks have improved within the growing global of cryptocurrency. For the reason that area is unsure how to enforce cyber safety software for banking on this ever-converting marketplace, the capability for attackers to grab massive amounts of this forex is greater. Specifically when it quick jumps in value five. Protect towards attacks with secured software program while you observe the on-going kingdom of safety on the net, you must

do not forget enhancement or entire replacement of your present day safety packages. here are a few matters to examine in the global of banking software program improvement.

a. Safety audit —

An intensive audit is imperative earlier than any new cyber protection software is carried out. The evaluate famous the strengths and weaknesses of the existing setup. Moreover, it affords recommendations that may assist shop money while additionally taking into account the right investments.

b. Firewalls —

Cyber protection banking configuration does not only consist of packages. It also calls for the right hardware to dam attacks. With an updated firewall, banks can block malicious interest earlier than they attain other parts of the network.

c. Anti-virus and anti-malware applications —

Even as a firewall upgrade will increase protection, it gained stop assaults except anti-virus and anti-malware applications are updated. Older software won't include the modern day guidelines and virus signatures. In flip, it could omit a potentially disastrous assault to your machine.

d. Multi-component authentication —

This safety, additionally referred to as MFA, is extremely important to defend customers who utilize cell or online apps to do their banking. Many customers by no means trade their passwords. Or, if they do, they make small changes. applying MFA stops attackers from reaching the network because it asks for every other degree of safety. for example, a six-digit code dispatched to a consumer's cellular phone.

e. Biometrics —

That is any other version of MFA even more at ease than a texted code. This shape of authentication is predicated on retina scans, thumbprints, or facial popularity to verify a consumer's identification. though hackers have accessed this type of authentication inside the

beyond, it's far greater hard to accomplish.

f. Automatic logout —

Many websites and apps permit a person to live logged in in the event that they permit it. therefore, they can access their information at any time without coming into their login credentials. but, this also lets in attackers to without difficulty obtain your records. computerized logout minimizes this by way of final a consumer's get right of entry to after a couple of minutes of inactiveness.

g. Schooling —

All the above measures can growth cyber protection inside the banking quarter. Although, they are able to' assist if customers continue to access their facts from unprotected locations or improperly defend their login credentials. that is why training is crucial. When banks notify their clients of effects related to these vulnerabilities it could pass them to change their behavior for worry of dropping their investments.

6. Suggestions

1. Prioritizing cyber safety evaluation

A non-stop hazard assessment using a risk-based technique. The Cyber protection maturity evaluation, Bridging the gaps. An Integrating cyber chance evaluation with fraud chance and monetary crime reporting.

2. Tightening access to third-party services

A Prioritizing get admission to to and availability of offerings for alliance companions and companies, The limiting or controlling their get right of entry to to core infrastructure. A exploring the possibility of modifying contractual agreements to monitor third-party.

3. Get entry to banking infrastructure

Adopting superior era solutions and equipment. The growing many strains of protection at different stages in the security ecosystem. An Adopting defense alternatives for hazard intelligence and response competencies, along with: zero-believe structure, advanced endpoint security structures, increase cyber safety with AI, Develops

4. Securing remote get right of entry to manipulate

To permitting server-primarily based computing and virtual workspaces. A Deploying zero customers and thin clients, Reviewing remote connectivity answers and protection governance., A Deploying an advanced and sturdy authentication and authorization, choosing the scope of offerings that want secured get entry to

5. Contracting or outsourcing cyber protection skills

Coping with shortages of cyber protection specialists the usage of leading-area offerings of third-birthday party safety companies, considering outsourcing a myriad of cyber protection functions, inclusive of protection operations and insider chance detection (consisting of risk searching and risk intelligence)

6. Raising recognition via education

Introducing formal education programmes on cyber threats and cyber protection practices for employees, involving special methods to educate employees, growing cyber security subculture at every level and viewing it as a non-stop manner,

7. Bolstering security through hazard identification and response competencies

Integrating a present day and evolving security infrastructure while digitization, embedding protection, confidentiality, and coverage tests into their Develops choices and actions

7. Conclusion

Banks will in all likelihood undertake technologies including cellular, cloud, far off get right of entry to, and IoT, no longer out of desire however out of the want to preserve business all through the pandemic and thrive thereafter. Such transformative digitization may even result in an increased attack surface. For bank executives, the focal point might be on accomplishing business desires at the same time as they recalibrate strategies to address the ever-evolving cyber dangers.

Banks will need to priorities and put money into cyber protection to create an agile and resilient infrastructure of the destiny. Such an infrastructure will address the modern cyber protection dangers and put together itself for cyber challenges of the destiny. but, for that to take place, the initiative has to come back from financial institution executives and board individuals who set desires and allocate price range. Accelerating cyber skills to suit the speed of virtual transformation would require govt attention, prioritization, price range, resources, and governance. only the leadership can force such a change. Banks' leaders will decide the degree of agility, tempo of trade in infrastructure, and collaborative efforts required toward constructing cyber safety of the future

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Note: A few of such security solutions are security information and event management (SIEM) and security orchestration, automation and response.

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03

Farmers at the crossroads: Human-Nature Relationship in Sadanand Deshmukh's *Baromaas*

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Sahitya Academy awardee writer Sadanand Deshmukh's *Baromaas* throws lights on the various aspects of agrarian life of India. Majority rural population of India engaged in farming. Agriculture is the profession which not only includes the farming but customs and tradition, overall cultural lifestyle related to it. The author of the novel, Sadanand Deshmukh himself was born in such an agrarian family. His father was a farmer belonged Marathwada region of Maharashtra. This part of Maharashtra always remained under drought-prone. *Baromaas* is his second novel published in 2002, which means 'twelve enduring months'. The farmer community is always under threat either of nature or the money lenders. These money lenders illegally lend money to the farmers and give very inhuman treatments to them when they are not able to pay the debt in time. The farmers are humiliated by such people on one side and there is no minimum support price to the agricultural produce on the other side. The only way remains for the farmers is to commit suicide. Farmers from Maharashtra are among the most hardworking, adoption of scientific inputs is high, basic support infrastructure have much improving over the years and still high levels of stress. This is one side of the picture. The other side of the picture

is not so encouraging. The number of farmers' suicide is very high in the state.

Everyone should consciously mind that nobody commits suicide happily. The farmer community is very much conscious about its respect and honour, hence if they get humiliated, they cannot bear it and embrace death. The farmers are considered as the *Annadata*, but the same people are suffering a lot. After Independence our country was insufficient in the food grains, the government of India used to export from other countries like the U.S. and European Countries. Our farmers made India excess in food. Farming is considered the main occupation of the country. Today, the condition of the farmers is not so good. Farmers produce the food and give everything to India but they have nothing. Indian agriculture is under great depression. The changing technological developments and changing government policies changed the attitude of the people and the generation born after 1991. The people are forgetting the fact that man can live without modern technology but cannot survive without food.

The story of the novel moves around a young man named Eknath. He spent his childhood in a small village with his parents and other relatives. His family occupation is farming from his forefathers. His grandfather was a farmer, so his father was. But there is a generation gap of thinking. Eknath's grandfather was strongly against the modern techniques of farming. He believed in the traditional way of farming and was against the use of chemical fertilizers and advanced BT seeds. He even refused to consume food grown in the farm where chemical fertilizers are used. But on the other hand, Eknath and his father thought of a modern way of agriculture. The farmers do hard work in their farms but natural calamity like famine is always there. It does not leave farmers aside and let them suffer. The natural conditions by and large are against the farmers. Hence

there is news in daily newspapers about the killing of self by the farmers. Eknath is post graduate in Marathi literature. His family took great efforts for his education. Though he secured good marks, he could not get the job. Being a member of farmer's family Eknath did not have money to fulfil the donation of the employer. His younger brother Madhu wanted to sell some piece of land in order to fulfil the demand for donation but everybody was against this idea. Sometimes Eknath thought the same idea. But some part the land was sold when Madhu got the chance of job of gramsevak. The savkar –money lender cheated Madhu's family by adding extra conditions on the paper. Madhu gave money to the middle man Sathe for his job, but unfortunately died in an accident and the P.A. of the MLA took the money and refused to give any assurance of job to Madhu. His family thus gets badly affected by this betrayal. Madhu made a gang of such unemployed boys and they used to dig for the secret wealth buried by their forefathers. One of the boys his gang Dilip went crazy due to unemployment and his craziness lingered in the novel till the end. Madhu's gang did not get any wealth and became robbers in the end. On the other hand, Eknath wanted to have money in order to fulfil the donation; he did new experiments on the farm. This has created many familial problems in Eknath's life. There was always quarrel between his mother and his wife. His wife Alka left Eknath and went to live with her parents. The misery became worst when Subhanrao Eknath's father commits suicide due failure of the crops and by accepting the responsibility of the failure of the family. Moreover, Eknath's brother-in-law embraced death as he could not repay the money he took from the money lender. Actually, the money lender imposed illegal and unnatural interest which made him impossible pay and he committed suicide.

Every government always says that the crop loan system for the farmers is eased and they will not have to suffer for getting the fresh crop loans. The govt. advertises for such schemes as a part of their political agenda. It just makes a show that the govt. is working for the welfare of the farmer community by offering various schemes. The govt. increases the minimum support price of crops every year, but the middlemen don't allow the farmers to share their profit. In the end, the farmers don't get the direct benefit of any of the govt. schemes. The banks say that they are willing to give all kinds of loans to the farmer with minimum documents. But the ground reality always remains something different. The banks many times demand unnecessary documents and put such conditions before the farmers which they cannot fulfil. In Baromaas also the writer throws light on this issue. Here Balimama, Eknath's maternal uncle wanted a fresh crop loan by renewing the old loan. The bank demands the papers of the farm for the sanction of the loan. The talathi (the lowest rank revenue officer of the system) is avoiding giving the papers by giving unnecessary reasons. Balimama abuses the system. On the one side government says that farmers will get their papers related to farm at their home as and when the demand. But the talathi wants a bribe from the farmers. Until Balimama gives the talathi fifty rupees he will not give the papers. This is nothing but the insult into the injury of the farmers. Though Balimama gets the papers still it not easy to get his loan renewed. The bank officer rejects his proposal by showing him the waiting list of the farmers who are in the line of getting loans. Thus renewal of the crop loan becomes the difficult work for Balimama. Eknath started working in the farmer's movement. He tells the farmers about the advanced farming and crop techniques in the farm. He tries to convince the farmers about the ways of modern farming. Eknath feels that try new crops and especially fruit farming.

He is in favour of globalization and he says that the government should not impose on exports. He advocates the problems of farmers, loans, debts, loss of production value at APMC. He strongly feels that nature, money lenders and government policies are enemies of farmers and they are responsible for the destruction of farmers.

Agriculture is an unorganized activity; moreover, the most farmers are small and economically unfeasible. Middlemen and exploitation of farmers and Government programmes do not reach the farmers. High indebtedness and exorbitant interest rates of the illegal money lenders are other problems. The farming and farmers are hit badly due to climate change. The increase in global temperature with increased concentrations of anthropogenic greenhouse gases is negligible so also the impact of this on sea level rise, ice melts, etc are also negligible. This affects the crops. A large number of populations of our country are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. It fulfills the fundamental needs of the people. When our country got freedom from the long pertained British rule by that time we were deficient in food and other edible items. The challenge was accepted by the farmers and made India excess in food production. The whole credit should be given to the farmers. They have achieved the green revolution and made our nation proud by making it independent in food grains. But today this sector is undergoing many problems and these are very serious. The number of farmers' suicide is increasing day by day. This is not a proud picture of the country whose main occupation is farming. They face many natural and manmade as well as policy made problems though they do hard work on the farm. This leads them to the great depression and suicide in the end. The pro-capitalist policies of the government have created much chaos among the farming community. Illegal acquisition of land either by

the government or by the capitalists is another major issue. No government today is looking at farmers' problem seriously. The required infrastructure for the industry is made ready quite easily but the infrastructure needed to agriculture is not developed. The irrigation projects take a longer time to complete and farmers do suffer a lot due to such negligence. The farmers' movements are trying to educate farmers regarding the problems faced by them. Though such movements are successful in creating awareness among the farmers, still the success is limited. Those who lead the movements, later on, do the tie-up with some political party and gain a seat either in assembly or parliament and ignore the welfare of the farmers.

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04

A Study of Cyber security management in India

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Abstract

Cyber security is a very significant because it protects data of all categories from theft and damage. Cyber security is become essential for the entire organizer all over the world. It covers all aspects of transactions and activities on and involving the Internet, World Wide Web and Cyberspace. Now days more and more business and social users are online. Not only big but small companies also face threat of cyber attack, if they don't keep their security strong. The Indian Cyber laws are governed by the Information Technology Act, 2000. It is passed by the parliament of India.

Keywords: Introduction, Cyber Threats, Classification of Cyber Crimes.

INTRODUCTION:

Cyber security is a very significant because it protects data of all categories from theft and damage. Cyber attack can happen at global level, so proper protection is required to face the problems of cyber attacks. Now days more and more business and social users are online. Not only big but small companies also face threat of cyber attack, if they don't keep their security strong. Almost large organization uses cloud storage service to store their data. If proper measures are taken to protect the data then this data can be subjugated by cyber criminals. Cyber security is become essential for the entire organizer all over the world. It covers all aspects of transactions and activities on and involving the Internet, World Wide Web and

Cyberspace.

The Indian Cyber laws are governed by the Information Technology Act, 2000. It is passed by the parliament of India. It focuses on the serious punishments and penalties safeguarding the e-governance, e-banking and e-commerce sectors. Important sections of this act are as follows:

Section 43:

It is applicable to people who damage the computer systems without permission from the owner. In this case owner can fully claim for compensation for the entire damage.

Section 66:

This section is applicable in case of a person is found dishonestly committing any act referred to in section 43. In this case the imprisonment term is upto three years and fine of Rs. 5 lakh

Section 66 B:

Dishonestly receiving stolen computer source or communication device with punishment upto there years or 1 lakh rupees as fine or both.

Section 66C:

Electronic signature or other identity theft like using other passwords or electronic signature etc. Punishment is three year imprisonment or fine of 1 lakh rupees or both.

Cyber Threats:

A cyber security threats refers to any possible spiteful attack that seeks to unlawfully access data, disturb digital operations or damage information. Cyber attackers can use on individual's or company's sensitive data.



Ransomware:

This is malware designed to use encryption to force the target of the attack to pay a ransom demand. It has become one of the most visible and creative type of malware.

Malware:

Malware comes in a variety of different forms and can be used achieve a number of different objectives. In 2020 these types of common forms of malware included. Malware can install on computer manually by attackers.

Cryptominers:

It is online threat that hides on a computer or mobile device.

Mobile Malware:

It is targeting mobile devices. It specifically targets the operating systems on mobile phones.

Botnet Malware

This type of malware is infects a system and add to a botnet. The risks associated with botnets are exactly the same as the risk associated with malicious software in general.

Infostealers:

This malware collect very sensitive information from an infected computer and send it to the malware operator.

Banking Trojans:

This type of malware specifically target financial information.

Classification of Cyber Crimes:



Crime against individual:

These types of crimes committed against individuals or their properties. E.g. e-mail harassment, cyber stalking, unauthorized control over computer etc.

Crime against organization:

These types of crimes committed against organizations such as possessing of unautho-

rized information, cyber terrorism against government organization etc.

Crime against Society:

These types of crimes committed against society such as trafficking, financial crimes, online gambling etc.

Online Gambling: It is generally means the use of internet to place bets and earns money on internet. In India millions of people are connected online to each other daily. Online gambling is similar to playing in casino but the difference is that it is held in a virtual environment.

E-mail Bombing: In e-mail bombing is often done from a single system in which one user sends 100 or 1000 messages to another user. The main purpose of it to overflow the user inbox.

Web Jacking: This method is mostly used in social media where the attacker create a fake website and when the website is open it will redirect it to on another website and harm the user system.

Cyber Warfare: It is the use of cyber attacks against a nation-state causing it significant harm. It damage network system of another nation by this attack.

CYBER CRIME STATEWISE (2016-2018)

S.NO.	STATE	2016	2017	2018
1	Andhra Pradesh	616	931	1207
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	7
3	Assam	696	1120	2022
4	Bihar	309	433	374
5	Chhattisgarh	90	171	139
6	Goa	31	13	29
7	Gujarat	362	458	702
8	Haryana	401	504	418
9	Himachal Pradesh	31	56	69
10	Jammu & Kashmir	28	63	73
11	Jharkhand	259	720	930
12	Karnataka	1101	3174	5839
13	Kerala	283	320	340
14	Madhya Pradesh	258	490	740
15	Maharashtra	2380	3604	3511
16	Manipur	11	74	29
17	Meghalaya	39	39	74
18	Mizoram	1	10	6
19	Nagaland	2	0	2
20	Odisha	317	824	843
21	Punjab	102	176	239
22	Rajasthan	941	1304	1104
23	Sikkim	1	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	144	228	295
25	Telangana	593	1209	1205
26	Tripura	8	7	20
27	Uttar Pradesh	2639	4971	6280
28	Uttarakhand	62	124	171
29	West Bengal	478	568	335

(https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/Crime%20in%20India%202018%20-%20Volume%202_1_0.pdf)

AS per the data shown in above table, shows that in 2018 cyber crime cases are increased as compared to 2016 and 2017. In state of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Assam and Andhra Pradesh cyber crime cases are rapidly increased. In the state of Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh there are very less number of cyber crimes cases are shown in the above table.

Avoid cyber crime by using strong password, secure mobile data, protect computer with security software etc. There is need to create awareness among the people regarding cyber crime. In education institutions workshops, seminars and conferences should be organized on the cyber crime and security subject.

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05

Cyber Security: issues and Challenges for E-Commerce in Modern Era

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Abstract:

E-Commerce sites will always be a hot target for cyber attacks for would be thieves, they are treasure troves of personal and financial data. An for businesses of all sizes, the cost of a breach both in loss of data and in customer trust can be hugely damaging for businesses of all sizes.

E-Commerce business owners are all too aware of these issues and are increasing their security measures. The VM ware carbon black 2020 cyber security outlook Report found that 78% of businesses surveyed had purchased new security products in the last year and 70% had increased security staff.

In this constant game of cat and mouse, as online retailers add increasingly innovative technologies to their sites to stay competitive, cyber attackers are equally honing their skills and finding new vulnerabilities to exploit. The best way to stay ahead is to be aware of e-commerce security best practices and the types of attacks to be on the lookout for.

In this research paper researched mentioned Need of cyber security E-commerce in present scenario, cyber security, issues and challenges for E-commerce in modern era. This paper provides directions for e-commerce security to improve customer confidence in e-commerce shopping.

Key Words: Cyber Security, Malware, Software Vulnerabilities, E-commerce, Challenges and issues.

Introduction:

The development of digital era in every aspect of life that is not excluding to the trade sector with the emergence of e-commerce features that offer convenience in shopping make the community seem powerless to contain it. Such developments of course in addition to bringing positive impact also brings negative impact of the cyber crime potentials in electronic transactions on e-commerce such as theft of personal data and fraud is rife through e-commerce today criminal law in this case provides both penal and non-penal bidders to cope them.

The rapid expansion of computer connectivity has provided opportunities for criminals to exploit security vulnerabilities in the online environment. Most detrimental are malicious and exploit code that interrupt computer operations on a global scale and along with other cyber crimes threaten e-commerce. In response to the threat of cyber crime there is an urgent need to reform methods of mutual legal assistance and to develop transactional policing capability. So in this paper I have mentioned cyber security some issues & challenges in e-commerce & high lighten some major solutions on it, which is useful to business sector & consumer in present scenario.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study need of cyber security in e-commerce.
- 2) To know cyber security issues in e-commerce in present scenario.
- 3) To study various cyber security challenges for e-commerce in modern era.

Research Methodology:

The descriptive methodology has been used to collect data. Secondary data has been collected from various published sources, reference books, journals, periodicals, newspaper, internet websites.

Need of Cyber Security in E-commerce:

Cyber-security represents may be the most important e-commerce feature. Without

the existence and implementation of proper protocols, online store owners put themselves and also their customers at risk for payment fraud more than financial consequences, data breaches harm an e-commerce websites reputation.

E-commerce site security is critical for a number of reasons, specifically when it comes to protecting the privacy and sensitive data of customers on a website, safeguarding the finances scams and defending the reputation of an online store as a safe place to conduct.

The foundation of success in the digital world is having the proper cyber security measures in place to protect consumers, employees, and the business itself from constant security threats cyber security is woven into the very fabric of business operations and has special impacts on the e-commerce sector.

The importance of cyber security cannot be emphasized enough many brands are often wondering what steps can be taken to improve practices, customer satisfaction, and ultimately increase revenue streams security should not be overlooked because it often provides the solution to the challenges many e-commerce brands are facing security has wide reaching effects that can truly help lead to positive changes in e-commerce venture.

Cyber Security issues in e-commerce in present scenario:

Online retailers use a wealth of innovative new technology to give their business a boost machine learning technology that improves conversion rates or site-search analytics that provide deep insight into shopper behavior.

However, as online stores become more advanced, it's important to keep up with the significant security risks that come with it. In this blog we'll explore the different that you should be aware of and the best methods to avoid them in 2020.

Cyber security issues in e-commerce in

present scenario as under.

1) Malware:

Malware is any piece of software that's been designed by cyber criminals with the intention of gaining access or causing damage to a computer network. Inserted into web pages through techniques like SQL injection, malware files can allow hacker to:

i) Fake (Spoof) their identity

ii) Take control of your computers and networks.

iii) Tamper with your databases

iv) Send malicious emails on your behalf

Because malware strategies are constant evolving so too must your anti-virus protocols, to protect your site against security threats to e-business.

2) Account acquisition:

The theft and selling on of login details is a major industry in the darker corners of the web once a hacker has these credentials, they can send out bots to try username and password combinations on many different retail sites until they're successful. Once in, the hacker has free – rain to place orders, steal card details and more.

3) E-skimming:

E-skimming refers to hacker methods of stealing personal data, such as credit card information, from payment card processes pages on e-commerce sites its' as significant security risk in e-commerce, as shoppers can be misguided by misleading external links and portals to payment pages or cyber – criminals gain access to your site via a third – party, a successful phishing attempt, or cross – site scripting.

4) Price Scraping:

Price Scraping bots can be sent by competitors to monitor your pricing strategy, inventory levels, marketing plans and more allowing them to undercut your prices or outrank you in search engine results.

5) Distributed Denial of Service (DDOS) Attack

Cyber Security challenges for E-commerce in

Modern Era.

Cyber security is becoming a severe issue for individuals, enterprise and governments alike. In a world where everything is on the internet, from cute kitten videos and our travel diaries to our credit card information, ensuring that our data remains safe is one of the biggest challenges of cyber security. Cyber security challenges come in many forms such as ransomware, phishing attacks malware attacks and more. India ranks 11th globally in terms of local Cyber attacks and has witnessed 2, 299, 682 incidents in Q- 1 of 2020 already.

Cyber Security challenges for E-commerce in modern era as under.

Ransomware attack

- 1) IOT attacks
- 2) Cloud attacks
- 3) Phishing attacks
- 4) Blockchain and cryptocurrency attack
- 5) Software vulnerabilities
- 6) Machine learning and AI Attacks
- 7) BYOD Policies
- 8) Insider Attacks
- 9) Outdated Hardware

Challenges of E-Commerce:

Now days due to rapid growth of E-commerce challenges will work as a hindrance for customer satisfaction challenges are as under.

- 1) Snooping the shopper's Computer:
- 2) Personal Firewall:
- 3) Cross-site Script (XSS):
- 4) Ethical hackers:

Conclusion:

E-commerce security is a piece of the information security framework and is specifically applied to the component that affects e-commerce including of Data security and other wider realms of the Information security framework. E-commerce security is the protection of e-commerce assets from unauthorized access. Use alteration or destruction. E-commerce offers the managing an account industry great chance, yet additionally creates a set of new

dangers and vulnerability.

E-commerce is one of the way through which many things can be streamlined and flexibility with convenience can be provided to users. So that cyber security aspects must be considered while making all the transactions digital. E-commerce security is the protection of e-commerce assets from unauthorized access.

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06

LAWS TO PROTECT WOMEN AGAINST CYBER CRIMES – A STUDY

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Abstract

India stepped toward digitalization which brought technological power. People explore using internet and made life easy and comfortable. They explore the unknowns and communicate with virtually anyone, anytime, anywhere across the world. Digital space has opened doors to criminals in cyber space and mostly woman is their target. Computer and internet has positive impact in our society. But with use of such science and technology particularly internet, crimes against women are increasing day by day and at the same time this technology becomes a curse. These types of crimes are called cyber crimes though there is no fixed definition of cyber crime. After passing of time, women are victimized sometimes by the use of internet technology. The cyber crimes against the women through the use of internet include sexual crimes and sexual abuses. Today these types of crimes are the fastest growing crimes in the world. In this paper, various kinds of cyber crimes against women and also the relevant provisions of law are mentioned. The reasons are also made out for such crimes in this paper. Lastly some suggestions are made to make this more effective.

Keywords – cyber crime, women, science and technology, internet

Introduction

In India women are placed with very high regards. They are worshipped as Goddess in India. The crime against women in the era of sci-

ence and technology is increasing day by day not only in India but throughout the world. These types of crimes against women cause great damage to the victims through the use of computers and internet technology. The unknown and transnational natures of the internet make it an easy weapon in the hands of the miscreants in the society and women owing to their vulnerability are most often victimized. Actually internet was created to make our life easier which mainly started to use it as an important tool for learning, evolving and entertaining oneself. By the use of internet technology, women throughout the world are getting enriched. But after passing of time, women are victimized sometimes by the use of internet technology. The crimes against the women through the use of internet include sexual crimes and sexual abuses in the internet. Presently, the privacy, dignity and security of a woman are in danger. Trolling, threatening, stalking, revenge porn, defaming, voyeurism, abusing, body-shaming, surveillance and other forms of indecent representation of women are very common nowadays. Though India has law on this point but the crimes are still reported every day.

Various cyber crimes against women

Women are victimized more often by some specific notorious crimes in the era of technology and digitalization targeting their reputes, owing to their gender vulnerabilities. The crimes against women in science and technology are given below.

Cyber harassment

Cyber harassment is characterized by a repetitive behaviour intended to disturb or upset or annoy a person through the medium of internet. The use of emails and social networking sites are generally done to target women for harassment by various ways which may include blackmailing, threatening, bullying, cheating, impersonation etc. undoubtedly being a victim of online harassment creates annoyance and anxiety. Cyber sexual harassment is an intimidating and menacing as the physical or offline sexual harassment. The internet

is largely abused as a medium, as cyber harassment has many forms and its incidence is growing in numbers.¹

Cyber stalking

Stalking in common parlance means a harassing or threatening behaviour which an individual exhibits towards the other. If an individual uses cyber space for stalking then it is called cyber stalking. Thus cyber stalking is an online course of conduct of a person by which the targeted person is terrorized, embarrassed, ashamed, molested, outraged or frightened.² The women and children are targeted most. They are online harassed and abused with the use of internet.

Cyber pornography

This is another threat to women and children because this includes publishing pornographic materials in pornography websites by using computers and internet. Women are becoming the main victim of this flip side of technology. Information technology has intensified the nature of the crime of cyber pornography, as it has made it much easier to create and distribute pornographic material through internet. Such material could be transmitted all over the world in matter of seconds.³

Morphing

Morphing is editing the original picture so as to make it look completely or largely different. Often criminally minded elements of the cyber world download pictures of girls from websites such as Facebook and then morph it with another picture in compromising situation so as to represent that those women were indulging in such acts. Often the next step after this is to blackmail those women through the threat of releasing the morphed images and diminishing the status of those women in society.⁴

Cyber defamation

With the aid of internet and computers when someone publishes any derogatory or defamatory information of one in cyber space, it is called cyber defamation. Although cyber defamation can be made against both men and women

but women are more vulnerable.

Email Spoofing

E-mail spoofing is a term used to describe fraudulent email activity in which the sender address and other parts of the email header are altered to appear as though the email originated from a different source. By changing certain properties of the email, such as the From, Return-Path and Reply-To fields, ill intentioned users can make the email appear to be from someone other than the actual sender.

Hacking

The word 'hacking' has been much used and abused in the information technology lexicon. Computer hacking is the accessing of a computer system without the express or implied permission of the owner of that computer system. Hacking is an intentional and coordinated activity. It is pre-planned process, where first a target is identified; its security features are studied; tools are developed (password and programmes) to gain unauthorized access and impair the normal (programmed) functioning of a computer or computer system (or network).⁵ These types of crimes are committed against the women mostly.

Cyber bullying

Cyber bullying means sending messages to unknown person which is of an intimidating or threatening nature.

Laws on cyber crimes against women

The crimes against women in science and technology are new. As per Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations⁶ on Model Law on Electronic Commerce, 1996 as adopted by the United Nation Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), Indian Parliament has enacted Information Technology Act, 2000. This Act was enacted to give protection of electronic commerce and communication. So the main object is to facilitate international trade. Later this Act was amended in the year 2008 to curb the new crimes against the women in the era of science and technology.

Beside this Act, India Penal Code, 1860 is

also applicable to curb these types of menaces. After the 2012 Delhi Gang Rape case (Nirbhaya Case) there has been a huge outcry over bringing out new reforms and penal provisions so as to protect women against the criminally minded. The 2013 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act contains several additions to the Indian Penal Code, such as to sections 354, 354 A, 354 B, 354 C & 354 D, with the assistance of these sections now the issues of MMS scandals, pornography, morphing, defamation can be dealt in proper manner.

Section 67 of Information Technology Act, 2000 deals with publication or transmission of obscene information in electronic form. So any obscene publication or transmission in electronic form is covered by this section not by section 292 of Indian Penal Code which does not deal with electronic substances. Unlike other crimes like Cyber Stalking, Cyber Defamation, Morphing, Email Spoofing, Cyber Pornography is considered an exceptional case which has been covered by the Information Technology Act 2000 to a certain extent by Section 67 of the Information Technology Act 2000.

Cyber stalking is not covered by the Information Technology Act, 2000. It can be booked under section 72 of the said Act by which an offender may be prosecuted for breach of confidentiality and privacy. The accused may also be prosecuted under Section 441 of the Indian Penal Code for criminal trespass and Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code again for outraging the modesty of women.

Cyber defamation is not defined by the Information Technology Act 2000. It is well explained in section 499 of Indian Penal Code. Whoever defames another shall be punished under section 500 of the Code, whereas section 501 of the Code deals with printing and engraving matter known to be defamatory.

Section 43 of Information Technology Act is a very important provision in the sense that it identifies ten different causes of causing damage to computer, computer system and computer net-

work. Likewise section 43A states about failure to protect any sensitive personal data or information.⁷ Whereas according to section 66 of the Act, if any person dishonestly or fraudulently does any act referred to in section 43, he shall be punishable. Section 66A was created to curb the menace of sending offensive messages by means of a computer resource or a communication device. Section 66C is meant to protect the identity of a user in the online medium. The objective of the section is to protect the privacy of all or any online users, including their personal information or data. The offences of creating clone websites, e-mail frauds, e-mail forgeries, data theft, loss of privacy etc. are covered by section 65D of the IT Act. Section 66E of the IT Act deals with punishment for violation privacy of a person. Such as knowingly captures, publishes or transmits the images of a private area of any person without consent. Section 66E should now be applied in conjunction with section 354A (Sexual harassment and punishment for sexual harassment), 354B (Assaults or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe), 354C (Voyeurism) and 354D (Stalking) as introduced by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.

Sections 66 (hacking of the computer system; first proviso to the said section states that whoever with the intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or any person destroys or deletes or alters any information residing in a computer resource or diminishes its value, its utility or affects injuriously by any means, commits hacking) of the Information Technology Act 2000. The perpetrator can also be booked under the Indian Penal Code for criminal trespass under Section 441, Section 290 for committing public nuisance, Section 292A for printing or publishing grossly indecent or scurrilous matter or matter intended to blackmail and under Section 501 for defamation.

Section 67A of the IT Act deals with punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act or conduct etc. in electronic form.

Various reasons for Cyber crimes

The reasons for the increasing crimes against women in science and technology as stated above are mentioned below –

(i) Very few provisions of these types of crimes as mention above are covered by the specific provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000. So proper prosecution cannot be done due to the absence of proper legal provisions in India

(ii) Transcendental nature of Internet is one of the main reasons for the growth of cyber crime so whereas Section 75 of the Information Technology Act deals with the offences or contravention committed outside India but it is not talking about the jurisdiction of the crimes committed in the cyberspace specially the question of place for reporting the case arises when the crime is committed in one place affected at another place and then reported at another place.

(iii) Woman and child cyber harassment and related cyber-crimes remain overwhelmingly underreported due to associated stigma and propensity of parents/guardians to not involve police in such matters.

(iv) Process of reporting such these types of crimes against woman needs to be simplified and identity of women involved protected to ensure such crimes do not go unreported. It is necessary simplify and strengthen these types of crimes investigation involving woman and children. Cyber laws have not been formulated properly and the procedure for registering a complaint is not known by woman.

(v) Woman harassment and exploitation in cyber space is increasing with updated technology and anonymity. It takes huge time for investigation and many times cases are unsolved due to lack of Cyber Forensics laboratories.

Suggestions

After discussing all about the crimes as stated above, some suggestions are put forward to make it more effective –

(i) There should be a Digital Police Portal or E-Portal where woman can report their prob-

lems online. This could reduce the number of cases which are not reported due to associated stigma and propensity of parents/guardians to not involve police in such matters. The portal will also maintain the database of criminals which could really help law enforcement agencies.

(ii) The increasing numbers of crimes against women are a great concern for any state however, cybercrimes make it even more challenging as criminals have the opportunity to create fake identities and then after indulge in illegal activities. To counter this, government should make stricter laws to apply on the Internet Service Providers (ISP), as they alone have the complete record of all the data being accessed by anyone surfing on net. ISPs should be made to report any suspicious activities that any individual is indulging into, this will help to curb crimes in nascent stage.

(iii) Legislation needs to make stricter regulation for cyber cafes, who should keep a record of their customers who utilized their internet services, often people, go to cyber cafes to indulge in criminal activities so as their own IP addresses are not revealed in any future investigation. This is another manner to mask identity.

(iv) Cyber Police Stations and Cyber Crime Cells should be set up in each State for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.

(v) Don't share passwords. Use your discretion and keep those passwords private and complicated.

(vi) Don't leave your webcam connected There are too many apps capable of turning on your camera and slyly recording your movements without your knowledge. As a precaution disable camera permission and keep the lens of your camera closed or covered when not in use.

(vii) The investigating agencies and prosecutors should be well trained and equipped with the knowledge of computer and internet.

(viii) All operating systems should be updated on the devices. They are very important to keep safe. Security updates and patches keep the

latest threats away. The devices should be secured with anti-virus software.

(ix) It is needed to collaborate both police force and cyber forensic laboratories together for better investigation.

(x) Girls should be made aware about all types of cybercrimes and how to handle them. Spreading awareness regarding safe internet uses and complying procedure should have done among the woman.

Conclusion

In science and technology these types of crimes against women are increasing not only in but throughout the world. Since cyber world does not recognize any geographical boundaries, it is really tough job to frame laws to cover each and every aspect. however, it is not possible to eliminate these types of crimes but it is quite possible to check them. In order to prevent these, it is important to make public aware of using the computers and modern technology for betterment of the society. The judiciary should also make the application of laws more stringent to check these types of crimes. No doubt the I.T Act is a welcome step in the cyber world it needs to be suitably modified so as to make it more effective and powerful to combat these types of crimes. If technology is becoming better day by day there is also a need for the protection by changing the existing laws or amending the provisions of the existing Act and the protection is required not only at national level but also international level.

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07

COMMERCE MANAGEMENT AND CYBERSECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Cyber security is a big challenge before economic and trade economy. E-Commerce security any nations is a part of the information security from work and is specifically applied to the components that affect e-commerce that includes computer security. Data security and other wider realms of the information security framework, Commerce Management security has its own particular security and is one of the highest visible security components that affect the end through their daily payment interaction with business.

Keywords: -Cyber security, Commerce, Management, E- Commerce, Security threats, Security issues.

Introduction:-

Cyber security is a topic of working in Commercial Management. Apart from this, no country can do secure trade with other countries. The foundation of success in the digital world is having the proper cyber security measures in place to protect consumers, employees and the business itself from constant security threats. Cyber security is woven into the very fabric of business operations and has special impact on the e-commerce sector. Today, privacy and security are a major concern for electronic technologies.

Management commerce shares security

concerns with other technologies in the field. Privacy concerns have been found, revealing a lack of trust is a variety of contexts, including commerce, electronic health records, e-recruitment technology and social networking and this has directly influenced users (Shankar Sen-2003). Web e-commerce applications that handle payments (online banking, using debit cards, credit cards, electronic transaction and others) have more compliance issue, at increased risk from being targeted than other websites and there are greater consequence if there is data loss or alteration. Privacy has become a major concern for consumers with the rise of identity theft and impersonation and any concern for consumers must be treated as a major concern for e-commerce providers (Carr, I-2003).

Threats of cyber security:-

From identify theft and fraud to corporate hacking attacks; cyber security has never more important for e-commerce sites, large or smaller ones. An attacker overwhelms a server with bogus traffic, causing the website or application hosted there to slow down or become unavailable. It is found in recent survey that 60% of respondents saying they are worried about DDoS attacks and 39% admitting it is likely their organization has been targeted. Beware by watching youtube video, anyone can learn to send DDoS attacks (Dr. Subhash Chandra-2001).

E-Commerce:-

E-commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet. The terms e-commerce and e-business are often used interchangeably. The terms e-tail is also sometimes used in reference to transactional process for online shopping. Recent years have exponentially witnessed the growth of e-commerce. The growth of e-commerce as a business technology is the result of such internet driven initiative. It has created a universal platform for buying and selling goods services and driving important business process

inside the organization (Dr. Farooq Ahmad 1992).

Cyber Attacks and Security for Commerce Management:-

In the world, like the wolf's eyes that always preys on the hen's pen, a hacker's eyes always scurries to steal your online stores data. Hackers are ripping off credit card information, personal identity credentials and even sensitive organization data from online databases. The internet is not a safe place to hoard your data anymore. For e-commerce business, the risk is even grave (C.S.V. Murthy-2002).

The most common cyber security threats include scammers impersonating a business, the sending of fraudulent emails and viruses and malware. Cyber attacks can impact business finances reputation, operations, valuation and staff. As cyber attacks are more likely to occur, it is important to understand the short-term and long-term effect cyber attacks could have on your business (Prasad.R.S-2004).

Importance of cyber security:-

Cyber security is important because it protects all categories of data from theft and damage. This includes sensitive data, personally identifiable information (PII), protected health information (PHI), personal information, intellectual property data, and governmental and industry information systems. Protect your business against cyber security threats and make the most of online opportunities. No business with an online presence is immune to a cyber-attack, and the financial, physical and legal implications of an attack on any business can be absolutely devastating (Pandey Ashish -2006).

Data Leak protection:-

It is the most personal threat to cyber security is data leaks, which can be extremely damaging to both an individual business. All businesses hold a range of data, from customer insight to employee data which often contains sensitive information. Which can easily be put at risk if business does not take a number of steps to protect cyber security management can

be described as everything an organization does to protect its information system and computer networks from cyber attacks, intrusions, malware and various types of data breaches (Nagpal Rohas-2008).

Conclusion:-

Cybercrime has started to create a fear in the minds of many people linked to the network mostly worried to e-commerce technology at its success lies in the interaction. People in the commercial sector need to be careful about this, otherwise cybercrime will do a lot of harm in the future.

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08

Humanities and Cyber Security

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Abstract

Usage of internet has grown to be a everyday ordinary for majority of humans for daily transactions. The wide variety of net customers has grown relatively and so does cyber-crimes. Cyber-crime is the crime this is carried out the use of pc and network. The danger of cyber-crime is an ever gift and growing truth in each the non-public and expert sectors. With the appearance of net, antique crimes have taken on a brand new appearance. The motive of this studies is to make recognition concerning cyber-crimes which might be going on in today's international and additionally to create recognition of improved cyber safety. This paper tries to investigate the attention of cyber-crime amongst net customers with special age organizations and academic qualifications. Linear Regression Model has been implemented for studying each the objectives. This paper unearths that there's a dating exists among the age organizations and academic qualification of the respondents. So, it's far the responsibility of every one net customers to be aware about the cyber-crime and safety and additionally assist others with the aid of using growing recognition amongst them.

a) Objectives of the study:

1. To examine the education level of the people and the awareness of cyber-crime and security.
2. To examine the effect of Cyber secu-

city.

3. To find out the internet usage of people.

4. To evaluate the level of awareness on safety while using personal computers and internet among internet users regarding cyber-crimes.

Keywords: Cyber-crime, Cyber criminals, Cyber security, Internet, IT Act, Awareness.

Introduction:

The net in India is developing rapidly. It has given upward push to new possibilities with inside the discipline of entertainment, business, sports, education, and plenty of extra. With the arrival and growing use of net, the corporations have crossed the obstacles of neighborhood markets and are achieving out to clients placed in each a part of the world. Computers are broadly utilized in organizations now no longer best as a device for processing facts, however additionally for gaining strategic and aggressive advantage. Computers may be used each for optimistic and unfavourable reasons. The abuse of net has given start to new age crimes that are addressed with the aid of using the Information Technology Act, 2000. As facts around the world has come to be extra accessible, it has additionally come to be extra susceptible to misuse. India is at the radar of cyber criminals with developing cyber-assaults on Indian establishment. India rank 0.33 as a supply of malicious interest at the net after US and China, 2d as supply of malicious code and fourth and 8 as supply or foundation for internet assaults and community assaults. According to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), 27,482 instances of cybercrime had been said from January to June (2017). These encompass phishing, virus or malicious code, defacements, scanning or probing, web website online intrusions, ransomware and denial-of-provider assaults. The net in India is developing rapidly. It has given upward push to new possibilities with inside the discipline of entertainment, busi-

ness, sports, education, and plenty of extra. With the arrival and growing use of net, the corporations have crossed the obstacles of neighborhood markets and are achieving out to clients placed in each a part of the world. Computers are broadly utilized in organizations now no longer best as a device for processing facts, however additionally for gaining strategic and aggressive advantage. Computers may be used each for optimistic and unfavourable reasons. The abuse of net has given start to new age crimes that are addressed with the aid of using the Information Technology Act, 2000. As facts around the world has come to be extra accessible, it has additionally come to be extra susceptible to misuse. India is at the radar of cyber criminals with developing cyber-assaults on Indian establishment. India rank 0.33 as a supply of malicious interest at the net after US and China, 2d as supply of malicious code and fourth and 8 as supply or foundation for internet assaults and community assaults. According to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), 27,482 instances of cybercrime had been said from January to June (2017). These encompass phishing, virus or malicious code, defacements, scanning or probing, web website online intrusions, ransomware and denial-of-provider assaults.

Understanding the Cyber Crimes:

Cyber-crime refers to any crime that includes a laptop or a network. It is an illegal act in which within the laptop is both a device or a goal or both. It is the crook sports devoted via the usage of digital communications media. It is taking something of the laptop over the internet. The time period Cyber Crime has been described neither in Indian Parliament nor within the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. In India, IT Act, 2000 offers with the offenses associated with cyber-crime. Registration of Cyber Crimes in India takes location below the 3 vast heads which might be the IT Act, the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and different State Level

Legislations (SLL). Several Cyber Cells were replaced up to deal with completely the instances which might be registered below cyber-crimes in India. It is a quick developing location of crime. Cyber criminals are exploiting the Internet to dedicate a various variety of crook sports. In the past, cyber-crime became devoted in particular with the aid of using people or small businesses however now the cyber criminals constitutes of numerous businesses/class which includes Professional hackers, prepared hackers, youngsters and teenagers among the age organization of 6-18 years, scammers, phishers, insiders, malware authors, spammers, etc.

Categories of Cyber Crimes: The important classes of cyber-crimes may be widely categorized beneath the subsequent 4 companies on the premise in their goal and impacts:

1. Crimes towards Individuals: These sort of crime are accomplished to damage unique individuals. These consists of hacking, cracking, harassment through emails, cyber-stalking, cyber bullying, defamation, dissemination of obscene material, electronic mail spoofing, SMS spoofing, carding, dishonest and fraud, toddler pornography, attack through threat, denial of provider attack, forgery, and phishing.

2. Crimes towards Property: There are cybercrimes accomplished to damage the assets of an Individual. They may be categorized as – Intellectual assets crimes, cyber-squatting, cyber vandalism, hacking pc system, pc vandalism, pc forgery, transmitting viruses and malicious software program to harm information, Trojan horses, cyber trespass, Internet time thefts, theft or stealing cash whilst cash transfers, etc.

3. Crimes towards Government /Firm /Company /Group of individuals: These styles of crimes encompass cyber terrorism, ownership of unauthorized information, distribution of pirated software program, internet jacking, salami attacks, good judgment bombs, etc. The criminals in those desires to terrorize the residents

of the country.

4. Crimes towards Society: All the above noted crimes have their direct or oblique effect at the society at large. Therefore, all such crimes are protected on this which includes pornography, online gambling, forgery, sale of unlawful articles, phishing, cyber terrorism, etc.

The everyday end users of Internet-enabled devices and services, who vastly outnumber security experts and researchers, are most closely engaged with cybersecurity. Their voices can be drowned out in the general clamour of voices speaking about cybersecurity. When the end users' voices are heard, their responses are usually constrained by specific questions that are formulated by the major stakeholders in the field. Yet, it is important to consider the end users' unprompted perspectives, opinions, and perceptions of cybersecurity, so that the social desirability bias does not influence their responses. Human-centred security researchers study and improve the interface where humans and security-related technologies meet. Their usual research philosophy is positivist, i.e. revealing general laws of behaviours and highlighting causal relationships within the research space. As such, the researchers and experts choose the research topics, formulate the research questions, develop studies and design experiments. These researchers are investigating important and crucial aspects of human-centred security, and their solutions make a huge difference to the field as a whole.

Social cybersecurity is both a new scientific and a new engineering field. It is a computational social science with a large foot in the area of applied research. Drawing on a huge range of disciplines the new technologies and findings in social cybersecurity have near immediate application on the internet. The findings and methods are relevant to policy makers, scholars, and corporations. Social cybersecurity uses computational social science techniques to identify, counter, and measure (or

assess) the impact of communication objectives. The methods and findings in this area are critical, and advance industry-accepted practices for communication, journalism and marketing research. The field itself has a theory, application, and policy component. The methods build on work in high dimensional network analysis, data science, machine learning, natural language processing and agent-based simulation. These methods are used to provide evidence about who is manipulating social media and the internet for/against you or your organization, what methods are being used, and how these social manipulation methods can be countered. They also support cyber diplomacy. Social cybersecurity uses computational social science techniques to identify, counter, and measure (or assess), the impact of influence campaigns, and to identify and inoculate those at risk against such campaigns. The methods and findings in this area are critical, and advance practices for intelligence and forensics research. These methods also provide scalable techniques for assessing and predicting the impact of influence operations carried out through social media, and for securing social activity on the internet and mitigating the effects of malicious and undue influence. As such they are critical for creating a more secure and resilient society. Influence campaigns vary widely, and who is at risk in part depends on those conducting the influence campaign and in part on the context. For example, in our research we found that influence campaigns appearing to come from state-level actors during the elections in Western Europe and the US from 2016 to 2020 were often aimed at minorities. For example, they targeted women, ethnic minorities, and the LGBTQ community. In contrast, in India as COVID-19 ramped up internal non-state groups launched anti-Muslim campaigns. As movies like the Black Panther and Captain Marvel were released individual's launched campaigns against the movies. In the elections in the Asia Pacific region influence

campaigns often take the form of promoting pro-China candidates. Many influence campaigns are aimed at specific individuals trying to recruit them to a new cause, or engage them in insider threat activity.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

With the boom within the customers of net, the boom in cyber-crimes also can be seen. There are diverse sorts of cyber-crimes which might be going on in daily life. But the human beings aren't aware about all such types. Majority of the human beings recognise handiest approximately hacking and virus/worms. They aren't aware about phishing, defamation, identification theft, cyber stalking etc. It is the want of today's global to have expertise approximately those crimes which might be related to the net. The take a look at suggests that 48% of the respondents percentage their non-public information with different individuals even they don't recognise them closely. 55% of respondents have agreed that their PCs are frequently broken via way of means of viruses. The net customers struggled with junk mail emails, phishing calls and emails requesting their touch statistics like cell no., financial institution account, address, etc. It is the obligation of every one folks to be aware about the simple cyber safety. Cyber safety refers back to the technology and strategies which might be designed to guard computers, networks and facts from unauthorized get admission to and assaults brought through the net via way of means of cyber criminals. The human being have to be aware about the simple cyber securities which include they have to:

a) Install a security suites such as Avast Internet Security, Kaspersky antivirus, McAfee antivirus, Norton Antivirus, etc. to protect the computer against threats such as viruses and worms.

b) Activate Network Threat Protection, Firewall, and Antivirus.

c) Always use strong passwords prefer-

ably alphanumeric.

d) Communicate personal information only via phone or secure web sites.

e) Do not click on links, download files or open attachments in emails from unknown senders.

f) Beware of links in emails that ask for personal information or popups.

g) Check that all antivirus software and computer operating system are up-to-date.

h) Double check the spelling of a website, URL, HTTP addresses etc.

Government is likewise making efforts to have a manipulate on cyber-crimes. It has made cyber legal guidelines to assist humans study diverse cyber-crimes and cyber safety. Information Technology (IT) Act 2000 offers with cyber associated crimes. Not handiest the authorities however humans have to additionally paintings hand in hand to trap the criminals. People who've been a sufferer of any of those cyber-crimes have to come ahead and record a criticism in opposition to them in unique cybercrime cells. This will truly assist to address the cyber-crimes. Thus, cognizance of cyber-crimes and safety is a want of an hour.

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A STUDY OF CHALLENGES OF CYBER SECURITY AND ITS EMERGING TRENDS ON MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

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Cyber Security plays an important role in the field of information technology. Securing the information have become one of the biggest challenges in the present day. Whenever we think about the cyber security the first thing that comes to our mind is 'cybercrimes' which are increasing immensely day by day. Various Governments and companies are taking many measures in order to prevent these cybercrimes. Besides various measures cyber security is still a very big concern to many. This paper mainly focuses on challenges faced by cyber security on the latest technologies. It also focuses on latest about the cyber security techniques, ethics and the trends changing the face of cyber security.

Keywords: cyber security, cybercrime, cyber ethics, social media, cloud computing, android apps.

INTRODUCTION:

Today man is able to send and receive any form of data may be an e-mail or an audio or video just by the click of a button but did he ever think how securely his data is being transmitted or sent to the other person safely without any leakage of information?? The answer lies in cyber security. Today Internet is the fastest growing infrastructure in everyday life. In today's technical environment many latest technologies are changing the face of the mankind. But due to these emerging technologies we are unable to safeguard our private information in a very effective way and hence these days

cybercrimes are increasing day by day. Today more than 60 percent of total commercial transactions are done online, so this field required a high quality of security for transparent and best transactions. Hence cyber security has become a latest issue. The scope of cyber security is not just limited to securing the information in IT industry but also to various other fields like cyber space etc.

Even the latest technologies like cloud computing, mobile computing, E-commerce, net banking etc also needs high level of security. Since these technologies hold some important information regarding a person their security has become a must thing. Enhancing cyber security and protecting critical information infrastructures are essential to each nation's security and economic wellbeing. Making the Internet safer (and protecting Internet users) has become integral to the development of new services as well as governmental policy. The fight against cybercrime needs a comprehensive and a safer approach. Given that technical measures alone cannot prevent any crime, it is critical that law enforcement agencies are allowed to investigate and prosecute cybercrime effectively. Today many nations and governments are imposing strict laws on cyber securities in order to prevent the loss of some important information. Every individual must also be trained on this cyber security and save themselves from these increasing cybercrimes

2. CYBER CRIME Cybercrime is a term for any illegal activity that uses a computer as its primary means of commission and theft. The U.S. Department of Justice expands the definition of cybercrime to include any illegal activity that uses a computer for the storage of evidence. The growing list of cybercrimes includes crimes that have been made possible by computers, such as network intrusions and the dissemination of computer viruses, as well as computer-based variations of existing crimes, such as identity theft, stalking, bullying and terrorism which

have become as major problem to people and nations. Usually in common man's language cybercrime may be defined as crime committed using a computer and the internet to steal a person's identity or sell contraband or stalk victims or disrupt operations with malevolent programs. As day by day technology is playing in major role in a person's life the cybercrimes also will increase along with the technological advances.

1 CYBER SECURITY

Privacy and security of the data will always be top security measures that any organization takes care. We are presently living in a world where all the information is maintained in a digital or a cyber-form. Social networking sites provide a space where users feel safe as they interact with friends and family. In the case of home users, cyber-criminals would continue to target social media sites to steal personal data. Not only social networking but also during bank transactions a person must take all the required security measures.

Incidents	Jan-June 2012	Jan-June 2013	% Increase/(decrease)
Fraud	2439	2490	2
Intrusion	2203	1726	(22)
Spam	291	614	111
Malicious code	353	442	25
Cyber Harassment	173	233	35
Content related	10	42	320
Intrusion Attempts	55	24	(56)
Denial of services	12	10	(17)
Vulnerability reports	45	11	(76)
Total	5581	5592	

The above Comparison of Cyber Security Incidents reported to Cyber999 in Malaysia from January–June 2012 and 2013 clearly exhibits the cyber security threats. As crime is increasing even the security measures are also increasing. According to the survey of U.S. technology and healthcare executives nationwide, Silicon Valley Bank found that companies believe cyber attacks are a serious threat to both their data and their business continuity.

98% of companies are maintaining or increasing their cyber security resources and of those, half are increasing resources devoted to online attacks this year

The majority of companies are preparing for when, not if, cyberattacks occur

Only one-third are completely confident in the security of their information and even less confident about the security measures of their business partners.

There will be new attacks on Android operating system based devices, but it will not be on massive scale. The fact tablets share the same operating system as smart phones means they will be soon targeted by the same malware as those platforms. The number of malware specimens for Macs would continue to grow, though much less than in the case of PCs. Windows 8 will allow users to develop applications for virtually any device (PCs, tablets and smart phones) running Windows 8, so it will be possible to develop malicious applications like those for Android, hence these are some of the predicted trends in cyber security.

4. TRENDS CHANGING CYBER SECURITY Here mentioned below are some of the trends that are having a huge impact on cyber security.

4.1 Web servers:

The threat of attacks on web applications to extract data or to distribute malicious code persists. Cyber criminals distribute their malicious code via legitimate web servers they've compromised. But data-stealing attacks, many of which get the attention of media, are also a big threat. Now, we need a greater emphasis on protecting web servers and web applications. Web servers are especially the best platform for these cyber criminals to steal the data. Hence one must always use a safer browser especially during important transactions in order not to fall as a prey for these crimes.

4.2 Cloud computing and its services

These days all small, medium and large companies are slowly adopting cloud services.

In other words the world is slowly moving towards the clouds. This latest trend presents a big challenge for cyber security, as traffic can go around traditional points of inspection. Additionally, as the number of applications available in the cloud grows, policy controls for web applications and cloud services will also need to evolve in order to prevent the loss of valuable information. Though cloud services are developing their own models still a lot of issues are being brought up about their security. Cloud may provide immense opportunities but it should always be noted that as the cloud evolves so as its security concerns increase.

4.3 APT's and targeted attacks

APT (Advanced Persistent Threat) is a whole new level of cyber crime ware. For years network security capabilities such as web filtering or IPS have played a key part in identifying such targeted attacks (mostly after the initial compromise). As attackers grow bolder and employ more vague techniques, network security must integrate with other security services in order to detect attacks. Hence one must improve our security techniques in order to prevent more threats coming in the future.

4.4 Mobile Networks

Today we are able to connect to anyone in any part of the world. But for these mobile networks security is a very big concern. These days firewalls and other security measures are becoming porous as people are using devices such as tablets, phones, PC's etc all of which again require extra securities apart from those present in the applications used. We must always think about the security issues of these mobile networks. Further mobile networks are highly prone to these cybercrimes a lot of care must be taken in case of their security issues.

4.1 IPv6: New internet protocol

IPv6 is the new Internet protocol which is replacing IPv4 (the older version), which has been a backbone of our networks in general and the Internet at large. Protecting IPv6 is not just

a question of porting IPv4 capabilities. While IPv6 is a wholesale replacement in making more IP addresses available, there are some very fundamental changes to the protocol which need to be considered in security policy. Hence it is always better to switch to IPv6 as soon as possible in order to reduce the risks regarding cybercrime.

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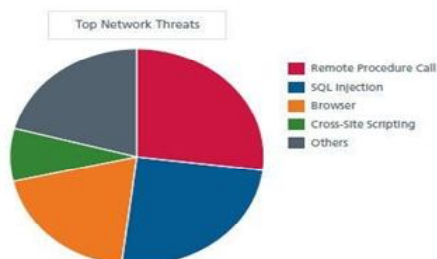
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The above pie chart shows about the major threats for networks and cyber security.

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CYBER SECURITY

As we become more social in an increasingly connected world, companies must find new ways to protect personal information. Social media plays a huge role in cyber security and will contribute a lot to personal cyber threats. Social media adoption among personnel is skyrocketing and so is the threat of attack. Since social media or social networking sites are almost used by most of them every day it has become a huge platform for the cyber criminals for hacking private information and stealing valuable data.

In a world where we're quick to give up our personal information, companies have to ensure they're just as quick in identifying threats, responding in real time, and avoiding a breach of any kind. Since people are easily attracted by these social media the hackers use them as a bait to get the information and the data they require. Hence people must take appropriate measures especially in dealing with social media in order to prevent the loss of their information.

The ability of individuals to share information with an audience of millions is at the heart of the particular challenge that social

media presents to businesses. In addition to giving anyone the power to disseminate commercially sensitive information, social media also gives the same power to spread false information, which can be just being as damaging. The rapid spread of false information through social media is among the emerging risks identified in Global Risks 2013 report.

Though social media can be used for cybercrimes these companies cannot afford to stop using social media as it plays an important role in publicity of a company. Instead, they must have solutions that will notify them of the threat in order to fix it before any real damage is done. However companies should understand this and recognise the importance of analysing the information especially in social conversations and provide appropriate security solutions in order to stay away from risks. One must handle social media by using certain policies and right technologies.

2 CYBER SECURITY TECHNIQUES

6.1 Access control and password security

The concept of user name and password has been fundamental way of protecting our information. This may be one of the first measures regarding cyber security.

6.2 Authentication of data

The documents that we receive must always be authenticated before downloading that is it should be checked if it has originated from a trusted and a reliable source and that they are not altered. Authenticating of these documents is usually done by the antivirus software present in the devices. Thus a good anti virus software is also essential to protect the devices from viruses.

6.3 Malware scanners

This is software that usually scans all the files and documents present in the system for malicious code or harmful viruses. Viruses, worms, and Trojan horses are examples of malicious software that are often grouped together and referred to as malware.

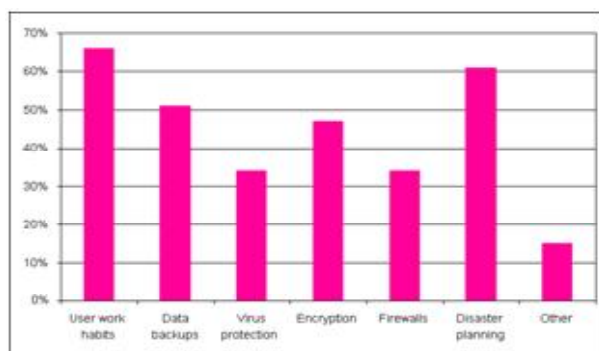
6.4 Firewalls

A firewall is a software program or piece of hardware that helps screen out hackers, viruses, and worms that try to reach your computer over the Internet. All messages entering or leaving the internet pass through the firewall present, which examines each message and blocks those that do not meet the specified security criteria. Hence firewalls play an important role in detecting the malware.

6.5 Anti-virus software

Antivirus software is a computer program that detects, prevents, and takes action to disarm or remove malicious software programs, such as viruses and worms. Most antivirus programs include an auto-update feature that enables the program to download profiles of new viruses so that it can check for the new viruses as soon as they are discovered. An anti virus software is a must and basic necessity for every system.

Table II: Techniques on cyber security



7. CYBER ETHICS Cyber ethics are nothing but the code of the internet. When we practice these cyber ethics there are good chances of us using the internet in a proper and safer way. The below are a few of them:

DO use the Internet to communicate and interact with other people. Email and instant

Messaging make it easy to stay in touch with friends and family members, communicate with work colleagues, and share ideas and information with people across town or halfway around the world

Don't be a bully on the Internet. Do not call people names, lie about them, send embarrassing pictures of them, or do anything else to try to hurt them.

Internet is considered as world's largest library with information on any topic in any subject area, so using this information in a correct and legal way is always essential.

Do not operate others accounts using their passwords.

Never try to send any kind of malware to other's systems and make them corrupt.

Never share your personal information to anyone as there is a good chance of others misusing it and finally you would end up in a trouble.

When you're online never pretend to the other person, and never try to create fake accounts on someone else as it would land you as well as the other person into trouble.

Always adhere to copyrighted information and download games or videos only if they are permissible. The above are a few cyber ethics one must follow while using the internet. We are always thought proper rules from our very early stages the same here we apply in cyber space.

8. CONCLUSION

Computer security is a vast topic that is becoming more important because the world is becoming highly interconnected, with networks being used to carry out critical transactions. Cyber crime continues to diverge down different paths with each New Year that passes and so does the security of the information. The latest and disruptive technologies, along with the new cyber tools and threats that come to light each day, are challenging organizations with not only how they secure their infrastructure, but how they require new platforms and intelligence to do so. There is no perfect solution for cyber crimes but we should try our level best to minimize them in order to have a safe and secure future in cyber space.

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8. Paper on cyber security challenges reddy



10

Cyber Threat's in the Era of Digital Banking

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Introduction:

The integral activity of our early twenty-first century was revolutionized in the era of globalization by Internet banking or online banking. India has third largest internet population in the world after China and United States. More than half of the population is connected to web these days and every individual has easy access of internet for their daily routine purposes like banking, entertainment, education etc. The availability and use of smart phones have really added weightage to the remarkable growth in the internet. The banking sector is one of the major beneficiaries of the Internet revolution and the growth of banking technology products have been remarkably increasing. The prevalent gain of Internet banking is that people can pay out the services sitting at home, without visiting the branch. This helps customers to complete their transactions in the fraction of time, thus saving both time and effort. Internet banking system proves to be very versatile in completing transactions like balance inquiry, withdrawal, deposits, viewing the bank statement, and record of recent transaction.

The development of computers has made a great impact in the banking sector however along with it grew the different ways people would fall prey to different attacks. With the expansion of internet technologies, cyber-crimes have evolved worldwide and its nature and pattern have become more complex. The

demand of online services has made a challenge for providing security to the customers, mainly due to increase in cybercrimes, which is serious threat to the financial institutions and banks. Cybercrimes can take many forms like E-laundry, ATM fraud, credit card fraud, etc. The spectacular growth in cybercrimes is the main problem for financial institutions in the 21st century.

Research Methodology:

The research study will be carried out with the help of secondary data. Besides, the knowledgeable persons of the study area and concerned officers will also be consulted and information supplemented to our secondary data. Information presented in current research project are collected from various reports prepared by national and international agencies on banking and finance. This information is collected from various authentic websites and also some journals and e-content relating to impact of cyber security on Indian Banking System are also referred.

Review of Literature:

'Cyber Attacks in the Banking Industry' by Adharsh Manivannan Dhatchina Moorthy Faculty of Science and Technology Bournemouth, United Kingdom. The study concludes that there is a need to raise consciousness among consumers about the presence of cybercrime in the handling of online banking and confidential financial data and how to defend themselves against these external challenges.

'An Evaluative Study on Internet Banking Security among Selected Indian Bank Customers' by V. Vimala, Avinashi Lingam University, Coimbatore. This present study is carried out with the help of a suitable research instrument. 50 customers were selected and with the help of their responses, analysis is made few suggestions.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To Study the Recent Trend in Indian Banking Industry.

2. To Study the Role of Information Technology in Indian Banking System.

3. To Highlight the Cyber Threat in Indian Banking System.

4. To Highlight Various Challenges Faced by Banks in the Cyber Security Scenario.

5. To Discuss the Methods to Protect from Cyber Attacks

What is Cyber Security?

Cyber Security in banks involves measures to protect the computer assets, information and networks from unauthorised users and preparedness to business continuity and Disaster Recovery. In today's connected world, everyone benefits from advanced cyber defence programs. It encompasses Information Security, Application Security and Network Security and Disaster Recovery. At an individual level, a cybersecurity attack can result in everything from identity theft, to extortion attempts, to the loss of important data like photos, documents etc. Everyone relies on critical infrastructure like power plants, hospitals, and financial service companies. Securing these and other organizations is essential to keeping our society functioning.

Cybersecurity is the practice of protecting systems, networks, and programs from digital attacks for over many years, information security has held confidentiality, integrity and availability (known as the CIA triad) to be the core principles. These cyberattacks are usually aimed at accessing, changing, or destroying sensitive information; extorting money from users; or interrupting normal business processes. However, other principles such as authenticity, non-repudiation and accountability are also now becoming key considerations. Some of the common threats faced by the Banks are Malware, Ransomware, Phishing, Spear Phishing/Whaling, SQL injection Attack, Cross site Scripting, Denial of Service (DoS), Social Engineering, Website Defacement etc. Implementing effective cybersecurity measures is particu-

larly challenging today because there are more devices than people, and attackers are becoming more innovative.

Technology in Banking:

Information Technology has made a revolution in each and every sphere of human life. Banks have been the earliest in India to adopt technology by automating systems and streamlining their processes. Banks play a vital role in nation-building, especially in a growing economy like India. It is like a central nerve to a nation's economy as it caters to the financial needs of credit in all the domains of the society. Globalization, liberalization and privatization have brought remarkable changes in the banking service sector in India. Ever since the days of globalization and privatisation in early 1990's, computerisation, and technology in general, has come to stay in banks in India. Banking in India is now re-defined with technology. Today's banking is associated more with these electronic delivery channels like ATMs, Mobile, PoS Terminals and Online modes than with any physical human being. Indian Banking System has reached every nook and corner of the country. Indian Banking System is no longer kept to just the metropolitans, yet has come to try and to the remote corners of the nation. The growth and advancements in technology has led to a paradigm shift in the entire banking operations and systems. Further the development of e-banking created a massive change in terms of fulfilling customers' divergent needs.

The current technological environment facilitated in providing multiple and innovative contemporary services to the customers. Computer, telecommunications and internet have revolutionized banking service by offering alternate services by shifting towards internet banking. This enabled customers to access banking services in different ways on their smart phones and computers. The traditional over-the-counter banking is slowly losing its prominence due to self-service techniques and competitive pres-

ures by banks. Expectations of the customers have increased due to the impact of technology, increase in modern technology and increase in global literacy levels. Digital banking is the future of Indian banking system.

Cyber Threat's in Indian Banking System:

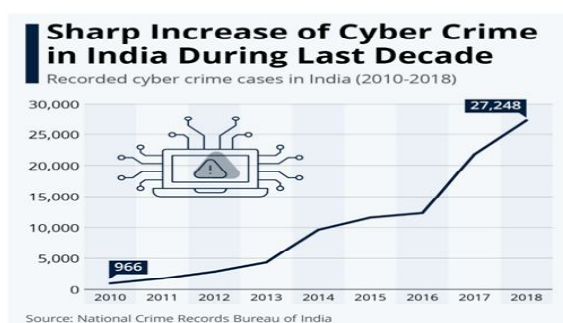
Cybercrime is a major problem in this world and mostly all banking organizations rely on the internet. Banks are susceptible to many types of online frauds and cybercrimes. Cybercriminals are targeting banks because their data is more valuable, normally cybercriminals obtain their customer data from social networks like Facebook. Cyber-attacks have become an easy option for cybercriminals to access other confidential data through the internet, normally hackers are targeting customer's data and funds, as well as the bank's core systems. These cyber-attacks are commonly done by malware and phishing. Skimming, malware attacks, compromise of credentials by insiders etc has also become very common. Mobile banking and various applications provided by banks are also utilized by criminals and software vulnerabilities in banks apps and Aadhar based account frauds by some business correspondents are also surfaced. The main aim of these attacks is to take over the user's bank accounts and funds in such a way the attacker occupies the funds without proper knowledge of the user. In some situations, to enter banks and steal a large amount of money, cybercriminals use banking passwords such as PIN, password, certificates, etc. while in other circumstances, they may try to steal all the money and transfer the funds into mule accounts. Cyber attackers often aim to damage the bank's reputation and then block bank servers so that consumers are unable to access their accounts. Nowadays, mobile banking has become a tool for pilfering confidential credentials and their user has become prey to phishing attacks. There are often reports in the Press, about cases of banks becoming targets of attacks like hacking taking advantages of existing vulner-

abilities in the system. The recent attack called "WannaCry" is neither the beginning, certainly nor the end in this game. Such attacks will only increase day by day and banks' spending on Information Security should be much higher and not just higher but should also be transparent and conspicuous to drive the criminals away deterring them from embarking on any such misadventure of attacking the bank data

According to Symantec Report; Cyber criminals caused unprecedented levels of disruption of IT services with relatively simple IT tools and cloud services. Governments are targeted for cyberattacks and the focus is shifting from economic espionage to politically motivated sabotage and subversion. The cloud has become a dangerous place and vulnerabilities in cloud infrastructure provide the next frontier for cybercrime. Hence, for security purposes, banks have now strengthened their perimeter infrastructure by managing their security operation Centres and through following tools:

- Vulnerability Management.
- NBAD (Network Behaviour Anomaly Detection).
- Anti-APT (Anti Advanced Persistent Threat).
- DDOS (Distributed Denial of Service).
- Anti-Phishing, Malware Monitoring.
- PIM (Privilege Identity Management).
- FIM (File Integrity Management).
- WAF (Web Application Filtering)

Cybersecurity has extended beyond Data Centre perimeter, to end points, the cloud and using analytics, IP profiling to outwit the cyber adversaries. The attackers take advantage of endpoint vulnerabilities and poor security controls and have been changing the pattern of attacks to escapedetection.



Above graph is showing sharp increase of cybercrimes in India during last decade (All Sectors). We can clearly see the boost in cybercrimes after 2016. From this we can infer it may have affected the banking sector as well. Bank's need to understand that Cyber Security is an ongoing battle. Adding new IT infra structure like new digital assets, new applications, networks mechanisms for accessing them needs utmost care and should be integrated with the cyber security plans. Focus on evolving cyber trends, threat vectors and new vulnerabilities, new exploits will help the banks to build and refresh resilient cyber security strategies.

Types of Cyber Attacks:

Denial-of-service (DoS): This attack is performed over the network user's computer to make it inaccessible to the user by flooding them with messages to trigger the crash.

Phishing: Phishing is the process of acquiring the username and password of the user without his knowledge. These user login details can be anything like a bank account or social media login credentials

Malware: Malware is a type of software that spreads viruses through devices to other computers to crash the system. This can also crash remotely connected network computers.

Spam emails: Spam emails are emails that are pushed inside the user's mail account without prior permission. It can be junk advertisement postings or anything inappropriate to the user.

Spamming: Spamming is a method of messaging system to send a spam message to many recipients for advertising.

Spyware: It is malicious software installed in a user's computer without their knowledge hacker can access all the files and their stored file in the system.

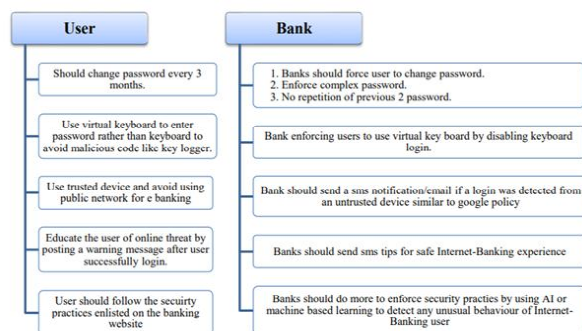
Challenges of Cyber Security:

Cybercrimes are more prevalent in those organizations who have not implemented baseline cyber security defence. Many cyber criminals are exploiting the known network vul-

nerabilities of organisations who have not even implemented baseline cyber security defence. The cyber adversaries keep scanning all the connected systems/devices in the cyber space for easy targets who are laggards in cyber security implementation. Identity is a response to a need, and unless that need is clearly understood, and actually expressed as something that the business wants to address the banks will be at great loss. While assessing cyber risk of an organisation the critical phase is identifying critical assets, valuable information, threats and risks associated with that information, and outlining the risk of breach of such information.

In banks, there can be leakage of personal data, stolen card data and unauthorized data sharing due to customer privacy violation. With the growth of the technology, cyber-attacks also took new shapes in the form of next-generation ransomware, web attacks etc. Cyber-attacks in banks, generally, take in form of extortion of funds from individuals to organizations. The confidential credential is being stolen by phishing mails and syphoning of funds through whaling. It is a challenge for banks and financial institutions, to manage threats from multiple cyber-attacks, as consumers want the assurance from bank for protection of data. The major challenge is the lack of awareness of cyber threats and their serious implications by bank's staff and customers. It is also difficult for banks to manage and adhere to the regulatory compliance in India, as the volume of regulations has increased over the past few years.

User and Bank Awareness:



Technology to Improve Banking System:

Technologies used to maintain a security system in the banking sector

Firewall for Banking application:

A firewall is a barrier between the internet and your computer or network. Using a firewall, you can secure your system from a hacker. Some of the viruses are spread through the internet that can block by a firewall. There are two types of firewall

- Personal firewall
- Hardware firewall

The disadvantage of firewall in bank Banks use the same firewall used in companies firewall do not do much. last seven years no one adds any updates to the firewall.

Two-factor authentication:

Banks have introduced a multilayer approach to online banking login under a new method of strong customer authentication (SCA). Weak login details can be stolen easily from social media like name, address, phone number, etc and if the hacker penetrated the first layer of defence, they would have to access the sensitive data of customer like payment history or banking card number and many banks are using a method of sending password via message.

Findings of the Study:

Digital banking is the future of Indian Banking System.

Cybercriminals are targeting banks because their data is more valuable, normally cybercriminals obtain their customer data from social networks.

In last decade number of cybercrimes cases is increased very rapidly.

We can clearly see the boost in cybercrimes cases after 2016.

Need to enhance efficiency of technologies used to in security system in the banking sector

Conclusion:

The outcome of the research work on the Internet banking helped to identify the precau-

tionary checklist open to for a number of issues in the internet banking era. Now days, traditional way of banking transactions have been switched by E-banking. It has also been observed that financial institutions have overlooked some essential aspects relating to technology, which demands huge attention. The lack of awareness and inadequate knowledge to customers and banking officials has also simplified the work for cyber criminals. Threat intelligence technology is also essential which will reduce the cyber threat vulnerabilities. A critical infrastructure is also required to be built to avoid cybercrimes in financial institutions and banks. The cooperation of Indian Government and industrial groups is also required to strengthen the legal framework for cyber security. But in the end, people must be aware of their credentials and ensure that it is not misused, special efforts must be made by banks to spread awareness and ensure that the customers do not fall prey to the scams. These measures can increase cybersecurity in the banking sector.

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THE NEED OF CYBER SECURITY IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

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Abstract:

In the age of information technology, the use of internet has become mandatory in every field. Everyone can easily do their work at home with the help of their desktop, laptop, tablet or Android phone. The internet covers most areas of life, no matter how hard a person tries to stay away from the internet, he cannot stay away from it. From daily grocery shopping, to paying various bills, exchanging money, completing school and college admissions, you have to use the internet in one or more places. While internet saves a lot of time and money, it is just as important to consider the other side of the coin as it is to take care of the pros and cons of the internet. To take advantage of any online service, you first need to connect your device to the internet and enter your basic but confidential information before your online process.

Where there is a wealth, there is a greater chance of theft. In the same way, stealing online in a place where you have confidential and important information is a cybercrime. Cyber criminals use a variety of methods to steal information from your device or that you fill out online. For this, fraudsters resort to e-mails and virus attacks. Misuse of this confidential information can result in the loss of valuable data on your device as well as financial difficulties. Cyber security is important to keep the confidential information of the Internet user safe.

Cyber Security plays an important role in protecting the information provided by the user during the internet usage, the information on the device through which the internet is connected.

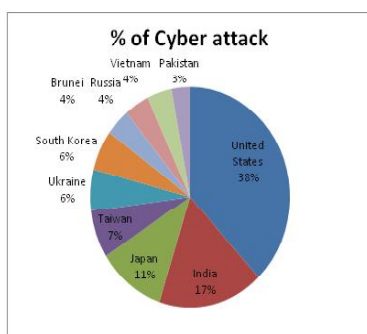
Criminals are always searching the different ways to steal information, so you have to be equally careful so that cyber security doesn't come in handy every time.

Keywords : Cyber Crime, Data Security, Cyber Crime Variants, Cyber Safety.

Introduction:

As the impact of revolution of Information Technology, it has become mandatory for all sectors to use internet. The higher the use of information technology, the greater the risk of cyber attacks.

According to the Cyber Security Statistics 2021 report, the United States (38%) ranks first among the top ten countries in terms of cyber attacks in the world, followed by India (17%). College libraries have also computerized using this technology. It is now important to protect computerized data responsibly as much as it is appreciated that libraries are 100% computerized. Internet-based computer systems are used to make library services easy and accessible at any time. Connecting to an Internet computer increases the risk of computer information being stolen. Such information is important for the relevant library. When cyber criminals steal or destroy such information using misconduct, the loss is irreparable from the point of view of the library. Cyber security is a must, not just in libraries, but in all places where computers or any of your other devices are connected to the Internet. According to The Hindu



newspaper, when mobile phones worth an average of 120 million are lost or stolen every year, the chances of data theft are high. In just 18 months, 3.17 lakh cyber crime cases have been registered in India. They also says "As per the data maintained, since its inception 3,17,439 cybercrime incidents and 5,771 FIR's have been registered up to February 28, 2021 in the country which includes, 21,562 cybercrime incidents and 87 FIRs in Karnataka and 50,806 cybercrime incidents and 534 FIRs in Maharashtra."

Given the rising tide of cybercrime, the need for cyber security is growing exponentially.

The need of Cyber Security:

With the advent of the Internet, many of the tasks at home have become much easier. In order to complete e-commerce, e-shopping transactions, the user has to provide confidential information such as credit, debit card information, personal information etc. As a result, every user's computer or mobile device is being connected to the Internet, which has led to the possibility of theft of confidential information from the user's device. Considering the number of cyber attacks that occur every year, the number of cyber attacks is also increasing every year. The need for cyber security has also increased with the growing number of users due to the benefits of the Internet.

Types of Cyber Crime:

As technology evolves, the nature of cyber attacks appears to be changing. The following types of cyber attacks are prevalent considering the current situation.

Malware:

This is a common form of cyber attack and is a software program designed to harm the Internet user and harm the user's system. e.g. Botnets, Adware, Ransomware, Spyware, Trojans, Viruses.

Zero Day:

In this type of attack, loopholes are detected and the user's software is targeted and damaged.

SQL Injection (SQL Injection):

SQL stands for Structured Language Query. Hackers use this method to steal or gain control of data from a user's database.

Denial-of-service attack:

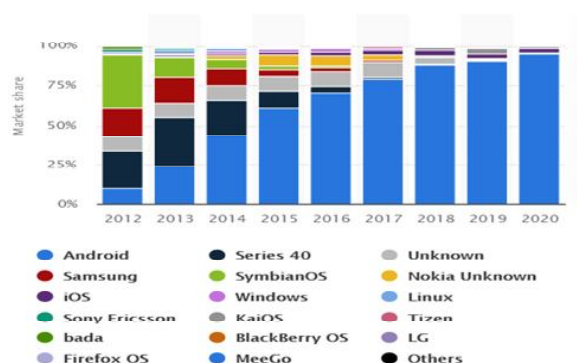
In this type, hackers disrupt the functioning of computer systems and networks. Algorithms can crash. This can interfere with the important work of any individual or organization.

Phishing:

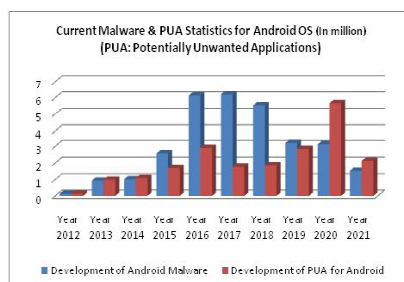
A cyber criminal sends a link to a user via Fake email or Fake SMS. After falling prey to such fraudulent messages, the user gives his personal information like Login ID, password, Credit / Debit Card details. This can lead to danger.

Man-in-the-middle attack:

In this type of cyber attack, hackers interact with the user to gain complete information based on incomplete information available, which the user is not aware of.+



Given the growing number of mobiles and the growing number of operating systems, the Android operating system, which was only 10% on mobile devices in 2012, will be used on about 95% of mobile devices in 2021. In terms of cyber security, if the Android operating system is



enabled to withstand various cyber attacks, about 95% of mobile devices will be able to survive cyber attacks. Although the number of unsolicited applications that are not used on mobile has been increasing in the last ten years, the number of unsolicited applications in 2021 is much lower than in 2020.

Security from Cyber Attacks:

Internet use has become an integral part of this age of technology. But not everyone has enough knowledge of the internet. Many people with insufficient knowledge fall prey to these fraudulent e-mails and messages and share their confidential information with strangers or on links. We can avoid cyber attacks by following these steps.

Use of Antivirus:

The main function of antivirus is to prevent viruses from coming through the internet, blocking fake websites and programs. If antivirus is installed on the system, your system can be protected from such viruses.

Updating software and systems regularly:

Hackers try to tamper with software by detecting vulnerabilities. Software engineers are constantly striving to make your software risk-free. They are doing updated versions of the software by correcting the vulnerabilities in your software. Updating software and systems from time to time can avoid potential risks.

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software. Updating software and systems from time to time can avoid potential risks.

Do not open anonymous e-mails:

Some hackers send emails in this manner only to gain access to your device so that they can take control of the system, so avoid opening such anonymous emails as much as possible.

Use of Strong password:

Most of the users choose their password without any worries and choose a very simple and common password which will make it easier for hackers to hack your account. It should be changed from time to time without leaving a permanent password.

Use of a secure Wi-Fi network:

Many users are looking for free Wi-Fi to save their network data. Such Wi-Fi networks can make users a victim of MAN-IN-THE-MIDDLE ATTACK.

Conclusion:

Software is being used in college libraries and data of most of the books in the library is stored on software. Protecting this archived data has become just as important. Today, the idea of data protection does not seem to have come to fruition, but the realization that the need for data protection has arisen in a real sense is evident from the above discussion. For data protection, it is important to strictly adhere to the above and to back up the library data from time to time. Offline accessioning of books is equally important.

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Cybersecurity in Humanities: Issues and Reflections

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Abstract:

This research paper recognizes the salience of cybersecurity as a fact of daily life. Given its ubiquity, scale, and scope. Cybersecurity has become a fundamental feature of the world human live in and has created a fundamentally new reality for almost everyone in the developed world and increasingly for people in the developing world. This paper examines an important aspect of this new international reality, namely the network of institutions responsible for addressing threats to the security of cyberspace and security in humanities transmitted via cyber venues. In this context, institutions are located at the intersection of two important lines of inquiry in social science, namely in the long tradition of institutional analysis in humanities and the nascent area of theorizing about cyberpolitics in humanities.

Key words: Core Assumptions in Cybersecurity, Structuring the New Context, Response to Security Threats and Cyber Crime, Complex array of organizations, Issues in Cybersecurity, Reflections.

Introduction:

With the evolution of European integration, cybersecurity took a new turn, seeking to connect domestic, humanities and international politics, and to signal potentials for diffusion of institutional development. Subsequently, the

conceptual frame of reference shifted to focus on the “demand” and the “supply” driving the development of international institutions including humanities. Subsequently, the concept of regime emerged as an important anchor in the field of cybersecurity. This research paper, focus on the formal aspects of regimes, namely the humanities manifestations, rather than on underlying norms and principles. While the literature tends to argue that consensus on norms precedes the formation of institution. The cyber domain the reversed dynamics hold, namely that social sciences may well be the precursors for formalizing norms and principles that, in turn, might consolidate and strengthen the institutions themselves. At this writing, yet another shift has taken place, namely from institution-centered issues to matters of broadly defined governance. The current institutional landscape managing security issues in the cyber domain is not sufficiently resilient to address existing and future issues and reflections effectively.

Core Assumptions in Cybersecurity:

At least three features of cyberspace are seriously at odds with core assumptions in humanities related to international relations, thus potentially seriously limiting the portability of theory from the traditional into the cyber domain.

· First is the fact that cyberspace is managed by the private sector – albeit with the support and direction of the dominant power in world politics, the United States. The involvement of the state-system in the management of cyberspace is a relatively recent development; the entire cyber domain is managed by non-state entities, an important aspect of scale and scope in international relations.

· Second, the usual mechanisms for tracking activities in the physical world – statistics, standards, are not readily portable to the cyber domain. An international consensus on the differences and similarities is yet to be fully established.

· Third, the very nature of the “virtual” is distinct from that which is physical. Threats in the “virtual” domain are often identified after the fact, rather than tracked “in process.” In the cyber domain, there is not only no early warning system, but there are also as yet few early signals of a cyber threat, if any.

Structuring the New Context:

Throughout the early years of Internet development, security was not established or maintained only a formal or planned institutional framework; instead, the critical roles of threat detection and mitigation were largely left to the private sector. Companies were expected to handle security for their own products, and users accepted some inherent risk or liability. However, this approach was never suited to handle significant growth in vulnerabilities. Individual corporations lacked incentives to share information, and more importantly, lacked the legal authority to deal with emerging national threats or to prosecute criminal networks. As a result, response to cyber incidents remained cloistered and uncoordinated, with private entities adopting a largely reactive approach. Observing this situation, several non-profit organizations attempted to fill the organizational gap by providing volunteer response teams, information sharing networks, and security guidelines. By focusing on issues that spanned the corporate barrier, these non-profit organizations established a foundation for coordinated community response to emerging cyber threats. Although they were Institutional Foundations for Cyber Security often successful at mitigating localized security issues, non-profit organizations lacked the requisite authority and resources to effectively respond to crises of global or national scope.

Over the better part of a decade, the convergence of four distinct but interconnected trends created demands for formal interventions involving governments and international coordination.

· First, Internet usage continued to rise, coupled with an expansion in forms of use.

· Second, many governments recognized that cyber vulnerabilities continued to threaten not only the security of their own networks but also those of their citizens involved in routine activities on a daily basis.

· Third, there was a noted absence of coordinated industry response or of efforts to develop cooperative threat reduction strategies, thereby reinforcing an unambiguous gap-in-governance.

· Finally, a growing set of cyber incidents, large and small, signaled to governments the potential impact of their failure to address the emerging threat. In response to these trends, governments, in various ways, mobilized significant national and international resources towards the creation of a broad cyber security framework.

Response to Security Threats and Cyber Crime:

A theoretical approach to in the field of humanities at the international level, generally addressed by scholars in the field of international relations in social sciences are based on historical and conceptual foundations different from those of institutional analysis at the national level generally addressed by scholars in the field of comparative politics. While there are some common concerns and shared presumptions, the overall motivations, assumptions, and perspectives on the underlying problems differ considerably.

In some sense, the lack of dramatic success thus far is unsurprising. Efforts to halt the spread of cybercrime suffer from a number of inherent challenges.

· First, in contrast with traditional crime, the criminality of cyber activities remains ill-defined. In social sciences many individuals are not accustomed to reporting cybercrime to law enforcement organizations because issues may be deemed ‘minor’ or purely technical in nature, or because events on the Internet are deemed

outside the jurisdiction of a local police agency. This issue is present in the corporate sphere as well, as many companies view the public acknowledgement of security vulnerabilities as a corporate liability.

- Second, even when crimes are reported, investigation and prosecution remain difficult. Evidence is often ephemeral and transitory, and the global nature of cybercrime presents serious difficulties in pinpointing the location and identity of criminals.

- Lastly, it often proves difficult to assess the true monetary damage of cybercrime; for instance, in the case of information theft or security breach. Given that law enforcement agencies possess limited resources, this ambiguity surrounding the true impact of cybercrime creates difficulties in setting investigative priorities.

Complex Array of Organizations:

The provisions for humanities in cyber security landscape consists of a complex array of organizations that exhibit significant diversity about missions, mandates, interests, opportunities and constraints. It is observed that :

- The current institutional landscape resembles a security patchwork that covers critical areas rather than an umbrella that spans all the known modes and sources of cyber threat.

- Given the multiple contexts and diverse institutional motivations, It will be driven more by institutional imperatives and reactions to crisis than by coordinated assessment and proactive response.

- Due to the complex global agenda at all levels of development, states may not be willing to proceed until international norms are developed, rather they will 'take matters in their own hands' and develop first order rejoinders.

- Cross-sector collaboration among public, private, and volunteer organizations may serve as a temporary measure to cover holes in the current defense network. However, at some point effective institutions will be necessary;

they may develop in parallel with rising public awareness.

Issues in Cybersecurity:

Cybersecurity is inherently complicated due to the dynamic nature of the threats and ever-expanding attack surfaces. Ironically, this issue is exacerbated by the rapid advancement of many new technologies like Internet of Things (IoT) devices, 5G infrastructure, cloud-based computing, etc. This is where artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) techniques can be called into service, and provide potential solutions in terms of threat detection and mitigation responses in a rapidly changing environment. Contrarily humans are often limited by their innate inability to process information and fail to recognize and respond to attack patterns in the multi-dimensional, multi-faceted world. The recent innovations have proven machines can defeat even the best human pilot in air-to-air combat. The global cyber threat continues to evolve at a rapid pace, with a rising number of data breaches each year. The global cyber threat continues to evolve at a rapid pace, with a rising number of data breaches each year.

Cyber-related developments have both dramatically altered the nature of security threats and expanded the landscape of potential tools for countering those threats. Experts from multiple disciplines, including humanities, electrical engineering, software engineering, computer science, and computer engineering, have a laser focus on cybersecurity, but that focus has been primarily on technical or data challenges, such as identification and prevention of malware, prevention of denial-of-service attacks, self-fixing code, unauthorized data breaches, tools for the cyber analyst, and privacy. Indeed, cybersecurity is often characterized as the set of techniques used to protect the integrity of networks, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. These techniques have undisputed value, but they address only technological challenges, not

the human behaviors and motivations that shape those challenges.

The tools of cybersecurity have obvious relevance for national security. Intelligence analysts, however, seek to understand a different but related set of critical problems—those that involve cyber-mediated communication (communication that takes place through computer networks). To understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to integrate insights about constantly evolving technology with understanding of fundamentally human phenomena.

Reflections:

Experts in cybersecurity focus on attacks made on and through the cyber infrastructure that are intended to interfere with technology, steal or destroy information, or steal money or identities. While cybersecurity experts do draw on social science research social cybersecurity researchers have a different approach: they focus on activities aimed at influencing or manipulating individuals, groups, or communities, particularly activities that have large consequences for social groups, organizations, and countries. The solutions to some problems, such as denial-of-service attacks, malware distribution, and insider threats, require both types of expertise, but the emphasis in the social science fields is quite different.

- Take the sociopolitical context of cyber activity into account both methodologically and empirically;

- Integrate theory and research on influence, persuasion, and manipulation with study of human behaviour in the cyber-mediated environment; and

- Focus on identifying operationally useful applications of their research.

The field of social science cybersecurity does not simply supplant the important work of research. It is the field build on some existing work and extend other work to generate new knowledge and in some cases develop new theory and methods that arise from the

transdisciplinary approach for studying the cyber environment. Social cybersecurity is a computational social science, one of a growing number of social science fields that are using digital data and developing computational tools and models. Computational social science is not the application of computer science techniques to social science problems and data, it is the use of social science theories to drive the development of new computational techniques, combined with further development of those theories using computational techniques for data collection, analysis, and simulation.

Conclusion:

Cybersecurity in humanities, on the one hand social scientists and policy analysts and computer scientists and engineers on the other have not always recognized the implications of each other's perspectives for their own research. For example, computer scientists' attempts to identify disinformation usually begin with fact checking. However, most disinformation campaigns rely less on blatant falsehood than on other strategies, such as illogic, satire, facts out of context, misuse of statistics, dismissal of topics, intimidation, appeals to ethnic bias, and simple distraction, all topics of research. Similarly, when social science researchers seek to invent or reinvent computer science techniques, the results typically do not scale, are difficult to maintain, and lack generalizability. For example, affect control theory and a valuable computational model of human emotions based on social psychology cannot be scaled to handle large social groups and populations. Computational social science, in contrast, requires deep engagement in and integration of knowledge, theories, and methods from both computer science and social science. Social cybersecurity science is often viewed as going beyond the interdisciplinary approach of integrating the methods and knowledge of diverse disciplines, having become a truly transdisciplinary science in the sense that it is creating new knowledge, theo-

ries, and methods.

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E-Commerce & Cyber Security in India

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ABSTRACT:

E-Commerce has redefined the conduction of Business in India and across the globe. Use of Electronic medium and Internet is the distinguishing feature of E- Commerce to Traditional commerce. Till last year, E-Commerce was used to buy premium & Non-Daily products by Indian Consumers. However the Covid-19 pandemic has shown a major shift in the buying - selling pattern. Majority of Indian consumers preferred online shopping, Retailers & MSMEs have shown willingness to adopt E-commerce.

This online platform comes along with its own set of opportunities and threats. Various stakeholders while reaping the benefits of online purchases and sales, have simultaneously been hit by the technical glitches. Issue of Security has always been a major concern. Cyber Criminals have exploited the vulnerabilities of Covid Crisis. There have been rising reports of Data breaches & other cyber crimes, highly alarming the adoption of Cyber Security measures.

This paper briefly addresses Impact of various factors on the growth of E-commerce, various types of cyber security threats to E-commerce and cyber security measures.

Key Words: E-Commerce, Cyber Threats, Cyber Security

INTRODUCTION:

Oxford Advanced American Dictionary defines **E commerce** as “business that is conducted on the Internet”. It refers to using the internet for buying and selling of goods and services and transfer of money and data to execute these transactions. Eg Clothes purchased on Myntra app & payment made via Debit card. The business transactions can be in following ways: Business to Business (B2B), Business to Customer (B2C), Customer to Business (C2B), Customer to Customer (C2C). As of now, e-commerce is one of the fastest growing industries globally.

Online business has its own set of pros & cons. A Reach to larger market share, better customer insights through tracking & analysis, unlimited opportunities to scale up or scale down the trade, similarly better buying opportunities available to customers are a few advantages of Online trade. Also there are challenges unique to this online business model like IT Security threats, frauds etc

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) defines a threat as, “A potential for violation of security, which exists when there is an entity, circumstance, action, or event that could cause harm.” Eg: Phishing. According to a report, the ecommerce industry experiences up to 32.4% of all successful threats annually. Credit card frauds, phishing, spamming, malware and other financial frauds pose **Security threat** to E Commerce business. These threats can be deadly to the users and therefore proper security measures need to be taken i.e adoption of cyber security measures.

As consumers shift online, there is greater need for cyber security services. **Cyber security** is a method to ensure that the computer resources, computer networks and its data is safe from malicious attacks & continues to operate. Eg: use of strong passwords

Cyber security, also called Information Technology security, is the technique of

protecting computers, networks, programs and data from unauthorized access or attacks that are aimed for exploitation.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the Ecommerce Industry & Factors responsible for its growth
- To study various cyber security threats & its measures

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

With online business here to stay and rule the way trade is carried out, it becomes important to understand the same, along with the opportunities & threats that it possesses and to study the cyber security measures to overcome the cyber threats.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This paper is purely based on conceptual studies. The Secondary data is collected from newspapers, journals, research articles, websites & various reports on the subject.

FINDINGS:

The growing E-Commerce Industry in India:

The way business is done in India has been majorly changed and has been transformed by Ecommerce. Indian E-commerce industry is estimated to grow to US\$200 billion by 2026 from US\$38.5 billion of 2017. According to RedSeer, the number of online shoppers in India is estimated to cross 250 million by 2022. As per the report by IBEF dated 2nd June 2021, Indian E Commerce will reach US\$ 99 billion by 2024, growing at a 27% CAGR over 2019-24

- Factors contributing to the growth of Indian Ecommerce Industry:

- Increasing internet & Smartphone penetration in Indian markets

-The ongoing digital transformation in India

-COVID-19 crisis: in a recent survey conducted by LocalCircles, a community social media platform, 49% Indians preferred Ecommerce sites & apps for shopping in the last 12 months. In Spite of Traditional markets opening in June 2020, customers choose online

mode to fulfill their shopping needs

-Initiative of Ecommerce platforms to digitize MSMEs: In 2020, Amazon pledged to digitalize 10 million MSMEs; In February 2021, Flipkart partnered with Maharashtra State Khadi & Village Industries Board & Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development corporation to bring local artisans & small & medium businesses into the purview of e-commerce; In February 2021, Zomato entered into agreement with ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs to introduce 300 street food vendors on its portal.

-Introduction of JioMart, Indian Online grocery store which aims to strengthen its hold in E-commerce & digital payment services after entering into agreement with Infibeam Avenues.

-Robust consumer demand, according to Retailers Association of India (RAI), the retail industry achieved 93% of pre-covid sales in February 2021

-Easy credit available to the customers

-Increasing Investments with cumulative FDI inflows as 100% FDI allowed in Single Brand Retail Sector & 51% in Multi-Brand Retail

The above data indicates a significant shift of consumers toward online shopping.

E-Commerce and Cyber threats

With an increase in technology advancements, more businesses, people & organizations have come closer than ever before, paving the way for growth of Economy. However these progressions make the system vulnerable to various threats which are exploited by cyber criminals. As per the article, "India becomes favorite destination for cyber criminals amid covid-19" in Business Standard dated 5th April 2021, In February 2021 - there were 377.5 million brute force attacks worldwide as compared to 93.1 million worldwide in the beginning of 2020.

Thus as systems get more Interlocked, another significant factor hovering over is the rising number of data breaches & sober cyber attacks.

- Major Common security threats to Ecommerce Business in India include:

- Financial Frauds: Cyber Criminals make unauthorized transactions, leading to huge losses to business houses. Eg: Credit card Frauds or Fake returns & Refund Fraud

-Spam: Spammers leave infected links, spamming affects website's security as well affects the speed

-Phishing: Hackers trick the customers to reveal their sensitive information by presenting fake copy of authentic website

-Bots: Hackers use this technique to change the pricing of online stores

-DDoS Attacks: Attacker intends to crash website by flooding numerous request

-SQL Injections: Attacker injects malicious code in the database by targeting query submission

-XSS: Website visitors are targeted by infecting online store with malign code

-Malware: Sensitive data can easily be swiped by these programs present in the infected system. Eg: spyware, viruses, trojan horse & ransomware

The above security threats have a potential to disrupt major business activities causing electric blackouts, theft of sensitive data, loss of customer trust, financial loss to the business house etc. According to the Inc24 report, cyber security incidents amounted to 208,456 in 2018. In 2019, estimated loss of Rs 1.25 lakh cr occurred due to cyber crimes. According to a study by IBM Security, the average total cost of a data breach in India touched Rs 14 crore in 2020, an increase of 9.4 percent from last year. According to a K7 Computing report, Tier II cities are more prone to cyber security threats.

E-Commerce and Cyber Security measures:

As the scale of online shopping increases, there is greater need to protect the online business from the vulnerable cyber threats. Ecom giants like Amazon India faced the

security breach of almost 400,000 seller's data. Zomato faced a similar incident where data of 17 mn users was stolen by cyber criminals. Companies are exposed to bigger threats in areas of virtual data centres.

- Constant effort to implement security infrastructure is a stronghold against Cyber Security threats, few of them listed as below:

-upgrading to HTTPS, having SSL certificate & HTTP protocol has become a standard now

-Securing Servers by use of complex passwords & usernames

-securing admin panels by enabling panel notification to identify unknown IP attempts logins

-securing payment gateway, ecommerce recommendations must obtain a Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) accreditation

-Installation of Anti - Malware software or Anti - virus software

-Use of Firewalls

-Regular Back of data

-opting for secure Ecommerce platforms

-Training staff & Educating Customers to avoid cyber attacks

-being vigilant & keeping an eye on any suspicious online activity

With Indian E Commerce expected to grow and to secure the second largest position by 2034, there is greater need to fix the security issues. Due to Covid-19 pandemic as well, cyber security is attracting a lot of attention from company boards & Governments alike thus increasing demand for cyber security services in India, which is expected to grow about \$7.6 billion in 2022 from \$4.3 billion at present. Being vigilant about the activities posing threats to the online business is a smart approach.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The overall study reveals the tremendous potential of Indian e-commerce industry which is to grow in coming years, thus

to reap its benefits, security concerns need to be addressed well.

With a lucrative opportunity for growth of Indian Ecommerce business, the responsibility to address the security concerns is the need of the hour. The key is to identify threats and prevent the same.

Even though cyber attacks are recurring and ever evolving, certain attacks and threats can be estimated beforehand. Third party solutions can be implemented. Recently due to Covid-19 pandemic, cyber security has garnered a lot of attention. The cyber security market in India is growing twice as fast as the global market. As cyber attacks are on rise the one thing that will make a significant difference is adopting cyber security measures.

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14

Fine Arts and Cybersecurity

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Introduction: Arts and culture are mirrors of the intact journey of the humanities, connecting people, nations, cultures, civilization, and time. With arts and Humanities projects we are trying to demonstrate that all transformation of nature as oneself depend upon human actions and those are supported by cultural methods of interpretational and understandings. To back-drop its essential is to verify about various miscellaneous signs of threats approaching us, detecting, identifying, we can avoid or imitigate the risks. Doing so-far are steps evolve into the art of security .Protecting data can be form of art as, the cyber security itself is linked with the bridging communities. Protecting Big data is not a single handed task, thus it requires interpreting data correctly and storing it safely in the form of art and to maintain the same intact journey of humanity.

Arts and culture are mirrors of the intact journey of the humanities, connecting people, nations, cultures, civilization, and time.

Arts and culture are mirrors of the entire journey of the humanities, connecting people, continents, cultures, civilization, and time. Through the practice of the arts, we can illustrate a pattern of a way of communication that transcends time and difference. It permits an understanding of our virtues and our limits, our objects as well as our use of signs, symbols, and languages. The language of the arts is shared by all cultures. It can illustrate a ba-

sis for an understanding of the universal functioning of the human mind, observing the world and evolving to symbolic forms that have helped and guided humanity with its infinite productions and inventions.



Arts and culture are the materialization of a huge accumulation of knowledge, of scientific and conceptual exploration and knowledge. This gathered data is a record of the development of humanity. With the rise of globalization, humanity has developed the need for faster and faster global processing of memories, shared connections, and equipments. Big Data offers various ways to examine and process knowledge, to analyze, to process information, then to act. It refers to the processing of all data produced by the use of new technologies, for intimate or professional purposes.

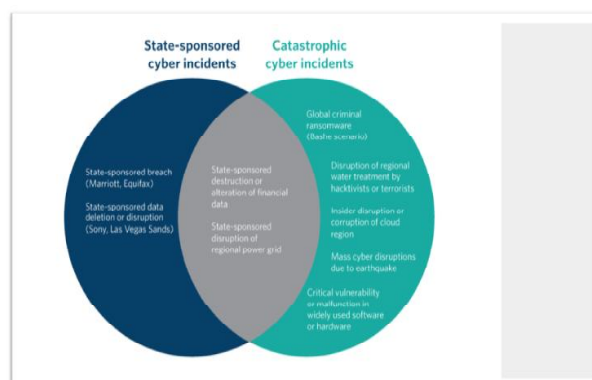
Utilizing Big Data, we can foresee new analytical tools and data modeling, carry out new forms of comprehension, improve collective knowledge, anticipate risks, and monitor ecological and other various phenomena in real time. However, it can be a tool of influence and manipulation, and a cause for disruptive opinions of interest within economics, politics, and society as a whole. With the arts, we can imagine beyond facts into something unknown.

We in the game of the arts the forces that created and create the world. According to the esteemed sociologist and historian George Derluguian, it has become difficult to predict the future and more complicated the world becomes, and facing the anger of the common people and the risk of radical upheaval of the

political and economic system, it is urgent to think over the relationship between citizens and the state. It contend that the humanities and the arts may be the best tools to fight all forms of ignorance the main cause of all systems is discrimination, prejudice, hatred, and Arts and culture are mirrors of the entire journey of the humanities, bridging people, continents, cultures, civilization, and time conflict.

At this early stage, cybersecurity may more closely resemble the School of Hard Knocks than a College of Arts and Sciences. However, when witnessing the creativity of pen testers or the wiliness of red team competitors, it's hard to see their exploits as anything but dramatic and imaginative creative expressions. And what else is art?

The science is the technology that will help you build a encrusted, in-depth safeguard approach. The art is how to identify the threat, define and document the risk, and form a strategy that allows you to manage your cyber risk as it applies to your atmosphere, user, system, application, data, customers, supply chain, third party support partners, and business process..



Safety:

Populace:

Users understand hazard and risk and recognize what role they play in the protection strategy. For example, if you see something, say something. Don't wait till somebody surf in behind you through a badge check entry. And don't think about trying to put down the lid to your

end-point anti-virus or firewall. In today's remote workforce surroundings, excellent employee security alertness especially related to phishing is essential.

Process: Policies are established, documented, and socialized. Personal laptops should never be connected to the corporate network. Also, need to be attentive to sending sensitive information to your personal email account so you can work from home safely and securely.

Technical ways: Some of the barriers used to detect attackers and breaches are edge security with firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention, sandboxing, and advanced threat detection. Security officials need to become a student of threat, and deploy any possible strategies to protect, detect, and react to threat.

Detecting Factors:

The average mean time to identify an active incident in a network is 197 days. The mean time to contain an incident is 69 days. Detection is a proactive process.

Technicians: Incident response teams need to be identified and trained, and all employees need to be trained on the concept of "if you see something, say something."



Conclusion:

The above article represents correlation between the art as the precious form of nature inculcating the values through people bridging with ethics and developing skills to live, while correlating it with cyber security explains briefly the importance and consensual information shared and sent Online can disrupt the relations and harmony. While learning the topic or subject like 'cybersecurity' ethical teachings are

given with accordance to arts, humanities and social studies to inculcate the values and ethics so as to develop a sense of responsibility.

Here the article focuses on the arts and cyber security as they are correlated to each other, these days Nobel courses have most of the attention of students and guardians as compared to arts, forgetting that arts humanities are also important to induce the values, culture, ethics, etc.

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Impact of Cybersecurity Issues on Financial Inclusion

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Dr. Gorakshanath Kalhapure

1) Introduction –

Advanced and Digital financial services hold extraordinary guarantee as a way to empower financial inclusion and along these lines help improve individuals' lives. In any case, cybercrime has become a vital worry in creating and arising nations' monetary business sectors and is taking steps to block worldwide advances in building more comprehensive monetary areas. Over ongoing years, monetary business sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa, the East Asia and Pacific locale, Latin America and South Asia have been influenced by a fast expansion in the quantity of digital episodes and information penetrates – and especially influenced are those business sectors with higher volumes of Digital financial services exchanges. While markets in Asia are recording the most noteworthy use paces of versatile banking and advanced installment applications, they are additionally encountering the most elevated volume of cyberattacks on monetary establishments. In 2016, monetary foundations in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan and Viet Nam were focused on in a progression of assaults. In Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, cybercrime is likewise on the ascent, with digital criminal networks in these two areas becoming quicker than elsewhere. One clarification for these patterns might be the way that Digital financial services exchanges are regularly completed uti-

lizing uncertain gadgets and over transmission lines that were not intended to ensure the security of monetary exchanges, which leaves Digital financial services frameworks and suppliers more defenseless. Moreover, with created economies developing their guards against cyberattacks, digital lawbreakers (cybercriminals) appear to be moving their thoughtfulness regarding simpler focuses in arising Digital financial services market and misusing their weaknesses.

Succumbing to a trick or encountering framework access blunders can result in monetary and mental harm and will unquestionably influence a client's certainty and trust in the financial Services. A huge reason for client disappointment with Digital financial services provider is spontaneous framework blackouts. Exploration on the mentalities and practices of low-pay portable cash clients shows that failure to execute because of organization or administration personal time was evaluated as perhaps the best inconvenience and brought about flippant practices that put the clients in danger of being defrauded. The pessimistic encounters demonstrate to deflect Digital financial services buyers from utilizing versatile cash benefits all the more as often as possible and fundamentally diminished the degree of trust in providers and the financial framework altogether. Poor individuals are especially defenseless against misrepresentation and framework access mistakes that can result from a digital occurrence. They are regularly less mindful and taught about friendly designing attacks, they are bound to utilize gadgets and channels that are not intended to offer the security required for a monetary exchange and, above all, they would least be able to stand to lose cash. Another issue is that in Developing Countries clients are frequently responsible for misfortunes related with a digital episode, or they bear the weight of demonstrating that they were the person in question. In 2016 the International Telecommu-

nication Union (ITU) and CGAP reviewed 5,220 portable cash clients from Ghana, the Philippines and Tanzania. Deceitful or trick SMSs had been gotten by 83% of the Philippine respondents, 56% of the Ghanaian respondents and 27% of the Tanzanian respondents. In both the Philippines and Tanzania, 17% of the versatile cash clients met detailed having lost cash to a misrepresentation or a trick, while 12% of the Ghanaian respondents made the equivalent admission. Because trust and trust in financial service Provider and installment frameworks are key elements for supported financial inclusion, digital occurrences and their related misfortunes can prevent endeavors to grow admittance to monetary services. Besides, these sorts of episodes and clients' negative encounters can spread rapidly by overhearing people's conversations and may possibly wind up sprinkled across the media. In the wake of such harm, it's anything but a great deal of time and exertion to modify notoriety and individuals' trust.

2) The present status of Cyber Security Issues in developing nations financial business sectors

Financial Service Providers and their clients, just as monetary area controllers and managers, face difficulties in changing their practices, cycles and arrangements to suitably address the developing danger of cybercrime and innovative disappointments. To all the more likely comprehend the pervasiveness and reasons for these difficulties, in 2018 CGAP led a study of Financial Service Providers, Digital Financial service suppliers, Financial frameworks administrators, policymakers and information security specialists from sub-Saharan Africa. The exploration showed that policymakers know about the issue. They are attempting to foster administrative structures and assemble their own in-house limit with the goal that they can successfully direct and manage the area as well as secure their own information and frameworks. Financial service providers will in gen-

eral turn out to be more delicate to the danger of cybercrime solely after they have themselves been focused on. More modest Financial service providers tend not to focus on digital dangers over different dangers as the probability of an assault is as yet viewed as little. Extensively talking, portable cash administrators are more ready and better prepared to deal with digital dangers, particularly those administrators that are controlled by worldwide mobile network operators (MNOs), which as of now cling to the global security guidelines set by the telecommunications sector.

2.1) The financial services industry is poorly ready

The industry, in developed, developing, and emerging economies, has perceived the developing dangers of cybercrime. As of late, the business has created principles and direction for financial service providers to assist them with bettering their networks and their clients. The presentation of multifaceted verification and chip cards has altogether diminished the burglary of buyer accreditations, and new apparatuses like AI and man-made brainpower are improving the business misrepresentation discovery and goal measures. Increasingly more financial service providers are putting resources into digital protections and strength.

While digital protections and great online practices are being embraced in developed nations and by huge worldwide financial service providers, medium-sized and more modest financial service providers, and especially those working in agricultural nations, remain underprepared. A survey of more than 700 associations from across Africa tracked down that the financial area lost USD 1.05 trillion because of cyberattacks in 2017. The survey announced that 75% of associations were not utilizing security testing procedures, 60% of associations were not staying up with the latest with network protection patterns and assaults, and 75% of the weaknesses distinguished inside asso-

ciations included missing patches and programming bundle refreshes. In reality, the survey expresses that "Africa's reserve funds and credit agreeable associations, cooperatives banks and microfinance establishments are the most defenseless because of frail framework shields and assurances

2.2) Policymakers ability requirements restrain understanding and viable guideline and management of cyber security

Cyber criminals are not simply focusing on purchasers and suppliers; national banks and financial institutions can likewise be the objective of assaults. Controllers and managers gather and handle classified and delicate data about the area that can bear some significance with hoodlums or might be sufficient of a resource for lawbreakers to hold them prisoner. One model is Bangladesh's national bank, which succumbed to an online heist in 2016.

Likewise, controllers and chiefs are getting mindful of the need to foster administrative structures, industry direction and administrative cycles to guarantee that the financial sector is executing the vital cycles and frameworks to forestall, distinguish and viably oversee cyberattacks.

Regulators, whose point is to guarantee the dependability of the financial sector, are being called upon to foster suitable administrative structures to react to the difficulties that financial establishments and their clients face and to fortify digital flexibility. As of now, law authorization offices in creating and arising nations are battling to stay aware of changes in innovation, a circumstance that is permitting a cybercrime-based economy to thrive. Programming that empowers scrambled correspondence and virtual private organizations (VPN), from one perspective, can shield activists and dissenters from severe systems in any case, on the other, has permitted cybercriminals to stow away from law implementation. Encryption makes it more trying for law requirement organizations to dis-

tinguish malignant web traffic and track the interchanges of criminal gatherings. Simultaneously, hoodlums have created abilities and instruments to impede specialists. Law authorization organizations have since a long time ago battled with an absence of assets (i.e., financing, abilities, gear and preparing) to battle cybercrime, however that is just one of the difficulties they face. It is significantly more hard to seek after transnational lawbreakers.

In many developing nations, enactment tending to cybercrime is deficient, disciplines are inadequate, and the lawful aptitude needed to arraign cybercrimes is hard to come by. There are additionally huge procedural obstacles, including issues of purview, challenges in keeping up guidelines of proof, and the trouble of disclosing complex advanced wrongdoings to juries. Crooks are much of the time left to work without risk of punishment for a few reasons; for instance, nonappearance of satisfactory proof sharing and removal settlements among nations and absence of ability to examine cybercrimes, distinguish or find wrongdoers, or arrest offenders

3) Endeavour for addressing the cyber security issues

Public and private sector drives, including public and global endeavors, are presently arising that look to address the dire requirement for data, specialized guidance, preparing and occurrence reaction. The business sectors in developed, developing nations include various great practice models, where suppliers as well as open area offices have collaborated to share data and offer help to the Financial sector. A portion of these endeavors are driven by the public sector, however most are private sector drove or include public-private partnership.

3.1) A couple of governments put resources into building public cyber security infrastructure for the financial sector

In emerging markets, the cyber security endeavors drove by governments or public of-

fices frequently don't focus on the private sector as clients. Because of restricted limit and assets, public network protection drives will in general zero in on serving public offices and basic foundation - the main resources for market soundness and trustworthiness. However, in any event, for serving their own organizations and market foundation, limit and assets are regularly deficient to adequately prepare and teach public office staff, enroll specialized specialists and offer the help that regulators and administrators need. Normal public help structures are computer emergency response teams (CERTs) or national computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) that help when an IT or information framework has been attacked. In Africa, an ever increasing number of governments are setting up such designs, with a couple of effectively going. Be that as it may, the computer emergency response teams and national computer security incident response teams frequently need limit and battle to stay aware of the fast changes happening in the digital danger scene, which, thus, impacts on the counsel and backing they can give to industry. Just a modest bunch of nations have computer emergency response teams that have some expertise in reacting to monetary area dangers and occurrences. It is typically the situation that the scope of administrations given by these groups is exceptionally restricted, administrations are not accessible every minute of every day and rarely incorporate a crisis reaction line.

3.2 Financial service providers and affiliations are driving communitarian endeavors to upgrade their digital strength

In most developed nations, and a few arising and developing nations, private sectors players are collaborating to share danger data and mutually battle financial extortion and cybercrime. As a rule, banking affiliations have started to lead the pack in formalizing trade of digital dangers. Now and then, a couple of entertainers will consent to work together and set

up an organization, with different gatherings then, at that point joining over the long haul. Associations come in various structures and they are not generally restricted to financial sector people; they have likewise included firms from the IT, media communications and insight areas. All the more as of late, there has likewise been a sharp expansion in the quantity of digital protection and monetary security organizations, regularly of a more modest size, that see a specialty market in giving network safety items and administrations to financial service providers and fintech organizations. Another advancement is the expansion in digital protection items, particularly among huge global insurance agencies.

4) Conclusion

Banking services are moving to computerized at a consistently quicker rate and, in emerging economies, are progressively being utilized by low-pay and low-proficiency clients. Be that as it may, simultaneous with this advancement, sector players are confronting a developing danger from digital hoodlums trying to assault their frameworks and purchasers. On the off chance that the area is to keep assembling and keeping up shoppers' trust and trust in financial frameworks, it needs to construct its safeguards and capacity to react and recuperate from expected assaults.

Ensuring the financial sector and getting worldwide advances in financial consideration not just relies upon financial service providers improving the security of their own frameworks, yet additionally requires a framework wide way to deal with security. Governments and suppliers need to team up inside their locales just as with peers all throughout the planet to trade insight and backing each other in battling cyber criminals. players with greater limit should furnish their more fragile friends with help, in light of the fact that doing so will give benefits as far as correspondence and will help defend these players own frameworks and the public's trust

in the area.

Likewise, banter on digital and information security in the financial sector should be joined by and inserted in conversations on information assurance and the dependable utilization of individual information. Information insurance arrangements and guidelines can't be effective except if the data frameworks and the information they contain are gotten against unapproved access and abuse. Service structures need to require the financial sector to carry out sufficient data and information security principles that guarantee the dependable arrangement of the area's items and administrations, safe preparing of information by its frameworks and mindful utilization of individual information. Given that the improvement local area is advancing financial consideration through computerized and distant financial help arrangements, it's anything but a duty to help the area to oversee digital dangers. As fair entertainers, worldwide associations and improvement accomplices can work with public-private exchange, support powerful approach change cycles and help construct support structures that empower the area to stay aware of the quickly developing danger scene.

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16

Role of Cyber Security in the Global Context

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ABSTRACT

Cybersecurity is a global phenomenon representing a complex socio-technical challenge for governments, but requiring the involvement of individuals. Although cybersecurity is one of the most important challenges faced by governments today, the visibility and public awareness remains limited. Almost everybody has heard of cybersecurity, however, the urgency and behavior of persons do not reflect high level of awareness. The Internet is all too often considered as a safe environment for sharing information, transactions and controlling the physical world. Yet, cyberwars are already ongoing, and there is an urgent need to be better prepared. The inability to frame cybersecurity has resulted in a failure to develop suitable policies. In this paper, we discuss the challenges in framing policy on cybersecurity and offer strategies for better communicating cybersecurity. Communicating cybersecurity is confronted with paradoxes, which has resulted in society not taking appropriate measures to deal with the threats. The limited visibility, socio-technological complexity, ambiguous impact and the contested nature of fighting cybersecurity complicates policy-making. Framing using utopian or dystopian views might be counterproductive and result in neglecting evidence. Instead, we present evidence-based framing strategies which can help to increase societal and politi-

cal awareness of cybersecurity and put the issues in perspective.

Keywords: Cybersecurity, information security, cyberphysical system, cyberphysical society, cyber war, Internet of Things, framing, communication, evidence-based policymaking.

Introduction:

Although most people seem to consider the Internet to be a safe environment and use it on a daily basis using their smart phones, tablets and computers, there are a large number of attacks on a daily basis. Cyberattacks, hacks and security breaches on the Internet are no longer an exception anymore (Arora, Nandkumar, & Telang, 2006). This number is increasing and organizations are incurring higher costs in dealing with these cybersecurity incidents. Although most cyberattacks are harmless, the impact of some is severe. Cybersecurity breaches can range from no or limited impact to Distributed Denial of Services (DDoS), the stealing of data, manipulation of data, identity theft or even taking over control of systems and harm the physical world.

With the adoption the Internet of Things (IoT) in daily life, an increasing number of physical objects feature an IP (Internet Protocol) address for internet connectivity and use the Internet for communication (Hernández-Ramos, Jara, Marín, & Skarmeta, 2013). Information and communication systems and the physical infrastructure have become intertwined, as information technologies are further integrated into devices and networks. In these cyberphysical systems, the greatest impact occurs when an intruder gains access to the supervisory control access and launches control actions that may cause catastrophic damage. ICT results in a cyberphysical society in which everyday life is interwoven with electronic devices. As such, our living society is becoming ever more dependent on cyberspace, a place in which cyberattacks and cyberwars are common. This might occur high risks, as hackers could take-over medical

equipment, automatic-driving cars and flight control, which might be even life threatening.

1. Create Awareness:

The need for cybersecurity is becoming increasingly important due to our dependence on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) across all aspects of our cyberphysical society. Cybersecurity is essential for individuals, for public and non-public organizations, but guaranteeing security often proves to be difficult. The websites of many governments have limited security (Zhao, Zhao, & Zhao, 2010) and might be easily hacked. The issue of security is not limited to the executive power, but is also relevant to political parties, energy infrastructure providers, water boards, road management, ministries, administrative organizations, NGOs and even sporting organizations (such as the International Olympics Committee), all of which have already been the target of breaches and the stealing of information. The hack on World Anti-Doping Agency (WAPA) released the medical record of Olympic athletes to compromise them, whereas the Stuxnet virus was aimed at harming a nuclear infrastructure. Cybersecurity breaches can thus be said to impact all stakeholders in our society.

Interest in cybersecurity issues often focuses on incidents and how to deal with them after the fact, while a concern for prevention and investments in better cybersecurity have lagged behind. This is surprising in a world where there is a continuing battle between hackers and various societal actors attempting to protect the system. Cybersecurity is said to be the new form of war and is viewed as the next platform in modern warfare. Given its importance, why is there so little awareness? and why are we not taking drastic measures to ensure the safety and security of cyberspace?

People have the tendency to select only those parts of a message that they want to hear. One reason is that decision-makers and policymakers, like all people, will react differ-

ently depending on objectively equivalent descriptions of the same problem (Levin, Schneider, & Gaeth, 1998). Communication about cybersecurity issues and the urgent need for policies is a difficult endeavor and cannot be easily communicated in a clear and convincing manner. All too often, people point to cybersecurity risk as a means to futurism threats to the polity – to create a security imaginary, a fictionalization that might create a climate of fear (Doty, 2015). Furthermore, the way humans and technology interact, blurs and dissolves the concepts of being ‘inside’ or ‘outside’ a cybersecurity space (Leuprecht, Skillicorn, & Tait, 2016). Cybersecurity has been the domain of specialists and experts who are not trained to communicate about the issues. As such, there is a need for message framing, which is strategy for communicating a complex societal problem in such a way that the main arguments are clearly understandable and cannot be easily challenged (De Bruijn, 2017). Although the use of message framing and the need to frame cybersecurity is evident, there is no detailed analysis available.

In this work, we investigate why cybersecurity is not receiving the attention it deserves and how an awareness of the importance of cybersecurity can be created. We start by identifying paradoxes complicating the framing of cybersecurity policies. This is followed by discussing the difficulty of communicating about cybersecurity issues, which has resulted in society not taking appropriate measures to deal with the threats. The challenges are divided into four areas of concern: 1) limited visibility, 2) socio-technological complexity 3) ambiguous impact, related to the strong incentives of market parties to hide the impact, and 4) the contested nature of fighting cybersecurity, for example, measures might need to be taken that violate public values such as privacy. After discussing these issues, we present the need for messages framing, followed by the theoretical

background. Finally, we present several frames to deal with these challenges, and call for more research in this emerging area.

2. Cybersecurity: a sea of paradoxes:

Policymaking in the field of cybersecurity is currently facing many paradoxes. The choosing of one direction can be at the expense of another direction, whereas there are arguments for going both ways. Cybersecurity politics and policymaking takes place within a complex ecosystems in which stakeholders from a diverse society, the policy field and government must interact with each other. Responsibilities are distributed over many public entities at both the central and local levels, with diverse problems and challenges, making it difficult to initiate collective action. Society consists of diverse players that might want security, but have varied expectations about the role of government in ensuring safety and security in cyberspace. Governments can play minor or major roles in cybersecurity. Politicians must act upon societal needs, develop policies and allocate resources, while the public institutions need to realize the goals set. This might look like a simple relationship, but the situation is much more complex and subtle, as the roles of stakeholders often conflict and are paradoxical.

One such paradox is that governments want to ensure cybersecurity, but at the same they want access to the data of individuals and organizations for surveillance purposes. The whole discussion of ‘backdoor’ access to data reveals the paradox encountered by governments. On the one hand, governments want companies and citizens to protect themselves, but on the other hand, they do not want them to use encryption and other cybersecurity measures, as this might allow terrorists and criminals to hide their traces. Governments thus often attempt to balance good and evil by allowing encryption, but requiring backdoors to remotely access the encrypted devices. Such backdoors can also be exploited by others and

merely shift cybersecurity threats from the front door elsewhere. Although it might have its merits, it also further complicates cybersecurity – in particular, its visibility.

Cybersecurity breaches cannot be stopped at a nation's borders. In fact, it is difficult to determine where the actual borders are in cyberspace. Where do governments stop? When are they acting within another nation's territory? What happens when there are attacks from another territory and that country denies involvement? Can one country expect another country to take measures against them? Or can one retaliate on servers located outside one's own country? With borders being hard to define and secure, cybersecurity can become a supranational issue, and perhaps is so by its very nature. The differences between countries can be subtle, as the USA and EU are on the same page with the general direction, but foster different values. Often these are founded in the path dependencies influenced by the history of nations. The 9/11 terror attack had a large influence on the USA cybersecurity policy, whereas the Germany constitution, created after the second World War, ensures the privacy to avoid spying of citizens. The paradox is that to address cybersecurity threat, countries need to collaborate; however, they do not trust each other, as their respective activities and intentions might only be partly visible or do not agree on shared values. Collaboration and conflict are intertwined with each other like espionage and war.

Who are the villains? Hackers range from teenagers, freedom fighters, disgruntled employees, to criminal enterprises or state-sponsored endeavors. The motives of attackers are diverse and not always clear. They might include impressing others, gaining prestige and a reputation, jealousy, revenge, profit-making, political agenda or espionage. Moreover, who attacks what is not clear, as attacks cannot easily be traced to the hackers or their motives. Attack-

ers might even be insiders; or outsiders might be helped non-intentionally by insiders through unsafe behavior. Often these activities are masked by normal activities and it is only after damage has occurred that organizations become aware of what was happening. The paradox is that although the impact might be visible, the attacks and the enemies are hard to determine.

Requirements stipulated by governments might result in significant burdens and costs for companies. Often it is assumed that companies will ensure safety and security for their clients on the internet; however, many companies still ask themselves whether investment in cybersecurity will provide returns in comparison to the cost of a data breach. Data breach costs are associated with resolving the matter, as organizations compensate their clients, pay fines and court fees, invest in forensic and investigation processes, and take counter and preventive measures. Complete protection is never possible and cybersecurity comes at a price.

The reputation of companies and other organizations plays a major role in retaining the trust of clients. Companies do not want to be associated with cybersecurity hacks or viewed as having not taken appropriate security measures. How much do companies spend on cybersecurity? Companies might be reluctant to share information on their cybersecurity spending with the public. The paradox is that too little spending might indicate that they are not well protected, while too much spending might send the message that they are overly concerned – that they might be the potential target of hackers, or simply wasting money. In relation to cybersecurity, it is impossible to take a one-size-fits-all approach to a 'company'. Organizations are diverse and have different demands, a bank and a hospital demand higher levels of security than a restaurant. Moreover, a company's level of knowledge, expertise, experience, their systems, their vulnerability, and the possible im-

pact of a cybersecurity breach are all different. This makes it difficult to talk about companies in general and what is expected from them in cyberspace. How can their security be regulated by governments?

Society is heterogeneous, and as cybersecurity attacks are often not visible, people might not even be aware of them, apart from reports in the media. In addition, most people might not suffer directly from a cyberattack. Banks, credit card companies and shops might take the risks themselves and in this way protect society. The paradox is that while organizations do not benefit from making the problems and attacks visible, this visibility is necessary to create a greater sense of urgency and initiate action.

For citizens, the interconnectivity and data generated by devices has resulted in 'an unprecedented improvement in the quality of life' (Elmaghraby&Losavio, 2014, p. 491). At the same time, the vast amount of data available about citizens' location, activities and even emotions, is giving rise to cybersecurity and privacy challenges. The paradox here is that the same data that can be used to improve the quality of life can also be used against citizens. Data-sharing introduces a vulnerability that can be exploited by hackers. Stolen data might be used to blackmail someone, the public availability of health data of an individual might result in difficulties obtaining a mortgage or having to pay higher insurance premiums. Moreover, potential targets might be selected based on the data accessed; for example, sending fake messages with instructions for payment into a bank account based on buying behavior; or phishing, resulting in the installation of malware, which takes control of a system/computer, such that the user cannot access the system unless they pay a ransom (in Bitcoins to avoid traceability). Cybersecurity is a necessity and the question is even if systems connected to the Internet should be even sold without ongoing cybersecurity pro-

tection. Why do governments not require the proper protection of systems that are sold by law? Companies and citizens who have spent money on cybersecurity and have monitoring software, firewalls, secure authentication, for example, might also still ask whether their security is working. Would they have been hacked if they had not taken precautions? Is there any return on the investment? You only really understand the importance of security when you do not have it and something happens. Responsibilities are not clear and fragmented among stakeholders. The paradox is that those who can or should provide security might not suffer from the consequences, and can avoid the taking of responsibility. This results in limited urgency to act and no direct need to invest to protect the cyberphysical society.

Despite the risks, people are often not worried about cybersecurity. They have often not experienced any impact and are not interested. Cybersecurity is like infrastructure – you take it for granted and only realize its importance when you experience a problem, but then it is too late. Cybersecurity can also be viewed as a quasi-public good (common good) that nobody owns but everybody is involved in and can be affected. This makes it difficult to pinpoint who should be responsible in taking action and ensuring safety and security.

Who is to blame for all these threats? Are the companies who provide potentially vulnerable software responsible for damages? Are companies that trade without having high levels of cybersecurity in place acting responsibly? Or should we blame individual staff who were aware that their actions might be harmful, or individual citizens who did not sufficiently protect their systems? Or is a government that does not provide appropriate security to its constituents ultimately responsible?

Paradoxes complicate the communication and framing of cybersecurity as the other end of the contradiction can be used as a

counterargument. An overview of the paradoxes and underlying policy questions is presented in Table 1. Raising political awareness in such a sea of paradoxes is not easy. Politicians must demonstrate to their constituencies that they are in control, but if nothing happens, public interest and the sense of urgency in relation to cybersecurity will decrease. Politicians would like to ensure the issues remain visible to citizens, but this is difficult. Often cybersecurity is viewed primarily as a technical challenge: as long as it is organized properly and an appropriate budget is allocated nothing else needs to be done. In practice, the issues are not so straightforward, there are no clear responsibilities, boundaries are difficult to define, and the required level of security is also difficult to determine. In addition, the types of measures needed and the level of risk taken are unclear, as is the question of who needs to be protected. Last but not least, people may not be aware that their behavior could be harmful or that they could become under attack.

Table 1. Overview of policy-making paradoxes:

Policy-making question	Description of the paradox
What is the desired level of protection of systems?	Governments want companies and citizens to protect themselves. Nevertheless, government want to have a backdoor to control and detect criminality and terrorism.
How much (cross-border) collaboration is necessary to fight cybersecurity?	Countries need to collaborate as cybersecurity is a global phenomenon, however, they do not trust each other as they might be active in hacking each other.
Who to fight to?	Despite that impact of attacks are often visible, the attacks and villains are hard to determine.
What is the right amount of spending on cybersecurity?	Too little spending on cybersecurity might indicate that they are not well protected, while too much spending might send the message that they are overly concerned and there might be something wrong.
What is the right level of visibility?	Organizations do not benefit from making the problems and attacks visible to their customers as they might decrease faith and trust. Yet, this visibility is necessary to create a greater sense of urgency and initiate action.
How will the data be used?	The same data that can be used to improve the quality of life can also be used against citizens.
Who should ensure the cybersecurity of systems?	Organizations providing or who can provide security might not suffer from its impact.

3. Why is cybersecurity policymaking so challenging?

The overview of stakeholders, their various roles, attitudes and behavior has demonstrated the many paradoxes involved in a complex ecosystem in a cyber physical society. Ignorance, a limited understanding of what needs to be done, limited awareness of the issue de-

spite its significance and urgency, have resulted in a lack of action, planning and policies. What makes communication in this area so challenging? Below, we discuss four reasons why it is difficult for policymakers.

3.1. Intangible nature

When people feel pain they become aware that something is not right. In the same way, often the public only becomes aware of a problem after they experience its impact. The impact of cybersecurity breaches is often not visible in a physical sense, or the precise consequences might not be tangible at all; for example, in the recent US elections, it appears that the Democratic Party was hacked, but the real effect remains unclear (Lipton, Sanger, & Shane, 2016). Moreover, there might be an impact, but not one that is visible, as in the case when financial institutions are required to compensate the victims of online fraud. These financial institutions do not benefit from making these breaches visible, as it might undermine trust in their operation. Consequently, the impact remains largely invisible and intangible to those not directly affected.

Cybersecurity is thus largely invisible to the public. There are no cameras capturing images of military vehicles and combatants, as occurs in regular wars. How can cybersecurity breaches be visualized? Often experts investigate traces of attacks and visualize them on a map, which reveals what is going on and the instruments employed by hackers. What do those maps show? Collecting 'hard' evidence is difficult, and uncertainty remains about the possible victims, the location of the hackers and their motives.

Cybersecurity is often not easy to explain, as there are many aspects. Hackers have the ability to move from one server to another to cover their path and origins. Without extensive effort it is often difficult to find those who carried out an attack. Moreover, even if the initiating computer can be found, this does not

mean that the owner carried out the attack. Hackers and security specialists are in a continuous battle to outsmart each other, while politicians must depend on their intelligence agencies and deal with the uncertainties of their analyses.

3.2. Socio-technical dependence:

Cybersecurity concerns both humans and systems, but the complexity of this interaction goes beyond the understanding of most people. Deep knowledge of cybersecurity, of IT infrastructure and the types of attacks that are possible are necessary to understand what is going on. However, it is not merely technology that plays a role. It has often been stated that humans are the weakest link in the cybersecurity chain. Humans play a role in maintaining and updating systems to ensure that the newest defenses are in place, that attacks are detected immediately, and countermeasures can be taken. This also requires policies to be in place and that people understand what is required, as we know that unawareness on the part of users can introduce further vulnerabilities; for example, by using weak passwords, installing untrustworthy software and using insecure devices and applications.

The socio-technical nature of cybersecurity thus complicates the process of finding solutions. In contrast to global warming and climate change, where a polluting energy plant can be replaced by a low carbon emissions plant, there are no straightforward solutions in the field of cybersecurity. People want to be safe and secure, but may not want – or simply do not have the money – to take action. The public expects that the government will take responsibility, but the measures implemented by governments might not be sufficient if individuals do not also take some responsibility.

3.3. Ambiguous impact

It is difficult to judge cybersecurity risks in advance. What impact will there be if data is stolen or altered? Often no physical systems are

damaged or money stolen, although there are exceptions, such as the Stuxnet virus in Iran, in which centrifuges were damaged (Langner, 2011).

Most people perceive possible risks as remote. Who the hackers will target next is not known, and organizations and individuals tend to think that they will not be the target of an attack – it might happen to my neighbor or another company, but it will not happen to me. Moreover, when it does happen to someone else, others often think it was their own fault, and that they probably failed to take necessary security measures. This is a fallacy, as despite all their good intentions and countermeasures, there is always the potential that an organization will suffer a cybersecurity attack.

Furthermore, if most people fail to acknowledge that cybersecurity is a problem, the tendency will be to ignore it and fail to take appropriate action. The lack of a sense of urgency in many people results in no common action.

Cybersecurity entails a continuous battle, with both the attackers and those who are protecting us against them remaining constantly on the move. The impact of new attacks and technologies is unclear, as are the defense requirements. What resources are required to fight the unknown? Cybersecurity is never completely guaranteed, which makes it difficult to demonstrate the successes and call for investment. What is the return on investment in cybersecurity measures? This is further complicated, as despite all the best efforts there might always be a risk of cybersecurity violations, and this is a difficult message to convey. Whatever you do, might not be sufficient.

3.4. Contested nature of fighting cybersecurity:

Once the urgent need for cybersecurity has been established, a discussion about the measures that need to be taken is required. Organizations are often uncertain about the measures that need to be taken to improve security. Attackers are often anonymous and it is unclear

who the enemy is.

Everybody can be a potential enemy. Even friendly servers or the computers of employees might be hacked and become a threat. To fight cybersecurity, network traffic needs to be monitored, but the human behavior of both friends and enemies can also be tracked. In other words, monitoring comes at the expense of the privacy of individuals. Ensuring cybersecurity thus comes at the cost of other public values, and these measures are contested.

Some argue that cybersecurity is not always for the good. Discussion about the NSA is dominated by privacy issues and its ability to act without oversight from elected politicians or any institutional accountability. The development of surveillance programmes should strike a better balance between security and privacy (Reddick, Chatfield, & Jaramillo, 2015). Moreover, the wording used to frame a problem can have effects, from mobilizing resistance to greater attention being paid to the issue (De Bruijn, 2014).

There is an acknowledged tension between national security and civil rights (Gorham-Oscilowski & Jaeger, 2008), with citizens contesting NSA surveillance programmes and their needs. These findings suggest that governments need to be more efficacious and more transparent in communicating about surveillance programmes if they are to gain greater approval for such programmes (Reddick et al., 2015).

In summary, there is growing concern about the ways in which our lives are increasingly regulated and controlled, whether in relation to ordinary objects or technology (Woolgar & Neyland, 2013). Can the privacy of employees and citizens be sacrificed for the sake of cybersecurity? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

4. Why do we need framing?:

The challenges discussed in the previous section mean that politicians and policymakers face a difficult task. How do we

fight an unknown enemy or someone who denies responsibility in a situation where it is hard to prove that they are the culprit? Also researchers are challenged to frame the outcome of their research in a concise way without Message framing is aimed at communicating a complex problem in a simple and convincing manner.

Cybersecurity specialists often attempt to use message framing, but often fail to get the right message across. They use management guru techniques and manipulate common cognitive vulnerabilities in order to over-dramatize and over-simplify cybersecurity risks (Quigley, Burns, & Stallard, 2015). This does not result in the attention desired: critical systems remain unprotected and behavior does not change or cybersecurity protection is delegated to software and hardware providers including automatic update measures, resulting in people feel cyber-secure and stop paying attention. Instead, the public might recognize the over-dramatization or consider the issue too difficult to deal with, resulting in inertia. Why do these frames not work? One reason is that there is no clear victim and no visible enemy. While the identification of a hero and a villain is commonly used in framing to create a convincing message (De Bruijn, 2017), framing cybersecurity in this way does not result in the desired attention and sense of urgency.

Cybersecurity can be perceived as a problem of the individual or as a problem of society. Presenting it as a collective problem to be tackled by society is difficult for politicians and policymakers, as they do not have much to gain by addressing this topic, the effects of which are largely invisible to the public. All politicians agree that cybersecurity is important and view it as a technological issue that needs to be resolved. Generally speaking, it is a bipartisan issue that they cannot use to differentiate themselves from their political opponents. Nevertheless, the four challenges mentioned above demonstrate that cybersecurity is more than

merely a technological problem and that political values are involved.

The problem contexts that define and shape practice are considerably more complex than can be easily explained and captured in a simple frame. Framing requires comprehensive analysis and deep understanding of the context (see Janowski, 2015). This complexity, the uncertainties and multifaceted challenges in cybersecurity means it is difficult to create a simple frame.

5. What is message framing?

Message framing is a strategy for communicating a complex problem in such a way that the main arguments are understood and cannot be easily challenged (De Bruijn, 2017). The characteristics of the source of information as well as of the recipient may influence both the direct and indirect effects (De Vries, 2017). The effect of message framing on decision-making and persuasion has been well researched (Smith & Petty, 1996). One approach that has been used to understand the effects of framing is known as 'prospect theory' (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979). This theory states that people evaluate information in terms of either potential gains (positive framing) or potential losses (negative framing). Preferences can be altered by changing the way information is presented. How people's attitudes and behavior are affected by message framing is dependent on the processing and traits of the receiving party. For example, Maheswaran and Meyers-Levy (1990) found that positively framed messages are more persuasive when the receiver does not read the message in detail, whereas negatively framed messages are more persuasive when detailed processing is emphasized. Furthermore, the context in which a message is framed also determines its effectiveness (Rothman & Salovey, 1997). De Vries, Terwel, and Ellemers (2014) use experiments to show that adding irrelevant information dilutes the impact of highly relevant information.

Message framing requires reducing the complexity to clear and easy to explain messages. As we have seen, cybersecurity is a complex socio-technical phenomenon involving many facets. Attempting to communicate this complexity results in an incomprehensible and unclear story that takes too long to communicate. The essence of message framing is to develop a relatively simple framing of a complex reality: the complexity has to be reduced to a relatively simple message capturing the essence. The reduction of complexity is by definition a debatable solution, as relevant issues might be omitted (De Bruijn, 2017).

Typically, framing positively and negatively results in valence framing effects (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979). This is called the risky choice framework, which reveals the consequences of action or inaction (Levin et al., 1998). In such a strategy, both utopian and dystopian views are presented, creating the desire for action by showing what will happen if no action is taken (dystopian view) or what the result of taking action might be (utopian view). In these frames, people are more likely to take risks when attention is focused on the opportunity to avoid losses than when the focus is on the opportunity to realize gains (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979, Levin et al., 1998): the 'typical pattern is a choice reversal or a choice shift in the direction of less willingness to take a risk when the choices are framed positively than when choices are framed negatively' (Levin et al., 1998, p. 153). Levin et al. (1998) identified three types of frames:

1. The standard risky choice framing – which influences the valences in terms of willingness to take a risk.
2. Attribute framing – which affects the evaluation of object or event characteristics.
3. Goal framing – which influences the persuasiveness of a communication.

Embracing an utopian view can result in the a boomerang effect (De Vries, 2017). De

Vries demonstrates in which positively framed communication about low-carbon technologies result in the perception of being manipulated and may actually lead to opposition in the long run.

De Bruijn (2017) used the Victim-Villain-Hero (VVH) model to understand framing, identifying five criteria of successful frames:

- Frames are catchy
- We intuitively agree with frames
- Frames contain a villain
- Frames challenge your opponent's core values

values

- Frames tap into social undercurrents

All these approaches remain at a relatively theoretical level and provide limited guidance on how to frame an actual situation. Therefore, we will derive some more specific framing strategies below. While framing is about conveying the message, evidence-based policymaking is about ensuring that it is factual and appropriate data is collected. We argue that although one could view these as conflicting, they should be viewed as complementary. The same evidence can be framed in a different way, resulting in valence framing effects.

Cybersecurity policy-makers, specialist and scientist are often criticized for not being able to explain their message to the public. Although they have the evidence, they are not always able to convey the message to the public and convince politicians and policymakers to take action. A typical example is environmental science, with scientists unable to convince policymakers of the urgency to reduce carbon emissions (De Vries et al., 2014). What is required to address this failure is evidence-based message framing.

6. Evidence-based message framing strategies:

The concept of 'evidence-based framing' has two implications. First, it means that frames should be based upon facts. Messages that are, for example, purely emotional will not live long, as they are subject to public scrutiny. People

will find out that the message is not correct and will start distrusting the messenger. Regaining trust once it is lost takes much more effort or might even be impossible. Messages should thus be grounded in evidence that is collected in such a way that it can be trusted. Second, facts need good frames. Climate scientists have been criticized for not effectively explaining their message to the public – they were unable to frame their message properly (Crompton, 2010). Therefore, there is a need for evidence-based message framing.

In this section, we propose a series of strategies which frame cybersecurity in such a way that more societal and political awareness will be generated. We base our strategies on both the more generic literature on framing, and on empirical research on framing in the specific area of global warming. Table 2 provides an overview of the strategies.

Table 2. Summary of framing strategies:

Strategy	Description of an effective frame
1) Do not exacerbate Cybersecurity	Put the need in a realistic perspective. Exaggeration will only exacerbate the problem and work against the objective in the long term.
2) Make it clear who the villains are	Villains should be clearly recognizable as evil.
3) Give cybersecurity a face by putting the heroes in the spotlight	Those who are guarding and protecting society should be placed in the forefront. Demonstrate their successes.
4) Show its importance for society	The benefits of taking action should be emphasized. Cybersecurity is key to economic growth and the prosperity of nations.
5) Personalize for easy recognition by the public	Connect cybersecurity to the daily life of people to ensure easy recognition. Groups are different.
6) Connect to undercurrent	Cybersecurity is closely interwoven with other issues that do receive political attention.

6.1. Do not exacerbate Cybersecurity

There is a dystopian view of cybersecurity, in which cybercrime is seen as a potential threat everywhere: when you pay for something using a card; when you change the temperature in your living room; when you are driving or walking along the street (cameras are watching you). Some argue that cybercrime will have a devastating impact on our lives: there will be no more privacy, and a big brother society will emerge. In such a society, you will never be safe and the risks will be immense.

The problem with this dystopian way of framing cybersecurity can be summarized in the

well-known one-liner: 'Hell does not sell'. This is a lesson learned from discourse on the issue of global warming. Over-dramatizing the impact of global warming ('catastrophic', 'fast', 'irreversible') results in a mixture of denial, apathy and fatalism (O'Neill & Nicholson-Cole, 2009). It also feeds the idea that we are out of control – that the problem can no longer be resolved. The same risk applies in relation to cybersecurity. What impact does the message that you are never safe and the risks are immense actually have on people? Instead of creating a sense of urgency, it might result in denial.

There is another lesson we can learn from the debate about global warming. Once people are in a mood of denial and apathy, they become very receptive to the message that human-made global warming simply does not exist – that it is a hoax. The same could happen in relation to cybersecurity if the risks are over-dramatized. For example, billions were spent on the millennium bug, but nothing disastrous happened. The argument might be made that the threat is not as bad as advocated by the experts.

6.2. Make it clear who the villains are:

The problem with framing cybersecurity is that there are often no clear villains: the villains may not be visible; the victims may also be villains; the victims might have an interest in not being explicit about the villain; or the presumed villain might be perceived as a hero – as might be the case with hackers. The activist group "Anonymous" might be viewed as a villain or as a hero, dependent on your point of view. The DDoS attack to the Canadian government websites in 2015 after passing the terrorist bill can be viewed as trying to save privacy of people, but also as an act of terrorism.

The absence of a clear villain makes it harder to frame cybersecurity in an effective way. The implication of this observation is clear: give the villain a face. Provide clear examples of unambiguous villains – cyber gangs that are, without doubt, perpetrating extreme acts. Be

explicit about their strategies – how they can ruin the lives of their victims. These villains will of course not represent the whole family of unambiguous and ambiguous villains, but this is not the issue. The issue is that without a clear and unambiguous villain, framing cybersecurity will remain problematic. If there is a clear villain, there will be obvious victims. This helps people to more easily identify with the fight against cybercrime.

Thus, villains need to be clearly recognizable. Such a villain could be a country that already has been the villain in other areas or Nigerians who are notorious for their scam emails. However, only cast unambiguous cybercriminals as the villains. Casting a young hacker as the villain may result in 'sympathy for the enemy' and have an inverse effect.

6.3. Give the fight against cybersecurity a face: put the heroes in the spotlight:

Giving villains a face is important – but the same goes for the heroes. The heroes are those who are protecting us, those whose expertise and dedication we rely on. For most people, our cybersecurity heroes do not have a face. Who are they? Is it possible to meet them? Most people have no clue about the people who are protecting us: Are there special departments of smart people located in basements, or computer nerds sitting in attics? Heroes might be hard to find, and heroes might not look heroic at all.

By making these dedicated people working on our safety and security visible, we gain a better understanding of who is guarding and protecting society. This is a framing strategy that is sometimes used in relation to large infrastructure projects that have the potential to harm the interests of residents or other stakeholders; for example, because they take a lot of time. Giving the people who work on a project a face, a hard working person with a helmet. Reveal the complexity of their work and making explicit the high level of their professionalism might be con-

ductive to a respect for their knowledge and acceptance of their work by others. By giving the 'cyber heroes' a face and revealing what they do, it becomes clear that they are undertaking extremely complex work to keep our systems secure. Select a smart young guy with a degree or a renowned university and make the person visible in the news and at late night shows. They might be the smartest in their class and come from all over the world. If we recognize their expertise and experience, we gain confidence that they are doing a good job. By bringing them to the forefront people can recognize their work and see how their work is done. The public can identify themselves with the 'heroes' and their work and thus with the fight against cybercrime. This can all be further strengthened by also demonstrating the successes of their work: often only failures make the news, while the successes remain invisible.

6.4. Connect cybersecurity to values other than security alone:

In relation to environmental policy in general and global warming in particular, connecting to other values is a well-known framing strategy (De Bruijn, 2017). In order to convince right-wing opponents of the need for environmental policies, for example, these policies are linked to right-wing values, such as strengthening the economy and entrepreneurship. It is argued, for example, that investing in sustainability is good for the economy, will bring jobs and innovation. The idea is that linking a policy to other people's values might make them more receptive to this policy (De Bruijn, 2017).

The same strategy could be applied to the framing of cybersecurity. Investing in cybersecurity could bring economic benefits – not so much because there will be fewer costs of crime, but because countries investing in fighting cybercrime will build up expertise that is of high value. This might strengthen the IT industry, it might make a country a key player in the cybersecurity domain, with the nation be-

coming an international frontrunner, resulting in the creation of new jobs and the exporting of knowledge. Cybersecurity need not be framed solely as a task of solving problems, but also as creating economic opportunities – which might make it attractive to invest in expertise in cybercrime.

6.5. Personalize for easy recognition:

Society is not homogenous and people have different interests and levels of knowledge and experience. It is crucial to understand that there are multiple audiences (individuals, businesses, nations, societies) which require different messages. Personalization of the message is an important framing strategy, which should ensure that the problem is recognizable in daily life.

If complex and abstract topics such as cybersecurity are made relevant to people's immediate living environment, then they will readily recognize the urgent need to address cybersecurity. For example, companies in high-tech industry will be more receptive to threats of espionage and the risk of their ideas being stolen and used by other organizations, while citizens will better understand the need when faced with the possibility of stolen or blocked credit cards and the risk of losing money. Both groups also require different instruments to ensure their safety in cyberspace.

6.6. Connect to other tangible and clear issues:

Finally, there are always issues that stimulate people much more than cybersecurity, but that are also interwoven with cybersecurity. This is because these other issues are highly visible and have gained some momentum. As such, they can be used to gather support for the fight against cybercrime. The most powerful example is the threat of IS (Islamic State), which can be used to strengthen the argument for cybersecurity. We can emphasize the importance of cybersecurity to deal with the threat of IS, as it relies on the internet to plan terrorist

activities: cybersecurity can help in detecting and preventing these. Moreover, their financial resources and plans should be monitored – and we need ‘cyber heroes’ for that.

Conclusions:

Our society is turning into a cyberphysical society having dependence on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) across all aspects of our daily lives, which makes the need for cybersecurity paramount. The intangible nature of cybersecurity, the socio-technical dependences, the ambiguous impact and contested nature of fighting cybersecurity all make it a challenging area for policymakers. Cybersecurity can be framed in different ways, having different effects on people. Cybersecurity is a complex and multifaceted area which has no clear heroes or villains. The inability to frame cybersecurity has resulted in a failure to take appropriate measures and develop suitable policies. However, there are already ongoing cyberwars, and citizens and governments need to be better prepared. Message framing is a strategy for communicating a complex problem in such a way that the main arguments are understood and cannot be easily challenged. Simple message frames do not work for cybersecurity and therefore evidence-based message framing is necessary. In a similar vein to evidence-based policymaking, messages are framed based on the evidence and use framing strategies. Thinking in terms of framing strategies to communicate a difficult message has profound implications. We argue that it is important to take the evidence as a starting point and avoid utopian and dystopian frames, as these standard messaging strategies might be counterproductive.

Instead, the following six strategies were identified as offering a better way to frame cybersecurity:

- 1) do not exacerbate cybersecurity,
- 2) make it clear who the villains are,
- 3) give cybersecurity a face by putting

the heroes in the spotlight,

4) connect cybersecurity to values other than security alone,

5) personalize the message for easy recognition and

6) connect to other tangible and clear issues.

Message framing is not only important or cybersecurity but in many domains of government information. For example, the discussion about privacy, the use of personal files, identify management, Internet governance, public-private systems, and the opening of data are all complex socio-technical areas in which the results of intensive research are not easily to communicate. Cybersecurity specialists and experts, but also researchers and policy-makers, needs to frame their message well to avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity. Capacity building by government and more research about evidence-based framing strategies and its effectiveness is needed.

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Cyber Security in E-Commerce

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Introduction:

E-commerce is new trend in the market. Ecommerce means buying and selling the goods and services, transfer money through internet network. E-commerce providing safe, suitable and immediate payment system for transfer funds to users. Now a day's critical transaction are increased in ecommerce through cybercrime. Cybercrime is internet security threat. Peoples are facing the significant finance and information losses in the transactions. E commerce is growing fast in business technology.

Ecommerce give the opportunities to all business and individual peoples. Small scale business can use the opportunities for convert their business in large scale industries. Due to time bounding and other factors traditional business could not reach up to effectively in sales and profit. They have limitations of time, distance, customer relation and huge shop rents. Majority of organizations spread their business on the web to reach the new markets and earn more profits.

E- Commerce is facing the problem of security threats of cybercrimes. In today's century cyber-crime growing fast in ecommerce through the criminals, who were participate in the process of buy and sell of valuable goods and services. They stole the important financial data through hacking the websites and programs. Skilled cyber criminals mostly attack through malware, and malicious software's,

handling control of computers and other some cyber technique. In the future cyber-crimes can commit without knowledge and co-operation of victim. Peoples and business organizations have needed the security from cyber-crime for online transaction. Prevention of cyber-crime in future will require a strong security from cyber threats. The role law is important in security of cyber-crime in online transaction in ecommerce. Most of the technologies are legal and some changes have made in the legal system.

E-Commerce

E- Commerce means a process of purchasing and selling goods and services, transfers the funds and information of transaction through electronic medium like as internet. E – commerce also known as online commerce or e- business. It has been convenient and easy to use for peoples. Anyone can search, shop from anywhere and anytime with electronic device connected to internet. E-commerce transaction occurs either as business to business, business to consumer, consumer to business, consumer to consumer. E-commerce is conducted a variety of applications such as email, shopping carts, web series, File transfer protocol and online catalogue. etc..

Security Threats on E-Commerce

1. Phising –

Phising is popular cyber-crime in ecommerce. Attacker send fake emails to peoples and collect the personal information like as some ID numbers, PAN numbers, bank account details, social security details and other information. Attackers stole the identity and use social engineering to cyber-crime activities. They can also sold the information to the third party for cyber-crimes and reduce the risk of between the cyber-criminal and user of information about financial data.

2. E- Skimming –

E- skimming is the practice of stole personal information through debit and credit cards. Hackers can enter into shopper's bank

account through e skimming. Most of the time hackers can use weak e-commerce websites. They can attract to shoppers to malicious domains where they can capture some skimming codes and important information. Hackers can use or send the skimming codes to other remote server where stolen information gathered and used or sold to third party for cyber-crime.

3. Malware and Ransomware -

The destructive software's are use in cyber-crimes. It is comes in various forms. Comparatively most of malware and ransomwares are established more than authentic software every year. No anyone can download deliberately and permit it for access the data in computer or any electronic device. But it can exit and entered in computers and other electronic device of users. Users can loss their important data due to infected computer system by destructive programme.

Best practices for E-commerce security

1. Use strong, Unique passwords –

Most of the cyber-crimes or cyber-attacks are established due to weak password. Most of time users are create weak or short word passwords but cyber attackers crush the weak password and access the data or cheat the financial transactions. It is additional efforts to e –commerce website administrators and they should coerce to customers, business and individual users for creation for strong passwords at the time of registration on e-commerce platforms. User should use at least 08 characters with lowercase and uppercase word, numbers and symbols for strong password. Same passwords are should not use on other platforms and do not share sensitive information for security question of passwords. User should not share personal user ID and passwords to each other.

2. Protecting Device –

User should must ensure that their device protected with latest updated firewalls, antimalware and other solutions of securing

computer system against cyber-attacks.

3. Proof against phishing –

Users or shoppers should avoid the fishing attacks. They should not spread their information up to confirmation of support of customer. Government organizations not ask the password and other personal banking information so they should not click on suspicious emails or links and attachments on their emails. Users should check the authentic website with spelling and grammatical errors also check correct domain name and source of email.

4. Implementing Multifactor Authentication–

Ushers should implement the authentication process in the transaction of e-commerce. They should assure about the persons who access the web site of the organization. It may be burden but it is suitable for preventing the cyber-crime in e-commerce.

5. Update website –

Shoppers should update their website always because hackers identify the possible weakness in websites. Shoppers using the SaaS e-commerce websites have not worries about the update of websites because these websites are updated automatically in the specific period. But other websites have need to updates time to time for cyber security purpose.

Conclusion –

E-commerce cyber security is one of important round clock practice which includes peoples, online process of purchasing and buying the goods and services and online payments. It gives flexible and suitable system for online transaction to shoppers and customers. But they are worried due to threat of cyber-crime. Cyber security is important for all digital transaction in e-commerce. Shoppers and user should alert from cyber-crimes such as phishing, e-skimming, malware and ransomware. They should implement some ways for cyber security through updating websites, using strong password, avoid fishing, implementing the multifactor authentication etc.

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Novels on Cyber Security: A Brief Analytical Sketch

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Abstract:

Today, Cyber Security plays an important role in the field of information technology. Securing information, securing bank details, securing confidential information, securing various personal details have become most of the biggest challenges facing everyone. When thinking about cyber security, thinking ends with cybercrime, which is increasing immensely day by day. However, 'cyber security' and, 'cybercrime', are very different concepts and relate to different areas of expertise. Cyber security has affected many parts of the current generation. Now it is reflected not only in technology, net banking, hacking information, intelligence gathering, but also in movies, serials, web series and novels.

Books are really a great source of knowledge that inspires and develops our thoughts and tell us about today's latest thoughts, problems and solutions. Specially, the novels are our favourite books, where everyone reads curiously till the end of the novel. So, the current research paper is trying to focus mainly on fictional novels based on cyber security, where readers can understand the whole concepts of cyber security through a brief analytical sketch of the novels.

Keywords: Cyber security, cybercrime, hacking, novels, cyber safety, attacks, internet.

Introduction:

Today's life has become more digitalized with rapid technological developments. Business, education, shopping, banking transactions, almost everything is on the cyber platform. Cyber security plays an important role in the development of information technology as well as online internet services. Internet services are able to send and receive any type of data such as an audio, video, an e-mail, a confidential file and any kind of documents at the click of a button. But in this process, how will be data secured, without leakage of information, it depends on cyber security. That is why cyber security has become a latest issue of any nation. The scope of cyber security is not just limited to securing the information in IT section, but also various areas of human awareness. Only technical sources cannot prevent any kind of cybercrime, it requires a comprehensive and secure approach, including law enforcement. Many governments today impose strict laws on cyber securities in order to prevent the loss of all kinds of information. Everyone should also be trained in cyber security and protect themselves from cybercrimes.

Discussion and Analysis:

Cyber security is a broad and complex topic that is becoming more important as the world becomes highly interconnected, with networks being used to conduct critical transactions. With each passing year, cybercrime continues to divert different paths. With new cyber tools and threads coming up every day, the latest and disruptive technologies are challenging organizations to not only secure their infrastructure, but also new platforms and intelligence. There is no one-size-fits-all perfect solution to cyber-crime but we must work at our level best to reduce it so that we can have safe and secure future in cyber space. For that we need to explore our knowledge about it and fictional literature is the only source to understand the cyber-crime and its world. There is no need for every situation to be at a loss with us. To save

us from these disasters, we can increase our wisdom by reading such a literature like cyber security novels. There are some cyber security novels, which teach us valuable lessons to protect ourselves. This research paper presents a brief analytical description of the cyber-security novels.

Bowden Mark. "Worm: The First Digital War"

– The Conficker worm infected its first computer in November 2008 and within a month had infiltrated 1.5 million computers in 195 countries. Bank telecommunications, companies and critical government networks were infected, including the British Parliament and the French and German military. No one had ever seen anything like it. By January 2009 the worm lay hidden in at least eight million computers and the botnet of linked computers that it had created was big enough that an attack might crash the world. Surprisingly, the U.S. government was vaguely aware of the threat that Conficker posed, and the task of mounting resistance fell to disparate but gifted group of geeks, internet entrepreneurs, and computer programmers. They formed what come to be called the Conficker Cabal, and began a tireless fight against the worm. But Conficker controllers became aware that their creation was beginning to encounter resistance, they began refining the worm's code to make it more difficult to trace and more powerful testing the Cabal's unity and resolve. Will the Cabal lock down the worm before it is too late? Game is on still the death is not coming. (Bowden, Worm: The First Digital War)

Coleman Gabriella. "Hacker, Hoaxer, Whistle-blower, Spy: The Many Faces of Anonymous"– Here is the ultimate book on the worldwide movement of hackers, pranksters and activists that operates under the non-name Anonymous. This book is known for all of Anonymous deepest, darkest secrets. Half a dozen years ago, anthropologist Gabriella Colman set out to study the rise of this phenomenon just as some of its members were turning to political protest and

dangerous disruption. She ended up becoming so closely connected to Anonymous that the tricky story of her inside-outside status as a non-confident, interpreter and erstwhile mouthpiece forms one of the themes of this witty and entirely engrossing book. The narrative brims with details unearthed from within a notoriously mysterious subculture, whose semi-legendary tricksters-such as Topiary, Tflow, Anachaos and Sabu-emerge as complex, diverse, politically and culturally sophisticated people. Propelled by years of chats and encounters with a multitude of hackers, including imprisoned activist Jeremy Hammond and the double agent who helped put him away, Hector Monsegur, Hacker, Hoaxer, Whistle-blower, Spy is filled with insights into the meaning of digital activism and little understand facets of culture in the internet age, including the history of, "trolling", the ethics and metaphysics of hacking, and the origins and manifold meaning of, "the lulz". (Coleman, Hacker, Hoaxer, Whistle-blower, Spy: The Many Faces of Anonymous)

Goodman Marc. Future Crimes: Inside the Digital Underground and the Battle for Our Connected World – From one of the world's leading authorities on global security, Future Crimes takes readers deep into the digital underground to illuminate the alarming ways criminals, corporations and even countries are using new and emerging technologies against you-and how this makes everyone more vulnerable than you ever thought possible. Technological advances have benefited our world in immeasurable ways, but there is an ominous flip side. Criminals are often the earliest and most innovative, adopters of technology. Today's criminals are stealing identities, draining online bank accounts and wiping out computer servers. This is just the beginning of the tsunami of technological threats coming our way. In Future Crimes, Marc Goodman rips opens his database of hundreds of real cases to give us front-row access to these impending perils. Reading likes a sci-fi thriller,

but based in startling fact, Future Crimes raises tough questions about the expanding role of technology in our lives. Future Crimes is a call to action for better security measures worldwide, but most importantly, it will empower readers to protect themselves against looming technological threats- before it's too late. (Goodman, Future Crimes: Inside the Digital Underground and the Battle for Our Connected World)

Kaplan Fred. "Dark Territory: The Secret History of Cyber War" – "An important, disturbing and gripping history", the never-before-told story of the computer scientists and the NSA, Pentagon, and White House policymaker who invent and employ cyber wars –where every country can be a major power player and every hacker a mass destroyer. In June 1983, President Reagan watched the movie War Games, in which a teenager unwittingly hacks the Pentagon, and asked his top general if the scenario was plausible. The general said it was. This set in motion the first presidential directive on computer security. From the 1991 Gulf war to conflicts in Haiti, Serbia, Syria, the former Soviet Republics, Iraq and Iran, where cyber warfare played a significant role, Dark Territory chronicles a little-known past that shines an unsettling light on our future. Fred Kaplan probes the inner corridors of the National Security Agency, the beyond-top-secret cyber units in the Pentagon, the "information warfare" squads of the military services, and the national security debates in the White House to reveal the details of the officers, policymakers, scientists and spies who devised this new form of warfare and who have been planning- and fighting –these war of decades. (Kaplan, Dark Territory: The Secret History of Cyber War)

Mitnik Kevin. "Ghost in the Wires: My Adventures as the World's Most Wanted Hacker" – This novel is based on true story, and about one of the most successful and elusive hackers in the world. For years, Kevin Mitnick penetrated computer networks at some of the world's larg-

est corporations. He seemed unstoppable to law enforcement as they followed three steps behind him. Ultimately, Mitnick wanted to try his hand at some of the hardest security systems. He hacked into Pacific Bell, Motorola and Sun Microsystems. The added attention turned the FBI's attention on Mitnick, and he was forced to go on the run. Armed with fake identities and numerous safe houses, Mitnick stayed on the run until he was forced into a showdown with law enforcement. (Mitnik, Ghost in the Wires: My Adventures as the World's Most Wanted Hacker)

Stoll Clifford. "The Cuckoo's Egg" -In this novel, readers are taken to an earlier time. Before the internet was a tool for terrorists, one United States citizen saw the potential for the computers to be used for secret service. Compiling the evidence, he seeks to expose the online spies that threaten national security. While the main character knows what is going on, the question he is faced with is if the authorities will back him up. This tale read like a Sherlock Holmes novel. It is based on the real story of Clifford Stoll. Previously an astronomer, Stoll become a system manager and discover single accounting errors that led him to discover a mysterious invader on the network. Before long, Stoll begins to spy on the spy as his campaign captures the attention of the CIA. (Stoll, The Cuckoo's Egg)

Zegart Amy & Herbert Lin. "Bytes, Bombs and Spies: The Strategic Dimensions of Offensive Cyber Operations" – "We are dropping cyber bombs. We have never done that before". –U.S. Defence Department official. A new era of war fighting is emerging for the U.S. military. Hi-tech weapons have given way to hi tech in a number of instances recently: A computer virus is unleashed that destroy centrifuges in Iran, slowing that country's attempt to build a nuclear weapon. ISIS, which has made the internet the backbones of its terror operation, finds its network based command and control systems overwhelmed in a cyber-attack. A number of

North Korean ballistic missiles fail on launch, reportedly because their systems were compromised by a cyber-campaign. Offensive cyber operations like these have become important components of U.S. defence strategy and their role will grow larger. But just what offensive cyber weapons are and how they could be used remains clouded by security. This new volume by Amy Zegart and Herb Lin is a ground breaking discussion and exploration of cyber weapons with a focus on their strategic dimensions. It brings together many of the leading specialists in the field to provide new and incisive analysis of what former CIA director Michael Hayden has called 'digital combat power' and how the United States should incorporate that power into its national security strategy. (Zegart, Bytes, Bombs and Spies: The Strategic Dimensions of Offensive Cyber Operations)

Zetter Kim. "Countdown to Zero Day: Stuxnet and the Launch of the World's First Digital Weapon" – A top cyber security journalist tells the story behind the virus that sabotaged Iran's nuclear efforts and shows how its existence has ushered in a new age of warfare – one in which the digital attack can have the same destructive capability as a megaton bomb. The virus now known as Stuxnet was unlike any other piece of malware built before: Rather than simply hijacking targeted computers or stealing information from them, it proved that a piece of code could escape the digital realm and wreak actual, physical destruction, in this case, on an Iranian nuclear facility. Now journalist tells the whole story behind the world's first cyber weapon, covering its genesis in the corridors of the White House and its effect in Iran. And telling about Countdown to Zero Day also ranges beyond Stuxnet itself, exploring the history of cyber warfare and its future, showing us what might be happen should our infrastructure be targeted by a Stuxnet –style attack, and ultimately, providing a portrait of a world at the edge of a new kind of war. (Zetter, Countdown

to Zero Day: Stuxnet and the Launch of the World's First Digital Weapon)

Similarly, Haris Shane's @War: The Rise of the Military–Internet Complex; Schneier Bruce's Data and Goliath: The Hidden Battles to Collect Your Data and Control Your World and Krebs Brian's Spam Nation: the Inside Story of Organized Cybercrime- from Global Epidemic to Your Front Door are the same categorical books on cyber security. These novels also through lights on current cyber-crimes of technology and suggests peoples to aware of it. These novels help each and every reader about cyber security.

Conclusion:

In this way, novels give us various types of analytical point of view of today's way of life. These novels try to secure reader from cyber-crime by giving some imaginative and real incidents. And this is the main purpose of the present research paper. There is no limit of cyber security, but at last we can now realize it. And now we can try to protect ourselves from it.

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HOW EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ENRICHES KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Study on assessment and management of emotions is talk of the arena now a days. It has been now very neatly assessed that a person before offering any type of assignment whether regular or temporary must not only be accessed on behavioural or physical parameters but also on emotional parameters. Thus the implantation of Emotional Intelligence practices to evaluate the emotional content of individuals is gaining priority in the market. Emotional Intelligence not only helps in recognition of self and other people emotions but also lays platform for their management as well. The current study shall seek to identify the role played by Emotional Intelligence dimensions in reframing Knowledge Management practices being offered and managed among telecom sector employees in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. The study shall further analyze the impact of individual dimensions considered in the current research study on several dimensions of Knowledge Management on individual basis. The study shall further recommend various suggestions from desired results to improve the overall work mechanism of telecom sector employees in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir in particular and for rest of India in general.

KEYWORDS: Emotional Intelligence, Knowledge Management, Transparency, Knowledge Captur-

ing & Storage, Knowledge Acquisition & Creation, Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer, Knowledge Application, Conscientiousness, Adaptability, Innovativeness etc.

INTRODUCTION

Emotional Intelligence represents the ability or capacity to access and manage the emotions of self and also emotions of others. Individuals possessing this intelligent trait contribute well in the form of high performance, job satisfaction, integrated and collaborated teamwork and lower level of turnover intentions. It further enhances self-confidence, self-motivation and ability to face challenges in this dynamic work culture. Higher productivity at work due to effective job satisfaction is also possible only when people are able to understand and manage their emotions well in time. Emotional Intelligence also helps in managing stress and burnout level of people which acts as a hindrance in their potential growth and development (Goleman, 1995). The current study involves several dimension of Emotional Intelligence that seems to having an impact on various dimensions of Knowledge Management. These dimensions include Transparency, Conscientiousness, Adaptability and Innovativeness. Transparency dimension accounts for developing fare practices that directly leads to desired actions and activities. Conscientiousness considers mechanism that holds the fair process for taking responsibilities in order to enhance performance. People with enriched Conscientiousness are able to keep commitments made with others, smoothly achieve objectives and adopt an organized platform. Adaptability helps people to handle rapid and sudden changes that take place in work environment. They further are able to meet augmented demands during rapid changes in environment and are responsible for bringing flexibility while leading several events. Innovativeness accounts for enhancing the scope of thinking with new contemplations and ideas. People possessing this trait are able to

find out new sources of ideas, problem solving techniques and augment creative thinking. Knowledge Management represents the process of planning, organizing and managing knowledge related assets so that it can be effectively utilized wherever required. The several dimensions of Knowledge Management that has been adopted to conduct this research study include Knowledge Acquisition & Creation, Knowledge Capturing & Storage, Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer and Knowledge Application. Knowledge Acquisition & Creation are categorized into two fold initiatives i.e. Knowledge Acquisition & Knowledge Creation. Knowledge Creation uses the process of socialization, externalization, internalization and combination of all these to generate a desired set of knowledge whereas Knowledge Acquisition holds the mechanisms of search, sourcing and grafting to acquire knowledge. Knowledge Capturing & Storage holds the process for conversion of knowledge to an explicit form and its storage so that it can be easily retrieved and utilized anytime. Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer brings out ways for diffusion and distribution of desired knowledge for the purpose of enhancing performance and final output. Knowledge Application accounts for identifying and developing new ways of using synthesized data and information that can provide new insights in the form of new opportunities and also add a value chain to existing mechanisms and phenomenon (Nonaka, 1994).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the effect of Trustworthiness dimension of Emotional Intelligence on several dimensions of Knowledge Management.
2. To admittance the influence of Conscientiousness dimension of Emotional Intelligence on numerous dimensions of Knowledge Management.
3. To study the role of Adaptability dimension of Emotional Intelligence on voluminous dimensions of Knowledge Management.

4. To examine the influence of Innovativeness dimension of Emotional Intelligence on various dimensions of Knowledge Management.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Milton, 2005) Emotional Intelligence has been witnessed to play a greater role in understanding and managing emotions of people that enhances greater team and group cohesiveness and efficient flow of knowledge and information between groups and teams. Higher Emotional Intelligence further enhances self-confidence, capacities of networking and also accounts for improving tactical and social skills without which Knowledge Management practices are meaningless. Furthermore higher level of Emotional Intelligence enhances improved decision making and enhancement of social and technical skills.

(Karkoulian, Hareke, Messarra, 2010) conducted a research study to analyze the relationship between knowledge sharing and emotions. It was found that proper recognition and management of emotions accounts for better sharing and dissemination of knowledge domains. Moreover higher the level of Emotional Intelligence, better shall be the capability of sharing and managing knowledge.

(Dulewicz & Higgs, 2000) deliberated a research study by considering Knowledge Management and competitive advantage and also role played by Emotional Intelligence as a moderator. It was found that there exists a strong association between Knowledge Management and competitive advantage. It was further elaborated that Emotional Intelligence has a great and significant level of impact on Knowledge Management and competitive advantage. Individuals with higher level of Emotional Intelligence hold extended level of Knowledge Management practices and competitive advantage as compared to others. **(Vince, 2004)** deliberated a study considering Emotional Intelligence, social learning and its application in several organizations. The study

found that Emotional Intelligence plays a significant role in enhancing social learning and also improves learning capabilities of individuals.

(Mir Aasim, 2021) conducted a study on evaluating role of Emotional Intelligence dimensions in remodeling Knowledge Management mechanism among agriculture workers. It was found that some dimensions of Emotional Intelligence has a direct and significant impact on Knowledge Management practices while there are also some dimensions of Knowledge Management that does not have any association with various dimensions of Emotional Intelligence.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data and information for the current research study shall be collected using both primary as well as secondary information and data. Primary data and information shall be collected using pretested questionnaire regarding several dimensions of Emotional Intelligence and Knowledge Management from telecom sector employees working in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. Secondary data regarding telecom sector shall be collected from various agencies, telecom sector offices and directorate of information and telecommunication government of Jammu and Kashmir. The data and information collected from various sources (respondents) shall be analyzed to workout various relationships whether positive or negative in order to determine the overall framework and future course of recommendations. The study involves a total of 250 respondents who work in telecom sector in telecom department of Jammu and Kashmir.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Several dimensions of Emotional Intelligence have a diversified impact on numerous dimensions of Knowledge Management when analyzed together. The detailed analysis regarding assessing the impact of various dimensions of Emotional Intelligence on various dimensions of Knowledge Management is given

below as:

Table 01:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Transparency – Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	T-KAC	0.243	0.097	0.024	Yes

Table 01 represents the values of analysis between Transparency dimension of Emotional Intelligence and Knowledge Acquisition & Creation dimension of Knowledge Management. The results depicted that Transparency dimension of Emotional Intelligence has a significant impact on Knowledge Acquisition & Creation dimension of Knowledge Management among telecom sector works in Jammu division. It was further found that Transparency supports upgradation of Knowledge Acquisition & Creation pattern of telecom sector workers. The estimated p value is 0.024. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.243 and 0.097.

Table 02:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Transparency – Knowledge Capturing & Storage	T-KCS	0.133	0.049	0.362	No

Table 02 shows values of analysis between Emotional Intelligence's Transparency dimension and Knowledge Capturing & Storage dimension of Knowledge Management. It has been found that Transparency dimension does not at all have any association with Knowledge Capturing & Storage pattern of telecom sector workers in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. The estimated p value is 0.362. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.133 and 0.049.

Table 03:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Transparency – Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	T-KDT	0.230	0.079	0.028	Yes

Table number 03 represents relationship of Emotional Intelligence's Transparency dimension with Knowledge Management's Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension. It was found that there exists a strong positive rela-

tionship between Transparency and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer among telecom sector workers in Jammu division. Further found that Transparency enriches Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer process of workers up to a greater extent. The estimated p value is 0.028. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.230 and 0.079.

Table 04:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Transparency – Knowledge Application	T – KA	0.134	0.041	0.348	No

Table 04 accounts for presenting association of Transparency dimension and Knowledge Application of telecom sector workers/employees. Findings revealed that transparency dimension of Emotional Intelligence do not have any association with Knowledge Application mechanism of telecom sector workers. It was further accessed that knowledge application does not even require transparency as a broad target as it is being managed by each employee in terms of competitive scope which is based on narrow target. The estimated p value is 0.348. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.134 and 0.041.

Table 05:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Conscientiousness - Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	C – KAC	0.227	0.082	0.023	Yes

Table 05 shows values of analysis between Conscientiousness dimension of Emotional Intelligence and Knowledge Acquisition & Creation dimension of Knowledge Management. The study found that there is a strong significant relationship between the two dimensions. It depicts that Conscientiousness dimension of Emotional Intelligence plays a very important role in framing way outs for Knowledge Acquisition & Creation dimension of Knowledge Management. The estimated p value is 0.023. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.227 and 0.082.

Table 06:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Conscientiousness - Knowledge Capturing & Storage	C – KCS	0.236	0.092	0.031	Yes

The relationship of Conscientiousness dimension and Knowledge Capturing & Storage dimension has been depicted in table number 06. It has been found that there exists a strong and positive relationship between Conscientiousness and Knowledge Capturing & Storage. Conscientiousness has been further found to be working for synthesis of data and information under Knowledge Capturing & Storage dimension. The estimated p value is 0.031. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.236 and 0.092.

Table 07:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Conscientiousness – Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	C – KDT	0.136	0.033	0.254	No

Table 07 demonstrates the association of Conscientiousness dimension of Emotional Intelligence and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension of Knowledge Management. Study found that there is no significant association between Conscientiousness and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer. Further Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension itself accounts for pellucidity thus does not require Conscientiousness separately. The estimated p value is 0.254. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.136 and 0.033.

Table 08:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Conscientiousness - Knowledge Application	C – KA	0.175	0.044	0.240	No

Table 08 has demonstrated the affiliation between Conscientiousness dimension of Emotional Intelligence and Knowledge Application dimension of Knowledge Management. It was found that Conscientiousness and Knowledge Application does not share any linear as-

sociation as depicted by p value of 0.240. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.175 and 0.044.

Table 09:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Adaptability - Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	AD – KAC	0.141	0.041	0.233	No

Table 09 has been accounted to draw some facts regarding affiliation of Adaptability dimension of Emotional Intelligence and Knowledge Acquisition & Creation dimension of Knowledge Management. It has been witnessed that Adaptability dimension does not have any role in devising mechanism for Knowledge Acquisition & Creation of telecom sector workers in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. The estimated p value is 0.233. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.141 and 0.041.

Table 10:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Adaptability - Knowledge Capturing & Storage	AD – KCS	0.218	0.088	0.018	Yes

Adaptability dimension of Emotional Intelligence and Knowledge Capturing & Storage dimension of Knowledge Management has been found to be sharing a strong and significant relationship when studied for telecom sector workers in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. Adaptability has further found to be making an acquiescence schedule for Knowledge Capturing & Storage. The values of analysis have been given in table 10 where p value stands at 0.018. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.218 and 0.088.

Table 11:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Adaptability – Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	AD – KDT	0.135	0.050	0.250	No

The association of Adaptability dimension and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension has been depicted in table number 11 above. From the table values it is viable that Adaptability dimension of Emotional Intelli-

gence and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension of Knowledge Management does not hold a significant relationship with each other among telecom sector workers in Jammu division. The estimated p value is 0.250. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.135 and 0.050.

Table 12:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Adaptability - Knowledge Application	AD – KA	0.259	0.082	0.028	Yes

Table 12 considered association of Adaptability and Knowledge Application. The findings showed that Adaptability enhances scope for Knowledge Application among telecom sector workers. It further enhances competitive positioning of Knowledge Application dimension. The estimated p value is 0.028. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.259 and 0.082.

Table 13:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Innovativeness - Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	INN – KAC	0.133	0.052	0.292	No

Table 13 represents relationship of Innovativeness dimension of Emotional Intelligence with Knowledge Acquisition & Creation dimension of Knowledge Management. It was found that Innovativeness dimension of Emotional Intelligence does not hold any significant association with Knowledge Acquisition & Creation dimension of Knowledge Management. The estimated p value is 0.292. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.133 and 0.052.

Table 14:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Innovativeness - Knowledge Capturing & Storage	INN – KCS	0.246	0.083	0.027	Yes

The association of Innovativeness dimension of Emotional Intelligence with Knowledge Capturing & Storage dimension of Knowledge Management has been depicted in table 14. It has been assessed that Innovativeness dimen-

sion holds a very strong and positive association with Knowledge Capturing & Storage dimension among telecom sector workers in Jammu division with p value of 0.027. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.246 and 0.083.

Table 15:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Innovativeness - Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	INN – KDT	0.226	0.081	0.032	Yes

Table number 15 shows values of association between Innovativeness dimension and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension among telecom sector workers in Jammu division. The table values depict that Innovativeness dimension and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension holds a highly significant relationship with each other. The estimated p value is 0.032. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.226 and 0.081.

Table 16:

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Innovativeness - Knowledge Application	INN – KA	0.237	0.080	0.026	Yes

Table 16 shows association of Innovativeness dimension of Emotional Intelligence with Knowledge Application dimension of Knowledge Management. It has been found that innovativeness dimension of Emotional Intelligence plays a very important and vital role in managing Knowledge Application pattern of telecom sector workers in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. The estimated p value is 0.026. The values of Estimates and Standard Estimates have been found to be 0.237 and 0.080.

Table 17: Overall Summary

Dimensions & Sub-dimensions	Relationship	Estimates	Standard Estimates	P-Value	Significance (Yes/No)
Transparency – Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	T-KAC	0.243	0.097	0.024	Yes
Transparency – Knowledge Capturing & Storage	T-KCS	0.133	0.049	0.362	No
Transparency – Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	T-KDT	0.230	0.079	0.028	Yes
Transparency – Knowledge Application	T – KA	0.134	0.041	0.348	No
Conscientiousness - Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	C – KAC	0.227	0.082	0.023	Yes
Conscientiousness - Knowledge Capturing & Storage	C – KCS	0.236	0.092	0.031	Yes
Conscientiousness - Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	C – KDT	0.136	0.033	0.254	No
Conscientiousness - Knowledge Application	C – KA	0.175	0.044	0.240	No
Adaptability - Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	AD – KAC	0.141	0.041	0.233	No
Adaptability - Knowledge Capturing & Storage	AD – KCS	0.218	0.088	0.018	Yes
Adaptability - Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	AD – KDT	0.135	0.050	0.250	No
Adaptability - Knowledge Application	AD – KA	0.259	0.082	0.028	Yes
Innovativeness - Knowledge Acquisition & Creation	INN – KAC	0.133	0.052	0.292	No
Innovativeness - Knowledge Capturing & Storage	INN – KCS	0.246	0.083	0.027	Yes
Innovativeness - Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer	INN – KDT	0.226	0.081	0.032	Yes
Innovativeness - Knowledge Application	INN – KA	0.237	0.080	0.026	Yes

CONCLUSION

Emotional Intelligence plays a moderate role in reshaping Knowledge Management practices of telecom sector workers in Jammu division of Jammu and Kashmir. Transparency dimension of Emotional Intelligence has a very significant association with Knowledge Acquisition & Creation and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer dimension of Knowledge Management but has no association with Knowledge Capturing & Storage and Knowledge Application dimension of Knowledge Management. Moreover Conscientiousness dimension of Emotional Intelligence has the capability of reorienting Knowledge Acquisition & Creation and Knowledge Capturing & Storage dimension of Knowledge Management while does not impact Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer and Knowledge Application dimensions. Furthermore Adaptability has been found to remodeling Knowledge Capturing & Storage and Knowledge Application dimensions while does not show any significance with Knowledge Acquisition & Creation and Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer. Additionally Innovativeness dimension of Emotional Intelligence reorganizes Knowledge Capturing & Storage, Knowledge Dissemination & Transfer and Knowledge Application of telecom

sector workers. Moreover Innovativeness shows no positive association with Knowledge Acquisition & Creation.

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STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL OF VARDHMAN FERTILIZER & SEEDS PRIVATE LIMITED, DISTRICT SOLAPUR, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Working capital management is concerned with the problems that arise in attempting to manage the current assets, the current liabilities and the interrelationship that exists between them. This paper tries to make an attempt to study the working capital, components of working capital and liquidity of 'Vardhman Fertilizer & Seeds Private Limited, District Solapur'.

The paper also tries to study the correlation between liquidity and profitability of this fertilize unit. The study is bases on secondary data collected from annual report of this fertilizer unit for the period of 5 years on website of ministry of company affair of India. In this paper, there is an application of correlation analysis for identity the significant of working capital management include the current ratio and quick ratio on the quiddity positon of this fertilizer units.

KEY WORDS: Working Capital, objectives, Hypothesis, sources of data collection, limitation, Net Working Capital, Net Working Capital Ratio, Current Ratio, Liquid Ratio, Findings, Suggestion, Conclusion & References.

INTRODUCTION

Working capital study of 'Vardhman Fertilizer & Seeds Private Limited, District Solapur' (VFSP LDS) is of major importance of internal & external analysis because of its relationship with the current day to day operations of business. Funds, collected from different sources are invested in the business for the acquisition of assets. These assets are employed for earning revenue. The basic problem facing the finance manager of an enterprise is to trade-off between conflicting but equally important goals of liquidity and profitability and vice versa.

NEED OF STUDY

1. To study the need of maintain sufficient working capital of fertilizer units.
2. To check balance between liquidity and short term.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the position of working capital of selected fertilizer units.
- 2) To make suggestions for the better working capital management of fertilizer units.

HYPOTHESIS

H0: Insufficient working capital has adverse affected in the liquidity of fertilizer units under study.

H1: Insufficient working capital has not effecting in the liquidity of fertilizer units under study.

PERIOD OF STUDY

The present study is undertaken for the period of five accounting year starting from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. The researcher has selected 2012-2013 as **base year** for the purpose of analysis and evolution.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher has used secondary data as main sources for the presented research study. Annual accounting reports such as Income statement position statement are collected form web side of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Maharashtra Reginal Division, of Government of India.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

1. The study is limited to five year only.
2. Ratio analysis has its own limitations.
3. This study is based on only secondary

data of fertilizer units.

NET WORKING CAPITAL

The net working capital is qualitative that indicating the fertilizer units were ability to meet its operation expenses and currents liability. The term net working capital refers to the difference between current assets and current liabilities.

Net Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities

Current Assets: Cash balance + Banks Balance + short term Marketable Securitas + Sundry Debtors + Bill Receivables + Inventory + Prepaid Expenses + Short Term Loan and advances + Notes etc.

Current Liabilities: Sundry Creditors + Bill Payable + Outstanding Expenses + Short Term Loans + Short Term Borrowings + Dividend Payable + Provisions + Any Short Term Dues etc.

As per the above given numerical table no. 1 and chart no. 2, it has found that all financial years amount of net working capital (NWC) of 'Vardhman Fertilizer & Seeds Private Limited, District Solapur' (LMBTPLDS). The total of five years NWC was Rs. 1038,65,865, arithmetical mean of NWC was Rs. 207,73,173, standard derivation was Rs. 183,63,179 and coefficient variance it was 88.40%.

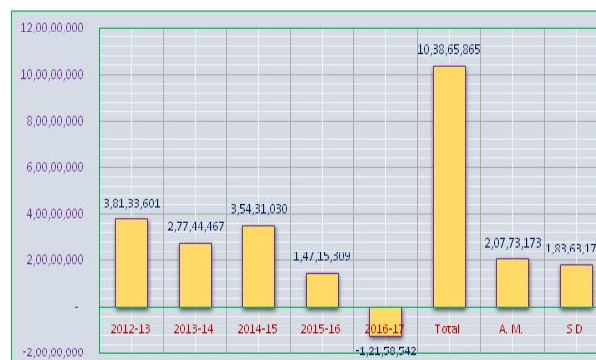
Table No. – 1

Net Working Capital of VFSPPLDS

Fertilizer Unit : Solapur	Vardhman Fertilizer & Seeds Pvt. Ltd.				
Particulars	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
A) Current Assets					
1. Current Investment	-	-	-	-	-
2. Inventories	1394,01,660	1453,08,164	1754,55,685	1763,72,714	969,97,541
3. Trade Receivables	372,28,312	498,69,536	507,84,245	202,71,443	226,58,604
4. Cash & Cash Equipment	72,43,476	36,65,919	27,44,317	32,96,109	2,38,1,005
5. Short Term Lone & Adv.	88,13,594	74,89,101	86,51,625	53,96,921	5,54,8,925
6. Other Current Assets	8,06,387	5,41,313	7,75,866	5,98,889	2,32,936
Total A)	1934,93,429	2068,74,033	2384,11,738	2059,36,076	1278,19,011
B) Currents Liabilities					
1. Short Term Borrowings	545,38,086	457,05,599	573,81,767	755,77,273	719,67,133
2. Trade Payables	882,99,101	1138,06,624	1211,68,813	943,86,210	495,06,872
3. Short Term Provision	125,22,641	126,44,119	143,59,545	102,83,469	8,416,069
4. Other Current Lia.	-	69,73,224	100,70,583	109,73,815	100,87,479
Total B)	1553,59,828	1791,29,566	2029,80,708	1912,20,767	1399,77,553
Net Working Capital (A-B)	381,33,601	277,44,467	354,31,030	147,15,309	-121,58,542
Total of Last 5 Years Net Working Capital	1038,65,865				
Arithmetical mean (A M)	207,73,173				
Standard Derivation (S D)	183,63,179				
Coefficient of Variance (C V)	88.40%				

Chart No. – 2

Net Working Capital of VFSPPLDS



In financial year 2012-2013 the NWC was little high and in 2016-2017 NWC was very low and minus as compare to other financial years. There was no any insufficient short-term investment and net working capital was good all financial years except last year. **This fertilise units was positive net working capital except last year.**

CURRENT RATIO (CR)

Current Assets Ratio also knows as current Ratio, working capital ratio. This ratio expresses the relationship between current assets and current liabilities. The current ratio is calculated by dividing the current assets by current liabilities. Thus can be expressed as pure number or percentage ratio. And the idea current ratio id 2:1. The formulas of current ratio is follows:

Current Assets Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities

As per the above given numerical table no. 3 and diagram no. 4 has shown the Current Ratio (CR) of 'Vardhman Fertilizer & Seeds Private Limited, District Solapur' (LMBTPLDs). The CR in year 2012-2013 was 1.25, in 2013-2014 was 1.15, in 2014-2015 was 1.17, in 2015-2016 was 1.08 and 2016-2017 was 0.91. Total of CR in five years was 5.56, arithmetic mean was 1.11, standard derivation was 0.11 and coefficient variance was 10.19%.

Table No. – 3

Current Ratio of VF&SPLDS

Fertilizer Unit : Solapur	Vardhaman Fertilizer & Seeds Pvt. Ltd.			Last 5 Years Figures	
Financial Year	CA	CL	C A R	Standard	Remarks
2012 - 2013	1934,93,429	1553,59,828	1.25	2.00	-0.75
2013 - 2014	2068,74,033	1791,29,566	1.15	2.00	-0.85
2014 - 2015	2384,11,738	2029,80,708	1.17	2.00	-0.83
2015 - 2016	2059,36,076	1912,20,767	1.08	2.00	-0.92
2016 - 2017	1278,19,011	1399,77,553	0.91	2.00	-1.09
Total of last 5 Years	9725,34,287	8686,68,422	5.56	10.00	-4.44
Arithmetic Mean (A M)	1945,06,857	1737,33,684	1.11	2.00	-0.89
Standard Derivation (S D)	364,95,228	230,97,086	0.11	-	0.11
Coefficient of Variance (C V)	18.76%	13.29%	10.19%	-	-12.79%

Chart No. – 4

Current Ratio of VF&SPLDS



The CR of five financial years was decreasing order and it was too much below of Standard ratio. In financial year 2014-2015 the CR was high as compare to other years but not sufficient as the standard ratio i.e. 1.17. The chart Show that orange curve line of standard ratio was line shape and blue curve line of CR which was goes little down and below of the Standard Line. **The average CR in five years was 1.11 which was below 0.89 of standard. This fertilizer unit was over trading and under capitalization situation. This CR also shows that there was no short-term solvency position, insufficient & unsatisfactory liquidity.**

LIQUID RATIO

Liquid Ratio also knows 'Quick Ratio', 'Acid Test Ratio' this ratio is concerned with the establishment of relationship between the liquid assets ad quick liabilities. The liquid assets refers to those assets which can be immediately or at a short notice, be converted into cash without loss or diminution value. The ideal quick ratio of 1:1.

Liquid Ratio = Liquid Assets / liquid liabilities

• **Liquid Assets= All Current Assets – Inventory**

& Prepaid Expenses

• **Liquid Liabilities = All Current Liabilities – Bank Overdraft**

As per the above statistical table no. 5 and diagram no. 6 has shown Liquid Ratio (LR) of Vardhaman Fertilizer & Seeds Private Limited, District Solapur (VF&SPLDS). The LR in year 2012-2013 was 0.29, for 2013-2014 was 0.30, for 2014-2015 was 0.27, in 2015-2016 was 0.13 and 2016-2017 it was 0.18. And total of LR in five years was 1.17, arithmetic mean was 0.23, standard derivation was 0.07 and coefficient variance it was 29.33%.

Table No. – 5

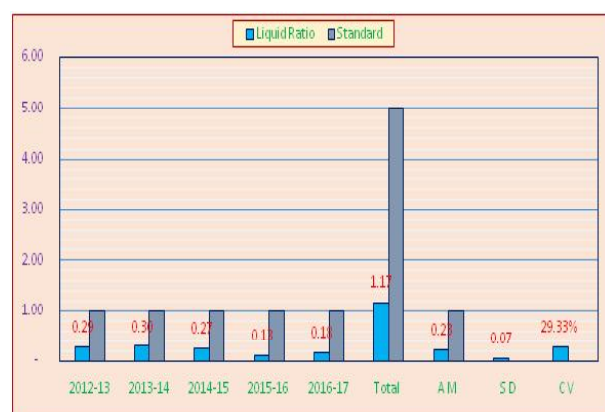
Liquid Ratio of VF&SPLDS

Fertilizer Unit : Solapur	Vardhaman Fertilizers & Seed Pvt. Ltd.			Last 5 Years Figures	
Financial Year	L A	L L	LR or QR	STD.	Remarks
2012 - 2013	452,78,175	1553,59,828	0.29	1.00	-0.71
2013 - 2014	540,76,768	1791,29,566	0.30	1.00	-0.70
2014 - 2015	543,04,428	2029,80,708	0.27	1.00	-0.73
2015 - 2016	241,66,441	1912,20,767	0.13	1.00	-0.87
2016 - 2017	252,72,545	1399,77,553	0.18	1.00	-0.82
Total of last 5 Years	2030,98,357	8686,68,422	1.17	5.00	-3.83
Arithmetic Mean (A M)	406,19,671	1737,33,684	0.23	1.00	-0.77
Standard Derivation (S D)	133,88,882	230,97,086	0.07	-	0.07
Coefficient of Variance (C V)	32.96%	13.29%	29.33%	-	-8.94%

The LR of five financial years was decreasing order and it was very lower than standard ratio. In year 2013-2014 the LR was higher and in 2015-2016 it was lower as compare to other years. The chart show that grey bars are standard bars and blue bars of LR were going straight line but overall it was very lower than the Standard bars as compared to all years

Chart No. – 6

Liquid Ratio of VF&SPLDS



The average liquid ratio was 0.23 in five years which was very lower 0.77 than the standard ratio and it was not maintained sound short-term liquidity. This fertilizer unit was not enable to pay its current liabilities quickly and facing difficulty.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Table No. 7

Correlation of Accounting Ratio

Accounting Ratio		NWC	NWCR	CAR	LR
NWC	P.C.	1	.557**	.365**	.436**
	S (2-T)		0.000	0.001	0.000
	N	75	75	75	75
NWCR	P.C.	.557**	1	.738**	.709**
	S (2-T)	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	75	75	75	75
CAR	P.C.	.365**	.738**	1	.898**
	S (2-T)	0.001	0.000		0.000
	N	75	75	75	75
LR	P.C.	.436**	.709**	.898**	1
	S (2-T)	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	75	75	75	75

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) and**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

P.C = Pearson Correlation, S (2-T) = Sig. (2-tailed) and S.N.D = Standard

“Insufficient working capital has adverse effect in the liquidity and profitability position of fertilizer units under study. Hence alternative hypothesis is accepted (H1), Insufficient working capital has not effecting in the liquidity and profitability position of fertilizer units under study.”

The Null Hypothesis (H0) rejected and alternate Hypothesis (H1) is accepted
FINDING

The researcher has found the following some points in the study of working capital of diamond lifter organic fertilizer private limited, district Pune.

1. Net Working Capital of this unit have not any short term investment and liabilities over currents assets and minus all financial years so it was negative NWC.

2. The average Current Assets Ratio (CAR) of this unit for the last five years was 0.66 which is less 1.34 of standard ratio. Form the

above analysis it is understand that this unit's short term liquidity is not insufficient and it is very poor.

3. The average Liquid Ratio (LR) one can say that this unit for the last five years was 0.27 which is little less 0.73 of the standard. It is found that above liquidity analysis of this company are not sufficient and it is not good liquid position during the selected period.

SUGGESTION

1. This fertilizer unit should investment at least 1% of their net profit in short-term investments and loan and advance as current assets.

2. This fertilizer unit should reduce at least 10% of short-term borrowings in every financial year.

3. This fertilizer unit should maintain the standard ratios of liquidity such as current assets ratio 2:1, quick ratio 1:1 and standard of cash ratio.

CONCLUSION

As per table number 7 of accounting ratio of **Vardhman Fertilizer & Seeds Private Limited, District Solapur (VF&SPLDS)**, there is significant correlation exists between net working capital with liquidity such as current ratio, liquidity ratio of this fertilizer unit. But there is no statistically significant correlation between net working capital and liquidity.

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Recent Trends in Cyber security

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Abstract: Today, due to the modern life style people have joined technology life and using more technology for shopping as well as financial transactions in their cyber space. At the same time, safeguarding of knowledge has become increasingly difficult. In addition, the heavy use and growth of social media, online crime or cybercrime has increased. In the world of information technology, data security plays a significant role. The information security has become one of today's main challenges. Whenever we think of cyber security, we first of all think of 'cybercrimes,' which expand tremendously every day. Different government and businesses take various steps to avoid this form of cybercrime. In addition to numerous cyber protection initiatives, many people are also very worried about it. This paper focuses primarily on cyber security concerns related to the new technology. It also concentrates on the new technologies for cyber security, ethics and developments that impact cyber security.

Keywords: Cyber security, cybercrime, android apps Social networks,

1. Introduction

The process of digitization in all aspects of human life, like healthcare, education, business, etc., has gradually led to the storage of all sorts of information, including sensitive data. Security, is the process of protecting the digitized information from theft or from physical damage while maintaining the confidentiality and availability of information but as technology

is growing rapidly, the cybercrime rate also increases both in number and complexity. The reason behind this tremendous growth in cybercrime is the usage of inadequate software, expired security tools, design flaws, programming errors, easily available online hacking tools, lack of awareness in public, high rates of financial returns, etc. In order to explore the vulnerabilities in the target and thereby to attack the victim, more powerful attack tools are developed by the technical attackers. With this, new attacks in different variations are coming which are difficult to detect. Increase in internet dependency in all walks of life, digital nature of data in huge amounts getting accumulated through online transactions and decentralization of data repositories, has led to the development of effective security algorithms. The continuously changing nature of cybercrime also leads to the difficulty of handling and avoiding emerging threats. The task of securing cyberspace is the most difficult and challenging task as advanced threats play a very active role. Therefore, it is necessary to get insights into the concepts of security defense mechanisms, different techniques and trending topics in the area of information security



1.1 Cyber Crime:

Cybercrime is a term for a crime which uses a PC for robbery and crime of commission. The United States Department of Justice has extended the scope of cybercrime to cover any crime that uses a device for evidence storage. The increasing list of cybercrimes includes computer crimes, such as the spread of network intrusions and pc-viruses, as well as the computer-based variant of established crimes such as theft, stalking, intimidation, and coercion. Often cyber-crimes in common people's language may also be defined as crimes committed using a PC and the web to steal the identity or sell an individual to victims of smuggling or stalking or disrupting operations

with malicious programme. As technology has a major role in the lives of an extremely individual day by day, cybercrimes too can increase alongside technological advancements.

1.2 Cyber Security:

Privacy and information protection can be the primary security behaviour which any company cares about continually. We prefer to square measurements currently in a highly digital or cyber-specific environment in which all the data are stored. Social networking sites provide an environment wherever users feel secure while they function with friends and family, cyber criminals also seek to steal personal information via social media sites.

1.3 Scope of The Study:

The interactive structure of the financial environment will be a direct impact on one aspect of the institution's infrastructure and the sensibilities of the financial sector to cybercrimes, in particular attacks on Denial-of-Services. In order to secure all the confidential information from falling into wrong hands, the finance sector should continually track and innovate its systems. The banking sector has always been the leading player in implementing safety systems and behavior and has also been the leading cyber security investment sector.

2. Literature Review

Julian Jang-Jaccard [1] Improving cyber security and protecting critical information infrastructure is important for the security and economic well-being of each country. Safer Internet (and protecting Internet users) have been an important part of the growth of new services and public policy.

Lee, H.; Lee, et al [2]. Various attachment methods have emerged in the past and the key logger is a representative attack tool, which records all user's keyboard data entries and can be easily obtained from the Internet.

Mellado, D.; Mouratidis et al, [3]. Protection is an area in the SPL that has not been studied. Most methods concentrate on implementing

safety criteria or properties in the SPL. There were various approaches to variability management and safety criteria from the early stages of production of the product line.

Mohsin, M.; Anwar et al, [4] Whether the established techniques of feature models can be implemented or adapted for cyber security is the challenge in the fields of cyber security. In an approach is proposed in order to enhance the production and the derivative products of safe software product lines (SPLs).

VeenooUpadhyay [5] The wizard asks the user to add "labels" of privacy to select friends, and he uses this feedback to create a classifier using the machine learning pattern, which can be used to allocate privileges to the other user friends automatically. The insight for the design stems from the observation that actual users understand their privacy habits and that friend can see which details they use and reproduce in other friends' settings, based on an implicit set of rules.

Yim, K [6] The main principle of this technique prevents the user from disclosing the actual keyboard data entrance but detects the keyboard data attack techniques. In particular, by producing the random keyboard data, the defender calls for a keyboard input event to secure the user 's actual keyboard data intake by filtering the keyboard data generation.

Nikita TresaCyriacLipsaSadath [7] The paper also discusses the perpetrators of a cyber-attack and the techniques primarily used to achieve their goal. It sheds light on the overall structure of cyber- assault and on its phases and its impact on the financial system.

MdLiakat Ali [8] This study presents a brief overview of the cyber security problems raised by modern developments in technology and innovations; the paper is also focused on the latest cyber security strategies, trends and other ethics in cyber security.

Kutub Thakur [9] Cyber security was used interchangeably for the security of knowledge,

where later it sees the human's role in the safety process, although formerly finding this an additional dimension. However, such a debate on cyber safety has major consequences, since it reflects on the ethical part of the whole society. Various systems and models have been developed to solve the problem of cyber security. J.li [10] Evaluated firewalls issues and how the routing tables can be configured in a way that minimizes the maximized firewall rule set which helps to avoid performance bottlenecks and limit safety breakthroughs. The problems are NP-full and an heuristic approach has been suggested to demonstrate the efficacy of algorithms using simulations. Two major contributions have also taken place.

3. Cyber Security Techniques:

Cyber-attacks on cyberspace can grow by capitalizing on new techniques. Cyber criminals will most frequently change the current malware signatures to take advantage of new technical faults. In other instances, they actually search for special features of emerging technology to detect weaknesses in malware injection. Cyber criminals are taking advantage of emerging Internet technology and millions and billions of active users to access a huge amount of people easily and effectively using these new technologies.

3.1 Access Control and Password Security:

Security provided by the means of username and password is a simple way of providing security for the private information to preserve privacy. This means of providing security is one of the most critical cyber security initiatives.

3.2 Authentication of Data: Until the transmitted information need to be attested that it has come from a reputable supply that was not changed. These documents are often authenticated using a gift from the opposing virus software package inside computers. An honestly opposed virus software package is more essential to protect devices from viruses.

3.3 Malware Scanners:

A software system which sometimes scans all files and documents for malicious code or harmful viruses inside the system. The samples of malicious software systems in this field are generally sorting and noted as malware by viruses, worms, and the Trojan horses.

3.4 Firewall:

Firewall is a software or hardware package which helps separate hackers, viruses and worms trying to access your PC through the web. The firewall checks all messages that come in and blocks those that fail to meet the security requirements compatible with all messages. Firewalls play a very vital role in malware detection.

3.5 Role of Social Media in Cyber Security:

In recent modern world, there is a need of interactive businesses which needs to find new ways to secure personal information in more entangled environment. Social media has important role to play in cyber security and in personal cyber-attacks. Adoption of social media among employees is growing and threat of attack is therefore increasing since most of them nearly use social media or social networking sites everyday it is now a massive forum for cyber criminals to hack private information and steal valued information. In recent days, it's very easy to share personal information easily and businesses must make sure that recognise, react in real time and prevent breaches of any kind as quickly as possible. These social media has easily make people to share their private information and hackers can use these information. therefore, people have to take reasonable steps to avoid misuse and loss of their information through these social media.

4. Recent Survey Issues on Cyber Security Trends

Cyber Security concerns the awareness concerning various cyber threats and the implementation of defense policies (i.e. countermeasures) to safeguard confidentiality,

credibility and availability of digital or IT technologies

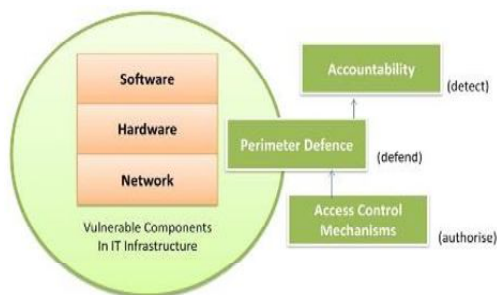


Fig 4.1 Vulnerabilities and Defense Strategies in existing systems

Many cyber security experts consider Malware is the main option for malicious arms to violate the cyber protection efforts of cyberspace. Malware is the widespread class of attacks loaded upon a device, generally without the knowledge of the rightful owner. Like viruses, worms, Trojan horses, spyware and bot executable, malware infects computers in several ways for example propagating from infected devices, trick users into opening tactile file or enticing users to visit websites of malware spreading. Malware could load itself into a USB drive inserted into an infected computer in more concrete cases of malware infection, and then infect any machine into which the computer is then inserted. Malware can spread from the embedded systems and computational logic of devices and equipment. Malware can be introduced in the device life cycle at any time. The victim of malware may vary from end-users, servers and network devices (e.g. routers, switching, etc.) to process control systems like the SCADA. The increase in the number of malware and its complexity are today a major concern in the Internet.

4.1 Phishing Attacks: According to Verizon's latest data violation survey, 32% of the data violations confirmed were attributable to phenomena. The purpose of the assaults is to collect confidential information such as usernames, passwords, the social security

numbers and card details by duplicating the victims into believing they connect with a trustworthy person, by either email or by text, and increasingly by means of telephone.

4.2 IoT Ransomware:

The internet of things contains several devices, i.e. home equipment and service sensors, which are connected to the network. Climate control devices and refrigerators do not often contain confidential information through their own devices; they may be kept as hostages and are possible targets for hackers to access information in backend systems such as those in power supplies and communication facilities

4.3 Increased Data Privacy Regulation:

The General Data Protection Regulations for Europe (GDPR) was introduced in May 2018 to strengthen European citizens' rights of data privacy and to implement compliance with more rigorous global regulations or severe financial penalties for non-compliance.

4.4 Cyber Attacks on Mobile Devices :

Recent RSA research has concluded that in 2018 "80% of fraudulent mobile transactions " have risen exponentially with mobile app fraud since 2015 with mobile devices touching each part of our life and working life ,their risk perceptions also grow higher.

4.5 Increased Investment in Automation :

Automation technology is gaining ground in organisations by allowing underemployed cyber security teams to focus on more complex problems, not on routine, often worldly work .According to a recent Ponemon Institute survey, 79% of respondents use security automation tools and frameworks and 50% expect to use security automation in their businesses. In these situations, the first approach to data protection provides an ultimate defense against Cyber-attacks such as database fraud and fitness, and its profound effect on a business .It may enhance efficiency ,but skills and expertise are still necessary to minimize cyber security risk.

4.5 Preventive measures to avoid Cybercrimes:

The five latest emerging trends in cyber security

1. Cyber security skills and organizations are also changing.

2. Protection in the cloud is a top priority.

3. Shift your attention from security and prevention

4. Production centers manage the application and data protection.

Next generation safety digital environments can only determine cybercrime through technological measures; capacity building, organizational structure and global collaboration, along with legislative steps, were also required

5. Conclusion

This paper concludes that the cyber-crime has significant consequences for national and economic security. It is pervasive, violent, ubiquitous and increasingly sophisticated. There are significant risks for many industry agencies, public and private organization's (especially critical infrastructure) for companies and governments alike, it will be necessary for future growth, innovation and competitive advantage to have a cyber-security role in all its components. Every New Year, the security of data, continues to differ from cybercrime by entirely different methods. The newest and most turbulent innovations, along with emerging cyber techniques and regular attacks, are difficult organisations that not only protect their infrastructure but also need new channels and intelligence. However, we do have to do our hardest to attenuate cybercrime so that we can have a healthy and stable future in cyber-houses. The technologies of stable Internet and efficient systems of the next century have been proposed as important research fields for the future. The advancement of global identity management and monitoring techniques to monitor opponents have also become an

important issue in the future

6. Conclusion

The enormous increase in Internet access and the progress of Internet-enabled devices, the rising numbers of the population and wide spread use of the Internet, frequently showing highly sensitive personal data with little realization of the implications of information leakage.

We speculate that concerns relating to end user confidentiality will rise in line with the increasing amount of knowledge accessible on the internet in the future.

Furthermore, usability issues are becoming ever more relevant as a way of intuitively learning about and using end-user-oriented protection mechanisms without complicating or profound learning curves to secure the data. Cyber safety practice in the community is built up with innovative patches that rectify existing security and confidentiality problems and move on to them.

Some believe that this revolutionary strategy has failed and will be unable to fulfill future requirements, because the original Internet has been invented in a somewhat different context from how it is used today. An approach to "thinking beyond" is suggested to make better use of the increasingly-demands of the future without referring to the existing computing system and future, but to start again

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E-commerce and Cyber Security

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According to the editor-in-chief of International Journal of Electronic Commerce, Vladimir Zwass, 'Electronic commerce is sharing business information, maintaining business relationships and conducting business transactions by means of telecommunications networks'.

E-commerce has an impact on three major stakeholders, namely society, customers and organisations. There are a number of benefits of ecommerce, like, cost reduction, increased efficiency, customisation and global market. There are also few limitations associated with e-commerce. These include information overload, reliability and security issues. Successful e-commerce involves understanding the limitations and working upon it to minimizing its negative impact.

E commerce sites are ocean of personal and financial data for hackers. As far as businesses are concerned, the cost of a breach in loss of data and consequently, loss of customer trust can have high damaging impacts for businesses of all sizes.

Ecommerce business owners are also aware of these issues and are increasing trying to provide better security measures to their customers. Online retailers are adding increasingly innovative technologies to their sites to stay competitive. At the same time cyber attackers are equally sharpening their skills and finding new vulnerabilities to exploit. The best way to stay ahead is to be aware of types of attacks

and practice ecommerce security best practices. Ecommerce security primarily refers to the steps taken by ecommerce businesses to protect their business and information from harmful attacks. It primarily includes protocols designed to safeguard information within the business.

Common Ecommerce Security Threats & Issues

Followings are some of the most commonly found security threats that an ecommerce unit needs to protect its business from.

1. Phishing

It is one of the most common security threats of ecommerce where hackers masquerade as legitimate businesses and send emails to your clients. This email is a trick to push them to reveal their sensitive information. They do so by simply presenting a fake copy of legitimate website or anything that makes the customer believe that the request is coming from a genuine business.

2. Financial Frauds

Refund fraud is a common financial fraud. Hackers make unauthorized transactions and wipe out the trail costing businesses significant amounts of losses. They also engage in return of goods and place refunds for illegally acquired products or damaged goods.

3. Spam

Emails also act as one of the highly used mediums for spamming. They often send them via social media inbox and wait for the recipient to click on such messages. Moreover, spamming not only affects website's security, but it also damages website speed too.

4. Bots

There are exclusive bots developed by hackers to scrape websites for their pricing and inventory information. The hackers use such information to change the pricing of online business store, or to garner the best-selling inventory in shopping carts, resulting in a decline in sales and revenue.

5. DDoS Attacks

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks and DOS (Denial of Service) attacks aim to disrupt the business website and affect overall sales. This type of cyber attacks flood the business servers with numerous requests until they succumb to them and your website crashes

6. Brute Force Attacks

These attacks target ecommerce admin panel in order to figure out their password. It uses programs that establish a connection to website and use every possible combination to crack their password.

7. Trojan Horses

Trojan is a type of malicious code or software that looks legitimate but can take control of your computer. A Trojan is designed to damage, disrupt, steal, or in general inflict some other harmful action on your data or network. Admins and customers might have Trojan Horses downloaded on their systems. It is one amongst the worst network security threats. where attackers use these programs to swipe sensitive information from their computers with ease.

8. E-skimming

E-skimming refers to a method of stealing credit card information and personal data from debit or credit card payment processing pages on ecommerce sites. Hackers gain access to the site either via a successful phishing attempt, brute force attack, XSS, or third-party compromise, then capture in real time the payment information of shoppers when they enter into the checkout page.

9. Malware

Malware is a collective name for a number of malicious software variants, including viruses, ransomware and spyware. When a device or network gets infected with malware or ransomware, it may be locked out of all important data and systems.

Best Practices for Ecommerce Security

Security issues in ecommerce is one of the most attention demanding issue. It can not be overlooked by online businesses. In fact it

should be a priority for most online businesses so that their customers are able to enjoy a smooth and safe shopping experience. Commerce security lets customers protect themselves from cyber-attacks and frauds. Followings are some of the ways and means to minimize cyber attacks :

1. Use Strong and unique passwords

As per the 2020 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report, 37% of credential theft breaches used stolen or weak credentials. Hence, it becomes necessary to make sure that the business, their employees, and customers implement good practices for strong passwords. Strong passwords are at least eight characters and contain upper and lowercase letters, numbers and symbols.

2. Use Hhttps websites

HTTP, which is short for HyperText Transfer Protocol, which is a set of rules for transferring a web page between a web server and your browser. When you browse to a specific URL in your browser, it starts a conversation with the website's server to download everything it needs to render that web page. Having an up-to-date SL certificate and HTTPS protocol has become the standard for businesses. The customers should be educated to use these sites.

3. Payment Gateway Security

While it may make processing payments more convenient, having credit card numbers stored on your database is a liability. It's nothing less than an open invitation for hackers where you put your brand's reputation and your customer's sensitive information on the line.

If you fall victim to a security breach, and hackers get their hands on credit card data, all you can do is to say goodbye to your business because the heavy fines will force you into bankruptcy.

When it comes to ecommerce recommendations, you must obtain a Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) accreditation.

4. Antivirus and Anti-Malware Software

Hackers can use stolen credit card information to place orders from anywhere in the world. An antivirus or an anti-fraud software can help with this serious ecommerce issue. They use sophisticated algorithms to flag any malicious transactions to help you can take further action. They provide a fraud risk score which can help proprietors determine if a certain transaction is legitimate.

5. Use Firewalls

Another effective ecommerce recommendation is to use firewall software and plugins that are pocket-friendly yet effective. They keep untrusted networks at bay and regulate traffic that enters and leaves your site. It offers selective permeability and only allows trusted traffic in. They also protect against cyber threats such as SQL injections and cross-site scripting.

6. Secure your website with SSL certificates

Secure sockets layer (SSL) certificates are files that link a key to transactions on different paths on a network. These certificates are associated with credit card details and transactions to regular queries. SSL certificates encrypt data to protect it from interception in between different destinations. The information you send from your end to the server is secure.

If you want to conduct any type of business on your site, you require SSL certificates, so that every process that takes place on your site is secure. Besides, it provides you with a certificate of ownership so hackers can't use your site as a counterfeit for phishing.

7. Employ Multi-Layer Security

You can fortify your security by using various layers of security. You can also use two-factor authentication to squeeze in an additional layer of security. Two-factor authorization requires a standard username and password combination as well as an extra code that is sent as an email to the user or as an SMS to their provided phone number. This ensures that only the

user can access the service even if their username and password are at risk.

8. Backup Your Data

Data loss due to hardware malfunction or cyber-attacks is common. You should back up your data by yourself and not trust anyone else to do it for you. Employ automatic backup service so that even if you forget to do it manually, all your data will be backed up automatically. Another option is to choose a managed ecommerce web hosting service that automatically creates backups for you, like Cloudways.

9. Stay Updated

Regularly install security updates and patches as soon as they release because hackers can use bots that identify which websites use outdated software. That makes outdated software a serious liability.

10. Secure Ecommerce Platform

It is important to choose a secure ecommerce platform that regularly updates itself and offers top-notch security. Ecommerce platform tools safeguard you against common threats and frequently provide you with updates.

11. Train Your Staff Better

The staff should be made aware of laws and policies pertaining to the protection of user information. They should be educated not to share login credentials, and you should review the personnel who have access to sensitive customer information.

12. Educate Your Customers

You can solve these ecommerce security threats by educating your customers. Educate them about the risks associated with unsafe security practices. You can demand strong passwords and introduce them to how phishing works.

Strong passwords require a good combination of characters, symbols, and numbers that are near-impossible to brute-force or guess. You can also keep users away from creating profiles with weak passwords. You can also adopt the two-factor authentication system in case

they are using weak passwords. Or if the user submitted information is sensitive and susceptible to hacking.

Conclusion

Developing good cyber security is crucial for the success of ecommerce. Organizations can't afford to lose their customers' trust by exposing their personal data. Therefore, the best approach is to spend on ecommerce security as much as the business does for its marketing or web design. It should be treated like an investment and not an expense.

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Cyber Attacks and Cyber Security in the Indian banking industry

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Abstract:

Demonetization and corona pandemic has made the customers to make payments through online mode. Banks and customers are going digital. But this change in the banking habits is posing threats to the cyber security. Banks are increasingly updating their cyber system to protect it from the cyber attacks. But the cyber attackers are also coming up with new ways to hack the system and steal the important data of the banks.

The current paper focuses on different types of cyber attacks on banks, cyber security challenges faced by the Indian banks and the suggestions to face these challenges successfully. The study is based on the secondary data collected through websites, research papers, reports on cyber security etc.

Key words: Cyber security, Cyber threat, Indian banks, cyber attacks

Introduction:

Banking sector plays an important role in the development of any economy. It is the life blood of the economy. Customers' data is an important asset of the banks and every bank must take appropriate measures to protect it from the hackers. The development of IT and ICT in the Banking industry has created a great impact on the working of the banks but at the same time it has posed various cyber threats to the banks. The main problem and the challenge

faced by the banks in the 21st century is the increase in the cyber crimes and cyber attacks. Cyber attacks on banks and financial institutions have increased spectacularly in recent times.

As per the records of Govt. of India, in 2020, over 2.9 lakh cyber security incidents related to digital banking were reported. According to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), a total number of 1,59,761; 2,46,514 and 2,90,445 cyber security incidents pertaining to digital banking were reported during 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. These incidents included phishing attacks, network scanning and probing, viruses and website hacking etc. The customers and the banks are going digital which is giving rise to such cyber attacks. As the number of customers demanding online banking services is increasing, the mission of providing proper security and convenience becoming a challenge due to several blatant actors collectively referred to as "Cyber-Crime".

In simple words, "Cyber-Crime" is crime done with the help of a computer and an internet. Cyber crime incidents include but are not limited to denial of service, credit card fraud, e-money laundering, spoofing, ATM fraud, spamming identity theft and phishing.

Literature Review:

1. Kesharwani S. K., Sarkar M.P. and Oberoi S have done a study on growing threat of cyber crime in Indian banking sector. The study focuses on the technical aspects of the cyber crimes in the banking sector, cyber threats, challenges of cyber security faced by the banks. The study also explains the measures to be taken by the banks to strengthen the IT system and protect it from the cyber attacks.

2. Rao H.S. has done a research on cyber crime in banking sector. The paper explains different types of cyber crimes in banking sector, various reasons for cyber crimes, impact of cyber crime on banking sector etc. The attempt has also been made to study the hacking of official website of Govt. of Maharashtra, India's first

ATM card fraud etc., as a case study. The researcher has also given suggestions for to prevent such cyber attacks on the banking and other sectors.

3. Acharya S., and Joshi S have done a study on Impact of Cyber Attacks on banking institutions in India: A study of safety mechanisms and preventive measures. The researchers have studies the impact of cyber crimes on the banking sector, cyber security measures taken by the banks to curb the impact of such cyber crimes, and the need to develop more strengthened cyber security system. The researcher has also presented case studies of cyber attacks on UBI and Cosmos Bank. The researchers have also suggested measures to protect the banking system from cyber attacks.

4. Neeta and Bakshi V.K. have done a study on Cyber crimes in banking sector. The study reflects the increasing use of e-banking in India. The study indicates different types of cyber crime such as hacking, credit card fraud, viruses, spyware, watering hole, DNS Cache positioning, malware based attacks etc. and its impact on banking sector. The authors have also given recommendations to prevent these attacks.

5. Simran, Manvikar A., Joshi V, Guru G have done a study on Cyber crimes – a growing threat to Indian banking sector. The study explains the operations of cybercrimes. The cyber crimes and frauds taken place in Indian banking sector and their detection has also been studied by the authors. The study has given the preventive measures to control the frauds in the banking sector. The study also suggested the use of Artificial Intelligence in detecting the cyber frauds. The researchers have also studied the cyber attacks on some in official website of Govt. of Maharashtra, UTI etc. The researchers have also given suggestions to prevent the cyber crimes in the Indian banking sector.

6. Manivannam A. and Moorthy D have done a study on Cyber attacks in the banking

industry. The study shows the role of internet in cybercrime. Different types of cyber attacks, cyber crime cases happened in UK has also been discussed in the research paper. The study also explains the technologies like firewall, two factor authentication etc. to be used to prevent the cyber crimes in the banking industry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand different types of cyber attacks on banks
2. To study the cyber security challenges faced by Indian banks
3. To give suggestion to address cyber security threats/challenges.

Need and importance of the study:

The Indian banks and their customers are going digital now-a-days. With the increase in digital transactions by the customers, the cyber attacks are also increasing day by day. The hackers are hacking the websites of the banks, stealing the customers' data, cloning the Debit and Credit Cards, transferring the amount from customers' account to some other accounts. The banking industry and the customers as well are falling pray to cyber threats. It is pertinent to study the cyber threats / challenges in the banks and to give suggestions to prevent such cyber threats. Hence, the researchers has decided to undertake the study on the topic "**Cyber Attacks and Cyber Security in the Indian banking industry**"

Research Methodology:

Present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from various reports, research papers, articles, websites etc.

Limitations of the study:

The study is restricted to the cyber attacks and cyber security in Indian banking sector only.

The evolution of cyber attacks in the banking and financial sector:

1. **1971:** Discovery of the first virus. It was general cyber attack.

2. 1988: The first “Denial of Service (DoS)” attack “The Morris Worm”. It was general cyber attack.

3. 2005: 40 million card accounts of a US-based leading global payments company exposed in a security breach. It was directed cyber attack.

4. 2008: an international network hacking group hacked the website of a major US-based MNC bank and the bank has to lose millions of dollars to the hacking group. It was directed cyber attack.

5. 2010: ATM “Jackpotting”: An employee of a US-based multinational investment bank installed a malware on the bank’s 100 ATMs and stole around US\$ 0.3 Mn in over seven months. It was directed cyber attack.

6. 2012: “Flame” the most complex and critical malware attack by the hackers. It was directed cyber attack.

7. 2016: India’s major attacks: Nationalized bank - Indian bank’s server was compromised by the hackers. It was directed cyber attack.

8. 2017: World’s biggest ransomware attack - “WannaCry” and “Notpetya” cyber attack (costing almost US\$ 10 billion): affected banks, card payment systems and ATM networks. It was directed cyber attack.

9. 2018: Cosmos Co-operative Bank - A Pune-based leading Co-operative bank had to lose almost US\$ 13.8 mn in cyber attacks. It was strategic cyber attack.

10. 2019: Hackers attacked the server of a Mumbai-based co-operative Indian bank and stole around US\$ 0.1 mn. It was strategic cyber attack.

11. 2020: The COVID-19 outbreak and cyber attacks:

- Cyber attacks on Banks and financial institutions increased by 238% during Feb-Apr 2020.

- Indian banking industry and IT industry was attacked by the cyber attackers in the last week of June, 2020. Around 40,000 cyber attacks were attempted by the global hackers.

It was strategic cyber attack.

Types of Cyber Attacks¹:

1. Phishing:

Phishing attacks are meant for stealing user information, such as user credentials and credit card numbers and PINs to access bank account of the victim or take control of social network data.

2. Identity theft:

Type of cybercrime where hackers try to obtain key personal data such as social security no, Aadhar details, credit card or other related to impersonate someone and gain benefit with his/her name.

3. Virus and Trojans:

Viruses are nothing but price of malicious codes that replicate themselves like human virus without the help of human. Trojan virus is a destructive program which unlike viruses does not replicate themselves but spreads like high speed. These are activated by opening spam emails attachments.

4. Vishing:

It is the application of social engineering through telephone to gain access on private personal data from public for the purpose of ransom.

5. Cross side scripting:

Usually used for web applications. This enables attackers to inject client – side scripts into web pages viewed by users. This is used by attacker to bypass access controls.

6. Insider threat:

It is a malicious threat that comes from inside of any organization from people, employees themselves which exposes the system to attackers.

7. Botnet:

It is a type of cyber-attack where a network of private computers are infected with malicious codes and those computers are controlled by a group without the owners cognizance.

8. ATM/Debit/Credit card frauds:

In these kinds of frauds, the fraudster uses a skimming machine typically affixed with the keypad of ATM machine or POS machine such that it does not appear to naked eye. Whenever customer enters his card details along with PIN, details goes to the installed skimmer using which money can be theft.

9. DOS and DDOS: Denial of service (DOS) is a type of attack where the network or services are shut down denying access to service to concerned users. This is accomplished by sending excessive amount of information thereby spamming the network traffic at users end and hence denying legitimate users to access information. DDOS attacked are aimed at large profit organizations. Though this type of attack does not cause loss or theft of vital information, the damage requires lots of money and time to mitigate.

10. Ransom ware:

It is one of the most prominent threats of cyberspace. This is a type of malicious software designed to block access of a computer or a group of computers until a sum of money paid. They give threat to release sensitive data until a sum of money is paid to attackers. Maze is a common type of ransom ware attack.

Cyber Security challenges faced by Indian Banks²:

With the increase in online banking transactions, the Indian banks are facing lot of challenges so far as cyber security is concerned. The major cyber security challenges faced by Indian banks are as follows:

1. Application security: It includes tools and methods to protect applications after deployment by monitoring, resolving, and enhancing apps' security along with antivirus programmes, firewalls, and encryption.

2. Infrastructure security: It includes solutions to protect the corporate infrastructure, such as IT platforms, network communications, connected device, data centres etc.

3. Information/data security: It includes tools

to protect private, confidential, and sensitive information or data from unauthorised access, misuse, damage, disclosure, modification, disruption etc.

4. Cloud security Tools: It includes application of security procedures and technology to secure cloud computing environment against both internal and external cyber attacks.

5. Identity and access management security: An architecture or security policies enforced to define and manage the roles and access privileges of individual network users, and protect critical and sensitive data.

6. Regulatory focus: to comply with the Reserve Bank of India guidelines on the cyber security framework that focuses on three different areas such as:

- Cyber security and resilience
- Cyber security Operations Centre (C-SOC)
- Cyber security Incident Reporting (CSIR)

7. End-user education: It involves educating bank employees on the importance of protecting sensitive information and security measures to avoid cyber attacks.

Suggestions to address Cyber Threats successfully²:

The banks and financial institutions are prone to cyber attacks. Hence, they must build a strong security threat monitoring system by implementing high-tech solutions. Following are the suggestions to the banks to mitigate cyber risks.

1. Prioritize cyber security evaluation:

Cyber criminals are the threats posed by them are dynamic and rapidly growing. The banks may not be prepared every time to prevent that. To protect the sensitive data and the information, banks will have to prioritize their efforts and make more investment in the essential cyber areas that matter a lot. There are various to do so i.e. by separating cyber security from IT/ICT solutions, breaking the value chain

by identifying areas where susceptibility and risks are the highest. Banks will have to classify risks through inherent risk evaluation, evaluate the maturity levels of cyber buoyancy, and then focus on bridging the gaps, if any.

2. Securing remote access control:

Bandwidth controls are required to work distantly using remote access management solutions. This will require reviewing remote connectivity solutions and security governance; arranging advanced and strong authentication and authorization; and deciding on the span of services that require protected access. Similarly, digital workspaces and server-based computing, such as virtual desktop-interface, enable those employees who are working remotely to access data through a secured and encrypted connection.

3. Stiff access to third-party service providers:

Mobility restrictions and supply chain disruptions could compromise the security of the alliance partners and vendors that work with banks. By accessing the banking network and assets remotely, such services may also compromise banks' cyber security. Banks may have to prioritize access to and availability of services the other parties offer. This can be achieved by restricting or controlling their access to core infrastructure.

4. Outsourcing cyber security capabilities:

The demand for cyber security is continuously increasing. Banks are having shortages of talented workforce in this area. So, they can think of using new channels such as third party security provider to deal with these issues. If cyber security related work (such as security operations and insider threat detection) is outsourced the Contractors will be able to provide more efficient and leading-edge services.

5. Adopting sophisticated technology solutions and tools: Banks will have to create different layers of defense at different levels in the cyber security ecosystem. Some technology solutions and tools banks can adopt immediately

are:

- Zero-trust architecture
- Advanced end-point security systems
- enhance cyber security with Artificial

Intelligence etc.

6. Conducting training programs for the employees to create awareness:

Formal training programs should be organized by the banks on cyber security practices to make them aware about phishing, malware and other social engineering attacks. Training program should involve all the facets of cyber attacks and not just focusing on few aspects of cyber awareness. The banks should create the cyber security culture at every level and should regard it as a continuous process.

Conclusion:

To sustain the business during the corona pandemic and succeed thereafter the banks will have to adopt technologies such as cloud, remote access, and Internet of things (IoT). Increased use of such advanced technology and digitization will result in bigger cyber attack threats. The main focus of bank executives will be on achieving business goals while facing cyber security challenges. Banks and financial institutions will have to make huge investments in cyber security and cyber defense to create responsive and tough IT infrastructural facilities. This type of infrastructure will be able to address the present cyber security risks and prepare itself for future cyber threats and challenges. For this to happen the banks management has to come up with the strategies and initiatives and allocate necessary budget for the same. The top management of the banks can initiate such changes.

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Human based behaviour disorders due to Internet and its remedies

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Introduction

In ancient time and Ancient days, there were mediums for entertainment which were binded with culture and tradition. But the trend of Internet and information entertainment network had seized all this customs. Though legal stimulating supply has been affected in the covid-19 pandemic, many of the illegal stimulating supplies are captured by the internet mad people by the network of Internet and dark web.

According to the reputed scientific magazine named 'neuron' it is stated that this network has created a great dilemma in humans mind. Due to excess use of Information's network many of the people are affected badly. Their brain has affected on a high proportion. people are changing as per the addiction of internet. But are the changes permanent or temporary? does this changes affects mind and work? many of such questions are still unanswered.

Human behavioural disorders

1) Internet addiction disorder- regular increase in use of Information Network, no hesitation to waste time for it, compromises on a large scale with work, relations and health, much more anger if not gained, excitement, anxiety, unsuccessful efforts of using less internet.



2) Divorces due to net –Internet has caused parting of the marriages. Loneliness and distancing in relations due to unrestricted use of web. Ignoring each other's needs and giving priority to virtual world.

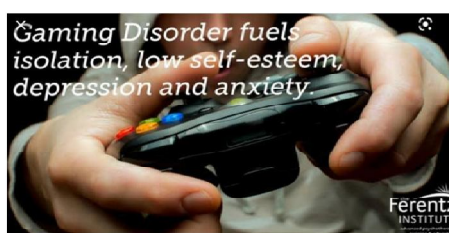
3) Online identity disorder—Confusion between identities in real and virtual world, resulting in imagination, emotional outbreak, distancing in relations, real world living getting affected.

4) Eagerness for answer - frequently checking of messages and waiting for the replies. Destructive condition due to addiction of regular messaging, increasing depression and sadness, anxiety and anger.

5) Dinging -Due to Powerful attraction towards virtual world spending some time in Real world gets difficult which causes mental suffocation and depression.

6) Selphitis - taking lots of photos in selfie mode and publishing them in the virtual world and expecting positive comments on it. Expecting the attention of lots of people.

7) Internet gaming disorder -there are many aspects of internet gaming disorder such as playing with another players with the help of Wi-Fi, strong desire to win the game or Break own score card. Due to this gaming, time, energy and mind power is wasted as well as work, relations and health come at a compromising position.



8) Communication addiction disorder (compulsive talking) Communication addiction disorder (CAD) is a supposed behavioural disorder related to the necessity of being in constant communication with other people, even when there is no practical necessity for such communication. CAD has been linked to Internet addiction. Users become addicted to the social elements of the Internet, such as Facebook and YouTube. Users become addicted to one-on-one or group communication in the form of social support, relationships, and entertainment. However, interference with these activities can result in conflict and guilt. This kind of addiction is called problematic social media use. Social network addiction is a dependence of people by connection, updating, and control of their and their friend's social network page. For some people, in fact, the only important thing is to have a lot of friends in the network regardless if they are offline or only virtual; this is particularly true for teenagers as a reinforcement of egos. Sometimes teenagers use social networks to show their idealized image to the others. However, other studies claim that people are using social networks to communicate their real personality and not to promote their idealized identity.

Risk factors

Interpersonal difficulties

It is argued that interpersonal difficulties such as introversion, social problems, and poor face-to-face communication skills often lead to internet addiction. Internet-based relationships offer a safe alternative for people with aforementioned difficulties to escape from the potential rejections and anxieties of interpersonal real-life contact.

Social support

Individuals who lack sufficient social connection and social support are found to run a higher risk of Internet addiction. They resort to virtual relationships and support to alleviate their loneliness. As a matter of fact, the most

prevalent applications among Internet addicts are chat rooms, interactive games, instant messaging, or social media. Some empirical studies reveal that conflict between parents and children and not living with mother significantly associated with IA after one year. Protective factors such as quality communication between parents and children and positive youth development are demonstrated, in turn, to reduce the risk of IA.

Psychological factors

Prior addictive or psychiatric history are found to influence the likelihood of being addicted to the Internet. Some individuals with prior psychiatric problems such as depression and anxiety turn to compulsive behaviours to avoid the unpleasant emotions and situation of their psychiatric problems and regard being addicted to the Internet a safer alternative to substance addictive tendency. But it is generally unclear from existing research which is the cause and which is the effect partially due to the fact that comorbidity is common among Internet addicts. The most common co-morbidities that have been linked to IAD are major depression and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The rate of ADHD and IAD associating is as high as 51.6%.

Internet addicts with no previous significant addictive or psychiatric history are argued to develop an addiction to some of the features of Internet use: anonymity, easy accessibility, and its interactive nature.

Other factors

Parental educational level, age at first use of the Internet, and the frequency of using social networking sites and gaming sites are found to be positively associated with excessive Internet use among adolescents in some European countries, as well as in the USA.

Remedies

Throughout 2014, around 420 million people were addicted to the internet. The American Psychiatric Association has also stated that

kids of age 13-17 are almost online constantly. Such statistics show that internet addiction is getting more common and real day by day. If you find yourself or your loved one suffering with this, there are a few things that can be done to overcome it. Such as:

1. Admit it

The first step to solve any sort of problem is to step out of the denial phase and accept that you have a problem. This is your first victory towards becoming better. By verbalising that you have a problem, you become honest with yourself and it brings clarity to the whole situation. Also, it makes you realise how unhealthy the use of internet is for you.

2. Seek Therapy

Now that you have admitted that you have a problem, why not do something about it? You can ask a reliable friend to help you with this or you can seek professional therapy. You will be able to communicate about the emotions that trigger you to go online again and again. When you share these things with someone else, it helps in opening up and then you can also set some goals with them about the behaviour which will keep you in check.

3. Limit the Smartphone use

Digital Detox is something you can do on your own if you have the determination and strength to do it. Once you realise that internet addiction is bad for you and it taking control over your life, you can start keeping the distance. You can limit your online session to 30 minutes. You can make some rules about not using the internet after a certain time every day. This will keep you all managed and self-controlled.

4. Socialise

Get over the internet and share some real life experiences. Invite over your friends and have some fun activities with them. Go out more frequently and make your loved ones your priority. Spend time with them, do what you love, and try to maintain your real life relationships more than your internet relationships.

5. Change Communication Patterns

When you are texting your friend all day through your phone, change the pattern, and meet them to talk to them directly face-to-face. Same way, if you are addicted to online games, you can replace them with outdoor games. Or, you can go to video games stores and play there with your friends to keep your hands off your computer and consoles.

6. Follow a Routine

A routine makes you more organised and managed. If you have been living the life abruptly without any routine, you need to change that. Time management is the key to resolve internet addiction issues. You need to make a timetable and make time for several other things along with using internet. This way the urge to cheque on your phone after every short interval will be removed. You can select a time for internet usage as well but it will be the part of the routine.

7. Prioritise your Needs

Focus on the things you want to get done first. It depends on what you do and how you do it. For instance, if you are a student, you can decide on finishing the homework first when you come at home and doing everything later.

Similarly, if you are a businessman, you can prioritise your meetings, your schedules, first and then everything including the internet usage later. This way, you will see how internet addiction was making you miss out the things that are important in your life.

8. Keep Devices Inaccessible

If things are getting out of control and you find yourself getting more addictive day by day. You can take some serious steps by getting rid of your digital devices for a fixed time period, especially the ones bothering you a lot. It could be your gaming console, your smartphone, laptop, etc. You can ask for help from a friend and let him keep your things for a while to keep the necessary space.

9. Find Activities outside

There are many things you can do without the use of computer or smart devices. You can take part in sports team, volunteering programmes, civic groups, and further such communities to feel worthy and spend your quality time.

10. Know the Cause

Why are you so much addicted to the internet? Is it because you feel so lonely? Or you have nobody to share your emotions with? Or you seek social approval? These are the possible reasons of using internet too much. Find out your reason and sort out a way to resolve it. Once you know the feelings that lead you to the unnecessary use of the internet, you might be able to resolve those issues on your own.

Conclusion

Using these tips can be proven very beneficial when you are willing to get yourself out of this mess. To avoid falling into internet addiction again and again, make sure you know how to control yourself once you realise that you are getting addicted to it. Keeping your eyes and mind open is a good way of staying alert and healthy.

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Cyber Security in Business Management

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Introduction

Cyber Security plays a vital role in the field of information technology. Securing the information have become one of the biggest challenges in this digital era. Whenever we think about the cyber security the first thing that comes to our mind is 'cyber crimes' which are increasing immensely day by day. Governments and various companies are taking many measures in order to prevent these cybercrimes. Besides various measures cyber security is still a very big concern to many. This paper mainly focuses on role playing by cyber security in business management. It also focuses on current know how of the cyber security techniques, ethics and the trends changing the face of cyber security.

A well-developed cybersecurity strategy keeps the operational wheels of business rolling. And also, it promotes innovation as well as customer trust - both are essential for continued growth. Today, every business which is based on computer system is required very powerful control system for governing the business activities properly. So, that cybersecurity is very important tool for controlling and protecting the data from theft, damage and hacking. Many people think that cyber security means the software and monitoring that protect their operating system, network, email and printing devices from malicious attack or data theft. True, this is

a large and important part of cyber security for business. Cyberattacks damage the business reputation and trust of customers, this in turn the loss of customers and loss of sales.

The Importance of Cyber Security

Today, Effective cybersecurity is needed to enhance product integrity, operations, customer experience, brand reputation, regulatory compliance, and investor confidence. The business landscape is becoming more interdependent. Business strategies are therefore concentrated on widening and deepening links to resources outside the firm. Competitive advantage is no longer the sum of all efficiencies, but rather the sum of all connections. So, every Company's need to manage a complex ecosystem of stakeholders: partners, customers, investors, and suppliers. Partners for their network must be selected with governance and fiduciary processes that are aligned with their own. If one link is broken anywhere in the ecosystem, the others will weaken too, and business will suffer. It is important to update the cybersecurity technologies that assess behaviour in order to identify potential problems before they can cause harmful to the business operations.

Challenges of Cyber Security

Every organization needs to coordinate its efforts throughout its entire information system by effective cyber security.

Elements of Cyber Security

Application security: Applications require constant updates and testing to ensure these programs are secure from attacks.

Data security: Inside of networks and applications is data. Protecting company and customer information is a separate layer of security.

Network security: The process of protecting the network from unwanted users, attacks and intrusions.

Endpoint security: Remote access is a necessary part of business, but can also be a weak point for data. Endpoint security is the process of protecting remote access to a company's net-

work.

Database and infrastructure security: Everything in a network involves databases and physical equipment. Protecting these devices is equally important.

Cloud security: Many files are in digital environments or “the cloud”. Protecting data in a 100% online environment presents a large number of challenges.

Mobile security: Cell phones and tablets involve virtually every type of security challenge in and of themselves.

Identity management: Essentially, this is a process of understanding the access every individual has in an organization.

Disaster recovery/business continuity planning: In the event of a breach, natural disaster or other event data must be protected and business must go on. For this, you’ll need a plan. End-user education: Users may be employees accessing the network or customers logging on to a company app. Educating good habits (password changes, 2-factor authentication, etc.) is an important part of cybersecurity.

Conclusion

Today’s world of Internet of Things, there are few competitive advantages more critical than trust and excellence in cybersecurity is a distinguishing factor. Therefore, business activities are becoming ever more interconnected. Digital transformation has created an environment of increasingly intensive competition. The key enablers for digitization involve big data, cloud, mobility, and collaboration. Security needs to be embedded in the entire business ecosystem. Such system requires sufficient speed and volume of data required by daily transactions, while being able to handle the complexity and multiplicity of threats in a digital world. A company needs to strike the right balance between innovation and risk, while developing new products and services. Cybersecurity cannot be guaranteed, but a timely and appropriate reaction can.

In brief, to compete and win in today’s technology-driven world, companies need to get cybersecurity right.

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Small to Medium Enterprise Cyber Security Awareness: An Initial Survey of Western Australian Business



An assessment of cyber security awareness among the college students

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Abstract – Now a days, every individual depends on the Internet. It has increased the use of electronic gadgets like mobile phone, Laptop, Computers etc. in the day-to-day life, but it has also increased the threat of cybercrimes. In the society the young people are involved in the committing of cybercrime and young people are become victim of cybercrimes due to lack of awareness about cybercrimes and cyber security. young college students are mostly involved in the technological advance and are exposed to cybercrimes. Through this survey-based study paper an attempt has been made to focused on the habits of college students about utilization of social media, precautionative cyber security measures followed by them, their awareness about cyber laws and rules, factors of cyber security management etc.

Key words – cyber security awareness, college student, cybercrimes.

I) Introduction – It is proved that, social media, Internet are very helpful for collecting information on various matters and also useful in storing our data. Now social media /Internet are become an integral part of our daily life. But on the other hand due to tremendous increase in utilizing modern technology and allied electronic gadget it become very difficult in keeping our private information safe and secure. Informa-

tion Technology (IT) has moved from a hobby of people with interest in technology to a socially accepted factor that most of us utilise it on daily basis. More dependence on IT has brought a risk for a society as well as individuals, which has clearly surfaced with the increasing incidents in cybercrimes. The abuse of social media, Internet has enhanced new age crimes which are addressed by the Information Technology Act 2000. It is observed that majority of the Internet users are not having proper knowledge of managing social media and are not aware about cyber security as well as cybercrimes. It is also on the basis of many studies; general people are not aware of the proper precautionary measures to overcome the problem of cybercrime3s. implemented cyber laws and rules are also proved as ineffective and has faced many problems tackling the problem of cybercrimes. This study intends to focus on the awareness of college students about cyber crimes cyber security and cyber laws rules etc.

II) literature Review –

1) A. Shrihari and P. S. Jayashree, (2008), have conducted a study to understand the awareness level of cybercrimes and cyber security measures among the college students in Kochi. Through the study authors have also analysed the awareness among students about the government schemes/programmes to overcome the problems of cybercrimes. Through the study author has focused on the various precautions taken by the college students in Kochi.

2) Jigar Shah, (2016), has attempted to explain conceptual model on how to uphold and implement the awareness programmes among the youth regarding cyber security. Author has suggested that, government should organise more awareness programmes and campaigns in various places where the potential net users are in the huge number. Through the study author has found that there is a lack of awareness among youth in case of cyber security measures.

3) Partap Sing Rathod and A. B. Potadar, (2019),

have conducted a survey study to analyse the awareness of medical students in the area of cybercrimes and cyber security. Through the study authors have focused on the awareness among the medical student regarding secure website, usage of antivirus, frequency in changing password sharing of password etc. through the study authors have observed that, majority of the students are having good awareness about the cyber security measures.

4) A. K. Mokha, (2017), has attempted to analyzed the awareness of cybercrimes and cyber security measures among the young Internetusers. Through the study author has also examined the relationship between educational level of young people and the awareness of cybercrimes and security; and also examined the relationship between various age groups of respondents and their awareness about cybercrimes and security.

III) Importance of the study – Increasing trend of using social media Internet in Indian young people is not unique. There are several studies which are focused only on the issues like habits of youth in using social media platforms, its adverse impacts on their psychological and health conditions, victimization of cybercrimes etc. but there are very few studies related to assessing awareness among youth about the cybercrimes and cyber security. On this background such type of study is important because it provides the facts about the awareness among youth about cybercrimes and cyber security.

IV) Objectives – 1) To focus on the habits of college students regarding using internet.
2) To understand the perception of college students regarding various cybercrimes.
3) To know about the awareness of college students about the factors of cyber security management.
4) To focus on the precautions, take by the college students with a view of cyber security.
5) To understand the opinion of college students

about the barriers in the implementation of cyber security measures to prevent cybercrimes.

6) To understand the opinion of college students about the effectiveness of existing cyber laws and rules as a cyber security measure.

V) Research Methodology– The present study is descriptive in nature. It is based on quantitate and qualitative research analysis. Primary information has collected through interview schedule prepared for college students primary information analyzed with the help of percentile method secondary information collected through study papers articles published in national and international journals.

VI) Selection of sample – Sample population of 150 college students has been selected through convenient sampling method. The sample population consists of 78 male students and 72 female students.

VII) Geographical Area of the study – The geographical area of the study confined to Pune city only.

VIII) Results and Discussion –

Table No. 1

Age wise and sex wise distribution of the respondents

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Total
18 to 20	27 (18%)	24 (16%)	51 (34%)
20n to 22	38 (25%)	36 (24%)	74 (48%)
Above 22	13 (9%)	12 (8%)	25(17%)
Total	78 (52%)	72 (48%)	150 (100%)

Sample population of the study has consist of 52% male and 48% female respondents. 34% respondents are in the age group of 18 years to 20 years (18% male and 16% female) whereas, 49% respondents are in the age group of 20 years to 22 years (25% male and 24% female). In total 17% of the respondents are above 22 years of age (9% male and 8% female). The proportion of made and female respondents is almost equal in total.

Table No. 2 (A)

Duration of using social network (daily)

Duration	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 hour	22	15%
1 hour	41	27%
2 hours to 3 hours	87	58%
Total	150	100%

Table No. 2 (B)

Social media in frequent use (daily)

Duration	Frequency	Percentage
Whats App	14	9%
Facebook	17	11%
You Tube	23	15%
Instagram	18	12%
Internet (Googal)	21	14%
Games	04	3%
All the above	53	36%
Total	150	100%

According to the information provided by the respondents it is observed that majority of the respondents (58%) are spending 2 hours to 3 hours daily to use social network sites. 27% respondents have stated that they are using only 1 hour for exploring social network sites and only 15% respondents are spending less than 1 hour daily for exploring various social network sites for various purposes. It shows that very few of the respondents stay without exploring social network for short duration of time. It indicates the increasing rate of social network addiction among young generation.

A question has been asked to the respondents with a view to know whether they are aware about the various cyber crimes or not. The following table presents the fact in this regard.

Table No. 3

Awareness of the respondents about various cyber crimes

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Individual cyber crimes	23	15%
Government cyber crimes	15	10%
Property related cyber crimes	26	17%
All the above	86	58%
Total	150	100%

As per the collected information it is observed that 15% respondents aware about or having knowledge of individual related cyber crimes such as Harassment through e-mail, cyber stalking, cyber bullying, obscene material, cyber defamation, morphing etc. 10% respondents are having knowledge of government related cybercrimes such as – cyber terrorism, cyber warfare, distribution of pirated softwares, etc. where as 17% of the respondents are having awareness about the property related cybercrimes such as – crimes against intellectual property, cyber trespass, computer forgery, cybersquatting, hacking computer system etc. Majority of the respondents have stated that they have good knowledge or awareness about all the above-mentioned types of cybercrimes. The following table presents the facts about the autnessamong college students about the various factors of cyber security management.

Table No. 4

Awareness of the respondents about the factors of cyber security management

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge of cyber security	17	11%
Knowledge of cyber security counter measures	08	5%
Knowledge of password management	24	16%
Knowledge of browser security	13	9%
All the above	88	59%
Total	150	100%

As per the information provided by the respondents it is found that, 11% of them are having the knowledge or have good awareness regarding cyber security, 5% respondents are having awareness and knowledge about cyber security counter measures. 16% respondents are aware about the password management and only 9% of the respondents are aware about the browser security. Majority of the respondents (59%) have stated that they are having good knowledge and awareness about all the above stated factors of cyber security management.

From the study point of view, it is also

important to know about the various precautionative measures adopted by the college students with a view to cyber security. The following table presented the facts in this regard.

Table No. 5

Various precautionative measures of cyber security adopted by the respondents

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Frequent changes in password	12	8%
Restrictions on social relationships	08	5%
Using of anti-virus software	14	9%
Avoid to exposing of personal information	19	17%
Avoid unknown friendship requests/ web sites	17	11%
All the above	80	53%
Total	150	100%

From the above table it is revealed that 8% of the respondents are frequently changing their password as a precautionative measure for cyber security, while 5% of the respondents have themselves restricted their social relationships with unknown persons with a view to keep cyber security. 9% respondents have stated that they are using anti-virus softwares and 17% have stated that, they are avoid to expose their personal information on social media. 11% respondents have stated that, they are avoid to accept friendship requests by unknown person and also avoid to explore unknown websites. Majority of the respondents (53%) have stated that they have adopted all the above mentioned precautionative measures for cyber security.

Table No. 6

Barriers in the implementation of cyber security measures (Opinions of the respondents)

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Legislative inadequacy	16	11%
Ambiguity in definition	12	8%
Lack of awareness among people	20	13%
Jurisdictional problems/issues	04	3%
Lack of techno savvy personnel	21	14%
Dynamic nature of cybercrimes	03	2%
All the above	74	49%
Total	150	100%

The above table depicted the opinions of the respondents about the barriers in the implementation of cyber security measures. In the opinion of 11% respondents, inadequacy of legislations and rules pertaining to the cybercrimes are the major barrier in the effective implementation of the cyber security measures. According to the 8% respondents various definitions included in the legislation or laws are not proper, there is a ambiguity in these definitions which caused for ineffective implementation of cyber security measures in India. Lack of awareness among the social network users is also one of the major barriers stated by 13% respondents. In the opinion of 3% respondents, issues pertaining to jurisdiction is the major barrier in the proper implementation of cyber security measures. Lack of techno savvy personnel is the major barrier, opined by 14% respondents. Only 2% respondents have opined that, dynamic nature of cybercrime or frequent changes in the modes operandi of cyber offenders creates major barrier in the proper implementation of cyber security measures. In the opinion of 49% respondents all the above-mentioned barriers are equally responsible for ineffective implementation of cyber security measures.

The following table presents the opinion of the respondents regarding the effectiveness of existing cyber laws and rules.

Table No. 7

Effectiveness of existing cyber laws and rules as a cyber security measure

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Very effective	69	46%
Not much effective	57	38%
Cannot say	27	18%
Total	150	100%

46% respondents have opined that, the existing cyber laws and rules are very effective, the laws and rules are having effectiveness with a view to prevent cybercrimes. On the contrary

38% respondents have opined that the existing cyber laws and rules are not much effective because there is no any specific provision to protect security of women and children; and there is also some ambiguity in the concepts included in the cyber laws and rules, only 18% of the respondents have not expressed their opinion in this context, because they have not proper and deep knowledge about the cyber laws and rules.

IX) Findings of the study –

i) As per the collected primary information, majority of the respondents are in the age group of 20 years to 22 years. The proportion of male and female respondents is almost equal.

ii) It is found that, majority of the respondents spends 2 to 3 hours daily for exploring various websites, chatting on WhatsApp, browsing, playing games etc. It indicates the increasing rate of social media addiction among youth.

iii) As per the information provided by the respondents, it is found that, majority of them are having good awareness about various types of cyber crimes like cybercrimes related to intellectual property, cybercrimes against women, cybersquatting, hacking etc.

iv) On the basis of collected information, it is found that, majority of the respondents are having good knowledge and awareness about cyber security management, such as knowledge of password management, knowledge of browser security and overall awareness about cyber security measures.

v) It is found that, majority of the respondents are taking various precautions while they are using social media, Internet etc. Majority of them are taking precautionative measures like changes in passwords, using of antivirus software, retraction on social relationship etc.

vi) It is observed that, almost all the respondents are having good knowledge pertaining to the various barriers occurs in the proper implantation of cyber security measures. All the respondents are knowing the various types of

these barriers.

vii) Majority of the respondents are positively opined about the effectiveness of existing cyber legislative measures, rules and regulation some of the respondents (18%) have not positively or negatively responded in this regard, due to lack of knowledge about various cyber laws and rules.

X) Suggestions–

1) There is a need of imparting education to the students right from the school level regarding cybercrimes, danger of cybercrime, cyber security measures etc.

2) There should be arrangement of workshops, or orientation programmes through the NGOs regarding cyber security management.

3) There should be arrangement of awareness campaigns by the government in the various venues of the districts/cities in the states.

4) There is a need of strengthening cyber laws, rules and regulations with a view to bring a sense of security among the youth specially among the female Internet users.

5) The cyber cells must block all the websites which are potentially harm the young generation.

6) The cyber cell must provide support and relief to the victims of cybercrimes.

7) The Internet user should install instruction detection software to get warning about any breach, cybercrimes.

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Women Activism and Gender Parities in Post-Modern Indian Writing in English

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Abstract

A number of movements and approaches have been aroused in post-modern India in regard to Gender Studies. Feminism, Gender Studies and Women Studies are the epitomes of women activism for gender parities and women empowerment. Woman activism could be one more example of studying women's rights in Feminism and Gender Studies paradigm keenly. The present research aims to state the women activism is a new area of study which gives details of women's fight against the suppression and efforts to acquire equal rights in the society. This paper also tries to state the selected women's writing in post-modern India as an apt reflection of women activism. This study revisits the writing of eminent women writers; Baby Kamble and Bama from the perspective of women activism which has not been explored in an in-depth manner so far. The Researcher has also tried to shed some light on the journey of feminist movement which transformed its nature several times and has become the debatable topic in the literary sphere. The birth of women activism is a result of feminism which started long back in western literature.

The attempt has been made in this paper to justify the writing of Bama and Baby Kamble as a women activism in literature which

encourages people to take into account the women's suppression.

Key words: Activism, Feminism, post-modern, suppression, Gender studies, women studies.

Study of woman from the perspective of oppression and discrimination has been started long ago. The equal rights and parities in all spheres of society and emancipation from gender discrimination have been studied globally. The commentary and counter commentary has been delivered by various thinkers and feminist writers. The long discussion on woman and on fundamental rights of woman have been considered as the feminism. This movement started back in around 18th century. The foundation of movement which was grounded in the male writer John Stuart Mill and Frederick Engels' writing for women enfranchisement *The Subjugation of Women* in 1884 and *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* in 1869 respectively. Until these writers, no articulation came in by women nor by men. Later on, after Simon De Beauvoir's *The Second Sex*, women's problems started to be taken into consideration in more effective ways. Beauvoir's attempt was an attentive commentary on women. Afterwards numerous writers contributed internationally to the feminism: *The Feminine Mystic* by Betty Friedan in 1963, *Thinking about Women* in 1968, to cite some of them. These writings in early phase on women represented the women suppression and very much spoke about the fundamental rights of women in the society. This literature on women attempted to shed some light on awareness of self-respect and equality of women in the society. Later, the 18th and the 19th century witnessed transformation of feminism where we can see the major writings of women on fear, anxiety and painful struggle of acquiring equality in the male dominant society.

Feminism is a wider term in which several ideas and concepts have been emerged. Under this major term the different feminine aspects can be studied according to Julia

Krestiva. She explains:

Women demand the equal access to the symbolic order - liberal feminism. 2. Women reject the male symbolic order in the name of difference- radical feminism. Femininity extolled. 3. Women reject the dichotomy between masculine and feminine as metaphysical (Thorat.pp.234-235).

The whole movement shifted several times but the founding idea of women's fundamental rights and gender equality in the society remained constant in all phases and types of feminism across the world. The result of this movement lead the new coming writers of women issues to contribute actively against women oppression and gender disparities.

This present research is an attempt to set up the notion that the writings of women in Indian writing in English is a woman activism in literature to acquire the parities in the male dominant society. For example, Baby Kamble's *Prison We Broke* and Bama's *Sangati* has been taken to justify the woman activism in Indian literature. Among the countless writings and speeches on women suppression in the 21st century, their writings can be considered as women activism for gender parities. Activism is a political term used long back in 920s to denote the political actions during the First World War

Activism At the end of the First World War, activism (in German *Aktivismus*) denoted active political commitment or engagement among and by intellectuals. Historically it is closely associated with expressionism (q.v.), and as far as drama was concerned it required realistic solutions to social problems. It is particularly associated with Kurt Hiller, who organized the *Neuer Club* for expressionist poets, and with the magazine *Aktion*, founded in 1911 by Franz Pfempfert. Now, activism is predominantly a political term. (Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory. p.9)

From literary perspective the term itself

conveys the expectation of social and political change and counters the social problems. According to Online Oxford Learners Dictionary the definition of activism is:

The activity of working to achieve political or social change, especially as a member of an organization with particular aims.

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/activism?q=activism+>)

The primary aim of any writer in the literary sphere is to reflect the society with its issues and possible solutions. With this aim, the selected writers Bama and Baby Kamble kept the woman activism going on. Both of these writers are quite popular for their writing on the downtrodden group of society. They have successfully portrayed the authentic picture of the life of underprivileged women and their awareness of the women issues is more touching, realistic and authentic. Bama's *Sangati* and Baby Kamble's *Prison We Broke* are attempts to shed light on self-assertion. They could successfully put forth the pathetic life of women through their writings. Women are a crucial factor of the society who suffers because of the gender discrimination. They have been always kept in ignorance and secondary place. In the male dominant society they rarely find themselves at the right place. They always have been measured by certain criteria by the male dominated society. They have been taught not to speak against injustice but accept whatever they get in their lives. They are even prohibited from participating in the family discussions. But writers like Baby Kamble and Bama have continuously taken efforts to speak against the gender disparities and women disrespect.

Baby Kamble was born and brought up in a countryside village where she found hardly any opportunity for women as a human being. Her family was fairly educated and result of which she got an opportunity to speak up openly against women's oppression. She is very much

inspired by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and witnessed Ambedkari movement and social changes. Because of her writing, her name is considered among the eminent writers in India. Through her autobiographical novel, she succeeded in giving the voice to thousands of women who live pathetic life. Similarly, Bama Faustina Soosairaj popularly known as Bama is another persona of eminent women writers in India who broke out for women's suppression. She is a Tamil writer who has written several books on women as well as her own community. *Sangati* is one of her best efforts in which she has successfully portrayed her own life experience and tried to give a voice to the doubly discriminated women. Her *Sangati* is a very deep commentary on violence, abuses and molestation of women. Both of these writers took great efforts to make the women aware about their fundamental rights and self-assertion. By picturizing their own life experiences they tried to help other women to achieve a place in the society. The grief they both expressed in their autobiographies is reasonably similar.

We were imprisoned in dark cells, our hands and feet bound by the chain of slavery. (Kamble.43)

In the life of women the virtual prison still exists which binds the women by the shackles of slavery. Right from their home, women have been made slaves by their own family members. Families never allow to take women their own decisions nor permit them to participate in important familial discussions. She has been under canonical view all the time in family as well as in society, and always restricted to never live like free woman. Since long back woman has to obey men. Baby Kamble exhibits this same pathos in her *Prison we Broke*.

My father locked up my aai in his house, like a bird in a cage. (Kamble.5)

Baby Kamble is trying to raise the questions as to why her mother was treated like a prisoner. Why didn't she defy the maltreatment

given to her by her own family members? Women are like birds in cage, whenever men want to release them or lock them depends on their whims. Women should not be prohibited from living freely. They should get all the freedom in the society; they should not be a puppet whose control is in the hands of men. The ill-treatment women receive from men results in estimating themselves as an important personage. They have been taught for generations not to snapback against ignorance and suppression due to their weaknesses. Bama states the women's fear and expressing frustration about themselves being as weak and poor.

My mother said, 'But what can we poor women do? (Sangati. P.104)

This limited mindsets of women is a result of conservative mind of the society. But as an answer to her mother's question Bama's reply is:

But generation by generation we must start thinking for ourselves, taking decisions and daring to act.....we must sharpen our minds and learn to live with self-respect.(Sangati.p.104) Bama here is trying to say that whatever we have faced in the past as a woman should be changed somewhere. Women should think positively and learn to oppose the discrimination made against her. Women are the subjects of discrimination, always underestimated and placed at secondary position in the society. Although the modern woman is capable of taking the responsibility and live life on her own it is meaningless until she faces the discrimination by the men and society. Her fight against gender disparities is still going on. In one of her interviews, while stating the women's condition, Kamble says:

...women are still slaves. And it is not just Dalit women; I see around me many women from both upper and lower castes. All women are facing problems. Especially women from villages! Their operation doesn't come to light. All cases of the rape are suppressed for fear of fam-

ily honor, pressures from the dominant communities and political parties. Women works very hard and yet face so many problems.... (kamble.p.154)

The condition of women has not been changed so far, they used to face the gender disparities in the past and it's still going on even in 21st century. Forms of sufferings like cases of domestic violence, rapes and honor killings are still going on. The crime against women is heavily increasing day by day. Nirbhaya rape case and Hathras case are the epitomes which show that woman are not safe and suffer a lot in the modern world. Baby Kamble not only speaks about Dalit women in her autobiography but also depicts women as a community, whether they are from Dalit or upper caste. Women of both the castes are suffering and getting humiliated because of their gender. Baby Kamble conveys that Dalit woman is doubly discriminated by the society. Further, she says that women from villages are the core victims of such gender inequalities. As a woman Kamble is trying to convince that women have been considered as the commodities of society, they never get the desirable place in the society. Their work and dedication to the family is never valued. Similarly, Bama's commentary on issues of inequality also leaves similar effect on the reader's mind she quotes:

The women, in any case, whatever work they did, they were paid less. Even in the matter of tying the firewood bundles, the boys always got five or six rupees more. (Sangati.p.18)

Women always work harder than men, right from the household things to the professional duty. If so, why do women have to face such kind of inequality? They do several things for their families without expecting anything in return. But at the professional level, as Bama points out, the daily wages women get their value (money) hugely less than the men. Although women are doing men's jobs still they are rejected financial benefits which men get

easily. Society imposes extra responsibilities on women. If a woman is working professionally, she is not only bound to only her professional duty, but also has to do the entire household things after coming home from the office. However, working men never peep into the household things after their office work. It's the male dominant mindset which encourages such types of inequalities in the society and makes women do all the duties.

Bama further states about her moral learning what she has received from her mother:

My mother told me that in our village, they didn't make any differences between boys and girls at birth. But as they raised them, they were more concerned about the boys than the girls. (Sangati.p.3)

Bama depicts the reality of society by stating the above facts. Whatever her mother told her in her childhood about gender parities, she found different in existing life. Girls' gender doesn't matter when they are young but when they grow up they get ignored by their own family. Girls realize that the special attention is offered only to the boys.

Writing such issues in her autobiography Bama tries to make people realize the pain of women who receive very less attention because of their gender. Bama also tries to raise the questions such as why such gender disparities take place in the society. When is this going to change? And who is going to change it? Bama and Kamble's grief is same. Both have tried to demonstrate the women who are suffering from all types of discriminations and suppression just because of their gender. They just not only raised the questions and left without any answer but they spoke out about the possible solutions for the betterment of women. Bama and Kamble consciously and actively spoke about the reforms that can be brought in to improve women's pathetic conditions. Writing of these women became the role model and a framework for the rest of women to get self-

respect in the society. Their work helped a lot to make people conscious about gender discrimination which still they are facing. For the sake of awareness in rest of women in India they convey:

I made a firm resolve at a young age, to lead my life according to the path sketched by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, the light of my life. His principles have exercised a strong influence on me. (Kamble.p.115)

Similarly, Bama directs women:

We should educate boys and girls alike, showing no difference to them as they grow into adults. We should give the freedom we give our boys. (Sangati.p.123)

Education is the key solution to break the shackles of slavery which has bound women for long. Only through education women can overcome slavery and gender disparities. Bama suggests educating their boys and girls alike would be one more step to change the notion of gender disparities. Parents should offer equal treatment to girls and boys. Bama asserts that only education can make aware the rest of women to get self-respect and equal rights in the society. Here, Bama tries to highlight the importance of education.

Kamble is very much motivated by Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts and principles towards women emancipation and empowerment. Dr. Ambedkar fought for women to bring remarkable change in their life by putting the Hindu Code Bill in the Parliament House. Taking into cognizance the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar, Kamble suggests to the whole women community to be aware about their fundamental rights and gender parities in the society.

Prison We Broke and Sangati are the autobiographies of hope. Both these writers have expressed their hopes for women emancipation. Bama leaves a very optimistic note regarding gender parities in her Sangati.

Then there will come a day when men and women will live as one, with no difference

between them; with equal rights.(Sangati.123) Bama's whole writing, especially Sangati succeeds in making a remarkable move in women activism in the society. More or less Bama and Kamble, both of them have succeeded in giving the direction to the women activism through their writings.

Conclusion:

Writing and speaking openly on women's discrimination is an attempt of showing women activism through literature. Bama and Kamble have included a number of pathetic life experiences in their writings which show pain, discrimination and slavery. This can be considered as a representation of women's life. Such attempts by the women writers and dissemination of self-assertion through their literary work could also be recognized as women activism. Taking into consideration the huge and apt portrayal of women's suppression, discrimination, ignorance and gender differences is another form of feminism which is a powerful assertion of the 'women activism' in Indian writing in English.

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Study of Population Aspects in Solapur District 1961-2001

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ABSTRACT

Population is the main resource for the regional development by representing manpower. In this context Population aspects needs to study. In this paper investigate population aspects like growth rate, density, sex ratio, literacy, rural-urban population, of the study area for the year 2001. Solapur district is located in the western part of the Maharashtra state. It lies between 17°10' north to 18°32' north latitude and 74°42' east to 75°15' east longitude. For the present study data has been collected from Census Handbooks, Socio-Economic Abstract of Solapur District. The rural-urban difference in the population characteristics of the study area is also considerable.

INTRODUCTION

Human resource development is the key to the development of other resources. Only if human resources are developed can other resources on earth be developed. This requires sustainable development of human resources. The study of growth rate, density, sex ratio, literacy, rural-urban populations is the very important because they are pushing the human resource development.

Where there is a favorable natural envi-

ronment for human life, the population density is high and the adverse natural conditions are low. Population distribution in the world is unequal and different so population characteristics differ from place to place.

OBJECTIVES

To study the selected population characteristics of Solapur District with spatial and temporal perspectives.

STUDY AREA

Solapur District situated in the western part of the Maharashtra state which has been selected for the present study. It lies between 17° 10' north to 18° 32' north latitudes and 74° 42' east to 76° 15' east longitudes. It is administratively sub-divided into 11 tahsils (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Ahmednagar on the north, Osmaanabad on north-east, Gulbarga district from Karnataka state on east-south, Sangli district on the south-west and Pune and Satara on the west side. It covers an area of 14895 sq km. and supports population of 3849543 (258 persons in per.sq.km). Solapur District is situated entirely in Bhima, Nira, Sina, and Man river basins in south-west Maharashtra. The area comparing 1150 inhabited villages and 10 urban centres and 31.83 percent population live in the urban areas while remaining 68.17 percent live in the rural sector (2001).

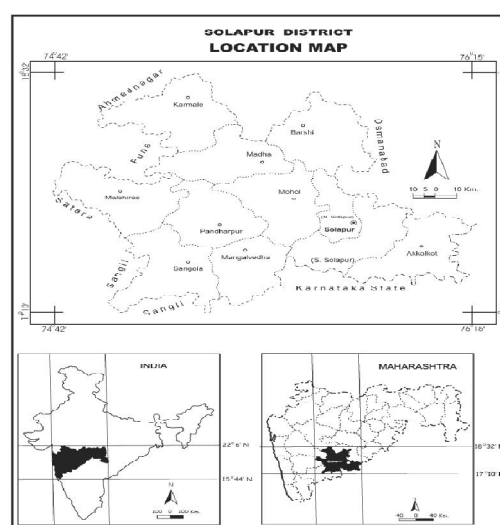


Fig. 1

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

For the analysis of existing condition of the various aspects of Population characteristics, related data and information has been collected from secondary sources.

The secondary sources of the data mainly includes Census of India's District Census Handbooks Solapur District, 1961-2001, Town Directory, 2001 etc. The published reports like Socio-economic Review and District Statistical Abstract, Solapur District, 2010, Gazetteer of Solapur District and other governmental reports etc. are also the sources of data in the present investigation.

The collected data have been arranged in tabular form and processed by employing various quantitative techniques. The processed data have been depicted in the form of tables, graphs, diagrams, maps, photo plates etc.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population selected aspects like growth rate, density, sex ratio, literacy and rural-urban population etc. needs to study. Population is the main resource for the regional development by representing manpower. The different aspects of population have been assessed as an influencing element on urban phenomena of urban centres of the study area.

Growth Rate

In the study area, 21.17 per cent growth rate of population of decade 1961-71 has been observed. It decreased in 1981, increased in 1991 and again decreased up to 19.14 per cent in 2001 (Table 1 & Fig 3 A). So far as decade 1991-2001 is concern, the growth rate of population was low in Akkalkot tahsil (10.33%) and high in Pandharpur tahsil i.e. 26.90 per cent. It has considerable rural and urban difference (Table 2 & Fig 4 A).

Table: 1

Solapur District: Temporal Changes in Major Population Aspects, 1961-2001

Population Characteristic	Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Growth Rate (%)	Total	-	21.17	15.81	23.79	19.14
	Rural	-	22.16	12.54	24.90	14.02
	Urban	-	18.60	24.48	21.11	31.82
Literacy Rate (%)	Total	25.15	33.90	40.67	56.4	71.25
	Rural	19.20	28.20	34.90	34.87	68.26
	Urban	40.60	49.10	54.60	54.36	77.51
Sex Ratio (Females/1000 Males)	Total	933	942	934	935	935
	Rural	945	940	946	930	925
	Urban	914	914	931	945	957

Source: District Census Handbooks, Solapur District, 1961-2001.

Density

Land and people reckoned as the two vital elements, their ratio is taken to be an indispensable consideration in all population studies (Akhilesh Kumar Mishra, Prabuddh Kumar Mishra, 2018). Density of population in the study area found 258 people per sq. km in 2001. In the study area, urban density is high than the rural density. The highest density has been observed in North Solapur tahsil i.e. 1288 person sq. km and the lowest density observed in Karmala tahsil i.e. 145 person per sq km. The spatial variation in density can be grouped in following groups (Table 2 and Fig. 2).

Very high density observed in Solapur North and Pandharpur tahsils which is above the average of study area. These two tahsils are developed in industry and agriculture due to rich water and soil resources.

High density of population is observed in Barshi, Malshiras and Akkalkot tahsil during 200-300 people per sq km. Barshi and Akalkot tahsils have one and three urban centres respectively. Malshiras tahsil developed in agro-based industry.

Moderate density (175-300 people per sq km) found in Madha, Mohal and Sangola tahsils. They are agriculturally developed also agro-based industries and good accessibility are also observed in these tahsils.

Low density of population has been observed in the three tahsils viz. Karmala, Mangalvedha and South Solapur. These tahsils

have comparatively low development in agriculture and industry. Though pedological condition is good in this part but low rainfall and drought prone nature become barrier in agricultural development.

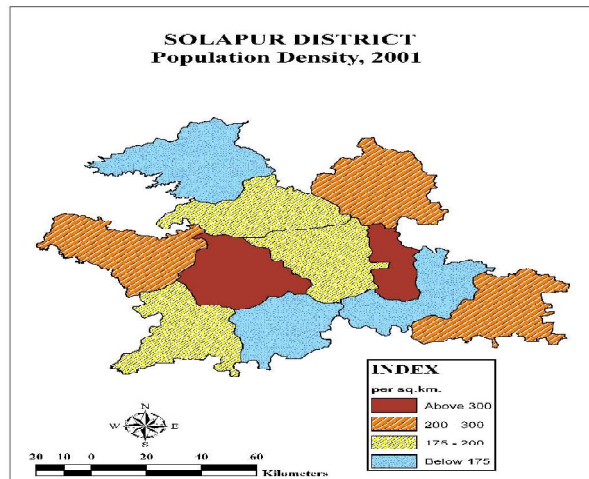
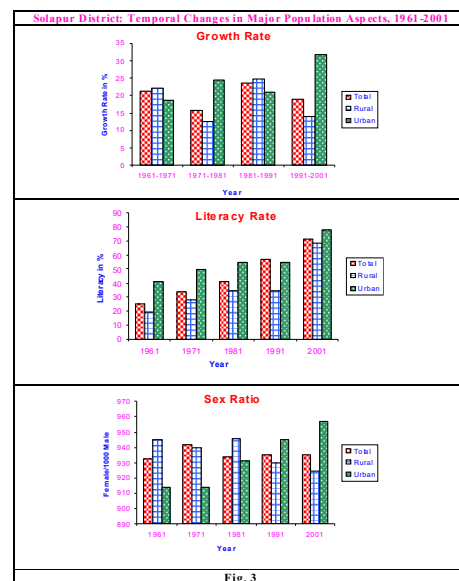


Fig. 2
Table: 2
Solapur District: Spatial Changes in Major Population Aspects, 2001

Sr. No.	Tahsil	T/R/U	Popul-ation	Growth Rate	Sex Ratio	Density	Literacy
		Unit ?	No.	%	(Females/ 1000 Males)	Per sq. km.	%
1.	Karmala	T	233316	19.90	929	145	68.66
		R	211388	20.74	924	132	67.22
		U	21928	12.32	934	4626	82.34
2.	Madha	T	292611	16.96	928	189	70.14
		R	269834	18.05	920	175	68.95
		U	22777	5.48	936	3515	83.81
3.	Barshi	T	340831	12.80	943	230	74.09
		R	236046	10.64	921	163	70.76
		U	104785	17.99	946	2890	81.49
4.	North Solapur	T	960803	22.49	944	1288	76.09
		R	88325	-45.98	925	156	69.38
		U	872478	40.53	962	4886	76.76
5.	Mohol	T	252526	24.46	920	179	69.54
		R	252526	24.46	920	179	69.54
		U	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
6.	Pandharpur	T	402707	26.90	923	309	69.78
		R	311328	31.12	912	242	66.36
		U	91379	14.36	933	5288	80.99
7.	Malshiras	T	422600	20.62	923	278	71.67
		R	422600	20.62	923	278	71.67
		U	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
8.	Sangola	T	272077	18.17	934	175	66.28
		R	243961	16.51	937	165	64.87
		U	28116	34.81	930	409	78.52
9.	Mangalve-dha	T	171261	15.02	922	150	66.67
		R	149555	15.72	915	131	65.07
		U	21706	10.42	929	17365	77.46
10.	South Solapur	T	210774	12.62	933	176	67.37
		R	210774	12.62	933	176	67.37
		U	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
11.	Akkalkot	T	290037	10.33	961	209	67.74
		R	227922	11.41	946	165	66.67
		U	62115	6.55	975	7843	71.63
Solapur District		T	3849543	19.14	935	258	71.25
		R	2624259	14.02	925	180	68.26
		U	1225284	31.82	957	3813	77.51

Source: District Census Handbooks, Solapur District, 1961-2001.



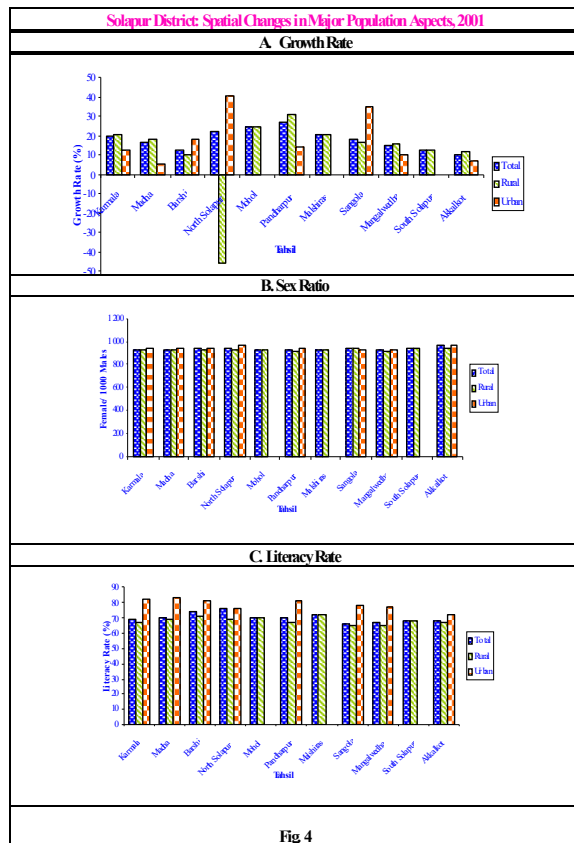
Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is a useful indicator to understand women's health and position in any society (Mankari, et.al. 2011). The sex ratio of the study area is 935 in 2001. The number of female per 1000 male population has different form tahsil to tahsil in the study area. The sex ratio of the study area was 933 in 1961, which increased by only 2 up to 2001 and become 935. In the study area sex ratio found high in Akkalkot (961) and low in Mohol (920) tahsil. Population of Mohol tahsil is migrating from out of the tahsils. Interestingly found high sex ratio urban area than the rural (Table 2 and Fig 4 B).

Literacy

Literacy is reliable index of socio-economic development (Ramotra, 2008), but it has both spatial and social exclusion which needs to be study (Pore and Mote, 2010). In 1961 the literacy rate of study area was 25.15 per cent which constantly increased and become 71.25 per cent in 2001. Study area has 71.25 per cent literacy rate (2001) which is low than state (76.90%). North Solapur tahsil has high literacy in the study area i.e. 76.09 per cent. Barshi (74.09%) Malshiras (71.67%) have literacy rate

above the average literacy rate. In Karmala, Madha, Mohol, Sangola, Mangalvedha, South Solapur and Akkalkot tahsils low literacy has been observed. (Table 2 and Fig 4 C).



CONCLUSION

Different demographic variables experiences both spatial and temporal changes due to the various factors. The growth rate of population, generally decreasing from last four decades, where sex ratio slightly increased and the literacy rate of the study area experiences steady increase. High density of population and literacy observed in developed tahsils where as low density and found in the tahsils like Karmala, Sangola and South Solapur. The rural-urban difference in the population characteristics of the study area is also considerable.

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STUDY OF ONLINE EXAMINATION AND IMPACT OF WEB CAMERA ON STUDENTS

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ABSTRACTS—The technology has given the birth of new inventions, in this covid situation, the communication and its means was going at a meager, we must agree here, that the covid has stopped the space of development but it has not vanished the business process, the human being overcome on it by using the technology, the colleges and schools have adopted the online examinations of the students through the technology, the means were available and the colleges have implemented it without causing any harmful effects on students and teachers. The students have saved their educational development only due to Computer technology. In online examination web cameras control the cybercrime. It monitors the student's examination but the authenticity of this web camera is unanswered.

Introduction-

The digital technology has played an important role in the Corona Virus situation, India is the most victim country in this pandemic more than three lacks people have lost, many of them find difficulty after curing from the diseases, but the pandemic has taught the big lesson to the whole world and man has found the different solutions for living life. As before this the exams were taking physically in the classes where the Peon, teachers, students, were re-

quired but in this situation, many schools, colleges and the universities have taken its exams through the digital technology.

In this exam process, the monitoring to the students was challenging job, but the web camera has solved this problem, before starting the camera, the students cannot start its exam, he couldn't have the chance to make the malpractices, such as copy, using extra internet sources, or taking assistance of any other, The question is remained that the passing ratio, and percentage of marks have been increased tremendously, how it happened, therefore we ask some questions to the students of P.G.

Review of Literature-

According to V.Chingath A.Jamina(2021 Feb.) Pointed out that the cybercrimes occurred in commercial sector, 60% cybercrimes happen in commerce which is dangerous to business community, hence the businessman should use the cyber security instruments.

According to Annamals Laxmanan (2015) The cyber criminals attack to exploits less develop country due to weak security control & then use this exploitation to target more developed country.

Objectives of the Study-

1. To study the role of digital technology in online examination
2. To find out the Problem of Digital technology.
3. To study the Merits of Digital technology.
4. To give the suggestions to the problem of online examination.

Origin of the Problem-

When colleges find difficulty in Classroom examination, then they find the need of web camera. when online exams started, for the smooth flow of exams, to monitor to the students was a herculean tasks for the college authority, but web camera has made it easy, that's why, many colleges have adopted the web camera technology in online examination.

Research Methodology-

Research Methodology- Descriptive research methodology has been used to check the validity of the problem.

Data Collection-

a. The Primary data collected from the post graduates students of Commerce and the arts students of IDOL. We have selected hundred students and through, mobile calling we have asked them questions about role of web camera, during online examinations.

b. The secondary data is collected from the journal, newspapers, and Research thesis on digital technology.

c. Sampling Techniques- Random sampling technique has been used to collect the, original information of given problem.

d. Tools & Techniques- To analyze the data Chi-square technique has been used, The tables, diagram has been used to aware the exact research problem. F-test has been used.

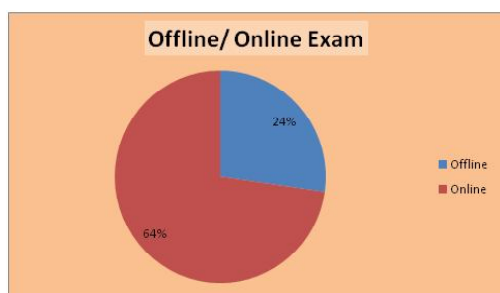
Interpretations of Data –

To find the validity of the given problem, we have made the survey on telephone and asked questions to the students.

1. Do you like online / offline examination?

Sr.No.	Offline	On line
1.	24%	64%

The above table is indicated that 64% percent students like the online examination during Pandemic situation.

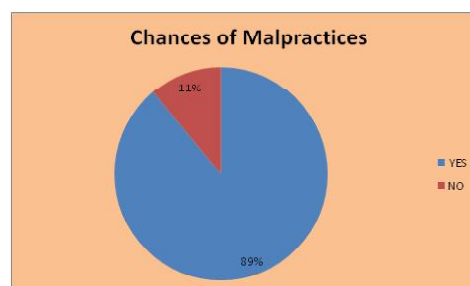


2. Is there any chances of Malpractices

Sr. No.	YES	N O
1.	89 %	11 %

When students asked about chances of malpractices 89% students said that there is a

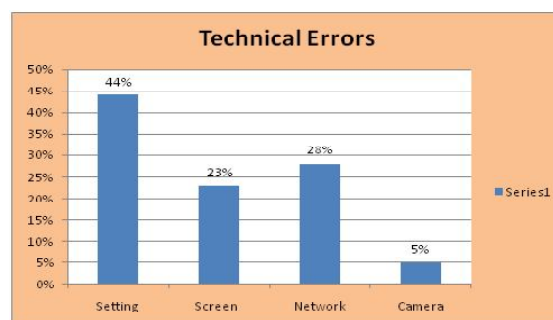
chances of malpractices.



3. Do you find technical errors during examination?

Sr. No.	Setting	Screen	Network	Camera
1.	44%	23%	28%	05%

The above table indicated that there are numbers of technical errors, 44% students facing the problem of Device setting, 23% get the problem of Screen, which is not visible or bluer, 28% students get the problem of network issue like power supply, range etc. and 05% students face camera adjusting problem.



Findings-

1. The online exam is useful in this pandemic situation.
2. There is more chances of malpractices, students can search the answers from Google.
3. They can keep someone else back or horizontal directions of the cameras.
4. The only images can be captured hence, more chances of malpractices.
5. Irregular class students like these examination.
6. Easy source of passing to the students.
7. Web camera's couldn't function effectively.

tively.

8. If power supply went out , difficulty face by the students.

9. No chances of revaluation / verification.

10. Helpdesk facilities is very poor , no one response immediately.

11. Many private agencies have been conducted online examination, no confidentiality is maintained.

Suggestions-;

1. In pandemic, online examination is good for the safety of the students..

2. This is a temporary solution but in future offline examinations should have been conducted.

3. No private agencies should have been involved in online examination only college authority should conduct such examination.

4. Powerful internet facilities require.

5. Students financial condition need to be verified before conducting such examination.

6. If technical errors would have been occurred, student must get a chance of reexamination.

7. This styles of examination could adverse effects on the employment of the teachers and the intellectual development of the students, hence it should not continue for the longer period.

Conclusion-

The above study indicated that, during Pandemic, such examination is required from the point of view students safety, The technology has more improved ,as it has prose at the same time there is a cons, we cannot judge the knowledge of students properly. The above discussion indicates us that for long terms and from the future of the students, examinations should be conducted by not online but offline.

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Science Technology And Cyber Security

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ABSTRACT:

Cyber Security plays an important role in the field of information technology.

Securing the information have become one of the biggest challenges in the present day. When ever we think about the cyber security the first thing that comes to our mind is 'cyber crimes' which are increasing immensely day by day. Various Governments and companies are taking many measures in order to prevent these cyber crimes. Besides various measures cyber security is still a very big concern to many. This paper mainly focuses on challenges faced by cyber security on the latest technologies .It also focuses on latest about the cyber security techniques, ethics and the trends changing the face of cyber security.

INTRODUCTION:

Today man is able to send and receive any form of data may be an e-mail or an audio or video just by the click of a button but did he ever think how securely his data id being transmitted or sent to the other person safely without any leakage of information?? The answer lies in cyber security. Today Internet is the fastest growing infrastructure in every day life. In today's technical environment many latest technologies are changing the face of the man kind. But due to these emerging technologies we are unable to safeguard our private information in a very effective way and hence these days cyber crimes are increasing day by day. Hence cyber

security has become a latest issue. The scope of cyber security is not just limited to securing the information in IT industry but also to various other fields like cyber space etc.

What is Cybercrime or e-crime?

Cybercrime or e-crimes are offenses that are committed against individuals or groups with a criminal motive of intentionally harming the reputation of the victim, causing physical or mental harm, and cause loss of money or information directly or indirectly by using the Internet and electronic devices

Beginning and growth of e-crimes:

This section indicatessseveral general trends, since 1960s, about how e-crimes began and grew. The summary is as follows:

- In the early decades of modern information technology (IT), computer crimes were largely committed by unsatisfied individuals and dishonest employees.
- Physical damage to computer systems was a prominent threat until the 1980s (Sterling, 1992).
- Criminals often used authorized access to subvert security systems as they modified data for financial gain or destroyed data for revenge (Louw C., Von Solms S., 2014).
- Early attacks on telecommunications systems in the 1960s led to sabotage of the long distance phone systems for amusement and for theft of services (Kabay, 2008).
- As telecommunications technology spread throughout the IT world, people with criminal tendencies learned to penetrate systems and networks for amusement (Kenefick, 2008).
- Programmers in the 1980s began writing malicious software, including selfreplicating programs, to interfere with personal computers (Kabay, 2008).
- As the Internet increased access to increasing numbers of systems worldwide, criminals used unauthorized access to poorly protected systems for sabotage, political action and

financial gain (Erbschloe, 2004).

- As the 1990s progressed, financial crime using penetration and destabilization of computer systems increased (Sterling, 1992).

- The types of malware shifted during the 1990s, taking advantage of new vulnerabilities as operating systems were strengthened, only to give way to new attack routes (Kenefick, 2008).

- Illegal applications of e-mail grew rapidly from the mid-1990s onward, generating plenty of unwanted commercial and fraudulent emails (Hussainat M., 2013).

- Social networking has become an increasingly important tool for cyber criminals to recruit people to assist their money laundering operations around the globe (Erbschloe, 2004).

- Global mobile devices' penetration—from smart phones to tablet PCs—accessing the Internet by 2013 surpassed 1 billion, creating more opportunities for cybercrime.

Cyber Stalking :

Cyber stalking is defined as using the internet or other electronic means with a view to harass or threaten any individual, group of individuals, or an organization. It includes monitoring, false accusations, identity theft, making threats, damage to data or equipment, the request of minors for sex, or gathering information that may be used to threaten or harass (Bhatt S. & Pant D., 2011). Three ways of cyber stalking. Cyber stalking categories Email Stalking Send e-mails to user for harassment and extortion. In some cases send viruses to intimidate the user.

Internet Stalking Takes on public through internet such as a chat room, social network, and Web sites by sending personal data, pictures, and video to several locations to meet their demand, which is often physical. Computer Stalking Computer-to-computer connection, the activities of stalker is working through the Internet and the Windows operating system in order to assume control over the computer of

the targeted victim. The defensive option for the victim is to get disconnected and reassign their current address of internet. Lambert Royakkers (Royakkers, 2000) defined stalking crime as follows: "Any person is guilty of the stalking crime who: willfully, maliciously, trace another person with the intent of placing that person in reasonable fear of death, sexual assault, or great bodily injury to that person, any member of that person's family, or anyone with whom that person has a sexual or intimate relationship".

PUNISHMENT:

It is an unpleasant event that follows a behavior and decreases its frequency.

However, the use of punishment will have negative effects over long periods of time. It may cause undesirable emotional reactions. It leads only to short-term hide of the undesirable behavior rather than to its elimination. Educating, guiding and counseling may help in this direction and contribute effectively in minimizing crimes and frauds. We need to apply love force as against any legal or pressure techniques. We need to bring "change" in people who are already involved in such bad manners and habits using following Systems Model of Change.

It is not the strongest who survives nor the most intelligent, but the one who most responsive to change. Hellriegel, Slocum and Woodman discuss this issue in their Book "Organizational Behavior". Social media is sweet gift from western countries. Even country like USA is not able to control cyber crimes. Hence, they have started taking strict security steps. Outcome of these steps will be known only in future. The basic question is about attitude to control any kind of crimes. India could have adopted western model in this regard. But we miss that opportunity.

Conclusion :

Technology has become an integral part of our daily life in the world of the internet and cannot be dispensed with. Although there are

several advantages of the technology, but it has become a threat to our lives too. It became necessary to take caution when using any technology so as not to be trapped by e-crimes. Many of the countries do not have specific laws related to e-crimes until today, so it is imperative to enact new laws to combat the worldwide scourge, which has no boundaries. Many of the studies in the current literature have focused on factors that affecting e-crimes such as demography, sexual, financial, cultural, and political.

There is a need to improve and validate these studies region wise and country wise. Thus, as future work, it desired to do the followings:

- Build new models to measure the influence of demography and technology over the factors of e-crimes leading political, cultural, financial, and sexual aspects in societies locally and globally.
- Create hypotheses for each factor to find the influence between factors.
- Collect data from significant sample sources, on country as well as region bases, to test on the build models and created hypothesis.
- Using suitable statistical measures for data analysis.
- Discuss the study finding and objectives.
- Drawing conclusions and set recommendations for future studies.
- Making necessary and needed measures for cybersecurity around.



Overview of Cyber Security

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Abstract :

Cyber security are techniques generally set forth in published materials that attempt to safeguard the cyber Environment of a user or organization. It manages the set of techniques used to save the integrity of networks, programs And data from unauthorized access. It refers to the body of technologies, processes, and it may also be referred to as Information technology security. The field is of growing importance due to increasing reliance on computer systems, Including smart phones, televisions and the various tiny devices that constitute the Internet of Things.

Keywords: IT security, Internet of things (IOT)

I. INTRODUCTION

The internet has made the world smaller in many ways but it has also opened us up to influences that have never before Been so varied and so challenging. As fast as security grew, the hacking world grew faster. There are two ways of Looking at the issue of cyber security. One is that the companies that provide cloud computing do that and only that so These companies will be extremely well secured with the latest in cutting edge encryption technology.

II. WHAT IS CYBER SECURITY ?

Its being protected by internet-connected systems, including hardware, software and data, from cyber attacks. In a Computing context, security comprises cyber security and physical security both are used by

enterprises to safe against

Unauthorized access to data centre and other computerized systems. The security, which is designed to maintain the Confidentiality, integrity and availability of data, is a subset of cyber security.

III. WHY DO WE NEED CYBER SECURITY ?

The range of operations of cyber security involves protecting information and systems from major cyber Threats. These threats take many forms. As a result, keeping pace with cyber security strategy and operations can Be a challenge, particularly in government and enterprise networks where, in their most innovative form, cyber Threats often take aim at secret, political and military assets of a nation, or its people. Some of the common threats Are :

Cyber terrorism It is the innovative use of information technology by terrorist groups to further their Political agenda. It took the form of attacks on networks, computer systems and telecommunication Infrastructures.

Cyber warfare It involves nation-states using information technology to go through something another Nations networks to cause damage. In the U.S. and many other people live in a society, cyber warfare has Been acknowledged as the fifth domain of warfare. Cyber warfare attacks are primarily executed by hackers Who are well-trained in use of benefit the quality of details computer networks, and operate under the Favourable and support of nation-states. Rather than closing a targets key networks, a cyber-warfare attack May forced to put into a situation into networks to compromise valuable data, degrade communications, Impair such infrastructural services as transportation and medical services, or interrupt commerce.

Cyber spionage It is the practice of using information technology to obtain secret information without Permission from its owners or holders. It is the most often used to gain strategic, economic, military Advantage, and is conducted using cracking techniques and

malware.

Who are Cyber Criminals ?

It involves such activities as child printed sexual organs or activity; credit card fraud; cyber stalking; defaming Another online; gaining unauthorized access to computer systems; ignoring copyright, software licensing and Trademark safe to protect; overriding encryption to make illegal copies; software piracy and stealing anothers Identity to perform criminal acts. Cybercriminals are those who conduct such acts. They can be categorized into Three groups that reflect their motivation.

Type 1: Cybercriminals – hungry for recognition: Hobby hackers;

IT professionals (social engineering is one of the biggest threat);

Politically motivated hackers;

Terrorist organizations.

Type 2: Cybercriminals – not interested in recognition:

Psychological prevents;

Financially motivated hackers (corporate espionage);

State – sponsored hacking (national espionage, sabotage);

Organized criminals.

Type 3: Cybercriminals – the insiders:

former employees seeking revenge;

Competing companies using employees to gain economic advantage through damage and/or theft.

How To Maintain Effective Cyber Security

Historically, organizations and governments have taken a reactive, “point product” approach to combating cyber Threats, produce something together individual security technologies – one on top of another to safe their Networks and the valuable data within them. Not only is this method expensive and complex, but news of Damaging cyber breaches continues to dominate headlines, rendering this method ineffective. In fact, given the Area of group of people of data breaches, the topic of

cyber security has launched to the top of the priority list for Boards of directors, which they seeked as far as less risky way. Instead, organizations can consider a natively Integrated, automated Next-Generation Security Platform that is specifically designed to provide consistent, Prevention-based protection – on the endpoint, in the data centre, on the network, in public and private clouds, and Across Saabs environments. By focusing on prevention, organizations can prevent cyber threats from impacting The network in the first place, and less overall cyber security risk to a manageable degree.

What Cyber Security Can Prevent

The use of cyber security can help prevent cyber-attacks, data breaches and identity theft and can aid in risk Management. When an organization has a strong sense of network security and an effective incident response plan, it is Better able to prevent and serious of these attacks. For example, end user protection defends information and guards Against loss or theft while also scanning computers for malicious code.

Types of Cyber Security Threats : The use of keeping up with new technologies, security trends and threat Intelligence is a challenging their task. However, it should be in order to protect information and other assets from cyber Threats, which take many forms.

Ransom ware is a type of malware that involves an attacker locking the victim's computer system files typically Through encryption and demanding a payment to decrypt and unlock them.

Malware is any file or program used to harm a computer user, such as worms, computer viruses, Trojan horses And spyware.

Social engineering is an attack that relies on human interaction to trick users into breaking security procedures In order to gain sensitive information that is typically protected.

Phishing is a form of fraud where

fraudulent emails are sent that resemble emails from reputable sources;

However, the intention of these emails is to steal sensitive data, such as credit card or login information.

What does a security analyst do ?

An information security analysts protects to safe the company s systems and networks by planning and carrying out Measures of security. They create disruptive solutions to prevent critical information from being stolen, damaged, or Compromised. Their primary responsibility is to keep a business or organizations data, clients, employees, and any Virtual stored information safe from cyber attacks or hacking of any sort.

What are the consequences of cyber attack ?

Cyber-attacks will cause more damage financially and reputational even to the most withstand organisation. The Organisation which suffers cyber-attack, have to face the losing assets, business reputation and potentially the Organisation have to face regulatory fines and taking legal action and the costs of remediation. A survey taken by UK Government about cyber security in 2017, found that the average cost for a large business is £19,600 and for a small to Medium-sized business is £1,570.

IV. HACKING TOOLS

There are various tools are the modes of attack. And the malware are used for the totality of these tools. Examples are Viruses and worms. Computer programs that reproduce the functional copies of themselves with varying effects ranging From emphasize and inconvenience to compromise of the confidentiality or integrity of information, and Trojan horses, Destructive programs that pretence as benign applications but set up a back door so that the hacker can return later and Enter the system. Often system intrusion is the main goal of system intrusion is more advanced attacks. If the intruder Gains full system control, or, root access, he has

unrestricted access to the inner workings of the system. Due to the Characteristics of digitally stored information the person with criminal intent will delay, disrupt, corrupt, exploit, Destroy, steal, and modify information. The value of the information or the importance of the application will be Depended, which the information are required and that such actions will have different effect with varying degrees of Gravity.

V. THE LEVEL OF CYBER RISK

There are some additional reasons for that threat is overrated. First, as combating cyber-threats has become a highly Politicized issue, official statements about the level of threat must also be seen in the context of different bureaucratic Entities that compete against each other for resources and influence. This is usually done by stating an urgent need for Action (which they should take) and describing the overall threat as big and rising. Second, psychological research has Shown that risk perception is highly dependent on intuition and emotions, as well as the perceptions of experts (Gregory And Mendelsohn 1993). Cyber-risks, especially in their more extreme form, fit the risk profile of socalled, dread risks, Which appear uncontrollable, catastrophic, fatal, and unknown. There is an inclination to be afraid of low probability Risks, which translates into pressure for serving an action with all sorts of willingness to bear high costs of uncertain Benefit. Only the system attacks sufficiently destructive or disruptive need the attention of the traditional national Security apparatus. Attacks that interrupt the services or that cost mainly a nuisance to the computer.

VI. REDUCING CYBER – IN – SECURITY

The three different debates have been taken over the many concepts and counter measures have been produced with Their focus. The computer network which owns a entities have a common practice to take a responsible for protecting It. However, there are some assets

considered so crucial in the private sector to the functioning of society and Governments have to take additional measures to ensure the level of protection. These efforts are usually included under The label of critical (information). Information assurance is guide for the infrastructure protection and to the Management of risk, which is essentially about accepting that one is (or remains) insecure: the level of risk can never be Reduced to zero. This means that minor and probably also major cyber-incidents are bound to happen because they Simply cannot be avoided even with perfect risk management.

CONCLUSION

Depending on their (potential) severity, however, disruptive incidents in the future will continue to fuel the military Discourse, and with it fears of strategic cyber-war. Certainly, thinking about (and planning for) worstcase scenarios is a Legitimate task of the national security apparatus. However, for the favour of more plausible and more likely problems They should not to get more attention Therefore, there is no way to study the, actual level of cyberrisk in any sound Way because it only exists in and through the representations of various actors in the political domain.

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A Case Study of Cyber Crime in Banking Sector

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Abstract:

The Indian Banking industry is old and many changes are brought in this industry since liberalization. The banking system is well regulated and supervised, it involves moral practice, financial distress and company governance. The call for development has given this unit monstrous probabilities and so, banks are presently among the best recipients of the IT insurgence. The on-line exchanges mounting on advancements like NEFT (National Electronic Store Exchange), RTGS (Constant Gross Settlement), ECS (Electronic Clearing Administration) and transportable exchanges has provided aid in saving cash and fund problems. Consequently, with the development of computers and net innovation, new forms of overall violations referred to as 'Digital Wrongdoings' has advanced within the scene.

Over some years, the character and example of Digital Wrongdoing occurrences have progressively fashionable and complicated. Banks and funds connected Foundations stay the intense focuses of digital culprits within the most up-to-date decade. conspicuously financial profit is till now the important inspiration driving most cybercriminal exercises and there's token shot of this ever-changing shortly.

1. Introduction

Until mid-1990s, managing an account segment in many parts of the world was basic and dependable; anyway since the coming of

innovation, the keeping money division saw a change in perspective in the wonder. Banks so as to upgrade their client base presented numerous stages through which exchanges should be possible absent much exertion. These advancements empowered the client to get to their bank funds 24*7 and year around through, ATMs and Web based managing an account methods. With the pace in innovation, the money cheating cases have increased. Cyber criminals are using different techniques to collect bank data and last their cash. Various specialized techniques have been used by the banks to safeguard these crimes, but this issue still holds on. The explanation for this is the resistance measures right now accessible with banks are accessible in the open market or area which can be used by a digital criminal, who can easily cross the safety standards. One of the techniques to relieve the issue of digital wrongdoings in keeping money segment is to distinguish the variables by banks and the issue of digital wrongdoings. Banks which are the most part focusses of digital wrongdoings experience the l'll effects of different online assaults like phishing, keystroke logging malwares, whole-sale fraud etc.

2. Objectives

- 1.A Study of the nature of cyber security challenges because of rapid digitization.
- 2.Banks can deal with cyber threats by focusing on a few suggested possible solutions.
- 3.Examine how the banking industry is the pandemic result in rapid digitization of banks unlike in the past.

4. Cyber Crime in Banking Sector

Digital violations can be comprehensively be arranged into classification such as digital harassing, programming robbery, whole-sale fraud, Email spam, online robbery

The online wrongdoings can be classified as:

Hacking: It is an unlawful access to a system to degenerate or to see any misguidedly information.

Phishing: It includes a procedure to collect private data like username, password, one time password etc.

Vishing: A criminal act for social designing via phone to access an individual and budgetary data from population with the goal to attain monetary benefits.

Spamming: spontaneous messages sent to a mass population trying to constrain the message in individuals who might not get it.

ATM Skimming and Purpose Offer Wrongdoings: It is the most developed method of trading off ATM machine or POS by introducing a gadget on the keypad which copies the same thing. Effective execution of skimmers through ATM machines gather the card numbers and personal information that are later repeated to do fake transactions

5. Internet Banking in India

Electronic Keeping money or e-managing an account alludes where saving money exercises are completely utilizing instructive and PC innovation over human asset. In contrast to the traditional method in e-managing there is no physical association with the banks and their customers.

E-managing is the conveyance of banks data and administration to clients by means of various conveyance stages which can be utilized through PC and mobile phones or advanced TV.[3]

A working gathering on managing was established by RBI. For the management and administration, the gatherings partitioned money into 3 categories:

Enlightening Framework: This category gives data about credit plans, branch areas, financing costs to the clients. The client can download different utilities according to their personal needs. There is no sensible possibility of any unapproved individual getting into the creation arrangement of the bank.[4]

Open Framework: This gives data to client about his record balance. The data can be

checked by clients after confirmation and signing through passwords.[5]

Value Based Framework: In this category the clients can do changes through it's framework and they are directly transferred to the clients record. A bi directional change takes place between the bank and client and between client and the outsider. This framework is used through instruments like http and https. E keeping money incorporates Web Saving money, Portable Managing an account, RTGS, ATM's, Master Cards, Charge Cards and keen cards and so forth.[6]

Reasons for Cyber Crime

Hart in his work, the idea of law has said 'people are helpless so standard of law is required to ensure them'. After applying this we may state that PC's are powerless so standard of law is required to secure and protect them against digital wrongdoing. Following are some reasons.

Loss of proof

Negligence

Complex

Easy to access

Capacity to store information in little place.

6. Impact of Cyber Crime on Banking Sector

The main cases have been identified because of the violent upsurge in cell phones with internet. Mobile phones are used for a number of online services like web saving money, paying service charges, web based shopping and is according to the criminals to acquire access to criminal data.

In the cases, where the hackers are not able to get significant data, they destroy the bank's site as a measure to render against their endeavors.

Other than monetary benefits from digital assaults, the illicit business generally termed as the Darkweb[7] adds to the cybercrime as a tool for trading individual data. Touchy data including stolen Card Numbers, web based managing account, therapeutic records and authori-

tative access to servers are exchanged for cash in this online network

Material and Method Used

The information is gathered from different sources like magazines, government report. Measures of optional information is accessible in articles, magazines, journals and beforehand directed analysts on the comparative theme. The gathered information will help in differentiating the key parameters for further investigation and in this manner will help in characterizing the destinations of examination

Case Study

Case under the Study: Official Website of Maharashtra Government (Hacked Mumbai)

On 20th September 2007 IT specialists were attempting to re-control the official website of the Maharashtra government which was hacked. <http://www.maharashtragovernment.in>, stayed blocked. Vice President Pastor and home priest R.R Patil confirmed that that the Maharashtra government site has been hacked. He affirmed that the state government will look into this matter and asked the Digital wrong doing Branch to examine the hacking. Patil said if there would be need them the state would hire private IT officials for this matter.

While, reestablishing the site disclosed to the Middle Easterner News that that programmers may have decimated majority of sit's substance. IT officials said that the hackers were recognized as, Program Cool Al- Jazeera and added that they were in Saudi Arabia. Senior authority from government IT decision said that the official site has been influenced by infections on a few events before, however was never hacked.

Three individuals were held liable for on line Visa trick, as people were abused through online methods for booking air tickets. These parties were helped by Digital Wrongdoing Examination Cell in Pune. Mr. Parvesh Chauhan, ICICI Prudential extra security officer gripped for one of his client. As per data given by the po-

lice, one of the client got a message for buying air tickets when the master card was held by him. He directly went to the bank when he came to know about the issue. The tickets were booked through the online methods.

Later after examination it was disclosed that the information was gotten from State Bank of India. Shaikh was working in the Visa department and he had the information about the new clients. Further, he shared the information to Kale. Kale further passed this information to his friend Lukkad, who further booked air tickets from the acquired information and sold them for equivalent amount of money. Digital Cell head DCP Sunil Pulhari was associated for eight days and lastly caught the offenders.

UTI bank was trapped in a phishing attack in February 2017 by propelling phishing assault on the website of UTI bank. A URL on geo cities landed on the client's email id's asking about the personal information such as login Id and password. Which as later discovered by the IT officials that the website admin of the page was an individual named PetrStastny whose email could be found on the webpage. Top authorities of UTI bank confirmed that they have informed about the case to the Monetary Office Wing, Delhi Police. The bank had also drawn in the administrations of Melbourne based Extortion Watch Worldwide, main organization which keeps a check on phishing and bringing down these activities.

India's First ATM Card Fraud

The Chennai police busted a gang associated with digital wrongdoing. The police caught Deepak PremManwani aged 22 years who was caught breaking into an ATM in the month of June. According to the police report when he was detained, he has with him Rs 7.5 lakh knocked from two ATMs in The Nagar and Abiramipuram in Chennai. Preceding that, he had left with Rs 50,000 from an ATM in Mumbai. Manwani was an MBA dropout from a Pune school and was filled in a Chennai based firm.

His wrongdoing started from a web bistro. He had some contacts who were sitting in Europe, they used to give him a card of a couple of American banks for 5 Dollars each. The administrator of the European site had an interesting plan to get individual ID Number of the clients.

That organization had a huge number of supporters. Evidently Manwani and other supporters went into the arrangement of this pack and bought a numerous information, on specific terms, are basically into an arrangement on a good sharing premise. Additionally, Manwani also learned how to create 30 plastic cards that contained important information to empower him to break ATMs.

After receiving huge number of complaints from the charged Visa clients and banks in the US, the FEI began an investigation and alarmed the CBI in New Delhi that universal pack has developed in India as well.

7. Finding

Maximum part of the Cybercrime consists of hacking and data fraud.

Banks are becoming more and more focus as all the people's money is held with banks.

The security of their clients is at huge risk since it has turned out to be anything but difficult to hack their own database.

The quantity of cases by cyber cell has remained low throughout the previous years, with just 20 percent achieve rate.

There is no such order that deals with these violations, especially with the saving money segments.

8. Suggestion

IT Act ought to be revised as needs be to characterize cybercrime and furthermore indicate the situations where the Demonstration will have additional regional purview. The extent of the IT Demonstration should be widened to incorporate legitimate structure identifying with digital laws in India. The obligation of the middle people is unclear and must be made progressively unmistakable and express.

1. Cyber Fraud Council in Banks

At whatever point a digital extortion is carried out the unfortunate casualty should answer to the Digital Misrepresentation Gathering that must be set up by in every single bank to audit, screen research and report about digital wrongdoing. In the event that, such Committee does not take perform or declines to play out its obligation then an arrangement to record a FIR must be made.

The issue to be brought before such gathering can be of any esteem. In any case, when the esteem is high then the Committee will act quickly. RBI in its 2011 Report expressed that when bank fakes are of short of what one Crore then it may not be important to require the consideration of the Extraordinary Advisory Group Board.[8]

2. Education to Customer

The client must be aware about different bank cheats and measures should be taken to educate them for security components with the objective that they don't fall prey as casualties of cybercrime. If a client is cognizant and reports a particular matter of cybercrime timely, then the rate of cybercrimes can be diminished. A client should be made aware of the rules and regulation of E-Managing an account. This awareness can be brought to the customers by publishing on bank's site, distributing in paper, sending messages, training and so on.

On the off chance and a bank present any new strategy or there are some other progressions which are which are required to be trailed by all banks according to RBI at that point bank must educate the client through phone.[9] The mindfulness material ought to be opportune refreshed remembering the adjustments in the enactment and rules of Reserve Bank of India.[10]

3. Training of Bank Employees

Introduction programs must be directed for the staff by banks. The staff must be made mindful about misrepresentation counteractive

action measures. It can be done in a better way by distribution of pamphlets, through magazines. Center saving money arrangement programming having discussion on elements causing cybercrime and activities required to prevent them.

4.Cooperation at International Level to Curb Cybercrime

The internet is transnational in nature and requires mutual understanding between states to cooperate to turn away cybercrime. In spite of the fact that, a couple of bargains and usage estimates exist a healthy methodology characterizing legitimate and specialized measures and authoritative abilities is yet to take focal significance for India in its objective to add to the worldwide battle against cybercrime.

IT Act, 2000 having additional regional application represents an issue in examination, arraignment and removal of outside nationals. India ought to effectively connect as a feature of the worldwide cybercrime network focused on Asia, Europe and America to look for help and furthermore add to universal cybercrime issues.

1.The society should report these cases to the Digital Wrongdoing Branch rather than involving the branches for quick and strict activities.

2.Projects should be started to aware the public about the continuous situations and forthcoming situations.

3.Punishments should be practiced completely to stop these issues and punish the assailants.

4.The legislature should keep a track on the working system of Huge information banks.

5.There should be quick dispose of cases, to meet the complaints and fabricate certainty among the general public.

6.The law implementation should be strict and occasionally monitor such wrongdoings

9. Conclusion:-

In my opinion no sort of crime should be tolerated. The safety and privacy of an individual should be safeguarded. Every person has a right to live in a secure environment, no matter in real life or on internet.After doing the research on this issue, I understand the motive of the cyber-criminals. To a certain extent, I see why some choose to take their political/religious protests online.

Protestors are likely to get caught

Online protests get due attention

Support is gained quickly.

Global reach through internet.

However, I find Cyber Crime more serious offence than the real life crimes, as it affects millions of web users at once. In real life it harms only a few number of persons.

When online business activities get disrupted, it leads to great problems for customers and companies. With technology being such a big part of our lifestyle today, cybercrime has no place in it. For instance, following cybercrime on Sony, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has issued search warrants to arrest the culprits. To me, it is a massive piece of news, because it indicates strengthening commitment against these criminals.

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A Study of Cyber Security and Cyber Crime

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Abstract:

Nowadays, cybercrime is one of the major crimes done by computer expert. In this paper, need of cyber security is mentioned and some of the impacts of the cybercrime. Cyber security is to provide prevention against the cybercrime, while cybercrime is that group of activities made by the people by creating disturbance in network, stealing others important and private data, documents, hack bank details and accounts and transferring money to their own.

This paper gives detailed information regarding cyber security and cybercrime. It includes types of cyber security, need of cyber security, issues in cyber security, its advantages and disadvantages, history of cybercrime, types of cybercrime. Keywords: Cyber, cybercrime, cyber security, crime, security, network, hacking, steal data, information security, network security, operational security, communicational security, application security

1. Introduction

It is a combining form relating to information and technology, the internet, and virtual reality. The term cyber security is used to refer to the security offered through on-line services to protect your online information. It additionally refers to the technologies and tactics designed to secure computer systems, computer networks and information from un-

authorized access, susceptibilities and attacks delivered though the internet. Cyber security is an all-encompassing domain of information technology it comprises the entire set of security-related technologies. Cyber security is also body of technologies, processes and practices designed to protect and secure networks, computer systems, various programs and data from cyber-attack, damage all these things or unauthorized access these. In a computing context, security includes both cyber security and physical security. Security standards which are enable organizations to practice safe security techniques to minimize the number of successful cyber security attacks and prevent their data or systems. Though, cyber security is important for network security, data security, communication security, operational security and application security [2][3]. Cyber security is the collection of tools, policies, security concepts, security safeguards, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, training, best practices, assurance and technologies that can be used to protect the cyber environment and organization and user's assets. Organization and user's assets include connected computing devices, personnel, infrastructure, applications, services, telecommunications systems, and the totality of transmitted and/or stored information in the cyber environment [5]. Cyber security strives to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the security properties of the organization and user's assets against relevant security risks in the cyber environment.

2. The general security objectives

1. To evaluated modifications inside the Cyber Security practices.
2. To evaluate the issues will rise up within the Cybercrime in society.
3. To assess the, Availability, Integrity, Confidentiality which may include authenticity and non-repudiation

3. Elements of Cyber Security

Elements of cyber security include:

Application security is the use of software, hardware, and procedural methods to protect application from external threats, viruses, malwares or attacks. At the time of software design, security is becoming a very important concern during development of applications [1]. It would become more and more accessible over networks, and as a result, there are possibilities to a wide variety of threats entered to harm software or application and its data. Security measures at the time of building applications and application security routines which minimize the unauthorized code will be able to manipulate applications to access, steal, modify, or delete sensitive data. Actions to be taken to secure applications are called counter measures. The most basic software for countermeasure is application firewall that secures files or the handling of data by specific installed programs. The most common hardware countermeasure is a router that can secure the IP addresses of an individual computer system to being directly visible on the internet. Other countermeasures include conventional firewalls, programs or algorithms for encryption or decryption processes, anti-virus programs, spyware detection or removal programs and biometric authentication systems.

1. Communication Security:

Communication security is also known as COMSEC. COMSEC is the process to secure or prevent unauthorized access to traffic will be generated from telecommunication systems, or it will also help for any written information that is transmitted or transferred to another device via any other medium. There are several COMSEC disciplines, including:

• Cryptographic security:

It encrypts data of sender side and makes it unreadable until the data is decrypted by receiver side. • Emission security: It is used to prevent the release or capture of equipment emanations to prevent information from

unauthorized interception.

- **Physical security:**

It ensures by giving prevention of unauthorized access to a network's cryptographic information, documents and equipment.

- **Transmission security:**

It is used to protect unauthorized access when data is physically transferred from one side to other side or one medium to other medium to prevent issues such as service interruption, steal data by malicious person.

- **Information security:**

It is used to protect information or data and its critical elements, including the systems software and hardware that use to store or transmit that information.

Information security is also known as InfoSec. InfoSec is a set of strategies for managing the processes, tools which are used in software and policies of software that are mainly for security purpose and necessary to prevent, detect and counter threats to digital and non-digital information [4]. InfoSec responsibilities include a set of business processes that will protect information assets of how the information is formatted or whether it is transit or not, is being processed or is at rest in storage. InfoSec programs are follow the core objectives of the CIA (confidentiality, integrity and availability): it maintaining the confidentiality ensure that sensitive information is only disclosed to authorized parties, integrity stands for prevention of unauthorized modification of data and availability that guarantees the data can be accessed by authorized parties when requested of IT systems and business data.

4. Network Security:

Network security is used to protect the networking components, connection of networks and content related to network. A network security system typically relies on layers of security and it consists of more than one component that including in to the network

for monitoring network and security software and hardware, and it appliances. All components work together to increase the overall security and performance of the computer network. 3. Operational Security: Operational security is an analytical process that classifies information assets and determines the controls required to secure these assets. Operational security is also known as OPSEC. Operational security typically consists of a five-step iterative process: • Identify critical information: The first step is to find out which data would be particularly affect to an organization or harmful for organization if it was obtained by an adversary. This includes intellectual property, employees' and/or customers' personally information and financial statements.

5.Determine threats:

The next step is to determine which code or program represents a threat to the organization's private or sensitive information. There may be numerous adversaries that target different pieces of information, and companies must consider any competitors or hackers that may target the data.

- **Analyze vulnerabilities:**

In the vulnerability analysis stage, the organization examines potential weaknesses among the safeguards in place to protect the private information that leave it vulnerable to potential adversaries [6]. This step includes identifying any potential lapses in physical/electronic processes designed to protect against the predetermined threats, or areas where lack of security awareness training leaves information open to attack.

- **Assess risks:**

After vulnerabilities have been determined, the next step is to find the threat level associated with each of them. Companies rank the risks according to factors such as the chances a specific attack will occur and how damaging such an attack would be to opera-

tions. The higher the risk, the more pressing it will be for the organization to implement risk management controls.

- **Apply appropriate countermeasures:**

The final step consists of implementing a plan to mitigate the risks beginning with those that pose the biggest threat to operations. Potential security improvements stemming from the risk mitigation plan include implementing additional hardware and training or developing new information governance policies.

6. Problematic Elements of Cyber Security

One of the most problematic elements of cyber security is thesecurity risks. The traditional approach has been focus most resources on the most crucial system components and protect against the threats, which necessitated leaving some less important system components undefended and some less dangerous risks, i.e., not protected. Such an approach is insufficient in the current environment.

1. Major Security Problems:

- **Virus:**

A Virus is a program that is loaded onto your computer without your knowledge and runs against your wishes. These are computer programs that attach themselves to or infect a system or files, and have a tendency to circulate to other computers on a network by clicking on it, through mail, through external devices, etc. They disrupt the computer operation and affect the data stored either by modifying it or by removing it altogether.

- Example of viruses: (1) Melissa, (2) Sasser, (3) Zeus, (4) Conficker, (5) Stuxnet, (6) Mydoom, (7) Code Red.

- **Warms:**

Worms unlike viruses do not need a host to cling on to. They merely replicate until they eat up all available memory in the system. The term worm is sometimes used to mean self-replicating malware (MALicioussoftWARE). It occupies some free memory of drives or external devices.

- Example of wars: (1) Badtrans, (2) Bagle, (3) Blaster, (4) ExploreZip, (5) Kak worm, (6) Netsky, (7) SQL Slammer, (8) Supernova Worm

- **Hacker:**

In common a hacker is a person who breaks into computers, usually by gaining access to administrative controls.

7. Types of hackers:

- **Malware:**

The word "malware" comes from the term "MALicioussoftWARE." Malware is any software that infects and damages a computer system without the owner's knowledge or permission. (1) Viruses, (2) Warms, (3) Root kits, (4) Trojans, (5) Spyware, (6) Crime ware, (7) Adware

- **Trojan horses:**

Trojan horses are email viruses that can duplicate themselves, steal information, or harm the computer system. These viruses are the most serious threats to computers.

- **Password Cracking:**

Password attacks are attacks by hackers that are able to determine passwords or find passwords to different protected electronic areas and social network sites.

8. Advantages of Cyber Security

1. Improved security of cyberspace
2. Increase in cyber defense
3. Increase in cyber speed
4. Protecting company data and information
5. Protects systems and computers against virus, worms, malware and spyware, etc.
6. Protects individual private information
7. Protects networks and resources
8. Fight against computer hackers and identity theft
9. Minimizes computer freezing and crashes.
10. Gives privacy to users

9. Disadvantages of Cyber Security

1. It will be costly for average users
2. Firewalls can be difficult to config-

ure correctly

3. Need to keep updating the new software in order to keep security up to date.

4. Make system slower than before.

5. Incorrectly configured firewalls may block users from performing certain actions on the Internet, until the firewall configured correctly.

10. Safety Tips for Cyber Security

1. Use antivirus software

2. Insert firewalls, pop up blocker

3. Uninstall unnecessary software

4. Maintain backup

5. Check security settings

6. Use secure connection

7. Open attachments carefully

8. Use strong passwords, (keep combination of uppercase, lowercase, special characters etc.) do not give personal information unless required

11. Issues in Cyber Security

1. Better end user education it's sort of expressing the self-evident, however most frameworks are just as secure as the propensities for the general population utilizing them. Terrible on-screen characters abuse this to exploiting powerless passwords and unpatched programming and utilizing complex phishing strategies [8].

2. Security mindful programming advancement:

They are sufficiently not individuals centered on security. With an expanding measure of individuals getting associated with Internet, the security dangers that reason more hazards to hurt information, programming and gadget too.

Cybercrime

Cyber security is needed when crime will be performed: The former descriptions were "computer crime", "computer related crime" or "crime by computer". With the pervasion of digital technology, some new terms like "high-technology" or "information age" crime were added to the definition. [6] Also, Internet

brought other new terms, like "cybercrime" and "net" crime. Other forms include "digital", "electronic", "virtual", "IT", "high-tech" and technology enabled" crime. It will do by that people who are mostly connected to internet, online activities, social activities, etc.

History of Cybercrime

1. The first recorded cybercrime was recorded in the year 1820.

2. The first spam email took place in 1978 when it was sent over the Arpanet.

3. The first Virus was installed on an Apple Computer in 1982.

12. Types of Cybercrime

• Hacking

In simple words, hacking is an act committed by an intruder by accessing your computer system without your permission. Hackers (the people doing the hacking) are basically computer programmers, who have an advanced understanding of computers and commonly misuse this knowledge for devious reasons. a. SQL injections b. Theft of FTP passwords c. Cross site scripting

• Virus dissemination

Viruses are computer programs that attach themselves to or infect a system or files, and have a tendency to circulate to other computers on a network. They disrupt the computer operation and affect the data stored either by modifying it or by deleting it altogether

• Logic bombs

A logic bomb, also known as slag code, is a malicious piece of code which is intentionally inserted into software to execute a malicious task when triggered by a specific event.

• Denial-of-Service attack

A Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack is an explicit attempt by attackers to deny service to intended users of that service. It involves flooding a computer resource with more requests than it can handle consuming its available bandwidth which results in server overload.

- **Phishing**

This is a technique of extracting confidential information such as credit card numbers and username password combos by masquerading as a legitimate enterprise.

- **Bombing and spamming**

Email bombing is characterized by an abuser sending huge volumes of email to a target address resulting in victims email account or mail servers crashing.

- **Jacking**

Web jacking derives its name from hijacking. Here, the hacker takes control of a web site fraudulently. He may change the content of the original site or even redirect the user to another fake similar looking page controlled by him.

- **Cyber stalking**

Cyber stalking is a new form of internet crime in our society when a person is pursued or followed online a. Internet stalking, b. Computer stalking.

- **Data diddling**

Data Diddling is unauthorized altering of data before or during entry into a computer system, and then changing it back after processing is done.

- **Theft and Credit Card**

Fraud Identity theft occurs when someone steals your identity and pretends to be you to access resources such as credit cards, bank accounts and other benefits in your name.

- **Slicing attack**

A salami slicing attack or salami fraud is a technique by which cyber criminals steal money or resources a bit at a time so that there no noticeable difference in overall size.

- **Software Piracy**

Internet piracy is an integral part of our lives which knowingly or unknowingly we all contribute to. Cybercrime includes • Illegal access • Illegal interception system • Interference data • Interference misuse of devices fraud.

13. Conclusion

Any intelligent device that can pass data to one or more other devices (either through a network or not) is encompassed within the scope of Cyber Security that includes pretty much the entire foundation of modern society. All need to be aware of cyber security as well as cybercrimes and its causes. There is little seriousness about security regarding online, social and other activities through which probability of risk will be higher. It causes loss of data, modifying data, removing useful information as personal details, passwords of mail accounts, social accounts or bank accounts. People may also know about laws against cybercrimes or cyber laws and actions which will be taken and how to fight against crime.

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An Impact of Cyber Crime Indian Economy

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Abstract:

Cybercrime is relentless, undiminished, and unlikely to stop. It is just too easy and to Cybercriminals at the high end are as technologically sophisticated as the most advanced information technology (IT) companies, and, like them, have moved quickly to adopt cloud computing, artificial intelligence, Software-as-a-Service, and encryption. Cybercrime remains far too easy, since many technology users fail to take the most basic protective measures, and many technology products lack adequate defenses, while cybercriminals use both simple and advanced technology to identify targets, automate software creation and delivery, and monetization of what they steal.

The aim of the research is to examine the negative impact cybercrimes pose to the society. The concepts of cybercrimes are introduced and different types of cybercrimes are explored as examples of some of the impacts which caused by cybercrimes activities. Results from this study show that, there are many negative impacts which the society suffer from the cybercrimes and why the computer or networking are tools target for the crimes. The discussions are made from the findings and finally the paper addresses different measures which can be taken to combat these cybercrimes so that people still enjoy using the technology rather than stop them to use it.

1. Introduction

As the Internet came into widespread commercial use, the nature of computer crimes began to shift. 'While in some crimes, one component of the crime may have been committed using an electronic instrument, in other crimes, the crime as a whole is committed in the online or electronic environment. These crimes, known as cybercrimes, generally occur in the virtual community of the Internet or cyberspace' (Heather 2008, Newton 2008).

Viruses, worms, and Trojan horses are another serious threat. There is a variety of cyber crime committed but these are the most prevalent and appear to be among the most troubling to computer users (Furnell, 2002 in Brett, 2008).

As it has been seen in the introductory part, there is no way any organization or country can avoid the uses of ICT since it needs to remain competitive in the marketplace, but the biggest issue is how to deal with cybercrimes so as to minimize if not to reduce its threats. Therefore, the paper intends to explore the impact of cybercrimes in the society and the security measures which can be taken to prevent these threats.

The wide range of existing estimates of the annual loss—from a few billion dollars to hundreds of billions—reflects several difficulties. Companies conceal their losses and some are not aware of what has been taken. Intellectual property is hard to value. Some estimates relied on surveys, which provide very imprecise results unless carefully constructed. One common problem with cybersecurity surveys is that those who answer the questions "self-select," introducing a possible source of distortion into the results.

Given the data collection problems, loss estimates are based on assumptions about scale and effect—change the assumption and you get very different results. These problems leave many estimates open to question.

The Components of Malicious Cyber Activity

In this initial report we start by asking what we should count in estimating losses from cybercrime and cyber espionage. We can break malicious cyber activity into six parts:

- Opportunity costs, including service and employment disruptions, and reduced trust for online activities
- The loss of sensitive business information, including possible stock market manipulation
- The additional cost of securing networks, insurance, and recovery from cyber attacks
- Cybercrime, which costs the world hundreds of millions of dollars every year
- The loss of intellectual property and business confidential information
- Reputational damage to the hacked company

2. Objective of the Study

1. To evaluate the Problems will rise up within the Cybercrime in society.
2. To assess the which may include authenticity and non-repudiation
3. To evaluate Cybercrime has been increasing in complexity and financial costs

3. Research Methodology

The method we employed in this research was the survey method while the research design used was the purposive research design technique so as to meet up with the targeted presentation date. The survey method was used because our aims are to get the awareness from users of the computer vis-a-viz the Internet and to determine the impacts of these menaces on the economy. The population of this study is the Commerce, Economics, Computer Science Department of (SPPU) University of Pune in order to get the impacts from the professional while the Computer and Internet users mostly students and Lecturers. A sample size of 50 was selected using the random sampling procedure from the targeted popula-

tion of 100. The method used to collect data for this study is structured questionnaire. A total of 50 copies of the questionnaire were personally administered out of which 46 copies were retrieved in usable form. This represents a response rate of 92%. [6]

4. Literature review

A. What is Cybercrime?

In the most general form crime can be de-fined as the violation of law, especially a serious one Cyber crime is an unlawful act wherein the computer is either a tool or target or both. Cyber crime consists of specific crime dealing with computer and networks and facilitation of traditional crime through the use of a computer. Cyber crime uses the unique feature of Internet namely the sending of emails, speedy publication of information through the web to any one the planet. These criminal activities can often be faster [7] A cybercrime is a crime that is committed with the help of a computer through a communication device or a transmission media called the cyberspace and global network called the Internet [2]. Cyber crime has been increasing in complexity and financial costs since corporations, government and individual or society at large started utilizing computers in the course of doing business. As technology increases between governments, corporate organizations and individuals that are involved in international and local businesses; criminals have realized that this is a cost effective method to make money. Efforts to address Internet crime include activities associated with defending networks and data, detecting criminal activities, inquiring into crime and taking legal action against criminals [3]. Cyberspace security is crucial for maintaining the continuity of these vital services and for preserving the public's trust in information systems. But can this be achieved world-wide? Well, this is a topic for another day as our focal point in this paper is all about cybercrimes and its impact on the

Indian economy.[6] Some examples of cyber crimes include sending spam emails (spamming), stealing personal information (identity theft), breaking into someone's computer to view or alter data (hacking) and tricking someone into revealing their personal information (phishing), making Internet services unavailable for users (Denial of service – DOS), advanced free fraud 419 (aka Yahoo-yahoo), credit card fraud (ATM), plagiarism and software piracy, pornography, stealing money bit-by-bit in a cunning way (salami attacks) and virus dissemination etc. So many crimes are committed every day in the Indian cyberspace. A recent report in the Daily Trust, (2010) by the Internet Crime Complaint Centre, which is a partnership between the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and America's National White Collar Crime Centre, revealed that India is now ranked third among the list of top ten sources of cybercrime in the world with 8% behind the US (65%) and the UK (9.9%). [5]. What Indian government, corporate organizations and the society at large do not know is that the heavy economic impact on the country, (either in financial terms or otherwise), will have an adverse consequences on unemployment rate, social services and international reputation. Therefore, a detailed introduction of cybercrime needs to be presented with the view to fully analyze the indices that make up this crime so that our government and society will be aware of this crime and its implication on the economy. In this paper, we will introduce the origins and the evolution of cybercrime, the different categories of cybercrime (target cybercrime, tool cybercrime and computer incidental).

The impact of cybercrime has been, and will be in the future, felt by all governments and economies that are connected to the Internet. Criminals will use the Internet, computers and other digital devices to facilitate their illegal activities as long as the financial gains

outweigh the consequences when caught. Knowing about the quantity of Cybercrime as well as the economic impact is vital for both governments as well as businesses which could be a necessary tool to adjust the legal and regulatory frameworks as well as institutional capacities. Prosecutors and law enforcement agencies must have resources, training and equipment required to address cybercrime in order to keep current on this newest method of crime fighting. Lack of reporting this crime leads to uncertainty with regard to the extent and impact. This is especially relevant with regard to the involvement of organized crime. Available information from the crime statistics in India, if at all available, does not reflect the real extent of the crime or damages caused as a result of the crime. Different motivations of private users and businesses not to report Cybercrime is another concern for the Government [9].

What is known is that the losses caused by Cybercrime can be significant. Losses are not only related to direct financial losses but also necessary investments in Cyber security and loss of reputation when incidents happen. It is important to give guidance in this regard e.g. reporting obligation / establishment of reporting mechanisms (complaint center) [8].

5. Types of Cybercrimes most prevalence in Indian

(1) Assault by Threat – threatening a person with fear for their lives or the lives of their families or persons whose safety they are responsible for (such as employees or communities) through the use of a computer network such as email, videos, or phones.

(2) Child pornography – the use of computer networks to create, distribute, or access materials that sexually exploit underage children.

(3) Cyber laundering – electronic transfer of illegally-obtained monies with the goal of hid-

ing its source and possibly its destination.

(4) Cyber stalking – express or implied physical threats that creates fear through the use of computer technology such as email, phones, text messages, webcams, websites or videos.[3]

(5) Cyber terrorism – premeditated, usually politically-motivated violence committed against civilians through the use of, or with the help of, computer technology. [9]

(6) Cyber theft is using a computer to steal. This includes activities related to: breaking and entering, DNS cache poisoning, embezzlement and unlawful appropriation, espionage, identity theft, fraud, malicious hacking, plagiarism, and piracy.

a. Hardware Hijacking - Researchers at Columbia University recently discovered a serious security flaw in certain printers, as well. Many printers automatically update their software when accepting a print job, connecting to the Internet to download the latest print drivers.

b. Spam - Unsolicited mass e-mail, known colloquially as "spam", is more than annoying: spam messages can be used to trick people into giving up sensitive personal information (known as "phishing"), or as carriers for computer worms and viruses. [1]

c. Script kiddies-A wannabe hacker. Someone who wants to be a hacker (or thinks they are) but lacks any serious technical expertise. They are usually only able to attack very weakly secured systems.

d. Insiders-They may only be 20% of the threat, but they produce 80% of the damage. These attackers are considered to be the highest risk. To make matters worse, as the name suggests, they often reside within an organization

(7) Yahoo Attack:- Also called 419 because section 419 of the Indian criminal code has a law against such offenders. It is characterized by using e-mail addresses obtained from the Internet access points using e-mail address

harvesting applications(web spiders or e-mail extractor). These tools can automatically retrieve-mail addresses from web pages. Indian fraud letters join the warning of impersonation scam with a variation of an advance fee technique in which an e-mail from Indian offers the recipient the chance to share a percentage of a huge amount of money that the author, a self-proclaimed government official, is trying to siphon out of the country

(8) Salami Attack:Salami assaults are flamboyant economic scams or exploits against confidentiality by comprehensive data gathering.[9]

6. Analysis of Data

The responses to the questions in the questionnaire provided the basis for the following analysis. *Perceived awareness level of respondents to cybercrimes Source:

It shows clearly that cracking is a major crime in our society with the frequency of 29 and percentage of 52.7% while the least which was strongly disagree went for 1 with a percentage 1.8%. This improvement may not be too far from the fact that Internet is almost available for every user. Almost the same level of awareness goes for pornography, software piracy and ATM fraud with the frequencies of 22, 29 and 29; and percentages of 40%, 52.7%, 52.7%. It won't be out of place if we assume that the increment in all these mentioned cases are also as a result of the availability of Internet connectivity.

Another prominent cybercrime we have in our society today is the yahoo-yahoo (cyber extortion) which seem uncontrollable,

That 25 respondents strongly agreed that it is a noticeable crime with a percentage of 45.5% while only 1 respondent remained undecided with a percentage of 1.8%. Despite the high level of benefits derived from the use of the Internet, it almost seems the disadvantages are appearing to be overwhelming.

7. Conclusion

In India, there is no doubt that a good

number of people have turned the ethical use of information and communication technologies into unethical activities. This problem is not peculiar to India alone, but it is a problem world-wide and that is why it becomes imperative that organizational data /information must be safeguarded especially these days that almost every business is being run on line. our investigation on cybercrimes we observed its threat to the economy of a nation and even peace and security. Therefore there is need for a holistic approach to combat these crimes in all ramifications. Our proposal therefore is the need for cyber police who are to be trained specially to handle cybercrimes in India. In addition, the police should have a Central Computer Crime Response Wing to act as an agency to advise the state and other investigative agencies to guide and coordinate computer crime investigation. We are also proposing that the country should set up National Computer Crime Resource Centre, a body, which will comprise experts and professionals to establish rules, regulations and standards of authentication of each citizen's records and the staff of establishments and recognized organization, firms, industries etc. Forensics commission should be established, which will be responsible for the training of forensics personnel/law enforcement agencies. Above all, comprehensive law to combat computer and cyber related crimes should be promulgated to fight this phenomenon to a halt. Our proposal on the nature of law to combat cybercrime is not included in this paper. We recommend that before anybody enters into any kind of financial deals with anyone through the internet he/she should use any of the search engines to verify the identity of the unknown.

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Scope of cyber security while using Digital Banking Transactions in India

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Abstract :

Banking now a days is very easy and handy to use. Who would have thought about 24 x 7 banking even 2 decade back. With evolution in technology digital banking grows very fast. Usage of digital banking through internet, mobile phone, ATM card, POS machine etc. leads to threat in cyber security. Many time cyber-crime may takes place because of lack of awareness and lack of proper education in this regard. Internet Banking user generally leak information like OTP, phishing to someone else, visiting wrong website, malware, insufficient protection to device, launching free antivirus with insufficient security in device, less security in Banking APPs etc give birth to cyber-crime. User generally keep same password for his/ her social media and banking APPs. Social media account may get hacked. It may also lead to money laundering by fraudulent which may be used for some harmful purpose to society.

Key words : OTP, malwares, RBI, antivirus, APPs, Money laundering, social media, hacked.

Introduction :

Banking is back bone of daily transactions. Almost every bottom person in a country use mobile phone. But digital banking make it happen. The Credit card was introduced in India in 1980 and in the same year payment terminal – POS machine comes into existence.

POS was The first evolution in digital banking space in India. With introduction of ATM machine 24 x 7 banking was started in India. Then with technological development in mobile phone different banking APPs were innovated. Use has access to theses banking APPs 24 x 7 to process banking or financial transactions anywhere and any time. Latest technology make it possible. Now one can do banking transactions at any time. In 1995 internet services was introduced in India, but in banking space online banking was started for the first time in India by ICICI Bank in 1996 through their branches. Slowly all other banks like HDFC Bank, Indusind Bank, Citi Bank etc have started giving internet banking facilities to its customers by the year 2000. Today all most all banks are providing internet banking facility. Former RBI governor Raghuram Rajan made some drastic changes in digital banking space. He is the first one to introduce UPI (Unified Payment Interface) service in India in the year April 2016. Another evolution in digital banking space was E-wallet. First mobile wallet come in India in the year 2004by Oxigen, in 2009 Mobikwik. Later Paytm, G-pay, Amazon pay, PhonePe, Airtel Money etc come into action. With the excess use of mobile and internet banking role of cyber security plays very vital role. On one hand one can access his bank account 24 x 7 and can send money across the world, but at the same time its risk is also high. Cybercrime is one of the rapidly increasing crimes hitting the world today. It is largely driven due to the increased exposure of information on the internet via cloud services. Networks and devices managing the infrastructure can be disrupted on a wide scale. Here stopping identity theft isn't the only goal, but protecting data integrity is. As cybercriminals are becoming more sophisticated, we need to understand their change in target, how are that affecting organizations, and their methods used in targeting.

2. Research methodology

2.1 Purpose of study

The study was intended the scope of cyber security with respect to Digital Banking

2.2 Objectives of study

To study the scope the cyber security.

To aware users about safe use of Digital Banking

2.3 Method of data collection

The data was collected using secondary data sources namely journal magazines business articles websites government records etc.

2.4 Scope of study

An attempt was made by the researcher to restrict the scope of study to Digital Banking in India

3. Analyses of Findings

Digital banking is very popular among the young star. With the latest technology and smartphone young star getting attracted towards Digital world. The increase in number may be due to discount offer, ease to operate, no need to go out personally, points earned etc. Even old age people are moving towards the digital banking platform more. India ranks highest in the usage of digital payments in the current scenario. The study highlights that the usage of digital payments amongst Indian consumers in the current scenario stood highest at 75 per cent, followed by China (63 per cent) and Italy (49 per cent). The global average stood at 45 per cent.

Though these percentage are very high, but with theses high percentage the chances of crime also increases. There are different type of crimes that may take place while digital banking usage

Hacking

Hacking is basically gaining unauthorized access to your system profit, protest, information gathering, or to evaluate system weaknesses.

Denial of Service

It brings down the server (any server). It

is known as the flooding machine with requests in an attempt to overload systems. It also uses bots for tasks.

Virus Dissemination

It involves direct or search unauthorized access to system by introducing malicious programs known as viruses, worms etc. Virus needs host while worms are standalone.

Credit Card Fraud

Card fraud begins either with the theft of the physical card or with the comprise of data associated with the account.

Phishing

A malicious individual or group who scam users. They do so by sending e-mails or creating web pages that are designed to collect an individual's online bank credit card, or other login information.

Cyber Stalking

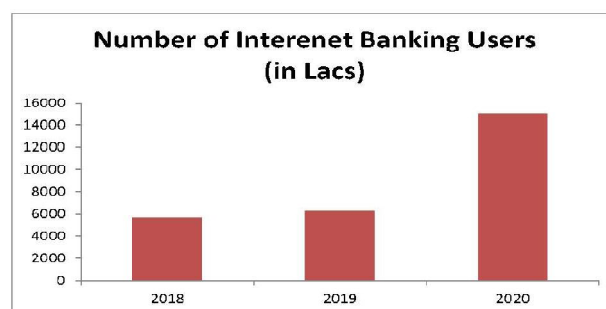
It can be defined as the use of electronic communications to harass or frighten someone, for example by sending threatening emails, messages etc

Modus Operandi

1. Sending Annoying Text Messages and Multimedia Messages
2. Making Offensive calls
3. Data theft
4. Identity theft
5. Providing attractive discount
6. Giving free offers

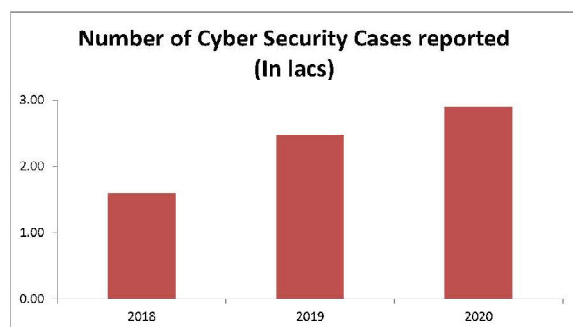
Number of Internet Banking users in India from 2018 to 2021

Year	Number of Users (in Lacs)
2018	5660
2019	6270
2020	15000



Number of Cyber Crimes Reported across India from 2018 to 2020

Year	Number of Cyber Security Cases reported (In lacs)
2018	1.60
2019	2.47
2020	2.9



Though the number of cyber security cases reported are very low as compared to the number of users. This may be due to awareness by different payment bank link Airtel Payment Bank, Paytm Payment Bank, Google Pay etc. These all service providers aware their customer through advertisement to not to accept any request from unknown number. It is very important that the customers is very well aware with cyber security factors to avoid frauds and fraudulent transactions. The problem is arise when most of the young kid using their internet banking or pocket or UPI account. When we say young kind they are in age group of 18-30. Many time majority of this group is inexperienced

In India there is increased in the usage of internet banking transactions as a result of Covid 19. RS 25.5 billion real-time payments transactions were processed in the country followed by 15.7 billion in China, 6 billion in South Korea, 5.2 billion in Thailand, and 2.8 billion in the UK. Among the top 10 countries, the US was ranked ninth with 1.2 billion transactions. The transaction volume share for instant payments India, among real-time transactions, was 15.6 per cent and 22.9 per cent for other electronic payments in 2020, according to a report by the US-based payments system company ACI Worldwide. Importantly, paper-based payments continued to have a

considerable share of 61.4 percent in India.

Why Is Cyber Security Important In Banking?

1) Excess usage of Digital transactions, digital money. In this context, taking all the security measures is important to protect the data and privacy.

2) Data leaked by most of the organization, many time through internet or social media. E.g. birthday on face book, profile not locked on social media can be viewed by anyone.

3) Many time data given by banks to phone banking officer or any other officer by bank to sell or cross sale that particular officer may not be loyal to bank

4) Lost or stolen of card may be possible give information of yours which may be sensitive

5) Many personal and sensitive information is stored in mobile phone, like password, card details etc. Digital banking Apps are also installed. Lost or stolen of mobile phone but not blocked the phone on time may be harmful

6) Sharing details like Aadhar number, PAN number to any unknown persons. Also sharing personal information like OTP, Password to unknown person

7) Banks need to be on their guard 24/7; if not, your data with the bank can be breached.

4. How to do safe Online Banking to avoid fraud and financial loss?

1) Keep Financial data separate and do not store it in mobile phone or make it public

2) Always ask who is speaking over phone, ensure that you will not share any private and personal information to any unknown person. Bank or Non Banking financial institution never ask to share any private and personal details

3) Keep password of credit card, Debit Card and digital banking channel safe and separate. Keep on changing all the passwords in regular interval. One should avoid password such as Birthdate, Room no, Building No etc so

that fraudulent can trace the same

4) Never share the OTP received on your phone as well as on your email

5) When ATM Transactions are processed, ensure that you carry your card and cancel all the transactions visible on screen

6) Take cyber awareness training to avoid fraud

7) If debit or credit card is lost or stolen, immediately hotlist the card by contacting your bank.

5. Conclusion:

All uses must use digital banking channel with much more integrity and care. Fraud can happen anytime and by anyone. It is very important that the digital banking password even can not be shared even to relative many time. It is our social, ethical as well as personal responsibility that we must use internet banking with some extra care. It is after all over heard earned money that we are dealing with. One must remember that no body in the world will give you anything free, so please avoid to trap in such a fraud offers. Be safe and keep your finance safe. Any fraud message or emails must be identified. Phishing is one of the difficult type to identify, 50% of digital banking frauds are processed from phishing, but we must check the email sender before clicking on any financial transactions related emails. Similarly message also carry link and messages tells about free offer or heavy discount or credit of money in account. Theses are sign of frauds. We just have to think wisely and process our banking transactions.

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Science Technology And Cyber Crime

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Abstract

Cyber science, responding to the cyberization trend, aims to create a new collection of knowledge about these cyber-enabled worlds, and provide a way of discovering what is in the cyber-enabled worlds and how they work. Cyber science is concerned with the study of phenomena caused or generated by the cyberworld and cyber-physical, cyber-social and cyber-mental worlds, as well as the complex intertwined integration of cyber physical, social and mental worlds. It fuels advances in cyber technology, beyond the existing cyber related technologies. In this paper, after discussing the cyberization background and process, and explaining cyber science and technology, we present our visions and perspectives on new opportunities, essential issues and major challenges for cyber science and technology. We further describe cyber related technologies and closely related existing research areas, and envision future research directions, in terms of cyber physical, cyber social, cyber life, cyber intelligence and cyber security, which are five basic dimensions of cyber science and technology.

INTRODUCTION

Few things are more suspect than a claim of the birth of a new science. Yet, in the last few years, terms like "Science of Cyber," or

"Science of Cyber Security," or "Cyber Science" have been appearing in use with growing frequency. For example, the US Department of Defense defined "Cyber Science" as a high priority for its science and technology investments (Lemnios 2011), and the National Security Agency has been exploring the nature of the "science of cybersecurity" in its publications. This interest in science of cyber is motivated by the recognition that development of cyber technologies is handicapped by the lack of scientific understanding of the cyber phenomena, particularly the fundamental laws, theories, and theoretically-grounded and empirically validated models (JASON 2010).

Lack of such fundamental knowledge – and its importance – has been highlighted by the US President's National Science and Technology Council (NSTC 2011) using the term "cybersecurity science." Still, even for those in the cyber security community who agree with the need for science of cyber – whether it merits an exalted title of a new science or should be seen merely as a distinct field of research within one or more of established sciences – the exact nature of the new science, its scope and boundaries remain rather unclear.

CYBER CRIME

Cybercrime encompasses a wide range of crimes including stealing people's identity, fraud and financial crimes, pornography, selling contraband items, downloading illegal files etc. According to the laws, any crime involving a computer and Internet is called cyber crime. Some of the popular and alarming crimes in the cyber world are discussed below:

A. Financial Crimes : With the increasing demand of the on-line banking, the financial crimes have become very alarming. Financial crimes include credit card frauds, stealing money from on-line banks etc. The criminals of credit card fraud get information from their victims often by impersonating a Government official or people from financial organizations asking for

their credit information. The victims fall prey to this without proper inquiries and give away their credit card information to these criminals. In this ways, criminals may steal their identity and the consequences are mostly financially damaging.

B. Cyber Terrorism : Terrorism acts which are committed in cyberspace are called cyber terrorism. Cyber terrorism may include a simple broadcast of information on the Internet about bomb attacks which may happen at a particular time in the future. Cyber terrorists are people who threaten and coerce an individual, an organization or even a government by attacking them through computers and networks for their personal, political or social benefits.

C. Cyber Stalking : ‘Stalking’ as has been defined in Oxford dictionary, means “pursuing stealthily”. Cyber stalking is following an individual’s or organization’s whereabouts on the Internet. These may include sending threatening or nonthreatening messages on the victim’s bulletin boards, which may be by social networking sites or even through e-mails. According to David Wall, one of the prevalent forms of Cybercrime is Cyber stalking.

This is basically a crime where the individual is constantly harassed by another individual example, sending constant mails to any individual with unsuitable contents and threat messages.

D. E-mail Spoofing and Phishing Scams : Cyber criminals often spoof e-mails of known and unknown individuals. E-mail spoofing basically means sending an e-mail from a source while it appears to have been sent from another e-mail. E-mail spoofing is a very common cause of monetary damages. The act that attempts to obtain vital information like passwords, details of credit cards by pretending to be a trustworthy entity in an electronic company is called phishing. Phishing e-mails are likely to contain hyperlinks to the sites containing malwares.

E. Misuse of e-mail and Personal Information : Information about user’s activity on the Web

is being recorded and there will be privacy losses. Many users are not aware about it. Web users leave a “data shadow” with information about what they read, where they shop, what they buy, whom they correspond with and so on. High-volume server can track significant information about a user’s browsing habits. Many advertising companies share user profiles and build massive databases containing users and their data shadows. When users select set of trusted re mailers, the message recipient can not tell where the message originated. There are many such re mailers available for use. Attackers can send junk mail free of charge. If they have to pay for each thing they sent, there would be fewer attacks. It would be harder to steal people’s accounts if it cost the victims money.

There are ways to keep data safe. A. D. Rubin, D. Geer and M. J. Ranum discuss about security in more detail in their Book “Web Security Source”.

Few Impacts Of Cyber Crime

· **Emotional Impact of Cyber Crime** : The first study to examine the emotional impact of cybercrime, it shows that victims’ strongest reactions are feeling angry (58%), annoyed (51%) and cheated (40%), and in many cases, they blame themselves for being attacked. Only 3% don’t think it will happen to them, and nearly 80% do not expect cybercriminals to be brought to justice— resulting in an ironic reluctance to take action and a sense of helplessness. We accept cybercrime because of a ‘learned helplessness’, said Joseph LaBrie, PhD, associate professor of psychology at Loyola Marymount University. It’s like getting ripped off at a garage – if you don’t know enough about cars, you don’t argue with the mechanic.

People just accept a situation, even if it feels bad.”Despite the emotional burden, the universal threat, and incidents of cybercrime, people still aren’t changing their behaviors - with only half (51%) of adults saying they would change their behavior if they became a victim

Cybercrime victim Todd Vinson of Chicago explained, I was emotionally and financially unprepared because I never thought I would be a victim of such a crime. I felt violated, as if someone had actually come inside my home to gather this information, and as if my entire family was exposed to this criminal act.

Now I can't help but wonder if other information has been illegally acquired and just sitting in the wrong people's hands, waiting for an opportunity to be used. The "human impact" aspect of the report delves further into the little crimes or white lies consumers perpetrate against friends, family, loved ones and businesses. Nearly half of respondents think it's legal to download a single music track, album or movie without paying. Twenty four percent believe it's legal or perfectly okay to secretly view someone else's e-mails or browser history. Some of these behaviors, such as downloading files, open people up to additional security threats.

· **Impact of Cyber Crime over Teenager** : These days a worst fear in teenager's eyes is Cyber Bullying. It is become common over past five years, generally from the age below eighteen are more susceptible and feared from Cyber Bullying as per inspection. It is becoming an alarming trend in our society. As per inspection of data, the worst fear of cyber crime is on teenagers female. Cyber Bullying is a fear when person receives threats, negative comments or negative pictures or comments from other person. This is all done through core technologies described above mainly via online. Cyber Bulling can be done through chatting, instant messaging etc. Where website like Facebook, Orkut, Twitter user are more affected from Cyber Bullying. In my analysis generally feared person can reach a limit of depression, humiliation and threatens. Through this analysis we come to analyze that if person Bullied online he or she may be depressed up to the level of self harming.

· **Impact of Cyber Crime over Youth** : Cyber

communication is society's newest way to interact. Online social networking websites, text messages and emails provide users with an effective, quick way to communicate with people all over the world. Teens in particular spend hours online every day, on computers or personal electronic devices.

CONCLUSION

We also need latest technology and more importantly technical staff who understand and make use of this technology. Misuse of social media can be done within minutes, whereas cells are working at very slow speed. It may lead to decades to resolve the cases and by that time in some sensitive cases damage is already done. Time is now to act instead react. Sometimes there is dependency on foreign agencies. We know that laws are different in different countries. This causes further delay. There is urgent need of ethical hackers who can go to the root cause of criminals. Looking at the growth of social media in India, we require at least Fifty thousand ethical hackers. Good opportunity for such job seekers.

Some of the recent bollywood movies and TV serials broadcast criminal cases and the process of catching the criminals. But in large populated country like India, criminals are becoming smarter and get lesson from the episodes. We as member of society person should consider, think and give right directions to new generations to come.

□□□

Analysis of Correlation between Chemical Factors of Ashti Lake, Dist. Solapur (M.S.)

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Water, being permissible to many molecules contains various elements in it. During present investigation chemical parameters of Ashti lake, Dist. Solapur (M.S.) were analyzed during March 2019 to February 2020. Ashti lake is the huge water body which supply water to the 22 nearby villages. The study reveals that these chemical parameters are correlated with each other. Further all those parameters are within standard permissible limits of water quality. Results are discussed with recent literature. Keywords- Chemical parameters, Ashti Lake, Correlation

Introduction

Natural water contains many types of the molecules and particles either dissolved or suspended in it. Water is amongst the basic need for being alive due to the fact that almost all cellular activities need water. Hence water

is the prime necessity of all living organisms including human. Natural water is source of drinking water and it is also used in agricultural farms. Potability of water is dependent on the chemical entities present in it, their amount and proportion. Hence it become necessary to study these parameters present in water. In any naturally occurring aquatic ecosystem chemical parameters are correlated with each other (Welch, 1952). Chemical factors and molecules are added into the water bodies from rock, soil, precipitation and anthropogenic activities. These chemical factors are inter-related and they have impact on one another, which eventually have its effect on suitability of water for drinking purpose. This states the importance of comparative study while analyzing chemical nature of water of an aquatic ecosystem (Wetzel, 2001). Though the water is prime necessity of life, even of the human, it is getting polluted day by day. According to Wetzel (2001), freshwaters of the world are facing rapid harmful qualitative and quantitative effects on water. Ingress of unwanted components by natural process and human activities is leading to serious water pollution issues which may end up into huge loss of potable water resources. There is tolerable range of limit regarding water quality parameters within which all living organisms can live; disturbances in these limits may pose serious effects on the liveliness of these organisms (Devenport, 1993).

Many researchers have carried out investigation of chemical parameters of water of various aquatic bodies few of them are Kate et al. (2020), Jadhav and Jadhav (2020), Roy (2018), Mulla and Bhosale (2016), Mane (2013). Present investigation is an attempt to assess the chemical nature of water of Ashti lake by analyzing few chemical parameters and correlation between them.

Material and Methods

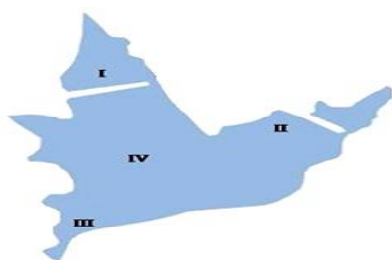
Material-

Present investigation is carried out at

Ashti Lake, Dist. Solapur (M.S.). This huge water body is located in Mohol Tahsil of Solapur District (M.S.). It is situated 22 km away from Pandharpur. Ashti lake comes under Madha sub-division of irrigation department of Maharashtra State. The lake is situated at 17° 47' N to 17° 48' N along latitude and 75° 25' E to 75° to 26' E along longitude. It is present 458 meter above mean sea level.

The Ashti lake was built in 1881 by the British government. The lake is large and spread over an area of about 2830 acres. The lake is perennial and act as source of water for drinking and irrigation purpose. It provides water to the more than 22 villages present nearby. Water input to this lake is through the annual precipitation in that area and the lake is also connected to Ujani dam.

Present investigation was carried out during March 2019 to February 2020. Water was collected from selected sites monthly. Chemical parameters opted to study was analyzed into the laboratory except pH. The pH of water was observed at the sites itself with the help of Digital pHmeter. Rest of all chemical parameters was analyzed into the laboratory by using standard prescribed methods.



Ashti Lake Showing Study Sites Method-

During present investigation water was collected from the selected 4 sites early in the morning. Water samples were analyzed in the laboratory by using methods prescribed by APHA (2012), Ragothaman and Trivedi (2002), Trivedi and Goel (1984) and Trivedi et al. (1998).

Correlation between parameters was

analyzed by using MS EXCEL, Microsoft Office, 2007. The correlation matrix is prepared, which is the tabular representation of correlation pattern between parameters. Correlation values are shown in body of the table and various selected parameters are placed diagonally in respective caption and stub. Positive correlation values represent positive correlation between parameters while negative values represent negative correlation between parameters. Values near zero represent no correlation between parameters.

Results and Discussion

During present investigation some selected chemical parameters were analyzed, results obtained in this investigation are shown in table 1. While the correlation pattern obtained is shown with help of correlation matrix in table 2.

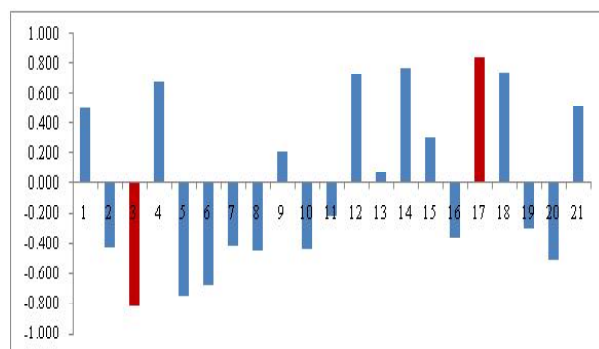
Table 1: Monthly variation in few chemical parameters of Ashti Lake during March 2019 to February 2020.

Months	Sites	Parameters						
		DO (mg/l)	Free (mg/l)	CO ₂ (mg/l)	Hardness (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Phosphate (mg/l)	pH
March 2019	I	3.3	1.8	203	9.5	5.3	8.6	125
	II	3.2	2.2	199	9.4	5.4	8.5	121
	III	2.9	2.0	219	9.2	4.9	8.6	129
	IV	3.5	1.6	201	9.0	5.2	8.3	126
April 2019	I	4.1	2.3	210	14.2	4.3	8.5	185
	II	3.2	2.2	217	14.3	4.2	8.4	188
	III	4.4	1.9	221	15.4	4.9	8.3	190
	IV	4.6	2.2	199	16.2	5.2	8.5	186
May 2019	I	2.9	3.5	219	14.7	6.9	8.9	200
	II	3.5	3.6	203	15.1	6.2	8.9	220
	III	2.8	4.2	210	14.7	6.5	8.5	202
	IV	2.7	3.4	208	15.2	7.1	8.7	199
June 2019	I	5.4	6.9	171	4.6	4.8	8.0	121
	II	5.3	6.2	179	5.2	5.2	8.1	115
	III	4.9	6.5	183	4.9	4.5	8.0	120
	IV	5.2	6.6	171	4.0	5.0	8.1	123
July 2019	I	5.4	4.3	144	4.6	9.7	7.5	129
	II	5.3	4.2	150	5.2	10.1	7.6	130
	III	6.1	4.3	146	4.2	9.8	7.5	125
	IV	5.2	4.0	149	4.4	9.5	7.9	130
August 2019	I	8.1	3.8	149	2.3	11.3	7.2	101
	II	7.5	3.9	140	1.9	11.5	7.1	99
	III	8.4	3.1	143	2.5	10.9	7.0	102
	IV	7.9	3.5	142	2.8	11.4	7.2	103
September 2019	I	8.3	10.2	160	1.5	11.4	7.2	120
	II	8.9	10.2	161	1.0	10.2	7.2	115
	III	8.2	9.1	180	0.9	11.9	7.1	117
	IV	7.6	10.0	166	1.6	12.1	7.3	118
October 2019	I	6.3	8.7	161	3.7	5.4	7.3	118
	II	6.9	8.6	163	3.2	5.3	7.5	119
	III	7.2	8.5	179	4.2	4.9	7.9	110
	IV	6.5	8.3	162	3.9	5.2	7.8	115
November 2019	I	5.8	16.6	101	4.4	5.2	7.4	136
	II	6.1	16.1	102	4.3	4.3	7.9	123
	III	5.5	15.9	110	4.0	5.2	7.5	132
	IV	5.7	15.0	119	4.2	5.1	7.6	135
December 2019	I	4.1	0.0	125	6.5	2.5	7.1	162
	II	3.7	0.0	131	6.2	2.6	7.9	159
	III	4.9	0.0	129	6.9	3.0	7.5	171
	IV	4.3	0.0	138	7.0	2.6	7.8	155
January 2020	I	4.3	0.0	138	5.7	2.4	8.3	159
	II	4.8	0.0	142	5.3	2.1	8.5	160
	III	4.0	0.0	129	6.2	2.5	8.7	148
	IV	4.1	0.0	130	5.7	2.9	7.9	152
February 2020	I	5.1	0.0	182	8.4	8.3	8.2	101
	II	5.9	0.0	175	8.3	8.2	7.8	115
	III	4.8	0.0	183	9.0	7.9	8.2	109
	IV	5.1	0.0	173	7.9	8.0	8.1	114

Table 2: Coefficient of correlation (r) and coefficient of determination (r²) between water parameters of Ashti Lake during March 2019 to February 2020.

Sr. No.	First parameter (X)	Second parameter (Y)	r	r ²
1	DO	Free CO ₂	0.503	0.253
2	DO	Hardness	-0.431	0.186
3	DO	BOD	-0.817	0.668
4	DO	Phosphate	0.676	0.457
5	DO	pH	-0.754	0.569
6	DO	Alkalinity	-0.679	0.461
7	Free CO ₂	Hardness	-0.417	0.174
8	Free CO ₂	BOD	-0.449	0.202
9	Free CO ₂	Phosphate	0.209	0.044
10	Free CO ₂	pH	-0.436	0.190
11	Free CO ₂	Alkalinity	-0.224	0.050
12	Hardness	BOD	0.734	0.539
13	Hardness	Phosphate	0.072	0.005
14	Hardness	pH	0.768	0.590
15	Hardness	Alkalinity	0.306	0.094
16	BOD	Phosphate	-0.358	0.128
17	BOD	pH	0.833	0.695
18	BOD	Alkalinity	0.736	0.541
19	Phosphate	pH	-0.305	0.093
20	Phosphate	Alkalinity	-0.511	0.261
21	pH	Alkalinity	0.506	0.256

Graph 1: Bar diagram showing correlation coefficients



The results obtained from the present investigation reveal that all the chemical parameters under study are well within prescribed limits of WHO (Table 1). Dissolved Oxygen is in the range from 2.7 to 8.9 mg/l, Free CO₂ is maximum 16.6 mg/l while CO₂ is absent in free form in few months during investigation. Total hardness of the water of lake is found to be in the range 101 to 221 mg/l. Maximum Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) found was 16.2 mg/l while minimum BOD was 0.9 mg/l. Phosphates in the water of Ashti lake were in the range from 2.1 to 12.1 mg/l. pH of the water of Ashti lake

was found to be alkaline and in the range from 7 to 8.9. Alkalinity of the water is 99 to 220 mg/l.

During present investigation it is observed that all selected chemical parameters are correlated with each other. The pattern of correlation is shown in Table 2, where correlation is represented by r values. Dissolved oxygen is positively correlated with free CO₂ and Phosphates while it negatively correlated with hardness, BOD, pH of the water and alkalinity. Free CO₂ is positively correlated with the phosphate and negatively correlated with the hardness, BOD, pH and alkalinity. Hardness is positively correlated with the BOD, Phosphate, pH and alkalinity. Phosphate is negatively correlated with pH and alkalinity while pH is positively correlated with alkalinity. Further all the values of coefficient of determination indicate the impact of parameters on one another, which further reveals interdependency of all the selected parameters. The results obtained in the present investigation are in corroboration with the results of Bhandari and Nayal (2008), Alam et. al., (2015), Kothari et.al., (2021) and Shroff et. al., (2015).

Conclusion:

During present investigation the water sample of the Ashti lake is analyzed from March 2019 to February 2020. Some of the chemical parameters are selected for analysis. All the chemical parameters selected for this investigation are well within permissible limit prescribed by WHO. Hence the water of Ashti lake is fit for potability and agricultural uses. Further all the chemical parameters are correlated with each other and drop or raise in one parameter may lead to drop or rise in another. Though all the parameters are well within limit yet continuous monitoring and surveillance is needed for maintenance of water quality of Ashti lake.

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Social Media and Cyber Security

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Introduction- 17th and 18th centuries are referred as age of enlightenment while 20th century referred to as the age of Information and Technology. The past decade has witnessed as a boom in Information Technology as well as internet related technology. This has changed our society and our way of life. The internet has come a long way with even entire business being set up online to meet the need of modern day consumer. This development in the field of technology is a boon for humankind. But it can also be misused i.e. one's personal data and privacy are under constant threat in cyberspace. Now computers are unavoidable in our all aspects of life. There is misconception that all information posted by individuals remains private. But the information posted online can be accessed through a number of ways of data collection services and other techniques without consent of users. On this background we have to see cyber security.

Cyber security- Cyber security is important because it protects all types of data from theft and damage. This includes sensitive data, personally identifying information, protected health information, personal information, and intellectual property data, and government and industry information systems.

Cyber security is a necessary investment for government agencies. Technology has provided new ways for government agencies to work, interact with citizens and improve overall

operations. Cyber security and attitudes towards it have undergone a significant change. Political motivation is the main driver behind cyber terrorism. The caliber of cyber terrorism attacks is significantly more harmful than average virus. This is because they are unforgiving and have more sinister intentions. As a result governing bodies have to create and continually rethink mitigation strategy.

Social networking sites are a popular medium of interaction and communication. Social networking sites provide the ability to run applications and games to test users' knowledge. The popularity of social networks makes it an ideal tool through which awareness can be created on existing and emerging security threats. Normally all people use face book, messenger, what's app, Twitter, Blogs, Linked in etc.

Presently social engineering is very famous threats for cyber criminals. It allows attacker to find out personal information of any individual. Attackers are making this information available online or from company database by using fake accounts or create trust over time, after getting trust from user, attacker start to collect personal impression of individual. Information includes name of the project, name of the server and go through website which drop a backdoor to their computer. Especially for stealing money and confidential information is carried out. Using system vulnerability, attacker develop fright and unease instead of, to get users to take part with their money and this is very specific and targeted attack and its chances are more to get success.

The most grave social media threats get emphasized when fake or bogus accounts have successful connection with so many people of various institutes, corporate and especially military and government and security firms.

Exploitation of celebrity names is the most popular way today. By using this method rumour is created and misinformation as well as to attack followers which can spam. There

have been various examples where hacker is creating the account by using name of celebrity. Attacker is extracting individual's personal information to misuse it. There is no real authentication or identity check to protect against such kind of threats.

Apart from above mentioned things there are conciliation of websites, dissemination of spams, malware and reveal of confidential information also part of topmost social media attack.

Classification of Threats and Attacks on social media-

General Web attacks- Web is a very popular and inevitable part of human life now-a-days. In this context social media plays very pivotal role. There are seven threats on social media website.

1. Drive by downloads from mainstream websites are increasing. 2. Attacks are heavily obfuscated and dynamically changing making traditional antivirus solutions ineffective. 3. Attacks are targeting browser plug-ins instead of only the browser itself. 4. Misleading applications infecting users are increasing. 5. SQL injection attacks are being used to infect mainstream websites. 6. Mal advertisements are redirecting users to malicious websites. 7. It is observed explosive growth in unique and targeted malware samples.

Malware- Malware is any kind of software which is used to disturb operations performed by computer. It also gathers sensitive information or gaining access to private system. It can be in various forms including script, active content, executable code and other software. According to survey 70% malware are in software.

Vulnerabilities- It is a kind of weakness which gives a way to attacker to reduce performance of a computer system. There are various types of risks on social media sites due to vulnerability. Various tactics includes bating, click jacking, cross site scripting, Doxing, elicitation, Phraming, Phishing, Phreaking, scams and

spoofing.

Malicious URL- These URLs are created for malicious purposes. It can be used to download any kind of malware which is affecting to the computer. It also contains other messages includes spam, phishing. It also improves its (URLs) position in search engines using blackhat technique of SEO.

Online interaction of people is creating more knotted life of them. In this case social media is the best option. It also opens opportunities of criminals of cyber as well as online threats. Criminal of cyber with various purposes try to contact with social media users to targets for scams, spam and other various types of attacks. With content updates, status online and sharing links, images and videos as well as sending secret messages or direct messages create possibility to exploit information of legitimate users.

Initiative of attacks- Millions of users is available on popular social media sites, including face book, twitter. It is the best destination for criminals to execute their criminal activities. When user is getting log on into website, he encounters various kinds of social media threats. Whenever they try to download any page, URLs, images it triggers spamming routine. All above things are uploaded by criminals who are already having their account on those websites. However it not only social media wall or anything on which attacks are taking place, but it also possible to send spam messages supposedly legitimate site of social media.

Users come across attacks- As all users are having various options to post on sites, same as those various options used by attackers to create different types of threats on social media.

Facebook- This is very simple in which criminals can post which acts as an attack. This includes celebrity talks and disasters. Users, who are clicking on this type of post it leads to repost malicious scripts, links, images, videos on

user's wall. Some survey sites are also getting open when users like some post available on others wall which leads to profile making of cyber criminals. Another application leads users to play games, to add features of profiles and allow more stuff. Anyone can develop this kind of applications and submit which can be accessed by users. Hence criminals of cyber can also use this kind of opportunities to create spam or phishing attacks. The other types of attacks by facebook are done by chat features available in that. Messages coming in chat are used to spread application like phishing and malware spreading.

Twitter- It has limitations 140 characters for twitting any kind of massage. It is a short message. Criminals of cyber are using this limitation of short message to post links or short posts. For ex. To recharge vouchers, advertisement of jobs and products and many more. In Twitter individual user can upload link related to malware. It tricks to promote fake applications and backdoor applications. Fake U Tube links are also available.

Malware, spam, phishing and other attacks are very challenging foe social media in which they have to keep secret of user's profile and information. The final goal of social media is to enable another user to access information of one user and provide communication among different users as well. Some of the users are having such kind of perception that cyber criminal will not get benefits from their information. Cyber criminals can easily find out the way to explore more information to access anyone's accounts. The same things are related to corporate accounting systems. Linked can be the best example.

To keep your privacy and to defend from attacks and social media is not easy task. Individual can limit certain attacks. At the time of sign in automatically attacks and threats are taking place. There are various ways to defend and prevent various attacks on social media.

Some basic measures of precautions are there to avoid becoming victim of threats to social media. User should identify a bogus notification which takes the appearance about legitimate prompts from the exacting website of social media.

When individual user is trying to browse profile online that time user should keep in mind that everything which is available on the page is not at all safe. Cyber criminals are constantly waiting for opportunities to attack on any legitimate user of social media and their information.

Further, individual user should be enough experts to protect his data and its privacy as well. It would be best to accept and make mindset that information which is posted online is publically available. Along with this carefulness an individual must be aware about sensitivity and confidentiality of data and information. One must not share sensitive business information as well via private chat messages also. It is just because of when account is going to hacked by hacker they can collect all information about individuals business.

In addition to prevent this, user must be aware about security settings available in any social media websites.

Right to Privacy- Ultimately the issue of cyber security is related to right to privacy. In 2012 the UN human Rights Council affirmed the freedom of expression on internet is a basic human right which implies that the rights of individual existing offline must also be protected online. As per Article 21 of the Constitution of India, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." In India, right to privacy has not been mentioned expressly in the fundamental rights, but it has been carved out by the Supreme Court through an interpretation of right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. Hence by theft of private data is affecting right to privacy. The most comprehensive provisions

about privacy on internet can be found in Information and Technology Act (ITA) 2000. The ITA contains a number of provisions that can safeguard online privacy or dilute online privacy. Provisions, that clearly protects user privacy include: penalizing, hacking and fraud and defining data protection standards for body corporate.

Since 2010 there is increasing recognition by both the government and public that India needs privacy legislation specifically one that addresses the collection, processing, and use of personal data. In 2011 the Guidelines for Cyber Café rules were notified under Information Technology Act. These rules require Cyber Café to retain details of every user for a period of one year. Cyber Café must also retain history of Websites accessed and logs of proxy servers installed at Cyber Café for a period of one year. In October 2012 a report of the group of experts on privacy was published. The report provided recommendations for a privacy framework and legislation in India. The report recognizes privacy as a fundamental right and defines and defines nine National Privacy Principles that would apply to all data controllers both in private sector and the public sector. Thus privacy is an emerging and increasingly important field in India's society.

Cyber security laws and policies have a direct impact of human rights, particularly right to privacy, freedom of expression and the free flow of information. Policy makers have created several national policies with the intentions of protecting internet and other information communication technology systems against malicious actors. However many of the policies are broad and ill defined and lack clear checks and balances and other accountability mechanisms, which can lead to human rights abuses can stifle innovation.

Cyber security around the world- In 2014 erosion of cyber security was identifies as an emerging global trend. This can partially be at-

tributed to increase in data breaches and cyber attacks against companies, governments and consumers, which have become more sophisticated in recent years. Cyber attacks went on increasing and y 2020 it became a key area of concern of digital economy.

Repressive laws, increased surveillance and regulatory control from governments such as China, Egypt, UK, Canada and France have also increased. These varied policies and practices are changing the nature of internet and creating challenges regarding its technical and legal fragmentation.

In underdeveloped countries like Latin America, Caribbean online users' lack of concern and awareness about the dangers of cyber crime and hacking has been feeding the high levels of cyber crime in the region. Efforts to solve this problem from a governmental level are often restricted by a lack of resources to build capacity and shortage of knowledge to implement cyber security policy.

In support of a governmental cyber security agenda and strategy development in Latin America, public knowledge is working with local civil society groups and experts for strategic development support, helping their coordination and local engagement in relevant local and global policy cyber security policymaking debates.

Role of Civil Society- It is critical for the civil society actors to deepen their knowledge and develop skills, including technical skills and understanding, to actively engage in policy discussions and measure appropriate responses. Civil society is uniquely positioned to advocate for cyber security policies based on human rights approach and can play an important role in monitoring and documenting government and business practices, identifying knowledge gaps and providing analysis to inform policies and relevant discussions.

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Concept of Cyber Security

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Abstract:

Cyber security is technique. Generally, it is set forth in published materials. It attempts to safeguard the cyber environment of a user or organization. It is used to save the integrity of networks, programs and data from unauthorized access at global level. It refers information technology security, and technologies, processes. The concept of cyber security is of growing importance due to increasing reliance on computer and network systems, including television smart and android phones, and the various tiny devices that is connected with the Internet.

Keywords: IT security, Internet of things (IOT), Terms—Computer hacking, Computer security, Reverse engineering, Software protection

Research Methods:

A qualitative and library-based research method used to analyze the background of the Cyber Security and how the Cyber security threats to the common citizen, society, and Government.

Data Collection-

The following sources of data used in writing this research paper.

1) Primary Sources:

The report on Cyber Security.

2) Secondary Sources:

Relevant reference books and research articles.

Note on Reference:

The researcher has used the 'in-text'

method for citation, mentioning the surname of the author, year of publication and page number at the end of the sentence. At the end of the research paper, full bibliographical reference was given in the following manner: Author, Year of publication, Title of the work in (Italicized), Place of publication, and Publisher.

Introduction:

The internet network has made the world smaller in many ways in contemporary world. But it has also opened us information at global level. It influences all aspects of life that have never before been so varied and so challenging. As fast as internet network, and security grew, the hacking system world grew faster. There may be two ways of looking at the issue of cyber security. One is that the companies that provide cloud computing do. Only these companies will be extremely well secured with the latest in cutting edge encryption technology.

Concept of Cyber Security:

Cyber security is being protected by internet-connected systems. It includes hardware, software and data. It protects from cyber attacks. In a computing context, and security comprises cyber, and physical security both are used by enterprises to safe data against unauthorized access. It is also protected data centre and other computerized systems. The security, which is designed to maintain the integrity, availability and confidentiality of data. It is a subset matter of cyber security.

Definition of Cyber Security:

Cyber security is a complex subject. It has a number of definitions.

The National Initiative for Cyber Security Careers and Studies (NICCS) defines:

‘The activity, ability, capability, and state whereby information and communications network. The information contained therein are protected from defended against damage, unauthorized use or modification, and exploitation (<https://niccs.us-cert.gov/glossary>)’.

According to report on Cyber security of

University of Maryland, on Cyber security referrers to as information technology security, focuses on protecting computers, networks, programs and data from unintended or unauthorized access, change or destruction (<https://merrill.umd.edu>).

According to Oxford Dictionary, the state is being protected against the criminal and unauthorized use of electronic data.

According to kaspersky, Cyber security is the practice of defending mobiles devices and computers, servers, electronic systems, data and networks from malicious attacks. It is also known as IT security and electronic information security. The term applies in many contexts, from mobile computing to business. It can be divided into a few common categories (<https://www.kaspersky.co.in>).

According to digital guardian, Cyber security refers to the set of technologies, practices, and processes. It is designed to protect networks, data and devices, programs, from damage, attack, and unauthorized access. It may also be referred to as information technology network and security (<https://digitalguardian.com/>).



Source: www.google.com, last accessed on 03/06/2021.

It is the collection of policies, tools, security concepts, guidelines, security safeguards, actions, risk management approaches, training, assurance and best practices that can be used to protect the cyber environment. Organization assets include connected computing and mobile devices, personnel, applications, services,

and telecommunications systems. It is totally transmitted and stored information in the cyber environment.

Need of Cyber Security:

The cyber security protects information and systems from major cyber threats at global level. These threats take in many forms. As a result, cyber security strategy and operations can be a challenge in government and enterprise networks because where most innovative form, cyber threats often takes place. It aims at secret information about financial and military installment.

There are some of the common threats as follow.

- **Cyber terrorism:** Terrorist organization needs secret information of state actors. These types of information used by terrorist groups to further their political, financial and religious agenda. Terrorist used this types of information to attack on Indian Parliament and United State of America. Cyber terrorism took the form of attacks on networks, computer systems and telecommunication infrastructures.
- **Cyber warfare:** It involves nation-states. It uses information technology to go through something another nation's networks to cause damage. In the United State, cyber warfare has been acknowledged as the fifth domain of warfare. Cyber warfare attacks are primarily executed by hackers. Hackers who are well-trained in getting information from computer networks. They work, and operate under the support of nation-states. A cyber-warfare attack may force to get compromise valuable data, and degrade communications. It includes infrastructural services as transportation, commerce and medical services.
- **Cyber espionage:** It is a bad practice of getting information technology to obtain secret information without permission from its owners. It is the most often used to gain military strategy, and economic advantage. It is conducted using cracking techniques and malware.

Cyber Criminals: It involves all such fraud activities as credit card fraud, child printed sexual organs, cyber stalking, gaining unauthorized access to computer systems, defaming another online, ignoring copyright trademark safe to protect, software licensing, software piracy and stealing another's identity to perform criminal acts and overriding encryption to make illegal copies.

Cybercriminals are those who conduct all such above mentioned activities. They can be categorized into three groups according to their motivation.

Cybercriminals – hungry for recognition: This is first type. They are as follow:

- IT professionals (social engineering is one of the biggest threat)
- Hobby hackers
- Terrorist organizations.
- Politically motivated hackers.

Cybercriminals – not interested in recognition: This is second type. They are as follow:

- Psychological prevents.
- State – sponsored hacking (national espionage, sabotage).
- Financially motivated hackers (corporate espionage).
- Organized criminals.

Cybercriminals – the insiders: This is third type. They are as follow:

- former employees seeking revenge.
- Competing companies using employees to gain economic advantage through damage and/or theft.

Reasons of Cyber Crimes:

There are many reasons which perform as a medium in the growth of cyber crime in contemporary world. Some of the prominent reasons are:

- **Money:** People are interested and motivated towards committing cyber crime at any risk is to make quick and easy money.
- **Revenge:** Some people try to take revenge with other person or organization or society or caste

or religion by defaming its reputation. It brings economical or physical loss. This comes under the category of cyber terrorism.

- **Fun:** The professional do cyber crime for fun. They just want to test the latest tool they have encountered.

- **Recognition:** It is considered to be pride or honor if someone hack the highly secured information or networks like military sites.

- **Anonymity:** Many times the secrecy provide motivates the person to commit cyber crime. Because, it is too much easy to commit a cyber crime at Global level. It is too much easier to get away with criminal activity in a contemporary cyber world.

- **Cyber Espionage:** Many times the government itself is involved in cyber trespassing to keep eye on other country. The reason could be militarily economically, socially and politically motivated.

Features of Cyber Security: There are main three features of cyber security.

Confidentiality: It is roughly equivalent to privacy. Measures should be undertaken to ensure confidentiality. It is designed to prevent sensitive and important information from reaching the wrong and dangerous people. It should be assured that the information is shared only with authorized persons or organizations.

Integrity: It is assured that the information is complete and authentic. In cyber security, data integrity and security means maintaining the accuracy data over its entire life-cycle.

Availability: It should be assured that the system is responsible for storing, delivering, and processing information. It should be accessible when information is needed. Availability of information refers to ensuring that authorized parties are able to access the information when needed.

Maintain Effective Cyber Security:

Organizations and governments have to take a reactive to combating cyber threats. They have to produce security technologies. Steps

have to take to safe networks and the valuable data within time. It is not expensive and complex. In fact, top of the priority has been given to cyber security. Instead, organizations can consider a natively integrated and automated Next-Generation Security Platform. It is designed to provide consistent and prevention-based protection. By focusing on prevention, organizations and government can prevent cyber threats from impacting the network in the first place.

Conclusion:

The international harmonization of cyber security has not yet been achieved. But the literature on cyber security shows a degree of coherence for high-level concepts. It displays evidence of commonality in principles, and concepts. It attributes describing various aspects of policy, and technology space. This commonality provides a tank of fundamental concepts and principles. It can help government, industry and academia.

Modern industry has developed a set of best practices in cyber security. It includes best practices for privacy and data protection, technology and governance standards, and secure technology development. It is based on high-level principles developed by the global community.

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A Challenges of Cyber Security and New Technologies

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Abstract

Cyber Security plays an important role in the field of information technology .Securing the information have become one of the biggest challenges in the present day. Whenever we think about the cyber security the first thing that comes to our mind is 'cyber crimes' which are increasing immensely day by day. Various Governments and companies are taking many measures in order to prevent these cyber-crimes. Besides various measures cyber security is still a very big concern to many.

This paper mainly focuses on challenges faced by cyber security on the latest technologies .It also focuses on latest about the cyber security techniques, ethics and the trends changing the face of cyber security. Keywords: cyber security, cybercrime, cyber ethics, social media, cloud computing, android apps.

1. Introduction

Today man is able to send and receive any form of data may be an e-mail or an audio or video just by the click of a button but did he ever think how securely his data id being transmitted or sent to the other person safely without any leakage of information?? The answer lies in cyber security. Today Internet is the fastest growing infrastructure in everyday life. In today's technical environment many latest technologies are changing the face of the mankind. But due to these emerging tech-

nologies we are unable to safeguard our private information in a very effective way and hence these days cybercrimes are increasing day by day. Today more than 60 percent of total commercial transactions are done online, so this field required a high quality of security for transparent and best transactions. Hence cyber security has become a latest issue. The scope of cyber security is not just limited to securing the information in IT industry but also to various other fields like cyber space etc. Even the latest technologies like cloud computing, mobile computing, E-commerce, net banking etc also needs high level of security. Since these technologies hold some important information regarding a person their security has become a must thing. Enhancing cyber security and protecting critical information infrastructures are essential to each nation's security and economic wellbeing. Making the Internet safer (and protecting Internet users) has become integral to the development of new services as well as governmental policy. The fight against cyber-crime needs a comprehensive and a safer approach. Given that technical measures alone cannot prevent any crime, it is critical that law enforcement agencies are allowed to investigate and prosecute cybercrime effectively. Today many nations and governments are imposing strict laws on cyber securities in order to prevent the loss of some important information. Every individual must also be trained on this cyber security and save themselves from these increasing cyber crimes

2. What is Cyber Crime

Cybercrime is a term for any illegal activity that uses a computer as its primary means of commission and theft. The U.S. Department of Justice expands the definition of cybercrime to include any illegal activity that uses a computer for the storage of evidence. The growing list of cybercrimes includes crimes that have been made possible by computers,

such as network intrusions and the dissemination of computer viruses, as well as computer-based variations of existing crimes, such as identity theft, stalking, bullying and terrorism which have become as major problem to people and nations. Usually in common man's language cybercrime may be defined as crime committed using a computer and the internet to steal a person's identity or sell contraband or stalk victims or disrupt operations with malevolent programs. As day by day technology is playing in major role in a person's life the cybercrimes also will increase along with the technological advances.

3. Cyber Security

Privacy and security of the data will always be top security measures that any organization takes care. We are presently living in a world where all the information is maintained in a digital or a cyber-form. Social networking sites provide a space where users feel safe as they interact with friends and family. In the case of home users, cyber-criminals would continue to target social media sites to steal personal data. Not only social networking but also during bank transactions a person must take all the required security measures.

As crime is increasing even the security measures are also increasing. According to the survey of U.S. technology and healthcare executives nationwide, Silicon Valley Bank found that companies believe cyber-attacks are a serious threat to both their data and their business continuity.

1. 98% of companies are maintaining or increasing their cyber security resources and of those, half are increasing resources devoted to online attacks this year

2. The majority of companies are preparing for when, not if, cyber-attacks occur

3. Only one-third are completely confident in the security of their information and even less confident about the security measures of their business partners.

There will be new attacks on Android operating system based devices, but it will not be on massive scale. The fact tablets share the same operating system as smart phones means they will be soon targeted by the same malware as those platforms. The number of malware specimens for Macs would continue to grow, though much less than in the case of PCs. Windows 8 will allow users to develop applications for virtually any device (PCs, tablets and smart phones) running Windows 8, so it will be possible to develop malicious applications like those for Android, hence these are some of the predicted trends in cyber security.

4. Trends Changing CyberSecurity

4.1 Web servers:

The threat of attacks on web applications to extract data or to distribute malicious code persists. Cyber criminals distribute their malicious code via legitimate web servers they've compromised. But data-stealing attacks, many of which get the attention of media, are also a big threat. Now, we need a greater emphasis on protecting web servers and web applications. Web servers are especially the best platform for these cyber criminals to steal the data. Hence one must always use a safer browser especially during important transactions in order not to fall as a prey for these crimes.

4.2 Cloud computing and its services

These days all small, medium and large companies are slowly adopting cloud services. In other words the world is slowly moving towards the clouds. This latest trend presents a big challenge for cyber security, as traffic can go around traditional points of inspection. Additionally, as the number of applications available in the cloud grows, policy controls for web applications and cloud services will also need to evolve in order to prevent the loss of valuable information. Though cloud services are developing their own

models still a lot of issues are being brought up about their security. Cloud may provide immense opportunities but it should always be noted that as the cloud evolves so as its security concerns increase.

4.3 APT's and targeted attacks APT (Advanced Persistent Threat)

This is a whole new level of cybercrime ware. For years network security capabilities such as web filtering or IPS have played a key part in identifying such targeted attacks (mostly after the initial compromise). As attackers grow bolder and employ more vague techniques, network security must integrate with other security services in order to detect attacks. Hence one must improve our security techniques in order to prevent more threats coming in the future.

4.4 Mobile Networks

Today we are able to connect to anyone in any part of the world. But for these mobile networks security is a very big concern. These days firewalls and other security measures are becoming porous as people are using devices such as tablets, phones, PC's etc all of which again require extra securities apart from those present in the applications used. We must always think about the security issues of these mobile networks. Further mobile networks are highly prone to these cybercrimes a lot of care must be taken in case of their security issues.

4.5 IPv6: New internet protocol

IPv6 is the new Internet protocol which is replacing IPv4 (the older version), which has been a backbone of our networks in general and the Internet at large. Protecting IPv6 is not just a question of porting IPv4 capabilities. While IPv6 is a wholesale replacement in making more IP addresses available, there are some very fundamental changes to the protocol which need to be considered in security policy. Hence it is always better to switch to IPv6 as soon as possible in order to reduce

the risks regarding cybercrime.

4.6 Encryption of the code

Encryption is the process of encoding messages (or information) in such a way that eavesdroppers or hackers cannot read it.. In an encryption scheme, the message or information is encrypted using an encryption algorithm, turning it into an unreadable cipher text. This is usually done with the use of an encryption key, which specifies how the message is to be encoded. Encryption at a very beginning level protects data privacy and its integrity. But more use of encryption brings more challenges in cyber security. Encryption is also used to protect data in transit, for example data being transferred via networks (e.g. the Internet, e-commerce), mobile telephones, wireless microphones, wireless intercoms etc. Hence by encrypting the code one can know if there is any leakage of information. Hence the above are some of the trends changing the face of cyber security in the world.

5.Role of Social Media in Cyber Security

As we become more social in an increasingly connected world, companies must find new ways to protect personal information. Social media plays a huge role in cyber security and will contribute a lot to personal cyber threats. Social media adoption among personnel is skyrocketing and so is the threat of attack. Since social media or social networking sites are almost used by most of them every day it has become a huge platform for the cyber criminals for hacking private information and stealing valuable data. In a world where we're quick to give up our personal information, companies have to ensure they're just as quick in identifying threats, responding in real time, and avoiding a breach of any kind. Since people are easily attracted by these social media the hackers use them as a bait to get the information and the data they require. Hence people must take appropriate measures especially in dealing with social media in

order to prevent the loss of their information. The ability of individuals to share information with an audience of millions is at the heart of the particular challenge that social media presents to businesses. In addition to giving anyone the power to disseminate commercially sensitive information, social media also gives the same power to spread false information, which can be just as damaging. The rapid spread of false information through social media is among the emerging risks identified in Global Risks 2013 report. Though social media can be used for cybercrimes these companies cannot afford to stop using social media as it plays an important role in publicity of a company. Instead, they must have solutions that will notify them of the threat in order to fix it before any real damage is done. However companies should understand this and recognise the importance of analysing the information especially in social conversations and provide appropriate security solutions in order to stay away from risks. One must handle social media by using certain policies and right technologies.

6. Cyber Security Techniques

6.1 Access control and password security

The concept of user name and password has been fundamental way of protecting our information. This may be one of the first measures regarding cyber security.

6.2 Authentication of data

The documents that we receive must always be authenticated before downloading that is it should be checked if it has originated from a trusted and a reliable source and that they are not altered. Authenticating of these documents is usually done by the anti-virus software present in the devices. Thus a good anti-virus software is also essential to protect the devices from viruses.

6.3 Malware scanners

This is software that usually scans all the files and documents present in the sys-

tem for malicious code or harmful viruses. Viruses, worms, and Trojan horses are examples of malicious software that are often grouped together and referred to as malware.

6.4 Firewalls

A firewall is a software program or piece of hardware that helps screen out hackers, viruses, and worms that try to reach your computer over the Internet. All messages entering or leaving the internet pass through the firewall present, which examines each message and blocks those that do not meet the specified security criteria. Hence firewalls play an important role in detecting the malware.

6.5 Anti-virus software

Antivirus software is a computer program that detects, prevents, and takes action to disarm or remove malicious software programs, such as viruses and worms. Most antivirus programs include an auto-update feature that enables the program to download profiles of new viruses so that it can check for the new viruses as soon as they are discovered. An anti virus software is a must and basic necessity for every system.

7. Cyber Ethics

Cyber ethics are nothing but the code of the internet. When we practice these cyber ethics there are good chances of us using the internet in a proper and safer way. The below are a few of them:

1. DO use the Internet to communicate and interact with other people. Email and instant messaging make it easy to stay in touch with friends and family members, communicate with work colleagues, and share ideas and information with people across town or halfway around the world

2. Don't be a bully on the Internet. Do not call people names, lie about them, send embarrassing pictures of them, or do anything else to try to hurt them.

3. Internet is considered as world's large-

est library with information on any topic in any subject area, so using this information in a correct and legal way is always essential. ? Do not operate others accounts using their passwords.

4. Never try to send any kind of malware to other's systems and make them corrupt. ? Never share your personal information to anyone as there is a good chance of others misusing it and finally you would end up in a trouble.

5. When you're online never pretend to the other person, and never try to create fake accounts on someone else as it would land you as well as the other person into trouble.

5. Always adhere to copyrighted information and download games or videos only if they are permissible. The above are a few cyber ethics one must follow while using the internet. We are always thought proper rules from out very early stages the same here we apply in cyber space.

8. Conclusion

Computer security is a vast topic that is becoming more important because the world is becoming highly interconnected, with networks being used to carry out critical transactions. Cybercrime continues to diverge down different paths with each New Year that passes and so does the security of the information. The latest and disruptive technologies, along with the new cyber tools and threats that come to light each day, are challenging organizations with not only how they secure their infrastructure, but how they require new platforms and intelligence to do so. There is no perfect solution for cybercrimes but we should try our level best to minimize them in order to have a safe and secure future in cyber space.

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E-COMMERCE AND CYBER SECURITY

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Abstract :

The term e-commerce refers to the exchange of goods and services by online. E-commerce is the latest revolution changing the traditional way of business. The use of internet as way to build electronic commerce the process of e-commerce system network while computer network.

Basically equal my security is helpful of industry it helps to industry for cyber criminal which affect on business transaction in way of red and business practices. In the year 2020 approximately 30th percent business related issues attack on online transactions. Through the process of effective e-commerce security the security related that cars may be safe as possible to customer interest.

Keywords: E-commerce .e-commerce security. security issues in e-commerce. e-commerce website. securities, viruses

Objectives of study:

- 1) Understand the scope of e-commerce security problems.
- 2) Understand the space between security and values towards online transactions
- 3) Identify the key security treats
- 4) To identify tools used to establish secure internet communication channels.

Introduction:

The cyber crime is trying to break the protocols and reputations of business. e-commerce security is ensure the safety transactions

with internet with consists to maintain the protocol in online transactions through the e-commerce security. it will possible to control the faith of customers and success of business.

Contents of e-commerce security-

1) Transaction privacy

It includes the protection of consumers data from the authorized parties. Apart from the online distributors that customer has to select the access for their personal accounts. online business must keep secure the customers that are antivirus protections it is help to control one customer's credit card and bank related information.

2) Integrity in online security

E commerce security is always affected by crucial term of integrity. And she was the doctor of customer has share online. The main object of integrity is to utilize the customers information without the corrections to make any certain changes in customers data probably lost the confidence of integrity on online transactions.

3) Legal authentication

The e-commerce security always focus on legal authentication between the seller and buyer of the real level of business principles and ethics. The sale always protect the interest of customers deal and requirements as per promise.

The customer also closed with the transaction according to faith of online transactions. Disney to be based on authentication and identification. The appropriate method translation is based on client's login data and private identification number.

4) Non reputation

Protect the denial of order of payment center always keep the privacy of message it will not be denied as well as the recipient of message accept the message of sender and follow the appropriate response in the regards of business transaction implementation

5) Auditability of recognition

The rectification of transaction is fine importance in online transactions. The conversation related business transactions should be recorded and verified for the future purpose.

6) Encryption

The encryption is the process of converting information of data into code especially to prevent unauthorized access. The online business related authority should encrypt the data by ways secret code and security code for the future transactions as well as it is using to the same a different security code for protection of business interest.

7) Digital signature

Those variability of the online transactions depends upon authentication by the competent authority. Digital signature is a process that generates the content of message how not to be altered in transit. The user will be generate online signature and alter is verified the signature and signature will be use specific password.

8) Security certificate

Cybersecurity certificate issued for one year. It is focused on principle cyber security skills and unpack knowledge.

The following are the major security certificates

1. Certified ethical hacker (CEH)
2. Comp TIA security
3. Certified information system
4. Certified cloud security professionals

This security certificates helps to protect the effects of business and its protocol.

E-commerce related issues:

1) The Cyber security create different issues regarding intellectual property right. And this will possibly to break the protocols of business privacy.

2) The online floors maybe cost you to the financial fraud celebration markets etc from where this is perfect on security matters and spread of data. You think affected on love data process it is data or corrupt data.

3) Though I could stream the fake version of websites and damage the reputation of company. Therefore it is need to take special prevention against the hikers to control the business deleted properties.

4) It is possible to change the website but online fraud

5) There are maximum possibility to theft of customers and use it for different and unethical business transactions like financial

frauds or loss of integrity.

24/7 e-commerce website security:

1) Use multi-users security

The multi uses security control different authentication when the user login the information the instant SMS or mail receive for transaction update and further implementation. The hackers are not allowed to operate multi-uses and passwords to access the account

2) Security security level certificate

The security level certificate allows multiple domain to the secure with SSL certificate the protocol for web browsers and service are allowed for authentication. This certificate control the security of data. The highest take wrong benefits of passwords usernames and create cards if you secure the server on protection code it is possible to control it.

3) Use ultimate firewalls

You can also stop spam which affect on website. It helps to e-commerce to stop consists to real users.

4) Anti malware software

The electronic devices or computers is needed to use proper web system or software for detect and block the software. Then protecting software is called anti Malware software. It's scanned with system forward Malician software.

Conclusion:

Every business should be adopted different e-commerce security procedure and software to keep security treats. As well as it is need to be focused on usernames password multi-factor authentication. It is important that regularly access mail downloading attachments protect therapy passwords and regularly reviewing 3rd party transaction.

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Security Threats In E-commerce

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Abstract:

Ecommerce also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet.in short e-commerce means doing business through the internet. or the transmitting of funds and data, over the Internet. This type of transactions happens either as B to B (Business to Business), B to C (Business to Customer) and C to C (Customer to Customer). With the help of various recent advanced technology tools are, Laptops, Computers, Mobiles, Telephones, Barcode readers, , ATM cards, Credit Cards and other various electronic appliances without the exchange of paper based documents or physically moving to a shopping Centre.

Now days the field of e-commerce has been covered all type of goods and services from various home groceries to large electronic goods even vehicle. Rapid development of mobile, internet and Computer technology is making to E- commerce as more popular and wider reachable.but this growing popularity of e-commerce and its ability to reach far and wide has given birth to a new field of crime called

cybercrime. There are many types of cybercrime such as cyber fraud & identity theft, Phishing and other much more threats. now days these all creates many complicated issues of security in front of government , society & E-commerce users. Even then, with the help of the proper knowledge about the handling of E-commerce technology, various security measures and precautions to handle ecommerce technology, we can protect ourselves from cyber threats. This research paper is about these all things.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Security, Threats, Viruses., Security, Cyber crime, Technology, Rapid.

Introduction:

For the last five to seven years, the concept of e-commerce has been widely used for buying & selling of various types of goods and services as well as for various types of financial transactions.now days it became very popular among young generation .E-commerce has not any time limit and geographical boundaries limit. it works across the world 24x7 hours of the day and 365 days of the year.it provides global market platform alongwith very fast services to users .it provides many different options of choice of goods to customers as well as saves purchasing time thatswhy many people use the way of online shopping and online banking.Any kind of items or goods can be buy through virtual shopping stores. There are many various ecommerce sites ,some popular of them are Amazon, Flipkart, Myantra, eBay, Aliexpress ,snapdeal etc. are focusing on high availability of quality goods and services & its fast delivery to ensuring the customers trust. Thus even though e-commerce technology may seem advantageous, but there are many different types of threats involved in its use. Out of which some E-commerce threat are purposeful, some are accidental, some of them are due to human error. The most of common threats are phishing attacks money threats, hacking, data misuse, Credit card frauds or unprotected service.this

research work has been focused on some major e-commerce threats & its solutions.

Objective of the study:

- To know the concept of cyber security and the concept of Cyber threats.
- To study the cyber security in E-commerce.
- To study the various cyber threat in E-commerce .
- To know how to protect from various cyber attacks.
- to know how to overcome To various cyber threats.

Methodology:-

For this research, Various secondary data have been collected from various articles, magazines, news papers, websites, TV channels, Internet, Reference books, as well as taken consultancy of some research expert regarding this particular field.

Cyber Security In E-Commerce:

Cyber security means providing an protected environment over the internet for E-commerce. Cyber securities are responsible for defending against the cyber threats. The main motivator of cyber threats is money. The attacker may take the business offline and demand for money in return. The personal information on mobile phones can be hacked for the cyber-attacks.

What Is a Cyber Security Threat..?

"Threats are acts of intentionally harassing, harming or injuring someone". It may be created by person or other entity. The cyber security threat refers to unauthentic or unlawfully access of personal information available on internet .cyber threats include stealing, manipulating, altering or misusing information on the Internet. The cyber threats can originate from various sources like terrorist groups, criminal organization, lone hacker etc.

In the last few years, many companies have exposed cyber threats ,for example-

- 1) in 2017 Equifax breach compromised

the personal data of roughly 143 million consumers, including birth dates, addresses and Social Security numbers.

- 2) In 2018, Marriott International disclosed that hackers accessed its servers and stole the data of roughly 500 million customers.

- 3) one of the biggest cyber attacks happened on 11th August 2018 in Indian Bank. within 7 hours several cloned debit card of Cosmos Bank were used for thousands ATM transaction from India and 28 other country and stolen about 94 crores These examples shows that, how cyber threats are dangerous & harmful.

Types of Cyber Security Threats :

Technology is a very dynamic concept. With the development of technology, the threats in it are also changing. Now days there are many types of cyber security threats. some major of them are as under.

1) Financial frauds -

Cybercriminals have got really creative; they use credit card data to purchase goods and services on e-commerce stores.

Besides stealing bank cards and account details, cybercriminals have got really creative. Ever since the first online businesses entered the world, villains now target



Financial fraud (image source -google.com) apps and websites. The fraudsters also file complains for fake return policies.

2) Phishing -

Phishing is cyber-crime where the aim to steal personal information such as login ID and password. This can be done by personal messages or by e-mail marketing process. A fake website is created by the criminals which looks exactly like real one and it makes sure that

customer enters ID and password and the bank accounts could be hacked.

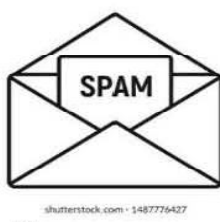


Phishing

(Image source- google.com)

3)Spam -

The comments left on the blog which is infected links are the ways to harm you. This links are send via mail or messages, they wait for you to click link so they can hack your information. This can damages your blog speed.



Spam(Image source google.com)

4) Bots

Bots are automated software application programmed to perform specific task. They are responsible for ranking the websites. Yet the criminals use this technique to manipulate the pricing of your product which results in decline of sales and revenue.

5)DDoS Attacks -

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) and DOS (Denial of Service) attacks can harm your website or app by generating a large number of requests which eventually can crash the whole system and make it unavailable for the end-user. This eventually disrupts your site and affects sales.

6) Trojan horses –

Trojan horse is a programming code which can perform destructive functions. They normally attacks your computer when you downloading something. Malware, a program

usually downloaded by customers as legitimate software, is called a Trojan horse. To this category belong programs that can gather data about credit or debit cards, transfer this information to the hacker, as well as crash users' computers or use PC resources for hacker's goals without permission of the user. These programs get any sensitive data with ease and may also infect your website.



Trojan horse virus icon

(Image source google.com)

7) In accurate management

The main reason of e-commerce threat is poor management. Securities threats are occur when there are no proper budget are allocated for purchase of anti-virus software licenses.

E-commerce security solutions

Experts have found some solutions to prevent various threats/risks in e-commerce usage as well as suggested some precautionary measures. are as under;

A) HTTPS security

The HTTP protocol makes vulnerable attacks. Every security advices to use HTTPS which displays the trustee green lock. The "S" stands for secure URL bar. HTTPS protects the information of customer and the websites itself. The main factor of HTTPS is that it makes higher ranking on Google's search page, as Google support the secure websites. HTTPS is a safer version of HTTP. The SSL protocol activates after SSL certificate is set and encrypts personal data before submission of information transfers to e-commerce website. The protection is necessary because when customer does online transaction the information of credit card is

stolen by hacker and can be used later on.

B) Anti-malware -

Anti-malware is software that detects and deletes computer viruses, as well as other undesirable or harmful programs. Anti-malware also reestablishes files that have already been harmed by viruses and prevent further file or software modification that can be done by malicious code. Anti-malware is used against worms, viruses, and Trojan horses.

C) Secure server and the admin panel -

Another good practice is restricting user access and defining user roles. Using passwords that contain different characters and are hard to guess is a key. Making the panel notify you if a foreign IP tries to access it is an extra step for your security. You should also change them frequently. Let everyone perform only what they have to on the admin panel. 4. Secure payment gateway.

D) Additional e-commerce security measures-

The resource which are familiar please use them. Use the official bank websites and check the messages path. Make scanning your website from malware your constant routine. Use security for websites. Back up your data every day. Use security plug-ins.

E) Payment gateway security

The storage of credit or debit card information on online sites is an open invitation for hacker to disclose your personal information. If you fall victim to the security breach the hacker get their hands on the card and your business is on the edge. This might force you into bankruptcy. If you want to have a safe transaction then be cautious about the payment gateway security is not at risk. You can carry out the process off site by taking help of third party. The popular option is PayPal.

Conclusion

E-commerce is a magic wand in the hands of today's people but it should be used very carefully. because With the rapid development and growing popularity of e-

commerce technology, the cyber threats associated with it are becoming a serious problem for its users. Many times these threats are deliberately created by the hackers and Sometimes such threats are occurred due to inadequate knowledge of about the e-commerce technology, negligence in use or inadequate or weak security system in the e-commerce tools. Criminals in this area who are called cyber criminals can be from anywhere in the country or anywhere in the world. Therefore, detection of such crimes and criminals is becoming a global problem and challenge. Nevertheless, with a thorough proper knowledge of the use of e-commerce tools, careful use of these tools, use of modern security mechanisms in the e-commerce system and awareness about it, We can prevent threats and cybercrime in e-commerce, and stay safe from it.

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Study of Cyber Security infrastructure in India

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Abstract:

The Cyber Attacks has become usual nowadays. According to, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Nearly 1.16 million cases of cyberattacks were reported in 2020, up nearly three times from 2019 and more than 20 times compared to 2016, according to government data presented in the Parliament on Tuesday. On an average, 3,137 cyber security-related issues were reported every day during the year.

The increased usage of internet and mobile handsets has been increasing from ordering online food to the online banking transactions. It has increased the chances of more cyber-attacks by different hackers and drudgers. Government of India has taken initiatives to establish the required infrastructure to minimize the online vulnerability.

Formation of a trustworthy cyber security infrastructure is a need of the day. This infrastructure will enable all the users for doing safe transactions without falling victims to such cyber-attacks. In this paper, the attempt is made to study the available legal and physical infrastructure. The government has also taken some initiatives for E-governance and E-commerce activities such as IT Act 2000.

Attempt is being made in this paper to present a current scenario of this infrastructure, likely trends and imperatives that emerge from this study in Indian Commerce and Management.

Key Words: Cyber Attacks, CERT-In, E-Governance, E-Commerce, IoT.

Introduction:

The concept of cyber security is getting very much importance in the field of commerce and management today because of the present situation and the changing form of businesses from traditional to IoT based. The commerce is a vast concept which covers all the commercial activities in all the industries from agriculture to travel and tourism sectors. The concept of cyber security has more highlighted in this Covid 19 pandemic. All the monetary and non-monetary transactions have shifted from physical to virtual mode in businesses and individual areas. The information technology (IT) industry has progressed greatly over the last half century. This growth has made processes powerful, transparent, fast, cheaper and convenient. IT industry enabled many sub services and combined with other industries such as fintech, communication technology etc. The IT has integrated with many other sectors and has also changed the societal norms. The act of protecting this ICT systems and their components are known as cybersecurity altogether. This cybersecurity can be an important tool in protecting privacy, information and preventing unauthorized surveillance and information sharing and intelligence gathering in all the terms of businesses. The management of this risks to information systems is considered fundamental prerequisite for effective cybersecurity infrastructure. The risks associated with any attack depend on three factors:

1. Threats i.e. who is attacking,
2. Vulnerabilities i.e. the weaknesses of system they are attacking,
3. Impacts i.e. what the attack does affect on system and entire economy?

Most cyberattacks have limited impacts but a successful and large attacks on some components of critical infrastructure could affect significantly on national security, the economy, the

livelihood and safety of individual citizens. Reducing such risks usually involves removing threat sources, addressing vulnerabilities and lessening the overall impacts. The central role in cybersecurity involves both securing central systems and assisting in protecting all other systems. Today organisations have their own budget also for spending on the issues related cybersecurity.

Objectives of the Paper:

1. To study the Cyber Security Infrastructure in India.
2. To study the current scenario and India's future potential.
3. To study the need of Cyber Security Infrastructure development
4. To study the vulnerable sectors in commerce and Management from Cyber Security perspectives

Research Methodology:

It is a qualitative and descriptive research where; the secondary data has been used. Researcher has referred different reports from government and other agencies and also the research articles of different researchers. Secondary data was collected through newspapers, journals; websites and reports from related national bodies like TRAI, COAI, NASSCOM, Ministry of Information Technology etc.

Cybersecurity infrastructure in India:

Government of India has taken following steps in order to control the Cyber Attacks and make the system stronger:

1. Personnel Policy for Below Group 'A' S&T employees of MeitY and its organizations - 1983
2. National Cyber Security Policy-2013 (NCSP-2013): According to this policy, Cyberspace is vulnerable to a wide variety of incidents, whether intentional or accidental, manmade or natural, and the data exchanged in the cyberspace can be exploited for nefarious purposes by both nation-states and non-state actors. Cyber-attacks that target the in-

frastructure or underlying economic well-being of a nation state can effectively reduce available state resources and undermine confidence in their supporting structures. A cyber related incident of national significance may take any form; an organized cyber-attack, an uncontrolled exploit such as computer virus or worms or any malicious software code, a national disaster with significant cyber consequences or other related incidents capable of causing extensive damage to the information infrastructure or key assets. Large-scale cyber incidents may overwhelm the government, public and private sector resources and services by disrupting functioning of critical information systems. Complications from disruptions of such a magnitude may threaten lives, economy and national security. Rapid identification, information exchange, investigation and coordinated response and remediation can mitigate the damage caused by malicious cyberspace activity. Some of the examples of cyber threats to individuals, businesses and government are identity theft, phishing, social engineering, hacktivism, cyber terrorism, compound threats targeting mobile devices and smart phone, compromised digital certificates, advanced persistent threats, denial of service, bot nets, supply chain attacks, data leakage, etc. The protection of information infrastructure and preservation of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information in cyberspace is the essence of a secure cyber space.

3. National Policy on Software Products - 2019 – According to this, The Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITES) industry of the country is a critical pillar in India's economic growth. The industry has potential to be a driving force for enabling India to develop capabilities for harnessing new technologies cutting across all the sectors, namely, agriculture, health, education, manufacturing etc, thereby creating significant employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. According to NASSCOM the sector at present is

generating an estimated revenue of around USD 168 billion, including export of USD 126 billion on an annual basis, which is around 8% contribution to India's GDP. The industry is also one of the largest organised sector employers, generating nearly 14 million direct and indirect jobs. It is further estimated that the industry can contribute up to 350 billion USD accounting to 10 percent of India's GDP by 2025.

4. Notification on National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) – According to this policy, Electronics industry is the world's largest and fastest growing industry and is increasingly finding applications in all sectors of the economy. The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing and it is one of the important pillars of both "Make in India" and "Digital India" programmes of Government of India. Besides the economic imperative, focus on electronics hardware manufacturing up to the integrated circuit or chip level is required due to the growing security concerns. The ESDM industry is of strategic importance as well.

5. Personnel Policy for Group "A" S&T Officers of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and its organizations-Instructions for Autonomous Bodies

6. Updation and Usage Policy for the SamparkDatabase (IT Platform for Messages)

7. Policy on Adoption of Open-Source Software for Government of India

8. Email Policy 2014 – in this policy government has given some important directions through following sub policies for operating on Cyberspace. These are given below:

- a) E-mail Policy of Government of India
- b) Guidelines for E-mail Account Management and Effective E-mail Usage
- c) Email Services and Usage Policy
- d) NIC Policy on format of e-mail Address
- e) Password Policy
- f) Security Policy for User
- g) Service Level Agreement

Government has also formulated some other policies to cover the aspects

9. Policy on Use of IT Resources

10. National Policy on Universal Electronic Accessibility

11. Notification on National Cyber Security Policy-2013

12. Policy for .IN Internet Domain Registration

13..IN Internet Domain Name-Policy Framework and Implementation

Results and discussions:

India encountered almost seven lakh cyber-attacks by August 2020, as per the report by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Increased malware and ransomware have exhibited a greater threat to the cybersecurity, sovereignty and integrity of the country. A report by Subex indicates a surge of 86% cyberattack cases between April and March 2020. The Internet of Things (IoT) has become the fastest adopted technology in the industry. Internet of Things connects various sources and thus instigates sharing and generating of exponential data. From oil and energy sector to the automotive industry, the Internet of Things is making operations durable and accurate. With its sustainable mechanism, the technology is also fueling the country's ambitious project of integrating the 5G network. Apart from being used as a technology, IoT has also become a commodity. For example, the smart thermostat and the smart cable network, which embellishes smart homes, leverage IoT as a commodity. However, despite all the pros that the technology indicates, connecting different sources without any upgraded security grants easier access to cyber attackers and hackers. The existing COVID-19 outbreak has already exposed the urgency to have an upgraded cybersecurity infrastructure. Since these cyber-attacks are not confined to only healthcare infrastructure but also pervades other industry such as defense, it demands a comprehensive strategy to protect

systems while leveraging the existing technology. Unfortunately, the lack of a regulatory framework for any technology becomes a major barrier to thwart cyber-attacks, ransomware and malware. Without any regulation, technologies like artificial intelligence and IoT often become exploitative. Lack of knowledge by the IoT vendors and users also advances the security challenges with IoT. In order to control the cyber-attacks, it becomes imperative to formulate a regulatory framework which monitors the IoT usage and the incidents of cyber-attacks. For this, India can observe the steps taken to maintain IoT standards from its allies. For example, European body ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) has released certain guidelines for the adoption and utilization of IoT. It's ETSI EN 303 645, a standard for cybersecurity in the Internet of Things, establishes a security baseline for internet-connected consumer products and provides a basis for future IoT certification schemes. The European Cybersecurity body states that the EN is designed to prevent large-scale, prevalent attacks against smart devices that cybersecurity experts see every day. By complying with the standards, EN will restrict the ability of attackers to control devices across the globe known as botnets which launch DDoS attacks, mine cryptocurrency and spy on users in their own homes. By preventing these attacks, the EN represents a huge uplift in baseline security and privacy. A similar regulatory framework can be deployed by the Indian cybersecurity organization so that vendors and consumers comply with the IoT standards. By installing a regulatory body, the discrepancies in the security network can be identified. Another solution to prevent cyber-attacks, ransomware and malware, is educating the consumers about upgraded security network and the possible implications of disrupted IoT network. By acquainting the consumers about the basic concept such as having a separate network for IoT devices, having strong and unique passwords

of IoT devices and building a firewall will make the consumers more cautious about their IoT devices and the network security, which will in turn aid in mitigating the cyberattacks.

Today, we are using numerous apps for ecommerce transactions. Google Pay, Phone Pay, Airtel Money, BHIM app, SBI Pay and many more. The number of users is increasing day by day and so the use of cyberspace. Along with the finance sector other sectors are also facing the issues of cyber-attacks. Following are some of the sectors to prevent the cyberattacks and provide more cyber security:

1. The Energy and allied Sectors like generation, distribution, billing etc.
2. The Dam related Sectors such as water maintenance and controls, hydroelectric power, city and industrial water supplies, agricultural water systems, silt and surge control, stream route for inland mass transportation, modern waste administration, and recreation services.
3. The Financial Services Sector which includes savings accounts, stock market, insurance, payment gateways and other platforms.
4. The Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste Sector which includes very critical infrastructure from electricity to nuclear power. The control of such critical sectors can be hijacked by hackers and can result in more serious attacks.
5. The Food and Agriculture Sector is also following to implement critical infrastructure in the area of food processing, manufacturing, storage and selling facilities.
5. The Water supply systems to cities and industries is being managed with the help of cyberspace today. Creation of cybersecurity infrastructure is important for controlling of the administration of this essential component to the citizens in country.
6. The Healthcare and Public Health Sector is also very important sector and ensures health and wellbeing for Indians. The Covid 19

pandemic has highlighted the need of sufficient and sophisticated physical and critical infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted health services.

8. The education Sector has witnessed a paradigm shift in India and the winds of online education have already started to flow. The entire pedagogy is supposed to adapt the internet of things from admissions to examinations. Therefore, here also it is important to look after the proper set up of all required infrastructure.

9. The Transportation sector including roads, marine, rail ways and air are being managed through the IT systems today. It is essential to develop a fool proof framework of rules and safety and other infrastructure.

10. The Chemical Sector is also an important sector which is a base for many other sectors ranging from agriculture to defense and health.

11. The Communications sector is the fundamental part of Indian economy. The communication sector provides different services from individuals to governments and therefore the cyber security infrastructure is important in this sector also.

12. The Information Technology Sector has become the key sector in the economic operations of the country. It has covered all the departments and other sectors with its services including education, banking and finance. This sector itself requires such kind of strong infrastructural support and other norms for cyber security.

13. The Critical Manufacturing Sector has gained the momentum in the economic operations today. An immediate cyber-attack can affect any critical manufacturing process and the productive capacities of companies and nation. It includes metals, critical machineries, auto components, electrical appliances etc.

14. The Government schemes today from agriculture to import and exchanges are being implemented through cyber cloud mechanism.

Such kind of operations are highlighting the strong supporting cyber security infrastructure. This sector has also getting affected by such internal and external threats.

Conclusion:

Our country is also following the footprints of the other developed nation to strengthen the cybersecurity infrastructure. The cybersecurity is a critical component from many aspects. These aspects are from formation of new laws and acts to the cyber literacy amongst its users. The government cannot alone fight against this challenge. Some private sector players can also play an important role in this. Already government has given green signal for privatization of many sectors. It is also the duty of users to be educated and cautious while implementing the e-transactions and using the cyber infrastructure. Today the commerce field and entire sectors are being operated within the available infrastructure and several cases of cyber attacks are coming at front.

There are several security strategies to prevent cyber-attacks for the critical infrastructure sectors discussed above. For strengthening the infrastructure some measures such as proper configuration, patch management, reducing the attack surface areas and vulnerability, whitelisting of software, building a controlled network, authentication management, secure remote access for users, strong monitoring mechanism for attack penetration and response to such attacks.

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An Effect of Cyber Crime Indian Economy

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Abstract:

Governments needs reliable data on crime in order to both devise adequate policies, and allocate the correct revenues so that the measures are cost-effective, i.e., The money spent in prevention, detection, and handling of security incidents is balanced with a decrease in losses from offences. The analysis of the actual scenario of government actions in cyber security shows that the availability of multiple contrasting figures on the impact of cyber-attacks is holding back the adoption of policies for cyber space as their cost-effectiveness cannot be clearly assessed. The most relevant literature on the topic is reviewed to highlight the research gaps and to determine the related future research issues that need addressing to provide a solid ground for future legislative and regulatory actions at national and international levels.

I.Introduction

A crime is an offense that maybe prosecuted by the state and punishable by law. A cyber-crime is a type of crime which uses computers and networks as target or weapon. Today's necessity is to minimize the cyber-crimes occurring in various parts of the world. Cyber-crimes in India are increasing at an alarming rate. It will be better if the rate of occurrence of cyber-crime patterns is predicted for various parts of the country Cyber-crime be-

gan with disgruntled employees causing physical damage to the computers they worked with, with the aim to get back at their superiors. As the ability to have personal computers at home became more accessible and popular, cyber criminals began to focus their efforts on home users[1]. Further research on this reveals that history of cybercrime was further established that the first published report of cybercrime occurred in the 1960s, when computers were large mainframe systems. Since mainframes were not connected with other ones and only few people can access them, the cybercrimes were always "insider" cybercrimes, which means employment, allowed them to access into mainframe computers, and then refers to as computer crime rather than cybercrime. Actually, in the 1960s and 1970s, the cybercrime, which was "computer crime" in fact, was different from the cybercrime we faced with today, because availability of Internet was restricted within some sections (e.g. US military) in that era. In the following decades, the increasing of computer network and personal computers transformed "computer crime" into real cybercrime. In fact, the former descriptions were "computer crime", "computer-related crime" or "crime by computer". With the pervasion of digital technology, some new terms like "high-technology" or "information-age" crime were added to the definition. Since Internet was invented, other new terms, like "cybercrime" and "net" crime became the order of the day as people began to exchange information based on networks of computers, also keep data in computer rather than paper. At the same time, the cybercrime was not only restricted in target cybercrime, but expanded into tool cybercrime and computer incidental. We therefore come to terms with a conclusion on the meaning that cybercrime is an evil having its origin in the growing dependence on computers in modern life. A simple yet sturdy definition of cybercrime would be unlawful acts

wherein the computer is either a tool or a target or both. Defining cybercrimes as illegal behavior directed by means of electronic operations that targets the security of computer systems and the data processed by them. Cybercrime in a broader sense computer-related crime: any illegal behavior committed by means of, or in relation to, a computer system or network, including such crimes as illegal possession and offering or distributing information by means of a computer system or network.[5]

2. Objectives

1. The cost of cybercrime will continue to increase as more business functions move online and as more companies and consumers around the world connect to the Internet.

2. Losses from the theft of intellectual property will also increase as acquiring countries improve their ability to make use of it to manufacture competing goods.

3. Cybercrime is a tax on innovation and slows the pace of global innovation by reducing the rate of return to innovators and investors.

4. Governments need to begin serious, systematic effort to collect and publish data on cybercrime to help countries and companies make better choices about risk and policy

3. Research Methodology

Survey 1 was prepared using specialist online software and designed along the lines of the Delphi method. The questions for this survey were of a generic nature as the intention was for Surveys 2 & 3 to explore resultant themes at a deeper level. To exploit the Cyber ROAD Cybercrime Survey a number of distribution methods were employed by project partners. These included the project website, a dedicated website, announcements via social media, and prompting by email to interested parties. The surveys were split into two versions: one for English speakers worldwide and the other translated into Polish and aimed at Polish users. This research is descriptive in nature. The Secondary sources of knowledge are used

for this Secondary data has been collected from different published sources like books, , Bulletin, news journals, newspapers and magazines, and internet sites etc

4. Types of Cybercrimes most prevalence in Indian

(1) Assault by Threat – threatening a person with fear for their lives or the lives of their families or persons whose safety they are responsible for (such as employees or communities) through the use of a computer network such as email, videos, or phones.

(2) Child pornography – the use of computer networks to create, distribute, or access materials that sexually exploit underage children.

(3) Cyber laundering – electronic transfer of illegally-obtained monies with the goal of hiding its source and possibly its destination.

(4) Cyber stalking – express or implied physical threats that creates fear through the use of computer technology such as email, phones, text messages, webcams, websites or videos.[3]

(5) Cyber terrorism – premeditated, usually politically-motivated violence committed against civilians through the use of, or with the help of, computer technology. [9]

(6) Cyber theft is using a computer to steal. This includes activities related to: breaking and entering, DNS cache poisoning, embezzlement and unlawful appropriation, espionage, identity theft, fraud, malicious hacking, plagiarism, and piracy. -

Hardware Hijacking - Researchers at Columbia University recently discovered a serious security flaw in certain printers, as well. Many printers automatically update their software when accepting a print job, connecting to the Internet to download the latest print drivers.

-Spam - Unsolicited mass e-mail, known colloquially as "spam" (and is more than annoying: spam messages

can be used to trick people into giving up sensitive personal information (known as "phishing" or as carriers for computer worms and viruses. [1]

-Script kiddies-A wannabe hacker. Someone who wants to be a hacker (or thinks they are) but lacks any serious technical expertise. They are usually only able to attack very weakly secured systems.

-Insiders- They may only be 20% of the threat, but they produce 80% of the damage. These attackers are considered to be the highest risk. To make matters worse, as the name suggests, they often reside within an organization

(7)Yahoo Attack:- Also called 419 because section 419 of the Indian criminal code has a law against such offenders. It is characterized by using e-mail addresses obtained from the Internet access points using e-mail address harvesting applications(web spiders or e-mail extractor). These tools can automatically retrieve-mail addresses from web pages. Indian fraud letters join the warning of impersonation scam with a variation of an advance fee technique in which an e-mail from India offers the recipient the chance to share a percentage of a huge amount of money that the author, a self-proclaimed government official, is trying to siphon out of the country

(8) Salami Attack:-Salami assaults are flamboyant economic scams or exploits against confidentiality by comprehensive data gathering.[9]

5. Conclusion

Reliable data is a fundamental on which revenues and budgets rely from the top at government level down to board level and individual stakeholders. To understand a problem, to know what is and how to tackle it, is a task that presents greater challenges when size and extent of that problem remains very much shrouded in mystery. The CyberROAD project is working towards a roadmap for

cybercrime and cyberterrorism to reveal the research gaps that can help policy makers make more informed decision on where money should be directed to return the best possible outcomes.

Cybercrime as a subject of study is still in its infancy and much can be learned from the evolutionary development of other recently established sciences. To begin, a clear taxonomy is an essential element from which a framework for further study can be developed. Our investigation of current and future scenarios via focused surveys and comparison of the cost of cybercrime reports reveals a number of research gaps that require attention if the scenarios outlined are to be achieved by 2020. Fundamental to the issue is the ability to quantify what we have and where we want to go. Currently, there is a mis-match between the experiences of stakeholders and the information to hand which can be improved with quantification of the issues and a reliable model for costing. Central to this information is the issue of trust, as without it there will be no confidence in the way forward with more time and money being wasted. Indeed, it is not an exaggeration to say that without quantification and measurement there will be no solution to the problem of cybercrime by 2020 or beyond. Reliable data is a fundamental on which revenues and budgets rely from the top at government level down to board level and individual stakeholders. To understand a problem, to know what is and how to tackle it, is a task that presents greater challenges when size and extent of that problem remains very much shrouded in mystery. The CyberROAD project is working towards a roadmap for cybercrime and cyberterrorism to reveal the research gaps that can help policy makers make more informed decision on where money should be directed to return the best possible outcomes.

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related crimes should be promulgated to fight this phenomenon to a halt. Our proposal on the nature of law to combat cybercrime is not included in this paper. We recommend that before anybody enters into any kind of financial deals with anyone through the internet he/she should use any of the search engines to verify the identity of the unknown.

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The Role of cyber security in post globalization world

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A Need for closer cooperation at a global level to improve security standards, improve information, and promote a common global approach to network and information security issues ...

Introduction

The phenomenon of globalization is a historic process that extends over millennia beginning with tribal migrations, trade, and military conquest. However, the pace of globalization has intensified over the past 100 years as transportation, industrial, and communications technologies revolutionized commerce around the globe.

The Shipping and travel times for goods and people, once required weeks or months, reduced to hours. Communication times compressed from days to seconds. This current epoch of globalization brought new challenges for strategic intelligence as the virtual compression of time along with new weapons technologies created short warning times and potentially cataclysmic threat. The most recent dimension to the globalization process is the digital revolution, which is changing every form of life including commerce, warfare, and culture. As online military colleges focus on security issues, the roles of globalization and new technologies become integral to intelligence, counter terrorism, and strategic security matters.¹

But before we get into the core of the subject, since cybersecurity is related to the internet and securing the data it carries stores

and transmits, we first need to examine the importance of the internet's data flows and its effect on the global economy. Data flows are the foundation of the global economy. With the present acceleration of digitization of global enterprises, supported by the quick adoption of evolving technologies like that of cloud computing and data analytics, the importance of data as an input to industries has increased, and this is not only for information industries, but also for other manufacturing and traditional industries. According to McKinsey Report, 75 percent of the value created by the internet is in traditional industries.² Internet adoption is highly correlated with economic development. The fact that higher internet penetration is highly correlated with a host of measures of economic success suggests that achieving universal access requires not only reforms to the telecommunications sector, but also policies for helping individuals and firms to make the most out of the internet. The environment which influences the security of states undergoes dynamic changes. Its foresee ability decreases due to the increasing interconnection of security trends and factors. The threats, their sources and bearers are of both state and more and more non-state and supranational character. Internal and external security threats mingle and the differences between them are being removed. The importance of a complex approach is increasing; it combines military and civilian tools including diplomatic and economic resources to prevent threats and to mitigate their adverse effects. The requirements for readiness to respond to sudden threats in time and effectively are also increasing.

Information Security:

Information, supporting processes, systems and networks are important assets of an organization. Defining, implementing, supporting and improving information security may be essential for maintaining capability of an organization. Organizations and their information

systems are threatened when they are subject to security threats from different sources including computer frauds, espionage, sabotage, vandalism and fires.

The sources of damages, such as computer bugs, hacker attacks and denial-of-service attacks, are more frequent and their hazardousness and sophistication are increasing. Information security is important from the viewpoint of critical infrastructure protection in both the private and the public sector. In both sectors information security is important for service availability and, at the same time, for avoiding or minimizing risks.

Cyber Security and Digital Trade:

Trade and cyber security are increasingly intertwined. The expansion of the internet globally and use of data flows globally by businesses and consumers for communication, e-commerce, and as a source of access to information and innovation, is transforming international trade. As global interconnectivity grows, however, so does exposure to the risks and costs of cyber-attacks. For example, form jacking—using JavaScript to steal credit card details from e-commerce sites—or supply chains hacks which exploit third party services and software to compromise a final target, undermine business and consumer trust in using the internet for commerce.³ Protecting trust in a digitally connected world necessarily involves collaboration across borders between the public and private sectors because global networks, organizations, and supply chains rely on the same systems and software, most of it supplied by enterprises, and they face the same threats.

Cyber security standards.

Cyber security standards can build a common approach to addressing cyber security risks based on best practice. For instance, the International Standards Organization and the International Electro technical Commission have developed a number of cybersecurity-related standards, including the jointly developed ISO/

IEC series as well as sector specific-standards for electric utilities, healthcare, and shipping. Standards are most effective when they don't proscribe a particular approach but instead are frameworks for managing risk, relying on business and government to design cyber security measures most suitable to their business practices and risk profiles. In turn, the Cyber Framework relies on international standards such as ISO as references for its cyber risk management framework, with the result that the framework is not U.S. specific and can be adopted globally.

Globalization's Security Implications

Globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon: Information technologies, along with a variety of other technologies, are developing rapidly and spreading widely. Trade is expanding globally, as is the flow of private capital and investment. Interdependencies are growing in all aspects of our lives. These developments create real possibilities to achieve economic prosperity, spread political freedom, and promote peace.⁴

Yet they are also producing powerful forces of social fragmentation, creating critical vulnerabilities, and sowing the seeds of violence and conflict. Economic crises extend across state borders and are producing global hardships. All of these are aspects of what is commonly referred to as "globalization," and all have important security implications. Most dangerously, a variety of threats have become global in scope and more serious in their effects as a result of the spread of knowledge, the dispersion of advanced technologies, and the movements of people. These same developments, combined with expanding global economic interactions, contribute to some of the problems and resentments that lie at the root of these security threats. But paradoxically, many of those same aspects of globalization offer new opportunities to achieve economic growth and democracy, thereby ameliorating the threats as well as some

of their underlying causes.

Conclusion

The national security issues most impacted upon by globalization are generally found to fall into three categories: the nature of security threats in a globalised world, the effects of the phenomenon of globalization on the pursuit of national security.

Create an international cyber court or similar body. Due to the growing number of cyber attack accusations among states and the difficulty of technical attribution, it would be beneficial to create an independent, international cyber court or arbitration method that deals only with government-level cyber conflicts and that would be recognized and respected by all parties.

These are just a few of the many possible proposals that could help increase international cooperation in cyberspace and protect the stability and resiliency of the global digital economy. Of all these proposals, it is most important that the world does not allow the establishment of cyber norms to continue at today's slow pace. There is now no universal body working to enhance global cooperation in combating cybercrime and no mechanism for developing norms for state behavior in cyberspace.

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Intelligible Communication: Crisscross for Cyber Security

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Abstract

It is a recognized fact that cyber security professionals are among the most in-demand workers everywhere in the world. It is advisable and indispensable to have a security set-up to avert cyber-attacks in the digital age. However, communication with empathy and other soft skills has importance in cyber security. In fact, a skills transformation is continuing as business firms go back over the skills in cybersecurity they consider important for attaining their objectives. There is a growing demand for top-performing personnel in the company not only for those who are concerned with production but also for those having inter-disciplinary talents and those who are excellent communicators. They should be good at reading other people, and are compassionate administrators. The technology-driven industry has the need of human resource with adequate soft skills, possessing ability to think analytically, write influentially, and stimulate coordination. They are hard-won and rigorous.

Key words: cyber-security, data breach, business, communication, strategy, objectives, industry, plan, skills, etc.

Introduction

The present day digital age reveals that business activities have become more and more defenseless to unbelievable incidents of cyber threats. There have been so many newfangled ways that are being taken up. The

modes such as email, cloud environments, applications, payment accesses and data centres are highly vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Almost each business unit is now a 'digital business' in some or the other sense. It is a strange contradiction that though these digitally-enabled business units unquestionably make security more challenging, their crucial principles remain the same. Irrespective of type of the business, safety teams are required to work to create a that considers all the technologies people use, from cloud to big data and the (rather troublesome) internet of things of our turbulent times. Moreover, the fact nowadays remains that data has become a conspicuous teamster of business importance. Hence all business units need to get acquainted with their information site, which is, then, shared with third parties and the way it is being secured.

The businesses have reported increasing scarcity of cyber security job aspirants who can also work well as team performers and manage teams efficiently. It is also rare to find a cyber-security candidate who knows the position's legal and ethical accountabilities. One of the major anxieties today is that college students looking at the IT industry, most of the times, do not realize what 'security' is?

Some roles like senior security leadership positions within the cyber security field are high in-demand. Typically, these roles, of course, require a proven track record as a strong communicator who can plan and execute complex projects. These are time-consuming skills and require a solid educational foundation. As technology and business interconnect at various points across nearly all industries, it is imperative for policymaking personnel to have an operational knowledge of cybersecurity procedures.

Therefore, it is an evident truth that cybersecurity specialists are among the most in-demand in the world, today. These security professionals value communication, empathy, and

other soft skills in cybersecurity candidates. A "skills transformation" is underway as businesses reconsider the skills in cybersecurity they deem critical for achieving their goals. The recent studies reveal that the highest-performing teams in the industry worldwide are not those having highly skilled professionals but those possessing interdisciplinary employees having excellent communication skills. Moreover, they are good at reading other people and have empathizing qualities. It is also observed in tech industry that soft skills like the capacity to think analytically, write convincingly and encourage cooperation, are hard-won and rigorous.

There is a growing scarcity of candidates for cybersecurity jobs who can work well as team players and handle teams efficiently. In this day and age, it has become scarce to find a cybersecurity candidate who knows legal and ethical responsibilities of a position. The major anxiety is that college students who look at the IT industry, every so often, do not know what security is? It is tough to catch the candidates interested in information security as the particulars of what is actually involved are often vague from the job descriptions.

Some of the most in-demand roles within the cybersecurity field are those in senior security headship posts. Generally, these roles demand a proven profile as a strong communicator who can bring forth a blueprint and implement complex assignments. These are time-taking skills as far as learning is concerned but they necessitate a sound educational base.

It is essential for managerial headship to have operational information of cyber security procedures for the reason that technology and business interconnect at various levels across almost every industry sector.

Importance of Communication skills

It is being argued that the employees in IT segment possess weak interpersonal skills. Of course, it does not relate to every IT professional yet the fact remains that weak communication

in the field of cyber security can invite terrible consequences. It is a mandate highly important today that the cyber security experts have got to communicate efficaciously with employees and business patrons at every level.

Every cyber vigilant security professional should try to develop the skills of transforming technical information produced by security teams into something important that others in the organization can comprehend is enormously essential skill. If the information is conveyed in the exact way, it can help in transferring the intricacies of the cyber world and the technical aspects of the dynamic nature of cyber dangers and the information setting itself. The business users of IT systems, in most occurrences, should take onto new methods and rules to improve security. But it is the most difficult to change people and their behaviour. Many security leaders have held that they are facing difficulties in this area. There is a need of creating an effective end user adoption policy which was one of the biggest challenges. It is vital that end users need to understand their part and obligation in keeping the security of organizations. To cut a long story short, humanizing the employees is of immense importance and is a noteworthy prerequisite of upholding arduous data safeguarding ethics.

Need of awareness

Regardless of all the brilliantly advanced tools and methods in the security market, employees still remain at the forefront of cyber security. But so many of them may be completely unaware of the threats posed by things like social engineering. There is a necessity of educating the latest coercions and the ways to avoid or aggravate them. The instant the instruction saying something along the lines of "don't open attachments" or "don't click on links" in unwanted e-mails, people easily fall prey to such e-mails and the message does not get through clearly. The overall worldwide scenario reveals that phishing and even whaling attacks have

been persistently mounting.

Therefore, more often, communication skills have been performing exceptionally well on security course curriculums yet the issue is wider than it seems. Many establishments do not provide any education or communications related to security in place. A large number of office workers are deprived of training in cyber security awareness. Thus, the condition is so dismal that most of them stated they could not confidently define a phishing attack.

Keeping administrators in the ring

As today's urgent need, cyber security needs to be viewed as a matter of vital concern. We must not consider it just as a formality. The obligation should be assigned to business owners to completely recognize the threats they produce for customers and take action to alleviate them. In some business firms, employees have even called for CEO pay to be linked to the success of a business's cyber security measures. These problems are related to each level of procedure of an organization and, intrinsically, flawless communication is required with the boardroom – right to the very top.

The business firms have realized the defenselessness that digital technologies are opening them up to, and they are looking to security professionals to advise them. But their advice will only be heeded if it is clearly understood.

For a very meticulous watch on cyber harassment, one requires certain crucial work practices, including the ability to work meticulously and in a detail-oriented way. The following abilities also become very useful:—

1. Eagerness to look at technical issues and analyze them from all sides.
2. Eagerness and a high degree of adaptability.
3. Strong investigative and problem-solving skills.
4. An up-to-date understanding of common web susceptibilities.
5. Upholding awareness and knowledge

of contemporary standards, practices, procedures and methods.

A communication strategy necessitates team work with the right roadmap and tasks that are not excessively unapproachable. One way can be to stimulate from an old journalism trick and use the 5W's: who, what, when, where, and why.

Who: First and foremost, it is vital to resolve who should be engaged in evolving the communication plan. It can be a firm's managing partner/director or CEO, etc. A marketing or communication director is not possibly the best choice. The input should come from the firm's executive management team and IT (CS) department/team, legal counsel, administrative leadership, HR executives, and any communications agency and software retailers as the case may be. There is a need of high-level strategic input from senior leadership and department heads to confirm that all situations are taken into account. The second main side is in case of a cyber-attack; instantaneous decisions with potentially significant impacts will need to be made. As a result, activities drawn in the plan should be executed speedily.

In the planning process, it is essential to decide who the key decision-makers are? How will they work when the time comes, and who is taking particular responsibilities?

In the third phase, stakeholders comprising employees, clients, and perhaps media, professional associations, law enforcement, and even government bodies should be approached.

What: The plan should consist of basic key messages and categories of information the firm will need to share with its parties in case of a cyber-attack. Information should be shortly modified consistent with the situation but a basic content should be put together in advance, including statement for press, internal and external memos, a news release, and messaging for the firm's digital channels and website. The questions should be answered, specifically, if

the attack was the result of an employee or software error, how much data was compromised and by whom? Some such scenarios could be written in advance and it is helpful to have all the key decision-makers involved in the development process.

When: The point at which the plan will be applied should be determined as well as how it will initiate the response team should be triggered. These issues should be stated thoroughly. One particular role has the CSPs so it is predictable that CSP's contribute to the development and use of a telephonic communication plan for a worst-case situation. Multiple communication methods and channels can be affected in case of a cyber-attack like own phone and voice mail system if they are VOIP-based, company phone system, company website (if it is hosted in-house), connections with customers, employees, the public, and the media.

Where: The company should prearrange various channels available to communicate its messages to its addressees, i.e., social media, email, phone directories, and contacting straight to the person. Depending on situation and actions needed, it will be decided which channels are preferred over another or to use them all.

Why: The main goal of the strategy is to stop the loss of clients and income. Many companies lack a disaster communication plan, namely, for a data breach, often, caused by fewer resources like time and money. Sometimes, the plan has no priority because it has no immediate or direct impact on business revenue.

In case that the core network is compromised, every computer becomes a stand-alone machine with no access to company record. Employee contact information, vendor lists, or other key phone lists could be unreachable. IT security is responsible if the organization does not have a security team. The employees must be held responsible for a response plan in case of a crisis. The legal advice is necessary if, for instance, customer credit card details have been

pilfered.

Best practices of Cyber security internal communications

In case of an occurrence of cyber-attack, the cooperative efforts and communication between the departments are very essential to be assured that all security measures are at place. The IT section should talk to the chief information security officer (CISO)—who is an administrator in upper rank having responsibilities such as developing the company's information security design to protect its systems and resources finely.

The head of the customer has to speak to the director of development when a customer finds a security virus in their website. The head has to take quick action if the department is affected by deficiency of interdependent communication when attack occurs and customers whose data was stolen by a hacker due to such communication disaster.

These days, it is fairly common that the poor communication culture from other companies gets thrown in the mix when employees are hired on from the outside. Bad communication could determine losing of skill of employees than being demoralized. On the other hand, right communication involves internal meeting where the employees can talk to each other about the cyber security problems. Sometimes, in the internal meeting, other objectives have primacy or the CSP's have no knowledge about the correct approach.

The motivated employees see company culture and team communication as means to success and contentment. Often, the missing communication and company's weakening security, particularly cyber security are key factors.

Some methods to improve communication in Cyber Security

1. Improving communication in cybersecurity strategies through training

Cybersecurity does not refer only to locks, firewalls, and the latest technology to protect

employee's sensitive data but also their susceptibility.

Employees make mistake and hackers take advantage to access to data. Many cyber-attacks and destroying of data happen because of unintentional employee actions which make organization business vulnerable i.e., by clicking a phishing email that downloads malware and gives sensitive information to someone or using non-protective passwords.

One common problem is that a cybersecurity strategy and security policies in an organization require the employees who are not aware of them, i.e., to be informed about contained policy about on what to do if a cyber-attack is supposed. In this case, the employees could make an error or waste time in reporting it to the right people, potentially causing more damage for the organization.

Another problem is social engineering, which is rapidly becoming a big threat against businesses of all types and sizes. In security, social engineering is a broad term used to describe an information technology attack that relies heavily on human interaction and often involves tricking other people to break normal security procedures.

Social engineering refers to the techniques used to exploit human vulnerability to bypass security systems to gather information. Social engineering attacks imply interaction with other individuals, indicating also psychological and ethical aspects. About social engineering (SE), there are many differing opinions.

2. The role of CSP's

The CS professionals (CSP's) have a special role in preventing cyber-attacks. In case of a threat to security systems, the decisions of information security professionals are very important. In case of an emergency, effective communication is crucial. If IT systems fail, a quick communication with employees is necessary as well as to coordinate an effective response. Many CSP's believe that their organizations'

security controls do not provide adequate protection against advanced cyber-attacks. They affirm that executives do not put effective security controls in place and do not evaluate a data breach with financial loss. The majority of CSP's professionals fail to communicate security risks effectively to upper management.

Along with managing and developing response plans against emerging security threats, cyber-security professionals also need to inform upper management about the seriousness of security threats and convincing them to allocate adequate resources to protect against data breaches. CSP's must turn technical details of security risks into information that can be easily understood by upper management. CSP's should address these issues directly with the CEO and executive team approaching directly their attention and not be filtered out by intermediate players.

As more data moves into the cloud and across other devices, companies face a greater risk of losing sensitive information to attackers or unauthorized users. So many businesses fail to set quantitative parameters for risk (risk appetite) instead, to align the language.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, the cyber security situation is changing fast. The cyber-attacks are rising with the use of cutting-edge technological means and are a matter of curiosity because businesses are more technology-driven. The swift changes should be made in business policies to adjust to other changes because of CS risks which change in scope and potential impact quickly. The organizations need to keep the means ready to communicate and pull quickly through in the event of an emergency. The intensity of a cyber-attack and its impact depends on these elements.

On the whole, CSP's must be set to communicate effectively in the current testing environment with the use of the best communication tools and data for the right audience at the

right time. The costs of ineffectual communication, resulting in misunderstanding security risks, can be highly ruinous. But carving a design and understanding the business objectives, the stakeholders, their needs, and the risks, will help the CSP's to provide a clear and right message. It is important to be in no doubt that communication is addressed to the exact stakeholder group and then confirmed that it has been understood.

The intensity of a cyber-attack and its consequence depends on above factors. The decisive communication stages, a proper communication culture, consistent training support in case of a breach to control stoppage and destruction are significant matters that can be further studied. It is possible to draw and develop a well-structured and well-practiced incident response plan that can reduce damages of cyber-attacks.

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A study of dropout rate in Institution's in Higher Education in India

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Abstract

In order to defeat the COVID-19, Pandemic, Indian Government announced complete lockdown in the country starting on March 24, 2020 and the same was extended to 3rd May, 2020 in the second phase. Though the lockdown was necessary and inevitable so as to prevent the faster spread of Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) and to save lives of people of the country, it is going to affect the various sectors of our economy severely. The Banking and Non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) which are backbone of India's economy are not exception to the above. This article is an attempt to assess the impact of this pandemic on Banks and NBFCs due to lockdown which has resulted into closure of all commercial organisations, educational institutions, public and private offices, suspension of means of transportation, etc. The conclusion in this regard is based on the views expressed by several groups including economists, financial institutions like IMF, World Bank and consulting firms. Secondary sources of information are used to collect the required information. The article has indicated a very severe effect of lockdown on banks and NBFCs in case it prolongs beyond July 2020.

Key words: Covid-19, India's economy, Indian Banks, NBFCs, NPAs, Lockdown

1. Introduction

In India the most problem of upper education modernization is that the balance between inputs and relevant outputs, specifically the correct balance of enrolled and graduated students. The university students' dropout rates result the waste of taxpayers' money, a lower proportion of the undergraduate s college students and, consequently, very lower employment opportunities in highly qualified positions. the varied universities in India dropouts was a crucial topic in many countries, also because it isn't only the waste of taxpayers' money but now it's also one amongst the standards for assessing and evaluating teaching learning institutions. Unfortunately, the strategic policy of upper education institutions may increase the amount but not necessarily the standard of the undergraduates. Several studies indicate that one among the important factors of students' dropout rate is that the subject studied at university.

The dropout rate is higher among students in under graduate disciplines, and among students with relatively low levels of prior qualifications. In India research in indicate that there are various others factors which are related to the faculty students' dropout rate in educational activity institutions including individual characteristics, qualities interactions within colleges, and institutional .The purpose of this research paper is to analyses ad explanation of the causes of the primary year students' dropout rates in education institutions using the 000 data of Under Graduate faculties in various University in India.

2. Review of Literature

A literature review could be a piece of educational writing demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the tutorial literature on a particular topic placed in context. A literature review also includes a critical evaluation of the material; this can be why it's called a literature review instead of a literature report.

a. to grasp, analyses so find the differ-

ence between different prediction techniques of Machine learning.

b. to spot and understand different student attributes which are mainly used for the predicting the coed performance.

c. to spot and understand the various prediction techniques which are mainly used for predicting the coed performance.

3. Objectives of the Study

1. To get a classification educational model and implement them on academic information provided by the university.

2. To develop educational system with the flexibility to predict students who are in danger to dropout in under graduate program.

3. The generated educational model is ready to see the foremost significant variable that affects academic performance, which are the abandoned subjects.

4. Research Methodology

This research is descriptive in nature. The Secondary sources of knowledge are used for this Secondary data has been collected from different published sources like books, , Bulletin, news journals, newspapers and magazines, and internet sites etc

5. The most causes and problem of dropout rate in Institution's in Higher Learning

a. A fashionable Tuition Fee

There was the primary and extremely sensitive reason why students drop out. There are rocking rapidly fees increase student debts, pushing those from underprivileged backgrounds suffer further. The research survey conducted that around 40 percent of 2020-2021 young students who couldn't afford senior college, dropped out. "I can't afford my college fees"! Further, the coed Enrollment emerging Trends by high-needs Subgroup 2020-21 confirms the dropout rate because of unaffordability.

b. Some Students not prepared academically

The most of scholar's lack of readiness may be a major done something wrong in high school graduation rates and first-year students

are the primary prey. "I'm simply not ready for it, chucking up the sponge of faculty doesn't relate me! "They quit educational activity because they're simply not ready for it. We make research survey by Education Trust shows that about 40% of Under Graduate from drop-out of without completing senior college and career-ready courses of study program.

c. The scholars are Unhappy with the school

The case is worse when their senior colleges don't take them from the method of job recruitment through placement appropriately. the amount of program communications, orientations, and events to create student show up for the course goes futile when most institutions forget to stay up the identical effort. a recurring worry roommates, overloaded with study course works may well be the subsequent main reasons for college students to drop out. there are unhappiness could also arise out of the distrust that develops out of the sensation that in spite of paying such a lot of fees, the institution forgets to stay students happier. a totally without skill at particular activity clouds around them after they feel that they're not up to the duty ahead.

d. A Discouraging environment

They feel bypassed when the senior colleges don't follow Outcome Based Education. "No one cares if I attended", replied a university student who was recently interviewed by Grad Nation.org survey for his falling by the wayside. The Motivation barrier will be seen here during this student's case. There are two styles of motivation barriers exist internal and external. The interior barrier would come with a less motivational educational learning environment, whereas external would be lack of peer collaboration online, fear of isolation and also the absence of social cues.

e. Picking / Choice the incorrect course

It is unfair to conceive to a course of study only to get later that the program isn't what they expected. Within the Course evalua-

tion done at the first stages can become a right mentor here, where college students are exposed to select courses after much thought, by their own. "I am undecided." Problems bud out from here. Determining the proper course of study for a successful career path can always be of struggle. This might be a winding road instead of a line. it's unbelievable, but the reality is around 75% of senior college students get confused about changing their major a minimum of once by the top of their study program.

f. An instructional inadequacy

When the next education system lacks this, there's a dip within the college student's performance, which becomes a serious reason for student pull out. the bulk Students should be routed with a solid resources learning management system that has polls, notifications, quiz, assessments, and rubrics.

g. Be incompatible with work and family commitments

A Completion of senior colleges becomes an ordeal for the above-said reasons. If not addressed adequately by campus management, these reasons might cause a big decrease in student retention. This wakes up colleges and universities to debate the faculty student retention crucially. Might appear as if a thorn on one's side. Fret not, reading one among our blogs on a way to improve student retention in higher education? Can facilitate your gain an inspiration on a way to boost college man retention can help. The conflict of interest between home, job and study can cause a breach in education. This scene is most typical among all department of education, community colleges, and state universities.

6. Conclusion

The results of this research show that approximately 35% of school students leave the humanities, Commerce and Science faculties of under graduate during the primary study year and it depends on the faculty's curriculum and students' Gymnasium grades. The information

from different academic years are recommended to incorporate for further investigations of faculty students dropout rate.

7. Suggestion's

1. Basic Core Strategies

The Mentoring may be a one-to-one caring, the supportive relationship between a mentor and a mentee that's supported trust. Tutoring, also a one-to-one activity focuses on academics and is a good practice when addressing specific requirements and desires like reading, writing, or math competencies.

Within the Service-learning connects meaningful community service experiences with academic learning. This teaching/learning method to promote personal and social growth, career development, and civic, social responsibility and may be a strong vehicle for effective college reform in the least grade levels.

2. The Foundational Strategies

A continuing process of evaluating goals and objectives associated with senior college policies, practices, and organizational structures as they impact a various group of learners. When all groups in an exceedingly community provide collective support to the school, a robust infrastructure sustains a caring supportive environment where youth can thrive and achieve. A comprehensive violence prevention plan, including conflict resolution, must accommodate potential violence furthermore as crisis management. A secure learning environment provides daily experiences, in the slightest degree grade levels that enhance positive social attitudes and effective interpersonal skills all told college students.

3. Early Interventions

In this research paper consistently finds that family engagement features a direct, positive effect on college student's achievement and is that the most accurate predictor of a student's success in class. A Birth-to-five interventions demonstrate that providing a additional enrichment can enhance brain development. the fore-

most effective thanks to reduce the quantity of students who will ultimately drop out is to supply the simplest possible classroom instruction from the start of their college experience through the first grades.

4. Managing and Improving Instruction

The Teachers who work with youth at high risk of educational failure must feel supported and have an avenue by which they will be still develop qualities and skills, techniques, and study innovative strategies.

In Active learning embraces teaching and learning strategies that engage and involve college students within the learning process. The senior college Students find new and artistic ways to resolve problems, achieve success, and become lifelong learners when educators show them that there are other ways to be told.

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Qualities of a successful manager for business in India

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Abstract.

Management is essential to any business or non business organisation. we can give an example of business organisation i.e Sapat Chaha Pvt. Ltd Co. Nashik . Which is manufacturing tea for the people. their main motive is to earn profit.

when we talk about non business organisation we can give an example i.e. various colleges.schools.clubs,etc.all college are non business organisations.and main motive of these colleges are to provide education at affordable cost not to earn profit . Each and every organisation should have excellent management to develop and to become world class organisation . Management is nothing but it is very essential to any type of business either it is small, medium or larger, Management has to co ordinate ,to control,to plan and and to do perfect and accurate uses of resources in any type of business for achieving the goal and objectives of the business and next important thing is that succes of any type of business always depends upon efficient management. Management play'svery important role in all business organisations in this modern age, the success of any business always depends upon the important qualities of managers and Skills of managers. Management is a developing science but we can not compare to phisics, chemistry, biology etc. It is related to human being human behaviour is always changing and we cant predict it so the role manegement is

very imporent to get success of any type of business

Introduction :

Many management thinkars have given us many definition to understand the meaning of management..

George R.Terry, "Management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organising, actuating and controlling performance to determine and accomplish the objectives by the use of pepole and resources".

Theo Haimann,"Management is the sum total of all processes including planning, direction, control and organisation"

from both the definitions, it is clear that.management consists of getting things done through others by directing their efforts in an integrated and co-ordinated manner for business objectives. It is a process consisting of functions such as planning, organising and controlling etc .In this way manager should play very important role to get sucess.

Management is one of the most important activities of human life. To achieve aims that could not be achieved individually, people started forming groups. Management has become essential to ensure the coordination of individual efforts. Management applies to all kinds of organizations and to managers at all organizational levels. Principles of management are now used not only for managing business but in all walks of life viz., Government, Military, Social and Educational Institutions. Essentially, management is same process in all forms of organization. But it may vary widely in its complexity with size and level of organization. Management is the life giving element of any organization.

Keywords: Management , Business , Organisation, Goods,Development,Quality, Planning,Direction.

Objective :

1. To study the qualities of successful manager.

Methodology:

The information collected by secondary sources **Secondary source:** Newspapers, Magazines, Books etc. has been used to get information. The information was obtained through a study of published books.

Qualities of a Successful Manager:

He should have various qualities for doing his work properly:

1. Education:

without education we can't get success so each and every manager should have good education as far as education is concerned. A manager must have proper educational background. These days managers are supposed to have management education, besides other education. A manager has to undertake a number of all qualifications. It also helps in understanding the things and interpreting them properly. The knowledge of business environment is also important for dealing with various problems the organization may face.

2. Intelligence

A manager has to perform more responsibilities than other persons in the organization. He should have higher level of intelligence as compared to other persons. Intelligence will help a manager in assessing the present and future possibilities for the business. He will be able to see the things in advance and take necessary decisions at appropriate time.

3. Maturity:

A manager should have mental maturity for dealing with different situations. He should have patience, and he should be a good listener and quick to react to situations. He has to take many decisions which may affect the working, if not taken properly. He should keep calm when dealing with subordinates. All these types of qualities will come with mental maturity.

4. Positive Attitude:

Positive attitude is an asset for a manager. A manager has to deal with many people from inside as well as from outside the organi-

zation. He should be positive to various suggestions and taken human decisions. He should try to develop good relations with various persons dealing with him. He should understand their problems and try to become a helping hand.

5. Foresight:

A manager has to decide not only for present. There are rapid changes in technology, marketing, consumer behaviour, financial set up etc. A manager should visualize what is going to happen in future and prepare the organization for facing the situations. The quality of manager will help in taking right decisions and face the various problems. In case the situation is not rightly assessed then the organization may face many problems.

6. Patience :

Patience is an art and a skill that can take more time to perfect. If patience is one of the qualities of a manager that you need to improve, try taking four deep breaths when you feel yourself starting to lose your cool.

7. Communication :

To be a successful manager, you have to be a good communicator. This quality of a manager encompasses more than just the words you say. It includes:

- A. Your ability to get others to listen to your ideas
- B. Your ability to get along with others
- C. The clarity of what you say
- D. Your ability to attract others

Many managers have good communication with lengthy explanations. But effective communication is more about clarity and brevity than using a lot of words to convey what you're trying to say. A manager who wants to communicate well will be as clear as possible in what they say and take the time to make sure that everyone understands.

8. Good Judgment :

Every manager should have good judgment. Though you can improve your judgment with practice, the foundation of this quality of a

manager includes:

- A. How you look at the world around you
- B. How you listen to what others say
- C. How you learn from that information

At first, good judgment is often the byproduct of your unconscious mind. With practice, you'll be able to exercise good judgment. You'll be able to examine the situation actively and come to a conclusion.

9. Ability To Listen :

The ability to listen is one of the qualities of a manager that you should never neglect. We do, after all, have two ears but only one mouth. Whether you're in a team meeting, the bulk of your activity should be listening rather than talking.

easy way to improve this skill he should listen what your team members say without interrupting. Formulate a response based on the information they've conveyed. Then, before you speak, think about what you want to say and how you want to say it.

10. Competence :

If you want to lead effectively and have your team members follow you need to be competent in every aspect of your job. That doesn't mean you have to be an expert, but you should at least have a healthy knowledge how to be efficient and successful in everything you do and everything you ask your team members to do. When you're competent in your business and exercise as many qualities of a manager as possible, your team members will follow your example not because they have to, but because they want to.

11. Organization :

As a manager, not only do you have to keep yourself organized, but you also have to keep your team members organized and nowhere is that more obvious than in the scheduling process. There are so many different tasks to be done .

Conclusion :

without education we cant get success.

Intelligence will help a manager in assessing the present and future possibilities for the business. Positive attitude is an asset for a manager. Patience is an art and a skill that can take more time to perfect. If patience is one of the qualities of a manager that you need to improve, try taking four deep breaths when you feel yourself starting to lose your cool. A manager should have mental maturity for dealing with different situations. He should have patience, and he should be good listener and quick to react to situations. The ability to listen is one of the qualities of a manager that you should never neglect. We do, after all, have two ears but only one mouth. Whether you're in a team meeting, the bulk of your activity should be listening rather than talking.

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If you want to lead effectively and have your team members follow you need to be competent in every aspect of your job. That doesn't mean you have to be an expert, but you should at least have a healthy knowledge how to be efficient and successful in everything you do and everything you ask your team members to do. As a manager, not only do you have to keep yourself organized, but you also have to keep your team members organized

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Recent Trends in Cyber security

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ABSTRACT

Cyber Security plays an important role in the field of information technology. Securing the information have become one of the biggest challenges in the present day. When ever we think about the cyber security the first thing that comes to our mind is 'cyber crimes' which are increasing immensely day by day. Various Governments and companies are taking many measures in order to prevent these cyber crimes. Besides various measures cyber security is still a very big concern to many. This paper mainly focuses on challenges faced by cyber security on the latest technologies .It also focuses on latest about the cyber security techniques, ethics and the trends changing the face of cyber security.

Keywords: cyber security, cyber crime, cyber ethics, social media, cloud computing, android apps.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today man is able to send and receive any form of data may be an e-mail or an audio or video just by the click of a button but did he ever think how securely his data id being transmitted or sent to the other person safely without any leakage of information?? The answer lies in cyber security. Today Internet is the fastest growing infrastructure in every day life. In today's technical environment many latest technologies are changing the face of the man kind. But due to these emerging technologies we are unable to safeguard our private information in a very effective way and hence these days cyber

crimes are increasing day by day. Today more than 60 percent of total commercial transactions are done online, so this field required a high quality of security for transparent and best transactions. Hence cyber security has become a latest issue. The scope of cyber security is not just limited to securing the information in IT industry but also to various other fields like cyber space etc.

Even the latest technologies like cloud computing, mobile computing, E-commerce, net banking etc also needs high level of security. Since these technologies hold some important information regarding a person their security has become a must thing. Enhancing cyber security and protecting critical information infrastructures are essential to each nation's security and economic wellbeing. Making the Internet safer (and protecting Internet users) has become integral to the development of new services as well as governmental policy. The fight against cyber crime needs a comprehensive and a safer approach. Given that technical measures alone cannot prevent any crime, it is critical that law enforcement agencies are allowed to investigate and prosecute cyber crime effectively. Today many nations and governments are imposing strict laws on cyber securities in order to prevent the loss of some important information. Every individual must also be trained on this cyber security and save themselves from these increasing cyber crimes

2. CYBER CRIME

Cyber crime is a term for any illegal activity that uses a computer as its primary means of commission and theft. The U.S. Department of Justice expands the definition of cyber crime to include any illegal activity that uses a computer for the storage of evidence. The growing list of cyber crimes includes crimes that have been made possible by computers, such as network intrusions and the dissemination of computer viruses, as well as computer-based variations of existing crimes, such as identity theft,

stalking, bullying and terrorism which have become as major problem to people and nations. Usually in common man's language cyber crime may be defined as crime committed using a computer and the internet to steal a person's identity or sell contraband or stalk victims or disrupt operations with malevolent programs. As day by day technology is playing in major role in a person's life the cyber crimes also will increase along with the technological advances.

3. CYBER SECURITY

Privacy and security of the data will always be top security measures that any organization takes care. We are presently living in a world where all the information is maintained in a digital or a cyber form. Social networking sites provide a space where users feel safe as they interact with friends and family. In the case of home users, cyber-criminals would continue to target social media sites to steal personal data. Not only social networking but also during bank transactions a person must take all the required security measures.

technology and healthcare executives nationwide, Silicon Valley Bank found that companies believe cyber attacks are a serious threat to both their data and their business continuity.

- 98% of companies are maintaining or increasing their cyber security resources and of those, half are increasing resources devoted to online attacks this year

- The majority of companies are preparing for when, not if, cyber attacks occur

- Only one-third are completely confident in the security of their information and even less confident about the security measures of their business partners.

There will be new attacks on Android operating system based devices, but it will not be on massive scale. The fact tablets share the same operating system as smart phones means they will be soon targeted by the same malware as those platforms. The number of malware specimens for Macs would continue to grow,

though much less than in the case of PCs. Windows 8 will allow users to develop applications for virtually any device (PCs, tablets and smart phones) running Windows 8, so it will be possible to develop malicious applications like those for Android, hence these are some of the predicted trends in cyber security.

Incidents	Jan-June2012	Jan-June2013	% Increase/(decrease)
Fraud	2439	2490	2
Intrusion	2203	1726	(22)
Spam	291	614	111
Maliciouscode	353	442	25
CyberHarassment	173	233	35
Contentrelated	10	42	320
IntrusionAttempts	55	24	(56)
Denial ofservices	12	10	(17)
Vulnerabilityreports	45	11	(76)
Total	5581	5592	

Table I

The above Comparison of Cyber Security Incidents reported to Cyber999 in Malaysia from January–June 2012 and 2013 clearly exhibits the cyber security threats. As crime is increasing even the security measures are also increasing. According to the survey of U.S.

4. TRENDS CHANGING CYBER SECURITY

Here mentioned below are some of the trends that are having a huge impact on cyber security.

1. Web servers:

The threat of attacks on web applications to extract data or to distribute malicious code persists. Cyber criminals distribute their malicious code via legitimate web servers they've compromised. But data-stealing attacks, many of which get the attention of media, are also a big threat. Now, we need a greater emphasis on protecting web servers and web applications. Web servers are especially the best platform for these cyber criminals to steal the data. Hence one must always use a safer browser especially during important transactions in order not to fall

as a prey for these crimes.

2. Cloud computing and its services

These days all small, medium and large companies are slowly adopting cloud services. In other words the world is slowly moving towards the clouds. This latest trend presents a big challenge for cyber security, as traffic can go around traditional points of inspection. Additionally, as the number of applications available in the cloud grows, policy controls for web applications and cloud services will also need to evolve in order to prevent the loss of valuable information. Though cloud services are developing their own models still a lot of issues are being brought up about their security. Cloud may provide immense opportunities but it should always be noted that as the cloud evolves so as its security concerns increase.

3. APT's and targeted attacks

APT (Advanced Persistent Threat) is a whole new level of cyber crime ware. For years network security capabilities such as web filtering or IPS have played a key part in identifying such targeted attacks (mostly after the initial compromise). As attackers grow bolder and employ more vague techniques, network security must integrate with other security services in order to detect attacks. Hence one must improve our security techniques in order to prevent more threats coming in the future.

4. Mobile Networks

Today we are able to connect to anyone in any part of the world. But for these mobile networks security is a very big concern. These days firewalls and other security measures are becoming porous as people are using devices such as tablets, phones, PC's etc all of which again require extra securities apart from those present in the applications used. We must always think about the security issues of these mobile networks. Further mobile networks are highly prone to these cyber crimes a lot of care must be taken in case of their security issues.

5. IPv6: New internet protocol

IPv6 is the new Internet protocol which is replacing IPv4 (the older version), which has been a backbone of our networks in general and the Internet at large. Protecting IPv6 is not just a question of porting IPv4 capabilities. While IPv6 is a wholesale replacement in making more IP addresses available, there are some very fundamental changes to the protocol which need to be considered in security policy. Hence it is always better to switch to IPv6 as soon as possible in order to reduce the risks regarding cyber crime.

6. Encryption of the code

Encryption is the process of encoding messages (or information) in such a way that eavesdroppers or hackers cannot read it.. In an encryption scheme, the message or information is encrypted using an encryption algorithm, turning it into an unreadable cipher text. This is usually done with the use of an encryption key, which specifies how the message is to be encoded. Encryption at a very beginning level protects data privacy and its integrity. But more use of encryption brings more challenges in cyber security. Encryption is also used to protect data in transit, for example data being transferred via networks (e.g. the Internet, e-commerce), mobile telephones, wireless microphones, wireless intercoms etc. Hence by encrypting the code one can know if there is any leakage of information.

Hence the above are some of the trends changing the face of cyber security in the world. The top network threats are mentioned in below Fig -1.

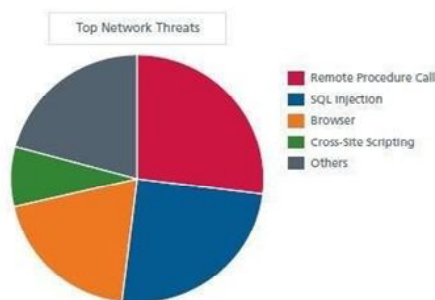


Fig -1

The above pie chart shows about the major threats for networks and cyber security.

5. ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CYBER SECURITY

As we become more social in an increasingly connected world, companies must find new ways to protect personal information. Social media plays a huge role in cyber security and will contribute a lot to personal cyber threats. Social media adoption among personnel is skyrocketing and so is the threat of attack. Since social media or social networking sites are almost used by most of them every day it has become a huge platform for the cyber criminals for hacking private information and stealing valuable data.

In a world where we're quick to give up our personal information, companies have to ensure they're just as quick in identifying threats, responding in real time, and avoiding a breach of any kind. Since people are easily attracted by these social media the hackers use them as a bait to get the information and the data they require. Hence people must take appropriate measures especially in dealing with social media in order to prevent the loss of their information.

The ability of individuals to share information with an audience of millions is at the heart of the particular challenge that social media presents to businesses. In addition to giving anyone the power to disseminate commercially sensitive information, social media also gives the same power to spread false information, which can be just being as damaging. The rapid spread of false information through social media is among the emerging risks identified in Global Risks 2013 report.

Though social media can be used for cyber crimes these companies cannot afford to stop using social media as it plays an important role in publicity of a company. Instead, they must have solutions that will notify them of the threat in order to fix it before any real damage is done. However companies should understand

this and recognise the importance of analysing the information especially in social conversations and provide appropriate security solutions in order to stay away from risks. One must handle social media by using certain policies and right technologies.

6. CYBER SECURITY TECHNIQUES

1. Access control and password security

The concept of user name and password has been fundamental way of protecting our information. This may be one of the first measures regarding cyber security.

2. Authentication of data

The documents that we receive must always be authenticated before downloading that is it should be checked if it has originated from a trusted and a reliable source and that they are not altered. Authenticating of these documents is usually done by the anti virus software present in the devices. Thus a good anti virus software is also essential to protect the devices from viruses.

3. Malware scanners

This is software that usually scans all the files and documents present in the system for malicious code or harmful viruses. Viruses, worms, and Trojan horses are examples of malicious software that are often grouped together and referred to as malware.

4. Firewalls

A firewall is a software program or piece of hardware that helps screen out hackers, viruses, and worms that try to reach your computer over the Internet. All messages entering or leaving the internet pass through the firewall present, which examines each message and blocks those that do not meet the specified security criteria. Hence firewalls play an important role in detecting the malware.

5. Anti-virus software

Antivirus software is a computer program that detects, prevents, and takes action to disarm or remove malicious software programs, such as viruses and worms. Most antivirus pro-

grams include an auto-update feature that enables the program to download profiles of new viruses so that it can check for the new viruses as soon as they are discovered. An anti virus software is a must and basic necessity for every system.

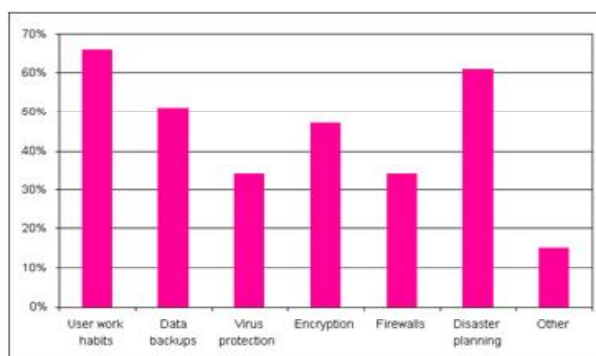


Table II: Techniques on cyber security
7 CYBER ETHICS

Cyber ethics are nothing but the code of the internet. When we practice these cyber ethics there are good chances of us using the internet in a proper and safer way. The below are a few of them:

- DO use the Internet to communicate and interact with other people. Email and instant messaging make it easy to stay in touch with friends and family members, communicate with work colleagues, and share ideas and information with people across town or halfway around the world
- Don't be a bully on the Internet. Do not call people names, lie about them, send embarrassing pictures of them, or do anything else to try to hurt them.
- Internet is considered as world's largest library with information on any topic in any subject area, so using this information in a correct and legal way is always essential.
- Do not operate others accounts using their passwords.
- Never try to send any kind of malware to other's systems and make them corrupt.
- Never share your personal information to anyone as there is a good chance of others misusing it and finally you would end up in a trouble.
- When you're online never pretend to

the other person, and never try to create fake accounts on someone else as it would land you as well as the other person into trouble.

- Always adhere to copyrighted information and download games or videos only if they are permissible.

The above are a few cyber ethics one must follow while using the internet. We are always thought proper rules from our very early stages the same here we apply in cyber space.

8. CONCLUSION

Computer security is a vast topic that is becoming more important because the world is becoming highly interconnected, with networks being used to carry out critical transactions. Cyber crime continues to diverge down different paths with each New Year that passes and so does the security of the information. The latest and disruptive technologies, along with the new cyber tools and threats that come to light each day, are challenging organizations with not only how they secure their infrastructure, but how they require new platforms and intelligence to do so. There is no perfect solution for cyber crimes but we should try our level best to minimize them in order to have a safe and secure future in cyber space.

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भारत के साइबर कानून और साइबर अपराध पर : एक अध्ययन

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सार —

जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि यह वह युग है जहाँ अधिकांश चीजों की शुरुआत आमतौर पर इंटरनेट पर की जाती है जैसा कि भारत में हर मिनट एक व्यक्ति अंतरजाल उपयोगकर्ता हैं ऑनलाइन व्यवहार से लेकर ऑनलाइन लेन-देन तक कार्य करता है इंटरनेट (वेब) के बाद विश्व स्तर पर कार्य किया जाता है, सामान्यतः कोई भी इसका उपयोग कर सकता है कहीं से भी इंटरनेट के संसाधन अंतरजाल प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग कुछ लोग अच्छे कार्य के लिए और कुछ अपराध के लिए कर रहे हैं। दूसरे के जालतंत्र तक अनधिकृत पहुंच, घोटाले जैसी गतिविधियां आदि। ये आपराधिक गतिविधियां या अपराध/अपराध से संबंधित अंतरजाल को साइबर अपराध कहा जाता है। इन अपराधोंकी रोक लगाने के लिए जो कानून बनाया, अपराधियों को सजा देना इसलिए साइबर कानून निर्माण किया। भारत, साइबर कानून सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, २००० में निहित हैं। भारत में आज के तारीख तक ४४५४६ सायबर अपराध दर्ज किये गए हैं इन में कर्नाटक राज्य में सर्वाधिक सायबर अपराध दर्ज किये गए हैं (१२०२०), उत्तर प्रदेश (११४१६), महाराष्ट्र (४६६७) और सबसे कम सायबर अपराध बिहार में (१०५०) केस पाए गए हैं हम साइबर कानून को परिभाषित कर सकते हैं क्योंकि यह इसका हिस्सा है कानूनी प्रणालियाँ जो अंतरजाल, साइबरस्पेस और। से संबंधित हैं कानूनी मुद्दों के साथ।

यह एक व्यापक क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित करता है, जिसमें शामिल हैं कई उप-विषयों के साथ-साथ अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता, तक पहुंच और अंतरजाल का उपयोग, और ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा या ऑनलाइन गोपनीयता। सामान्य तौर पर, इसे वेब के नियम के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

संगणक के आविष्कार ने इंसान का जीवन आसान बना दिया है, यह शुरू से विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग कर रहा है दुनिया भर में बड़े संगठनों के लिए व्यक्ति। में सरल शब्द हम संगणक को मशीन के रूप में परिभाषित कर सकते हैं कि जानकारी संग्रहीत और हेरफेर संसाधित कर सकता है या निर्देश जो उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा निर्देशित किया जाता है। अधिकांश संगणक उपयोगकर्ता गलत तरीके से संगणक का उपयोग कर रहे हैं अपने निजी फायदे के लिए या दूसरों के लिए दशकों से लाभ इसने साइबर अपराध को जन्म दिया। इससे गतिविधियों में व्यस्तता आई थी जो हैं समाज के लिए अवैध। हम साइबर अपराध को इस प्रकार परिभाषित कर सकते हैं: संगणक या संगणक जालतंत्र का उपयोग करके किए गए अपराध और आमतौर पर साइबर स्पेस पर होते हैं, विशेष रूप से अंतरजाल अब शब्द आता है साइबर कानून। इतो इसकी कोई निश्चित परिभाषा नहीं है, लेकिन एक साधारण शब्द में हम कर सकते हैं इसे साइबरस्पेस को नियंत्रित करने वाले कानून के रूप में परिभाषित किया। साइबर कानून वो कानून हैं जो साइबर क्षेत्र को नियंत्रित करता हैं। साइबर अपराध, डिजिटल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हस्ताक्षर, डेटा सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता आदि साइबर कानून द्वारा समझी जाती हैं।

साइबर अपराध और साइबर कानून

हम साइबर अपराध को किसी भी पुरुष कारक या अन्य के रूप में परिभाषित कर सकते हैं अपराध जहां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार या सूचना सिस्टम, जिसमें कोई डिवाइस या इंटरनेट या दोनों शामिल हैं या उनमें से अधिक शामिल हैं। हम साइबर कानून को कानूनी मुद्दों के रूप में परिभाषित कर सकते हैं: संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से संबंधित, संक्षेप में साइबरस्पेस, यानी इंटरनेट।

यह एक प्रयास है मानव कार्रवाई द्वारा प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए इन पर लागू कानूनों की विरासती प्रणाली वाला इंटरनेट भौतिक संसार।

साइबर अपराध

सुस्मान और ह्युस्टन ने सबसे पहले साइबर शब्द का प्रस्ताव रखा था अपराध वर्ष १९९५ में। साइबर अपराध का वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता है एक परिभाषा के रूप में, इसे सबसे अच्छा संग्रह के रूप में माना जाता है कार्य या आचरण करता है। ये कार्य सामग्री पर आधारित हैं अपराध वस्तु जो कंप्यूटर डेटा या सिस्टम को प्रभावित करती है। ये अवैध कार्य हैं जहां एक डिजिटल डिवाइस या सूचना प्रणाली एक उपकरण या लक्ष्य है या यह हो सकता है दोनों का संयोजन। साइबर अपराध के रूप में भी जाना जाता है इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपराध, कंप्यूटर से संबंधित अपराध, ई-अपराध, उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी अपराध, सूचना आयु अपराध आदि। सरल शब्द में हम साइबर अपराध का वर्णन कर सकते हैं: अपराध या अपराध जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पर होते हैं संचार या सूचना प्रणाली। इस प्रकार के अपराध मूल रूप से अवैध गतिविधियां हैं जिनमें कंप्यूटर और एक नेटवर्क शामिल हैं। के कारण इंटरनेट का विकास, की मात्रा साइबर अपराध की गतिविधियां भी बढ़ रही हैं क्योंकि जब अपराध करने की अब आवश्यकता नहीं है अपराधी की शारीरिक उपस्थिति। साइबर अपराध की असामान्य विशेषता यह है कि पीड़ित और अपराधी कभी भी सीधे संपर्क में नहीं आ सकता है। साइबर अपराधी अक्सर देशवाले देशों से काम करने का विकल्प चुनते हैं कम करने के लिए अस्तित्वहीन या कमजोर साइबर अपराध कानून का पता लगाने और अभियोजन की संभावना। लोगों के बीच यह भ्रांति है कि साइबर अपराध कर सकते हैं केवल साइबरस्पेस या इंटरनेट पर प्रतिबद्ध हों। में तथ्य यह है कि साइबर अपराध बिना लोगों के भी किए जा सकते हैं साइबर स्पेस में भागीदारी, यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि साइबर अपराधी ऑनलाइन मौजूद रहें। सॉफ्टवेयर गोपनीयता को एक उदाहरण के रूप में लिया जा सकता है।

साइबर अपराध का वर्गीकरण : साइबर अपराध को चार प्रमुख श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। वे इस प्रकार हैं:

व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ साइबर अपराध में: ईमेल द्वारा दुर्भावनापूर्ण व्यवहार, धोका धड़ी, साइबर मानहानि, आईआरसीअपराध (इंटरनेट रिले चैट) और फिशिंग का इस्तेमाल होता है।

संपत्ति के खिलाफ साइबर अपराध में: सॉफ्टवेयर पायरेसी, कॉपीराइट उल्लंघन और ट्रेडमार्क उल्लंघन का इस्तेमाल होता है।

संगठन के खिलाफ साइबर अपराध में : डॉस हमला, ईमेल बमबारी और सलामी हमला शामिल हैं **समाज के खिलाफ साइबर अपराध:** साइबर अपराध के खिलाफ समाज में शामिल हैं: जालसाजी और वेब जैकिंग

संसद हमले का मामला

पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो, हैदराबाद ने इस मामले को संभाला था। एक लैपटॉप बरामद किया गया संसद पर हमला करने वाले आतंकवादी से। लैपटॉप जिसे दो आतंकियों से हिरासत में लिया गया था। १३ दिसंबर २००९ को पाँच आतंकवादियों मार गिराया गया था जब संसद की घेराबंदी, कंप्यूटर पर भेजा गया था बीपीआरडी के फॉरेंसिक डिवीजन। लैपटॉप में कई सबूत शामिल थे जो दो आतंकवादियों के इरादों की पुष्टि करते हैं, मुख्य रूप से गृह मंत्रालय का स्टिकर जो उन्होंने बनाया था लैपटॉप पर और उनकी एंबेसडर कार पर चिपका दिया गया। संसद भवन में प्रवेश और फर्जी पहचान पत्र हासिल करें कि दो आतंकवादियों में से एक के साथ ले जा रहा था भारत सरकार का प्रतीक और मुहर। को सावधानीपूर्वक स्कैन किया गया और इसके अतिरिक्त सील भी एक आवासीय के साथ मिलकर बनाई गई थी। जम्मू-कश्मीर का पता हालांकि सावधानी से पता लगाना साबित कर दिया कि यह सब जाली था और लैपटॉप पर बनाया गया था।

भारत में साइबर कानून: आईटी अधिनियम, २००० के तहत निम्नलिखित धाराएं हैं:

1. कंप्यूटर संसाधनों से छेड़छाड़ की कोशिश—धारा ६५

- I.
- II. कंप्यूटर में संग्रहित डाटा के साथ छेड़छाड़ कर उसे हैक करने की कोशिश—धारा ६६।
- III. संवाद सेवाओं के माध्यम से प्रतिबंधित सूचनाएं भेजने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६६ ए।
- IV. कंप्यूटर या अन्य किसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गैजेट से चोरी की गई सूचनाओं को गलत तरीके से हासिल करने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६६ बी।
- V. किसी की पहचान चोरी करने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६६ सी।
- VI. अपनी पहचान छुपाकर कंप्यूटर की मदद से किसी के व्यक्तिगत डाटा तक पहुंच बनाने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६६ डी।
- VII. किसी की निजता भंग करने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६६ ई।
- VIII. साइबर आतंकवाद के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६६ एफ।
- IX. आपत्तिजनक सूचनाओं के प्रकाशन से जुड़े प्रावधान—धारा ६७।
- X. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से सेक्स या अश्लील सूचनाओं को प्रकाशित या प्रसारित करने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६७ ए।
- XI. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से ऐसी आपत्तिजनक सामग्री का प्रकाशन या प्रसारण, जिसमें बच्चों को अश्लील अवस्था में दिखाया गया हो—धारा ६७ बी।
- XII. मध्यस्थों द्वारा सूचनाओं को बाधित करने या रोकने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान—धारा ६७ सी।
- XIII. सुरक्षित कंप्यूटर तक अनाधिकार पहुंच बनाने से संबंधित प्रावधान—धारा ७०।
- XIV. डाटा या आंकड़ों को गलत तरीके से पेश करना—धारा ७१।
- XV. आपसी विश्वास और निजता को भंग करने से संबंधित प्रावधान—धारा ७२ ए।
- XVI. कॉन्ट्रैक्ट की शर्तों का उल्लंघन कर सूचनाओं को सार्वजनिक करने से संबंधित प्रावधान—धारा ७२ ए।
- XVII. फर्जी डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर का प्रकाशन—धारा ७३। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता (आईपीसी) में साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित प्रावधान

- I. ईमेल के माध्यम से धमकी भरे संदेश भेजना—आईपीसी की धारा हो—आईपीसी की धारा ४६६।
- II. फर्जी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रिकॉर्ड्स का इस्तेमाल—आईपीसी की धारा ४६३।
- III. फर्जी वेबसाइट्स या साइबर फ्रॉड—आईपीसी की धारा ४२०।
- IV. चोरी—छुपे किसी के ईमेल पर नजर रखना—आईपीसी की धारा ४६३।
- V. वेब जैकिंग—आईपीसी की धारा ३८३।
- VI. ईमेल का गलत इस्तेमाल—आईपीसी की धारा ५००।
- VII. दवाओं को ऑनलाइन बेचना—एनडीपीएस एक्ट।
- VIII. हथियारों की ऑनलाइन —बिक्री—आर्म्स एक्ट। नव विकसित का उदय और प्रसार कई साइबर अपराधों को संचालित करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकियां शुरू होती हैं हाल के वर्ष। साइबर क्राइम हमारे लिए बड़ा खतरा बन गया है। साइबर अपराध के खिलाफ सुरक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है किसी देश का सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और सुरक्षा पहलू। भारत सरकार ने किससे निपटने के लिए आईटी अधिनियम, २००० अधिनियमित किया है? साइबर अपराध। अधिनियम आगे IPC, १८६०, IEA को संशोधित करता है (इंडियन एविडेंस एक्ट), १८७२, द बैंकर्स बुक्स एविडेंस अधिनियम १८६१ और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, १९३४। कोई भी दुनिया का एक हिस्सा साइबर अपराध की उत्पत्ति हो सकती है इंटरनेट पर राष्ट्रीय सीमाएं दोनों बना रही हैं जांच की तकनीकी और कानूनी जटिलताओं और इन अपराधों पर मुकदमा चला रहे हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सामंजस्य विभिन्न के बीच प्रयास, समन्वय और सहयोग राष्ट्रों को साइबर की दिशा में कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है अपराध। इस पत्र को लिखने का हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य इसका प्रसार करना है आम लोगों के बीच साइबर अपराध की सामग्री। पर इस पत्र के अंत में साइबर अपराध और साइबर पर एक संक्षिप्त अध्ययन भारत के कानून हम कहना चाहते हैं कि साइबर अपराध कभी नहीं हो सकते स्वीकार किया। अगर कोई साइबर अटैक का शिकार होता है, कृपया आगे आएँ और अपने नजदीकी में मामला दर्ज करें पुलिस स्टेशन SDR (विशेष आहरण अधिकार)। अगर अपराधियों को सजा नहीं मिलेगी उनके कर्म, वे कभी नहीं रुकेंगे।

Cyber Security in Indian Banking Sector

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Abstract:-Cyber security plays an important role in the field of information technology. Whenever we think about the cyber security the first thing that come to our mind is cybercrimes which are increasing immensely day by day. Various Government and companies taking many measures in order to prevent these cyber crimes. In india,the RBI red-flagged cybersecurity,issues in its financial stability report in July 2020.The report underscored the challenges due to rising cyber threats with the banking industry being primary target for such attacks. In a recent statement, the national security advisor affirmed that financial frauds increased exponentially due to greater dependence on digital payment platforms following the COVID-19 pandemic. In other news, global hackers made headlines as they attempted more than 40,000 cyber attacks on India's banking Industry. However,cybersecurity incidents are not new to the banking world. The history of the cyber threats goes back to 1971.For decades, bank across the world have been fighting countless borderless battles with faceless criminals in the cyberspace. With the rapid digitization the banking industry(and other industries)cyber threats and attacks have become more pervasive and sophisticated.

This paper mainly focus on importance

of cyber security in Banking sector, biggest cyber attacks in India, types of cyber threats. As well as remedial measure of cyber attacks.

Introduction:-The onset of COVID-19 resulted in digitalization in the banking sector. Both front –end and back –end operations have now become digital. With all this growing technology, cyber-attacks persistently increase, and attackers are actively looking for their victims for the malicious cyber-attacks on sensitive data of banking and financial systems.

This new digital workforce has pushed most of the banking sectors to go online, including video conferencing that has led to privacy issues and phishing attempts, including ransomware attacks.

Since banking sectors are depending on online banking, both mobile and web services tend to have a weak security threats are becoming more prominent.Mostly,cyber criminals prefer to target the banking sector to get customer and employee information details and use them to steal bank data and money. Before moving on to cyber Security threats in the Indian Baking Sector.

Keyword:-Cyber security, cyber threats, phishing, ransomware, disaster.

Objective of the Study:-

- 1) To study the importance of cyber security in Banking sector.
- 1) To study identify the biggest cyber attacks in India
- 2) To study types of cyber threats.
- 3) To study about remedial measure of cyber attacks.

Research Methodology:-This is a conceptual Paper & study focuses on extensive study of secondary data collected from various e books ,national & International Journals and Publica-

tions from various websites, which focused on various aspects of cyber security in Indian Banking Sector.

Importance of Cyber Security in Banking Sector

Here are five reasons why cyber security is important in the banking sector:

1. Digital India has led to an increase in the usage of cashless transaction, digital money, In this context, taking all the security measures is important to protect the data and Privacy.

2. Data breaches are a serious problems in the banking sector. A weak cyber security system can cause their customer base to undergo cyber security threats.

3. When a banks data is breached, recovering from this data breach can be time-consuming and stressful. So enhancing the banking security system is a must.

4. Suppose you lost your card, given a complaint against and cards are cancelled, yet your data is sensitive and could reveal a lot of information that could be used against you and do great harm.

5. Banks need to be their guard 24/7; if not, your data with the bank can be breached.

The Biggest Cyber Attacks in India:-

Various business sectors and geographical locations are the targeted customers for the cybercriminals to perform their cyber attacks techniques. Some of the recent cyber security threats are as follows:

1. Cosmos Banks Cyber Attack in Pune:-

A recent cyber attack in India 2018 took place in Cosmos bank when hackers siphoned off Rs.94.42 crores. Below is the list of cyber attacks.

*How did they do it? Hackers hacked into the banks ATM server and took all the card de-

tails and wiped off money from 28 countries and immediately withdrew the amount as soon as they were informed.

*Prevention:-Hardening of the security system can help authorized people can be the way forward.

2. ATM System Hacked:-Canara Bank ATM servers were targeted in around mid-2018. According to sources, more than 300 users ATM details were hacked by attackers and wiped off 20 lakh rupees from various bank accounts.

*How did they do it? Hackers used skimming devices to steal information and stolen amounts of up to 20 lakh rupees.

*Prevention:-Enhancement of the security features in ATMs can prevent any misuse of data.

3. UIDAI Adhar Software Hacked:-

*1.1 billion Indian Adhar card details were leaked and this is one of the massive data breaches that happened in 2018. UIDAI released the official notification about this data breach and mentioned that around 210 Indian Government websites were hacked.

*Aadhar software Hacked: This data breach included Aadhar, PAN, bank account, IFSC codes, and other personal information of the users and anonymous seller were selling Aadhar information for Rs.500 over Whatsapp. Also, one could get an Aadhar card printout for just Rs.300.

4. SIM Swap Scam:-

Two hackers from Navi Mumbai fraudulently gained SIM card information and illegally transferred money from the bank accounts of rupees 4 crore in August 2018. They carried out transaction via online banking. Aforesaid stats and events of the latest cyber attacks in India are the wake up call for all financial sectors that

are still vulnerable to cyber threats. Organizations need to implement cyber security measures and follow the below-mentioned security guidelines.

*Preventions:-Not sharing your personal information with unknown domains can help in minimizing the risk of having your personal information reaching people with malicious content.

Types of Cyber threats:

1.Large scale anti-fraud bypass: With the increase in the online transition, criminals are looking for ways to defeat anti-fraud safeguard. They try to replicate real fingerprints with existing ones stolen from someone else's PC.

2.ATM malware:- This is an interesting piece of malware, detected in financial institutions in India and is programmed to cash out ATMS.

3.Account-centric frauds: This is one of the common types of fraud, these frauds mainly concentrate on stealing and hacking sensitive details such as account ,Password,OTP etc.

4.Phishing:-Phishing is method to trick the victim into opening malicious links,leading to an installation of malware which then freezes the system. Phishing is often used to steal user data, including login credentials,etc.

5.Identity theft:-When a data breach occurs, the data of the customers are sold by cybercriminals to use in order to get credit information without his or their consent to borrow money and conduct purchase violations.

6.Threat from employees: Unhappy or dissatisfied employees contribute to the large scale of the risk, by breaching the companies policies and causing security threats to the organizations.

7.Ransomware:-These ransom ware attack will mainly hit small banks as they lack IT resources, outdated security tech,and protocols on cyber

security. To protect from this ransomware,bank must adopt protection layers throughout their network which help in acting as an obstacle to block malicious software attacks.

Cyber related Challenges:-

Banks foremost agenda in board rooms has been the digitization of voluminous confidential data and banking process(not limited to payment s).This urgency has put the spotlight on digital technologies, such as cloud, Artificial Intelligence (AI)Analytical Internet of things (IOT)and machine learning(ML)with technology transformation, confidential information will be saved in remote servers and ubiquitous. Higher digitization and remote operations will lead to increased vulnerabilities and open up opportunities for cybercriminals. exposing banks to breaches or hacking. Banks need to be mindful of the following challenges while dealing with cyber threat:-

- *Sophistication of Cybercrimes
- *Data sharing mechanism
- *Limitations associated with legacy systems
- *Securing third-party services(vendors and alliance partners)
- *High exposure to compromised network and devices
- *Lack of skilled cyber security Professionals
- *Governance and regulatory compliances.

Remedial Measures to reduce Cyber Security Threats in the Banking Sector :-

1.Assess Cloud Security:-Review your cloud infrastructure often to ensure its up to date. Assess your cloud securities current state, best practices, and compliance standards. To secure cloud platform and infrastructure one can use

multifactor authentication.

2. Monitor Cloud Security:- To automate the threat detection and protect against potential threats, one can use a vulnerability management tool before they become a problem.

3. Establish Strict Access Management Policies:- Restrict your access to employees who really need this information, instead of giving access to part-time workers, contractors, etc. By providing permissions to employees who require it, you are establishing strict access management policies to protect your organization from within.

4. Increasing Awareness Among Employees:- Banks need to adopt comprehensive training modules to prepare their staff to handle cyber attacks.

5. Disaster Recovery Plan:- Having an alternate plan to protect the data, help you to minimize downtime after a disruption and avoid data loss. This can be applied only if you backup your data regularly.

6. Encrypt Your Data:- Cryptography is one of the methods to encrypt your data and ensure your most sensitive digital assets are always protected.

7. Cybersecurity training:- Cyber security training is a must for cyber security professionals to enhance their skills in relevant information and tests of their cyber-awareness by covering all aspects of data security and keeping them up-to-date.

Conclusion:- While RBI and the Government are taking proactive steps to battle cyber-attacks, they are also evolving with newer technology trends like cryptocurrencies and blockchain. This gradually increases the need for cyber security as a part of the design architecture intending to detect the stemming attacks in real time, rather than repairing the damage. Indian banks have

seen a steady rise in cyber threats, as they have been exploring or embracing complex technologies (such as mobile and internet banking), improving employee intranet, and more recently adopting hybrid cloud technology. As a result, they have been selective in adopting digitization in the past & before the COVID-19 crisis, a majority of Indian banks focused on strategic digitization of their customer services.

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To Study the Health Effects of Slum Area in Pune City.

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of this study was to examine the Health issues in slum of urban area. The study where uses descriptive survey with help of questioner specially design for this kind of research. S.O.I. Top sheet, Tahsil office Reports, Census Handbook, Paper cutting and PCMC web sites are the secondary data sources for this study. This questionnaire was used to get the information of selected slum area in pune city. The polluted water, insanitation effects on human health of selected slum pockets area population in Pune City. The study would lead to conclusion that awareness of health issues needs to improve in selected slum pockets area in Pune city. NGOs working in the area would suggest to provide sufficient fund to solve health issues in selected slum pockets area in Pune city.

Keywords : Health issues, cartographic techniques, sewage treatment, slum pockets.

INTRODUCTION

This research paper examines effects of polluted water and insanitation on the human health in slum areas. There are many problems in slum of urban area such as, air pollution, land pollution, lack of latrine facilities, lack of medical facilities, lack of educational facilities and so on. The water pipelines which passing and crossing bellow the drainage channels in the slum areas causes the water pollution. This may result to pollute the drinking water in pipelines many times the public water taps were closely garbage collection spot. Many diseases are water born diseases. This causes due to polluted or contaminated water. The Polluted water, insanitation and its effect on human health of slum population in areas studied to get some results.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

To study the effects of slums area on environment of Pune City.

To comparative analysis of diseases in study area.

METHODOLOGY

The study uses descriptive survey with help of questioner specially design for this kind of research. The study focused on the geographical assessment of slum, slum environment and associated problems in of Pune City slum area.

SAMPLE SLUMS AND SAMPLE SIZE

Research sample selected slum pockets area PCMC these are Subhash Nagar, Milind Nagar, Ganesh Nagar, Bhaudha Nagar and Ramabai Nagar All these six slums of the two categories with respect to ownership of land, two each from the categories to ownership of land.

Out of total huts 71 huts from the 6 sample slum hut areas selected for each sample slum, stratified random sampling methods was use for this study.

PRIMARY DATA SOURCES

Actual field survey of selected slum pockets by surveying instruments for zone demarcation and Photographs are the basic source of primary data. This questionnaire includes the questions for gathering information of slum, different site of slum location and type of gutter or drainage system. The questionnaire was implemented for data collection. GPS instrument was used to collect the data related latitude, longitude and altitude of slums in Pune City area which were selected for the study. The photographs, observation of river, collection system of garbage, gutter, water taps, hut structure and land, water, and soil pollution of different location of slum in Pune City area, were also been taken with help of thirteen mega pixel camera of Sony company.

SECONDARY DATA SOURCES:

S.O.I. Top sheet, Tahsil office Reports, Census Handbook, Paper cutting and PCMC web sites are the secondary data sources for this study.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data collected through primary and secondary data sources has been analyses with the help of statistical tools. Some of the formulas which were used for this statistical analysis were given comparing percentage and cartographic techniques were applied to represent the data as per requirements through graphs, charts and bar graphs. The represented data will be interpreted and analyzed to find out results and conclusions.

CONCLUSION

There many problems in slum of Pune City area such as, air pollution, land pollution, lack of latrine facilities, lack of medical facilities and so on. The polluted water, insanitation and its effects on human health of slum population in Pune City area studied to get some results. The study area it's including the detailed explanation of drinking water taps- surrounding wet marshy places to cause water pollution, toilet seats causing solid waste & water pollution, dirty water polluted stream affecting slums insanitation and associated health problems.

SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of the study carried out, following are the few suggestions made for the improvement of the slum scenario, slum environment. The suggestions were expected to be undertaken by slum population as well as local government authorities like, PCMC and PMC, M.I.D.C., P.C.N.T.D.A. and also by the NGOs working in the area.

1. Sewage collected from the slum should be treated properly and not to be directly delivered in the natural streams. The scheme for sewage treatment must be properly designed and implemented by the PCMC and PMC.
2. Municipal Corporation will scale up the implementation of the scheme for management of solid waste.

3. The health department in PCMC and PMC should be systematically coordinate frequency of lifting of overflowing garbage tin bins and the same way they must increase the number of tin bins at possible locations connected to the slum.

As this is representative study it only shows the scenario of slum pockets in particular area, which also represents the general trends in slums of Pune city area. The study will support and lead to conclusion that in all slums in Pune city area. Scenario will have general as same as like that of slums under study.

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इतिहास : इतिहासाचे सिद्धांत, पद्धती आणि इतिहासाचे दृष्टिकोन

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लेखक

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इतिहास : इतिहासाचे सिद्धांत, पद्धती आणि इतिहासाचे दृष्टिकोन

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- अ) व्याख्या, पद्धती, संकल्पना आणि विषयाचा भर
आ) राजकीय इतिहासाचे रांके परिणाम
इ) भारतातील राजकीय इतिहासलेखन

७) सामाजिक इतिहास

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- अ) व्याख्या, उगम, पद्धती, उपक्षेत्रे आणि विशेष केंद्रित उपविषय, कामगार, जाती, समूह, लिंगभाव, वंश, धर्म, गुन्हेगारी, खाद्य, इ. सामाजिक इतिहासाचे आंतरविद्याशाखीय स्वरूप
आ) ब्रिटीश, जर्मन, फ्रेंच, अमेरिकन सामाजिक इतिहासलेखन परंपरा
इ) भारतातील सामाजिक इतिहासलेखन

८) आर्थिक इतिहास

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- अ) व्याख्या, उगम, पद्धती, संख्यात्मक दृष्टिकोन, विविध उपक्षेत्रे (शेती, अर्थ, व्यापार, व्यापारीकरण, नागरीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण, कामगार, भांडवलशाही, वसाहतवाद इ.)
आ) भारतातील आर्थिक इतिहास लेखन

९) सांस्कृतिक इतिहास

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- अ) उदय, विकास व पद्धतीशास्त्र, भाषिक वळण चिन्हे, चिन्हमीमांसेचा वा चिन्हार्थ, वाचिक वर्तन
आ) उपक्षेत्रे किंवा घटक अस्मिता, लिंगभाव, वंश, लैंगिकता, सत्तासंबंध, वैचारिक प्रवाह, कला, बौद्धिक क्षेत्रे,
इ) भारतातील सांस्कृतिक इतिहासलेखन

१०) स्थानिक इतिहास

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आ) उपक्षेत्रे किंवा विषयाचा भर
इ) भारतातील स्थानिक इतिहासलेखन

इतिहास : इतिहासाचे सिद्धांत, पद्धती आणि इतिहासाचे दृष्टिकोन

अनुक्रमणिका

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इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना : सिद्धांत आणि पद्धती

घटक १ इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना : सिद्धांत आणि पद्धती

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१.० विषय परिचय

इतिहास या समासाचा विग्रह 'इति + ह् + आस' म्हणजे 'असे झाले', 'याप्रमाणे घडले' असा केला जातो. भूतकाळात जश्या घडल्या तश्या वर्णन केलेल्या सर्व गोष्टींचा समावेश अशी अतिव्याप्ती या संज्ञेला आहे, म्हणजे एखाद्या कालखंडाच्या इतिहासात मानवी जीवनाच्या सर्व अंगांचा आढावा, असाच अर्थ त्याला असतो. ज्याचा आढावा घ्यायचा असतो तो भूतकालीन जीवनाचा केवळ एक भाग असतो. वि.का. राजवाडे म्हणतात, "मानवी इतिहास काल व स्थलबद्ध आहे. काल, स्थल व व्यक्ती ह्या त्रयींच्या सांगडीला इतिहास म्हणता येते. गतकालीन पिढ्यांच्या कर्मांचे जे ज्ञान- ज्यास युग माहात्म्य, Spirit of the Age वगैरे निरनिराळ्या भाषांतून संज्ञा आहेत त्यासच इतिहासाचा आत्मा म्हणतात."

इंग्रजीमधील हिस्ट्री History ज्याला आपण मराठीत इतिहास म्हणतो, ही संज्ञा ग्रीक भाषेतील istoria या शब्दापासून आली आहे. त्याचा अर्थ संशोधन, शोध, किंवा माहिती असा आहे. ढोबळमानाने मानव जातीच्या उत्पत्ती आणि विकासाचा पद्धतशीर आढावा आहे. यात मानवाच्या आयुष्यातील वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण घटना आणि चळवळी यांचा समावेश होतो. इतिहास मानव आणि त्याच्या पर्यावरणाचा तसेच त्याचा आणि समूहातील व्यक्तींच्या अंतःसंबंधांचा आढावा आहे, असे म्हणायला हरकत नाही. इतिहास हा मानवाचा जिवंत भूतकाळ आहे असे काही लोक म्हणतात. आजचे आपले वर्तमान भूतकाळाचे म्हणजे इतिहासाचे एक प्रकारे सातत्य आहे. इतिहास हा वर्तमान आणि भूतकाळातील न संपणारा संवाद आहे असे त्यामुळे ई.एच. कर म्हणतात. त्यामुळे या ज्ञान शाखेचा संबंध नेमका कशाशी आहे, नेमकेपणाने कशाला इतिहास म्हणायचे, इतिहासाचे स्वरूप काय आहे,

त्याची व्याप्ती काय आहे, काही पद्धती, दृष्टिकोन आणि इतिहास संशोधन व लेखन यांचा शास्त्रीय अभ्यास ज्याला इतिहासलेखनशास्त्र म्हणतात त्या सर्वांचा सखोल परिचय या घटकातून पुढे येणाऱ्या इतर घटकांतून होईल. इतिहास म्हणजे बदल, इतिहास म्हणजे स्थित्यंतर, असा ढोबळ अर्थ घेऊन त्या संबंधी अधिक विश्लेषण करता येईल.

१.१ उद्दिष्टे

या घटकाच्या अध्ययनानंतर तुम्हाला, ज्या विषयाच्या गाभ्याच्या आशयाला इतिहास म्हणायचे तो आशय गाभा

इतिहासाच्या व्याख्या, इतिहासाची व्याप्ती, इतिहास लेखनशास्त्र, इतिहास संशोधन पद्धती इतिहास आणि इतर सामाजिक शास्त्रांचा अंतःसंवाद यासंबंधी आकलन होईल.

१.२ इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना

प्रत्यक्षात भूतकाळात काय घडले; भूतकाळात काय घडले असा विश्वास लोक ज्यावर ठेवतात आणि भूतकाळात काय घडून गेले असे इतिहासकार लिहितात या किमान तीन बाबी म्हणजे रॉबिन विनकिन्स यांच्या मते इतिहास. इतिहास भूतकाळात मानवी समाजात क्रमाने घडलेल्या घटना हा एक अर्थ व भूतकाळात घडलेल्या घटनांचे संगतवार निवेदन किंवा कथन असा दुसरा अर्थ इतिहासाला आहे म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष घटीत व घटितांचे निवेदन. इतिहास म्हणजे भूतकाळाचा निरर्थक काथ्याकूट नाही तर भूतकाळाच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यात वर्तमानाचा अर्थ व भान असे इतिहासाला संदर्भ आहेत. इतिहास एक अभ्यास शाखा म्हणून विचार करताना ही एक अशा प्रकारची अन्वेषण पद्धती आहे ज्यात विशिष्ट काळातील आपली सामूहिक स्मृती अर्थपूर्ण बनविते. भूतकाळातील जनकथांच्या निवेदनाचे त्याच्या भागाचे पुराव्याच्या साहाय्याने विश्लेषण करताना इतिहासाने विद्यार्थ्यांना साह्यभूत व्हावे असा इतिहासाचा हेतू असतो, असे फॉस्टर आणि येअगर यांचे मत आहे. इतिहास ही भूतकाळाशी व भूतकाळातील घटनांशी संबंधित स्मृती, शोध, संकलन, त्याची सुनियोजित मांडणी, अभिव्यक्ती आणि अन्वयार्थ याच्याशी संबंधित अशा अनेक बाबींना एकत्रित करणारी संज्ञा आहे. त्यामुळे इतिहासाच्या विविध व्याख्या विविध अभ्यासकांनी व विचारवंतांनी केल्या आहेत. त्यावरून इतिहासाचे नेमके स्वरूप काय आहे हे समजण्यास मदत होईल.

इ. स. पू. १५०० पासून बॅबिलोनिया, चीन, इजिप्त, अँसिरिया वगैरे देशांत इतिहासविषयक काही लेखन केल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. जे. बी. बेरी यांच्या मते ग्रीकांपूर्वी ऐतिहासिक घटना लिहिल्या गेल्या; परंतु ग्रीकांनी इतिहासाची चिकित्सा व सत्यमीमांसा पहिल्यांदा केली, म्हणून इतिहासलेखनाची खरी सुरुवात त्यांच्यापासून झाली. प्रबोधनकालातील मानवतावाद्यांनी एक हजार वर्षांपूर्वीच्या काळातील ज्ञान शोधून काढले. त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्याला महत्त्व आले. त्याकरता भाषांचा सूक्ष्म अभ्यास केला गेला. प्लेटो आणि अँरिस्टॉटल यांची अस्सल साधने शोधली जाऊ लागली. प्राचीन लॅटिन, ग्रीक भाषा अभ्यासल्या गेल्या, त्याचा प्रभाव तत्कालीन भाषांवर पडला. अस्सल, जुन्या ग्रंथांच्या व कागदपत्रांच्या शुद्ध प्रती तयार केल्या गेल्या. ऐतिहासिक साधनांची चिकित्सा व इतिहास लेखनविषयक दृष्टिकोन आणि

इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राची पायाभरणी या काळात मानवतावादामुळे झाली. तसेच मानवी स्वभाव, जीवनशैली, मानवी प्रवृत्ती, व्यक्तिमत्त्व यांचे ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या चित्रण या काळात सुरू झाले. याचे सर्वात मोठे उदाहरण म्हणजे लोरेन्झोव व्हेला याने पंधराव्या शतकात सम्राट कॉन्स्टन्टाईन याने चौथ्या शतकात पश्चिम युरोप व रोमचे अधिपत्य पोपला बहाल केल्याचा जो दस्तावेज सादर केला होता तो बनावट होता हे सप्रमाण ऐतिहासिक अंतर्गत व बहिर्गत परीक्षणाने सिद्ध केले ही एक प्रकारे इतिहासलेखनशास्त्राची शास्त्रशुद्ध पायाभरणी होती.

जरी इतिहासविषयक लेखन प्राचीन काळापासून होत आले असले तरी एक स्वायत्त विद्याशाखा म्हणून इतिहासाची सुरुवात ही प्रबोधन काळात झाली, युरोपीय विद्यापीठे स्थापन झाल्यानंतर झाली.

लॅटिन आणि ग्रीक भाषेतील साहित्य शोधून काढून त्यातील मानवतावाद व त्याचा आविष्कार शोधण्याचे काम पुनरुज्जीवनाच्या काळात केले गेले. लॅटिन भाषेतील साहित्य युरोपात संग्रहित केलेले होते; परंतु ग्रीक भाषेतील साहित्य पश्चिमी युरोपात फार कमी प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होते. वैद्यकीय व गणिती प्राचीन ग्रीक साहित्य युरोपात तसेच भाषांतरीत स्वरूपात इस्लामी जगतात उपलब्ध होते; परंतु इतिहास आणि ग्रीक साहित्यविषयक ग्रंथ उपलब्ध नव्हते ते बायझेन्टाईन साम्राज्यात म्हणजे पूर्व युरोपात व कॉन्स्टँटिनोपल येथे फक्त उपलब्ध होते. तुर्कांच्या आक्रमणामुळे बायझेन्टाईन साम्राज्य क्षीण होत गेले व ग्रीक विद्वान इटलीतील शहरात स्थायिक झाले. ज्या वेळेस इजिप्त व लेव्हान्टचा भाग मुस्लिमांच्या ताब्यात आला तेव्हा त्यांनी ग्रीक ज्ञान अवगत केले. त्यांचे भाषांतरीत साहित्य नंतर अकरावे शतक ते तेरावे शतक या दरम्यान सिसली व इबेरिया द्विकल्पात पोहचले. १३९६ पासून युरोपात पुन्हा ग्रीक भाषेतील साहित्य जोमदार पद्धतीने पुन्हा शोधले गेले, त्याचे अध्ययन होऊन प्रबोधन काळातील मानवतावादाला आकार दिला गेला. त्यामुळे प्राचीन ग्रीक इतिहासकारांचे लेखन शोधले गेले तसेच इतिहास संशोधन पद्धती व साधन चिकित्सा विकसित होत होती. १२०४ पर्यंतची धर्मयुद्धे आणि १४५३ मधील कॉन्स्टँटिनोपलवरील तुर्कांचा ताबा यामुळे वरील प्रक्रियेला अधिक वेग मिळाला.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यापर्यंत इतिहासाचा समावेश साहित्यात होत होता. त्यानंतर इतिहास ही एक स्वतंत्र ज्ञानशाखा म्हणून उदयास आली. नैसर्गिक शास्त्रांच्या प्रभावाने जर्मनीमधील इतिहासकारांनी त्यांच्या ऐतिहासिक कृती ह्यापण शास्त्रीय दर्जाच्या आहेत असे सांगण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यासाठी त्यांनी विस्तृत विद्वयंत्रणा निर्माण केली. व्यावसायिक नियतकालिके सुनियोजित यंत्रणा व पद्धतीनुसार सुरू केली. आजही सुप्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक नियतकालिके याच धर्तीवर काढली जातात व त्याच पद्धतीने आजही विद्यापीठातून इतिहासाचे अध्ययन होते. त्याचबरोबर इतिहास आणि समकालीन राजकारण यांच्यातील दुवे बंद करण्यात आले. ऐतिहासिक परीक्षणाने जर्मनी व फ्रान्समध्ये राष्ट्रवादाला उभारी आली म्हणजे हिस्तोरीसीच आणि झेईतसचरीफ्त व हेनरिच वॉन सिबेल ही नियतकालिके या सुमारास (१८५९ ते १८९५) उदयास आली. अशा नियतकालिकांमधून पुढे इतिहास एक ज्ञान शाखा म्हणून विकसित होत गेली.

काळाच्या ओघात अशा प्रकारे एक ज्ञानशाखा म्हणून इतिहासाचा विकास होत असताना इतिहासाच्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे व्याख्या अनेक विचारवंतांनी केल्या आहेत. या व्याख्या कधी इतिहासाची सर्व वैशिष्ट्ये अंतर्भूत करण्यास अपुऱ्या वाटतात, तर कधी काही व्याख्या इतिहासाच्या वैशिष्ट्यांबरोबरच इतर अनावश्यक वैशिष्ट्येपण त्यात अंतर्भूत करतात.

इतिहासाच्या व्याख्या अभ्यासून त्याचे स्वरूप, व्याप्ती आणि तात्त्विक बैठक समजून घेता येते. त्यासाठी काही महत्त्वपूर्ण व्याख्या पाहता येतील.

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना...

NOTES

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन
करताना...

NOTES

इतिहासाच्या काळाच्या अनुषंगाने केलेल्या व्याख्या :

- गतकाळातील महत्वाच्या आणि अविस्मरणीय घटना असे हेरोडोटस इतिहासाला म्हणतो.
- इतिहास म्हणजे स्मरण करण्यायोग्य घटना असे थ्युसिडायीजला वाटते.
- प्रसिद्ध ग्रीक विचारवंत अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटल याच्या मते इतिहास अपरिवर्तनीय गतकाळाची कथा आहे.
- घटनांचा परस्परसंबंध त्यांच्या सुसंगतीने इतिहास निर्माण करतो, असे फिंडले म्हणतात.
- माणूस गतकाळापासून जो एकंदरीत परिस्थितीविषयी विचार करत आला आहे त्याला मेटलॅंड यांनी इतिहास म्हटले आहे.
- जॉन सिल्व्हीच्या मते भूतकाळातील व वर्तमानातील राजकारण म्हणजे भावे इतिहास होय.
- ई. एच. कार हे इतिहासाला वर्तमान व भूतकाळ यांच्यामधील न संपणारा संवाद म्हणतात. शास्त्रशुद्ध दृष्टिकोनातून घटनांची निवड व त्याचे पृथक्करण इतिहासकार करत असतो.
- प्रो. नेव्हिन्स यांच्या मते इतिहास वर्तमान व भूतकाळ यांच्यामधील एक पूल आहे. अंधारात कंदील ज्याप्रमाणे प्रकाशाने दिशा दाखवतो तसे काम इतिहास करतो, असे त्यांचे मत होते.
- जर्मन विचारवंत हर्डर यांच्या मते इतिहास म्हणजे घटनांची साखळी.
- बेनोडीटो क्रोचे यांच्या मते सर्व इतिहास समकालीन असतो.
- एडमंड बर्क यांच्या मते इतिहास म्हणजे दूरदर्शीपणाचा मार्गदर्शक होय.
- जे घडले तसे कथन करणे म्हणजे इतिहास असे हेन्री जॉन्सन म्हणतात.
- इतिहासाच्या नैतिक मूल्ये ज्ञानशाखा तत्त्वज्ञान आणि सामाजिकता या अनुषंगाने केलेल्या व्याख्या-
- लेकी त्याला नैतिक कल्पना व त्यांचे स्पष्टीकरण म्हणतात.
- लॉर्ड अ‍ॅक्टन हे इतिहासाला मानवी स्वातंत्र्याची कथा म्हणतात.
- डायानिसोस म्हणतो प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरणाने इतिहास तत्त्वज्ञान शिकवतो.
- समाजामधील लोकांची हकिगत असे इतिहासाला रेनियर म्हणतात.
- एडमंड बर्क यांच्या मते इतिहास तत्त्वाचा नव्हे तर दूरदर्शीपणाचा मार्गदर्शक असून त्याचा संबंध सतत घडणाऱ्या बदलाशी असतो.
- श्रेष्ठ व्यक्तीचे जीवन व कार्ये म्हणजे इतिहास असे कार्लाईल म्हणतात.
- विशिष्ट भौगोलिक परिस्थितीत मानवी समूहांत त्यांच्या भौगोलिक परिस्थितीनुसार जे आदान-प्रदान होते व त्यांच्यामध्ये ज्या आंतरप्रक्रिया होतात त्याची जी कथा आहे त्याला ए.एल. राउस हे इतिहास म्हणतात. इतिहासाचे ज्ञान अप्रत्यक्ष व तर्काधिष्ठित असते.
- टॉईनबी यांच्या मते मानवी संस्कृतीचा उदय आणि अस्त म्हणजे इतिहास.
- कार्ल मार्क्स यांच्या मते वर्ग कलहाच्या स्वरूपात इतिहास दिसतो.
- फ्रान्सिस बेकन यांच्या मते इतिहास मानवाला सुज्ञ बनवितो, अनेक असत्य गोष्टींतून सत्याशी सादृश्य असलेल्या बाबींची निवड करण्याची कला इतिहासाला म्हटले आहे.

- पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्या मते मानवाची रानटी अवस्थेकडून सुसंस्कृत अवस्थेकडे होणारी वाटचाल म्हणजे इतिहास.

इतिहासाच्या अशा विविध व्याख्या करण्याचे प्रयत्न झाले आहेत. इतिहासाचे स्वरूप अभ्यासताना या व्याख्यांचा आपल्याला उपयोग होईल.

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१.२.१ इतिहासाचे सिद्धांत

इतिहास शास्त्र आहे की कला? इतिहासात मूल्यमापन करणे योग्य की अयोग्य? इतिहास सरळ आहे की चक्राकार? इतिहासाचे प्रयोजन बोध करून घेणे आहे किंवा नाही? इतिहास आणि संस्कृती यांचा काही संबंध आहे किंवा नाही? इतिहासात द्वंद्व विकास चैतन्य स्वरूपात स्वातंत्र्याचे प्रकटीकरण आहे, की त्याचे स्वरूप वर्गकलह स्वरूपाचे आहे? अशा प्रश्नांच्या शोधातून किंवा ऊहापोहातून इतिहासातील काही सिद्धांत आकार घेतात. इतिहासाचे स्वरूप अभ्यासतांना इतिहासातील हे सर्व सिद्धांत व त्याचे विवेचन पुढे येणार आहेत.

१.२.२ इतिहासाच्या पद्धती

ज्या आशयाला इतिहास समजायचे तो आशय सर्व कसोट्यांवर उतरून इतिहास आहे, असे विद्वान समजतात तो आशय ज्या पद्धतीने सिद्ध होतो त्या इतिहासाच्या पद्धती आहेत, असे समजले जाते. इतिहास सिद्ध करताना दोन अनन्यसाधारण व विशेष पद्धती अभ्यासक मान्य करतात. त्या पद्धती म्हणजे बहिर्गत परीक्षण व अंतर्गत परीक्षण. या दोन परीक्षणांनंतर ऐतिहासिक तथ्य सिद्ध होते. या तथ्यसिद्धीनंतर अन्वयार्थ अशा इतिहासलेखन पद्धती ढोबळमानाने इतिहासकाराला अनुसराव्या लागतात. या शिवाय इतिहासकार त्याच्या दृष्टीने विशिष्ट प्रभावातून किंवा त्याला भिडलेल्या एखाद्या वैचारिक किंवा संशोधकीय विचारप्रणालीच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यातून इतिहास लेखन करत असतो. पुढे काही प्रकरणांतून या पद्धती समजून घेता येतील.

१.३ इतिहासाचे स्वरूप आणि संकल्पना

ऐतिहासिक पात्र आणि फक्त काही ऐतिहासिक घटना व त्यावर आधारित अनेक चित्रपट किंवा रंजक कादंबऱ्या यातून अतिरंजित चित्रणे हाच इतिहास आहे असा भास निर्माण केला जातो, किंवा ऐतिहासिक पद्धती वापरून हुबेहूब इतिहास असा होता किंवा आहे असे भासवण्याचे प्रयत्न सामाजिक, धार्मिक तेढ निर्माण करण्यासाठी केले जातात किंवा असे प्रयत्न एखादा वारसा हक्क सांगण्यासाठी तसेच प्राचीनत्व किंवा वैधता निर्माण करण्यासाठी केले जातात, अशा इतिहासाला छद्म इतिहास असे म्हणतात. अशा छद्म इतिहासापासून वेगळे, वास्तवावर आधारित किंवा वास्तवात असे घडून गेले असण्याची फारच जास्त शक्यता आहे, असे ऐतिहासिक पुराव्यांच्या व पद्धतीचे आधारे जे इतिहास लेखन केले जाते तो खरा इतिहास विषयाचा गाभ्याचा भाग ठरतो. मग अशा इतिहासाचे खरे स्वरूप काय असू शकते यावर अनेक तज्ज्ञांनी ऊहापोह केला आहे. ते इतिहासाचे खरे

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना...

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स्वरूप आहे, त्यात इतिहासाची काही वैशिष्ट्ये दडलेली आहेत. भूतकाळ किंवा गतकाळातील मानवी जीवन हा इतिहासाचा गाभा आहे. या मानवी जीवनाचा आलेख हे इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाचे पहिले वैशिष्ट्य आहे. काळ आणि स्थळ या इतिहासाच्या दोन प्रमुख चौकटी आहेत. या दोन चौकटीत इतिहास पाहावा लागतो. माणसाशी संबंधित असल्यामुळे इतिहास ही मानव्यशास्त्राची शाखा आहे. माणसाच्या जीवनातील फक्त लक्षवेधी संस्मरणीय घटना इतिहासाचा विषय असतात. इतिहासकार भूतकाळातील महत्त्वाच्या घटना निवडून त्यावर लिहित असतो अशी निवड हेपण इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. ज्या विषयावर इतिहास लिहायचा असतो, ते सरधोपट वर्णन नसते, त्यावर भाष्य स्पष्टीकरण असते इतिहासकार तथ्याला बोलते करतो. इतिहास पारलौकिक जीवनाबद्दल नसतो तो लौकिक जीवनाबद्दल असतो. त्यात जास्तीत जास्त वास्तव आणायचा प्रयत्न इतिहासकार करत असतो. बहुसंख्य विद्वान व सामान्य वाचकही त्याला इतिहास म्हणून मान्य करत असतात व ते फक्त कल्पनारंजन नाही अशी बहुसंख्य लोकांची धारणा असते हे इतिहासाचे व्यवच्छेदक लक्षण आहे. सातत्य व परिवर्तन हे दोन परिप्रेक्ष्य इतिहासाचे स्वरूप जाणून घेताना महत्त्वाचे आहे. इतिहासात या दोन बाबी अनुस्युत असतातच. तेही इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. परिणामकारक मांडणी, इतिहास मांडणीतील दृष्टिकोन, ऐतिहासिक मूल्यमापन, विश्लेषण, तर्क, संगती अन्वयार्थ समजेल त्याचे सामाजिक परीक्षण व तशी चर्चा होईल अशा स्पष्ट अभिव्यक्तीच्या शैलीने लेखन हा इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाचा भाग आहे.

इतिहासकार गतकाळातील स्थित्यंतरांचे जे ज्ञान मिळवीत असतो, त्याचे स्वरूप, ज्ञान मिळविण्याची पद्धत, वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान आणि ऐतिहासिक ज्ञानाचे स्वरूप यामधील साम्य किंवा भेद, त्यांच्या पद्धतीमधील साम्य भेद हे जाणून घेणे, म्हणजे एक प्रकारे इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाचेच आकलन असते. वैज्ञानिक पद्धती आणि ऐतिहासिक पद्धती वेगळी असते, असली पाहिजे का? हीपण इतिहासाचे स्वरूप समजून घेण्याची एक उकल आहे. निसर्गातील घटनांचे स्पष्टीकरण करण्याचा प्रयत्न जसा आपण विज्ञानात करतो तसा इतिहासातही करतो म्हणजे काय घडले, ते का घडले, हेही समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. ह्या प्रकारचा ऊहापोह म्हणजे इतिहासाचे तत्त्वज्ञान म्हणजे इतिहाससंशोधनाचे पद्धतिशास्त्र होय. अशा प्रकारची चर्चा एक प्रकारे इतिहास तत्त्वज्ञान जसे आहे तसे इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाच्या अनेक पैलूंपैकी एक पैलू विशद करण्याचा प्रयत्नही आहे. इतिहासाची गृहीतकृत्ये, उद्दिष्टे, निकष इतिहास संशोधनाच्या बाबतीत शोधणे व त्यानुसार त्याचा अवलंब करणे अशा प्रकारची तात्त्विक भूमिका किंवा तत्त्वज्ञान म्हणजे इतिहासाचे चिकित्सक तत्त्वज्ञान म्हणता येईल. समग्र इतिहासाकडे खोलवर पाहिल्यावर ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रियेचे काही नियम आहेत. ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रियेचे स्वरूप निसर्गाच्या वैज्ञानिक ज्ञानप्रक्रियेपेक्षा वेगळे आहे. तिचे स्वतःचे असे नियम असतात आणि त्यांना अनुसरून ती क्रमाने प्रगत होत जाते, हे नियम स्पष्ट करणे, इतिहासातील गहन संगती, अर्थ, ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रियांचे विशिष्ट नियम विशद करू पाहणाऱ्या इतिहासाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाला इतिहासाचे परिकल्पक (स्पेक्युलेटिव्ह) तत्त्वज्ञान असे म्हणता येईल. असे विवेचन मे. पु. रेगे यांनी त्यांच्या मराठी विश्वकोशातील लेखात केले आहे. इतिहासाचे चिकित्सक तत्त्वज्ञान अठराव्या शतकात निर्माण होऊ लागले. म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक ज्ञानाचे स्वरूप, उद्दिष्ट, रीती, प्रामाण्याचे निकष या चिकित्सक विचारांची सुरुवात अठराव्या शतकात झाली. डेव्हिड ह्यूमने ऐतिहासिक पुराव्याची चिकित्सक पद्धती मांडली, तर जांबातीस्ता व्हीको याने ऐतिहासिक ज्ञानाच्या

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स्वरूपाची चिकित्सा केली. व्हीको याने जे मानवनिर्मित आहे, त्याचेच आपल्याला सत्य आकलन होऊ शकते व म्हणून इतिहासाच्या ज्ञानातून विज्ञानापेक्षा अधिक जिज्ञासापूर्ती होते असे नमूद केले. नैसर्गिक घटनांचे आकलन व ऐतिहासिक घटनांचे आकलन भिन्न स्वरूपाचे असते, ह्या त्याच्या मताचा पुढे क्रोचेवरही प्रभाव पडला. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात नीबर, लीओपोल्ट फोन रांके इ. चिकित्सक इतिहासकारांच्या मते जे घडले ते आणि ते जसे घडले तसे, इतिहास लेखन करणे. इतिहासातून मतप्रचार, नीतीप्रचार, बोध शिकवणकरणे, गूढ प्रेरणा शोधून काढणे ह्या गोष्टी टाळल्या पाहिजेत, असा त्यांचा कटाक्ष होता. ऐतिहासिक तथ्य निश्चित करण्यासाठी ऐतिहासिक साधनांची विश्वासाहता, मूल्य त्याचे स्वरूप इ. प्रश्नांची त्यांनी चर्चा केली.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकात वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीचे मिलने अनुभववादी विश्लेषण केले आणि या पद्धतीने मानवी कृती, सामाजिक घटना व प्रक्रिया उलगडत येईल असे म्हटले. या पद्धतीने ऐतिहासिक घटना जशी घडली तशी घडणे कसे आवश्यक होते, हे दाखवता येते असे त्याने म्हटले. ऐतिहासिक घटना दैवी नियमानुसार नाही तर मानवी स्वभावाच्या नियमानुसार होतात. भौगोलिक घटक मानवी स्वभावावर परिणाम करतात व त्याचा परिणाम अंतिमतः ऐतिहासिक घटनांवर होतात असे मत बकल या इतिहासकाराने नंतर मांडले. काँत ह्या तत्त्ववेत्त्याने समाजशास्त्राच्या नियमांच्या आधारे मानवी इतिहासाच्या प्रवाहाचे प्रसंगांचे, विश्लेषण करता येईल, हे मत मांडले. मानवी इतिहासातील घटितांचे स्वरूप गुंतागुंतीचे असले, तरी निसर्गातील घटितांच्या स्वरूपासारखेच असते. दोन्हीत घटितांचे विश्लेषण कार्यकारणनियमांच्या आधारे करता येते व केले पाहिजे. अस जो दृष्टिकोन होता त्या विरोधी तीव्र प्रतिक्रियाही एकोणिसाव्या शतकात उमटली. त्याचे युक्तिवाद करणारे पुढे काही विचारवंत त्यांचे विचार पुढील स्पष्टीकरणात येत आहेत. त्याचे मुख्य युक्तिवाद, पुढे क्रमशः पुढीलप्रमाणे आले आहेत. इतिहासात आपण वास्तविक स्थित्यंतरांचे केवळ वर्णन करीत नसतो, तर अनिवार्यपणे त्यांचे मूल्यमापनही करीत असतो असा पहिला युक्तिवाद आहे. इतिहास केवळ वैज्ञानिक असू शकत नाही, ही भूमिका रिकर्टने मांडली. मानवी कृतींचे बाह्यांग, म्हणजे शब्द, शारीरिक कृती, बांधकामे आपल्यापुढे असतात असे डिल्टी म्हणतो. त्याच्या साह्याने त्याच्यातील मनोधर्म सामानुभूतीने जाणून घ्यावा लागतो म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक आकलन 'समानुभूती' च्या स्वरूपाचे असते, असे विचार क्रोचे आणि कॉलिंगवुड यांनी विसाव्या शतकात मांडले. कॉलिंगवुडच्या प्रतिपादनाप्रमाणे इतिहासाची अपेक्षित कार्ये विशिष्ट अवकाशात आणि काळात घडलेला व पुराव्यांच्या अनुमानाने निश्चित करता येण्यासारख्या इतिहासात केवळ घटना नाही तर मानवी कृती असतात, त्यांना वैचारिक व्यक्त अंग असते जे इतिहासकार पुन्हा त्याच कल्पनेनुसार एक प्रकारे सिद्ध पुराव्यावरहुकूम पुनर्निर्मित करत असतो. त्यामुळे पुराव्याचा उलगडा महत्त्वाचा ठरतो.

ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान पद्धती व वैज्ञानिक पद्धती सारखीच आहे. इतिहास ही एक स्वायत्त ज्ञानशाखा आहे आणि त्याची उद्दिष्टे, ऐतिहासिक स्पष्टीकरणाचे स्वरूप, इतिहासाची रीत विज्ञानाच्या उद्दिष्टांहून व रीतीहून भिन्न आहे. या दोन भूमिकांचा ऊहापोह म्हणजे इतिहासाचे चिकित्सक तत्त्वज्ञान होय. थोडक्यात इतिहासाच्या ज्ञानाचे स्वरूप वैज्ञानिक आणि सामाजिकशास्त्र यांच्या पद्धतीपैकी कोणत्या प्रकारे व पद्धतीने उलगडता याच्या विविध भूमिका विशद करणे म्हणजे इतिहासाचे चिकित्सक तत्त्वज्ञान होय.

ऐतिहासिक स्पष्टीकरणाचे स्वरूप : एखाद्या ऐतिहासिक घटनेचे स्पष्टीकरण करणे

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना...

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म्हणजे ती घटना अटळ अनिवार्य होती हे विज्ञानाच्या सामान्य नियमांना अनुसरून दाखवणे आणि इतिहासकाराने ते दाखवावे असे एक मत. अशा प्रकारे ऐतिहासिक प्रसंगांचे स्पष्टीकरणाला क्वचितच यश लाभले आहे, ही बाब वरील मताचे पुरस्कर्ते मान्य करून ऐतिहासिक विषयातील विलक्षण गुंतागुंत हे कारण पुढे करून हीच पद्धती योग्य आहे असा आग्रह धरतात. यावर आक्षेप घेणारे म्हणतात, की सामान्य नियम विशिष्ट घटनेसंबंधीचा नियम नसतो, तर घटनांच्या एका प्रकारासंबंधीचा नियम असतो; पण प्रत्येक ऐतिहासिक घटना एकमेवाद्वितीय म्हणजे पुनरावृत्ती न होणारी असते म्हणून सामान्य नियमांनी तिचे स्पष्टीकरण करता येणार नाही. तरी ही विज्ञानपद्धती समर्थकांच्या मते ऐतिहासिक घटना एकमेवाद्वितीय असली, तरी आपण तिचे वर्णन करतो आणि तिचे वर्णन करणे म्हणजे ती कोणत्या प्रकारांत मोडते हे सांगणे. उदा., जागतिक क्रांती मग ह्या प्रकारच्या घटना ज्या सामान्य नियमांना अनुसरून घडतात, त्यांच्या साहाय्याने तिचे स्पष्टीकरण करता येईल. ऐतिहासिक घटना फार गुंतागुंतीच्या असतात त्यामुळे त्या 'एकमेवाद्वितीय' असतात. विज्ञानवादी पद्धती पुरस्कर्ते त्यावर म्हणतात, अनेक सामान्य नियमांचा संयुक्तपणे त्यासाठी उपयोगात आणावे लागतील. यावर विरोधक म्हणतात, ऐतिहासिक घटना म्हणजे माणसांनी केलेल्या त्या कृती असतात. त्या मागची मनोभूमिका महत्त्वाची, वैज्ञानिक कार्यकारणनियम अप्रस्तुत आहेत. विज्ञानवादी पद्धती पुरस्कर्ते दुसऱ्या युक्तिवादात म्हणतात, विशिष्ट मानवी कृती त्या विशिष्ट काळातील जीवनमूल्यांनुसार होतात म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक घटना, विवक्षित सामाजिक परिस्थितीतील मानवी वर्तन कसे घडते हे सामान्य नियमांच्या आधारेच होते असे स्पष्ट करण्यासारखे आहे असे म्हणतात. अनेक विचारवंत ऐतिहासिक स्पष्टीकरण व्यापक नियमांवर करता येते असे म्हणून ते लवचिक असले पाहिजे असे म्हणतात. विज्ञानात सामान्य नियम निगमन पद्धतीने स्पष्टीकरण केले जाते. इतिहासात व्यक्तीचा विशिष्ट स्वभाव असतो त्यानुसार त्याच्या सर्व कृतींचे स्पष्टीकरण शक्य असते. हे स्पष्टीकरण सामान्य किंवा सार्वत्रिक नियमानुसार नसते, तर वैयक्तिक नियमानुसार होते. अनेकदा ऐतिहासिक 'स्पष्टीकरणे' कार्यकारणनियमांनुसार नसतात, तर ती नव्याने, वेगळे वर्णन करणारी असतात. उदा १८५७च्या बंडाचे 'शिपायांचे बंड', 'स्वातंत्र्ययुद्ध' अशी विविध नावाने वर्णने होतात.

सामाजिक घटना हा इतिहासाचा विषय आहे, की व्यक्तींच्या कामगिरी हा इतिहासाचा विषय आहे? अशी दुसरी चर्चा इतिहासाच्या चिकित्सक तत्त्वज्ञानात होते. एक भूमिका सामाजिक आहे व त्यानुसार टोळ्या, राष्ट्रे, राज्ये, साम्राज्ये, राजकीय पक्ष, वर्ग असा इतिहास सामाजिक असतो. दुसऱ्या पक्षाच्या मते व्यक्ती अंतिमतः समाजाचा भाग असल्यामुळे इतिहास व्यक्तींचा असतो. गटाला वेगळे अस्तित्व असते, गटाचे अस्तित्व व्यक्तीच्या बेरजेपेक्षा अधिक काहीतरी असते. सामाजिक संदर्भातच व्यक्तींच्या कृतीचे वर्णन करता येते व सामाजिक घटनांच्या संदर्भातच घडामोडींचे स्पष्टीकरण करता येते.

वस्तुनिष्ठता हे इतिहासाचे स्वरूप असू शकते का? याचे स्पष्टीकरण काही विचारवंत नकारात्मक आहे असे म्हणतात. मानवी कृती हा इतिहासाचा गाभा आहे त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक वर्णनात आणि स्पष्टीकरणात मानवी कृत्याचे मूल्यमापन अटळ आहे. इतिहासातील सर्वच घटना इतिहासकार निवडत नाही, त्याला योग्य अशा बाबी तो निवडतो व या निवडीत अपरिहार्यपणे मूल्यमापन येते. हे मूल्यमापन तार्किक असते, इतर मूलभूत मूल्ये विचारात घेतली जात नाहीत. एखाद्या घटनेचा भावी घटनांवर जो फरक पडतो तो नमूद करावाच लागतो. येथे इतिहासकाराच्या मूल्यमापनाला कसलाही अवकाश नाही. त्यामुळे इतिहास

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वस्तुनिष्ठ असतो असा प्रतिवाद केला जातो. वर्णनात्मक इतिहास लिहितानाही विषय निवड नैतिक आणि इतर मूल्यमापनावर आधारलेली असते. मानवी कृती वर्णन व स्पष्ट करताना भाषा अनिवार्यपणे मूल्यदृष्ट्या मूल्यमापनाची असते. फक्त वर्णन करू शकणारी; पण मूल्यमापन टाळणारी भाषा इतिहासकार वापरू शकतो व खऱ्या इतिहासाला जे वर्ज्य आहे ते टाळून वस्तुनिष्ठ इतिहास लिहिला जाऊ शकतो असा युक्तिवाद केला गेला आहे. इ.एच. कार, रॉबिन कॉलिंग वुड यांसारख्या इतिहासकारांनी इतिहास लेखनात इतिहासकाराची स्वतःची दृष्टी, त्याचे स्वतःचे अन्वेषण व अन्वयार्थ मते येणे आवश्यक आहे अशा प्रकारचे विचार मांडले आहेत; परंतु सत्यदर्शनासाठी वस्तुनिष्ठता अनिवार्य आहे; परंतु इतिहासकार हा माणूस असल्यामुळे त्याचे विचार, भावना या त्याच्या लेखनात प्रतिबिंबित होणारच, त्याला काही आक्षेप नसावा असे काही लोक म्हणतात. अशा ग्रंथाला वेगळे काळमूल्य व व्यक्तिमूल्य प्राप्त होते. त्यामुळे इतिहास पूर्णपणे वस्तुनिष्ठ असतो हे म्हणणे वस्तुस्थितीला धरून नाही.

इतिहासाचे परिकल्पक तत्त्वज्ञान (स्पिक्युलीटीव्ह, Speculative)

इतिहासाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा मोठा भाग इतिहासाचे परिकल्पक तत्त्वज्ञान आहे. ऐतिहासिक घटनांत काही योजना असतात किंवा ऐतिहासिक विकासाचे गहन नियम असतात किंवा घटनांत काही आकृतिबंध (पॅटर्न) असतो. ह्या आकृतिबंधात इतिहासाचा 'अर्थ' सामावलेला आहे असे समजून हा आकृतिबंध समजून घेऊन वर्तमान प्रवृत्ती व त्याचा भविष्यावरील परिणाम याचे आकलन करून घेता येते अशी गृहीतके इतिहासाच्या परिकल्पक तत्त्वज्ञानात आहेत.

ऐतिहासिक क्रमवार स्थित्यंतरे काही नियमांप्रमाणे घडून येतात असे प्लेटोचे म्हणणे होते; परंतु त्याच्या मते परिवर्तन म्हणजे अवनती कारण परिपूर्ण अवस्था निश्चल असते. त्यामुळे त्याने इतिहासाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाकडे गंभीरपणे पाहिले नाही. त्याच्या मते परिपूर्ण समाज जर ढळत गेला, तर ऐतिहासिक क्रमाने त्याची अवनती होऊन अखेरीस झोटिंगशाही येते. त्याचप्रमाणे मानवी इतिहासात प्रगतीच्या व अवनतीच्या दिशेने आवर्तने सतत चालू असतात, ईश्वराच्या हाती सूत्रे असताना प्रगतीची व ईश्वर निवृत्त झाल्यावर अवनती आवर्तने असतात पूर्ण अवनतीनंतर पुन्हा ईश्वराने सूत्रे घेतल्यानंतर प्रगती सुरू होते असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते.

बॉस्यूएच्या मते ईश्वरी योजनेनुसार ख्रिस्ती चर्चच्या भरभराटीसाठी इतिहासातील घटना घडत असतात. मानवजातीचे तारण करणे हे इतिहासामागचे ईश्वरी उद्दिष्ट आहे अशी अनेक ख्रिस्ती लोकांची श्रद्धा होती. सेंट ऑगस्टीन (३५४-४३०) च्या मते ईश्वरी नगर म्हणजे ईश कृपेने तरले गेलेले आध्यात्मिक लोकांचे व ऐहिक सुखात गढलेले पार्थिव नगर ज्याला आध्यात्मिक लाभ होत नाही व याचा ऐहिक इतिहासाचा संबंध नाही. इतिहासाचा ऐहिक अर्थ लावणे पश्चिमी ज्ञानोदयापासून (एन्लाइटनमेंट) सुरू झाले. वैज्ञानिक प्रगती, अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन होईल, नीती आणि कायदे प्रगत सुसंस्कृत होतील, समाज सुखी होत जाईल, असा आशावाद या काळात मांडला गेला. इतिहास प्रगतीच्या दिशेने सरळ रेषेत सरकत जातो, असे व्हॉल्टेअर, माकिव्स काँदॉर्से यांनी विचार मांडले. ह्या दृष्टीने पाहता इतिहास हा मानव जातीचा किंवा मानवी संस्कृतीचा इतिहास असतो; ज्ञानोदयामुळे पुढे आलेल्या विचाराने भिन्न भिन्न समाजातील तशा भिन्न भिन्न संस्कृती अंधश्रद्धेमुळे असतात; पण बुद्धिनिष्ठ ज्ञानामुळे समान संस्कृती व जीवनपद्धती निर्माण होईल असे मत ज्ञानोदय चळवळीमुळे पुढे आले. व्हीकोने याच्या विरोधी मत मांडले. त्याच्या मते ऐतिहासिक

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना...

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विकासाप्रमाणे जीवन पद्धती विकास पावते. एका समाजाने जे निर्मिलेले असते, त्याचा वारसा त्याच्यानंतर उदयाला आलेल्या समाजाला लाभू शकतो. इतिहासाची गती सरळ रेषेत जाणारी नाही. अशा चक्राकार आवर्तनांची श्रेणी म्हणजे इतिहास. असंख्य व्यक्तींचे परस्परसंबंध म्हणजे इतिहास नव्हे. समाज आणि त्याचा इतिहास काही नियमानुसार उलगडतो. समाजाचा इतिहास समाजाकडून प्रवाहित होतो. उदय, विकास आणि अंत अशा अवस्था प्रत्येक समाजाच्या इतिहासात दिसतात. प्रवाहित होत राहाणाऱ्या इतिहासात व्यक्ती मर्यादित हेतूने जी कार्ये करते त्यातून अभावितपणे त्या त्या काळाच्या ऐतिहासिक प्रयोजनानुसार ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन होतात. प्राचीन इतिहास जीवन पद्धती एकरूप होऊन जिव्हाळ्याने अभ्यासणे गरजेचे आहे, असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. योहान गोटफ्रीट हेर्डर (१७४४-१८०३) याच्या मते समाजाचे विशिष्ट काळातील आचार-विचार म्हणजेच एक प्रकारे इतिहासच असून ते सहानुभूतीने वास्तव म्हणून पाहावे. एखाद्या समाजाचा उदय-वाढ-अंत विशिष्ट नियमानुसार होतो. समाजाभिमुख आणि विन्मुख अशा दुहेरी प्रवृत्तीच्या व्यक्तींकडून राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था निर्माण करवणे हा इतिहासाचा सुप्त उद्देश आहे, असे कान्टने म्हटले होते. सर्व विचारवंतांनी मान्य केलेले व भव्य आविष्कार असलेले इतिहासाचे परिकल्पक तत्त्वज्ञान हे हेगेलचे आहे. विशिष्ट समाजाच्या जीवनप्रवाहात किंवा पद्धतीत काळाच्या अखंड प्रवाहात प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर केवळ चैतन्य क्रमशः प्रकटणे किंवा अस्तिवात येणे आवश्यक असते त्याप्रमाणे ते प्रकट होते आणि जीवन पद्धतीत साकार होते ही हेगेल यांच्या इतिहासाच्या परिकल्पनेची मध्यवर्ती संकल्पना आहे. हे कालातीत असे केवळ चैतन्य जे त्या त्या काळात प्रकट होत जाते त्याचे सार म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्य. जेवढ्या प्रमाणात आणि जसे चैतन्य समाजात प्रकट होते तसे स्वातंत्र्यही होते. हेगेल त्यांची संकल्पना उदाहरणे देऊन स्पष्ट करतात. एकच माणूस स्वतंत्र असू शकतो हा सगळ्यात पहिला आविष्कार. जर इतर कोणीही स्वतंत्र असेल, तर दोघांच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर बंधने येणार त्यामुळे केवळ एकच माणूस स्वतंत्र असू शकतो, हे तत्त्व पौर्वात्य संस्कृतीत मूर्त झालेले आहे म्हणजे राजेशाही पद्धती. या पद्धतीशी सुसंगत अशा सामाजिक व राजकीय संस्था त्या टप्प्यावर उदयाला येतात. पुढच्या टप्प्यात अनेक माणसे स्वतंत्र असतात, हे तत्त्व उदयाला येते. हे तत्त्व ग्रीक व रोमन समाजांत मूर्त झाले आहे. शेवटच्या टप्प्यात माणूस, हा माणूस म्हणून स्वतंत्र असतो, म्हणजे सर्वच माणसे स्वतंत्र असतात हे तत्त्व आकार घेते. आधुनिक युरोपीय प्रॉटेस्टंट समाजात ही संकल्पना अवतरली असे दिसते. असे उत्क्रांत होणारे टप्पे हेगेल विशद करतात. हा ऐतिहासिक विकास द्वंद्वात्मक पद्धतीने होतो असेही हेगेल नमूद करतात. इतिहासाच्या एका टप्प्यावर जे तत्त्व साकारले जाते, ते एकांगी असल्यामुळे त्या तत्त्वाचेच त्याच्याविरोधी तत्त्वात रूपांतर होते. मग अधिक सुयोग्य सुसंगत अशा तत्त्वामध्ये ह्या एकांगी व परस्परविरोधी तत्त्वाचा समन्वय होऊन ह्या विरोधाचे निरसन होते. ऐतिहासिक विकासाची हेगेल या प्रकारची ऐतिहासिक तत्त्वे काही कर्तबगार धोरणी व्यक्ती त्यांच्या कृतीतून ज्या काळात ज्या प्रसंगाला अस्तिवात आणणे आवश्यक आहे त्या वेळी प्रत्यक्षात आणतात. नेपोलियन, अलेक्झांडर, अशा व्यक्तींना हेगेल 'जगदैतिहासिक व्यक्ती' असे म्हणतात. कार्ल मार्क्सने इतिहासाचा विकास द्वंद्वात्मक पद्धतीने होतो, हा हेगेलचा सिद्धांत स्वीकारला आहे. इतिहासात प्रत्यक्ष अस्तित्व धारण करणाऱ्या तत्त्वांच्या जागी मार्क्सने उत्पादनाच्या व वितरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतील वर्ग कल्पिले. त्यांचा द्वंद्व विकासवाद वर्गांच्या परस्परविरोधी हितसंबंधावर आधारित होता म्हणून त्याला द्वंद्वविकासी भौतिकवाद म्हटले आहे. इतिहासाची परिणती परिपूर्ण स्वातंत्र्यात म्हणजे मानवता सामाजिक व वैयक्तिक

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व्यवस्थेत व्यक्त होणे म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्य. या हेगेलच्या संकल्पना राजवाड्यांनी स्वीकारल्या होत्या. मानवी मनाच्या विकासाचा अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा नियम काँतने मांडला. मानवी मन निसर्गाचे स्वरूप समजून घेताना प्रथम दैवी शक्तींच्या कल्पनेचे, मग द्रव्य, शक्ती, इ. वस्तुमीमांसेतील तत्त्वांचे व अंतिमतः वैज्ञानिक नियमांचे साहाय्य घेते. मानवी मनाच्या प्रगतीचे हे जे तीन टप्पे आहेत, त्यांना अनुसरून मानवी इतिहासही प्रगत होत जातो. सामाजिक संस्था, कायदे, नीतिमूल्ये ह्यांचा विकास ह्याच टप्प्यांनी होतो. स्पेन्सरच्या मताप्रमाणे अनिश्चित, संदिग्ध अशा एकविधतेकडून निश्चित, सुव्यवस्थित अशा अनेकविधतेकडे या वैश्विक उत्क्रांतीच्या नियमाप्रमाणे माणसाचा ऐतिहासिक विकास घडतो. स्पेंग्लर व टॉयनबी यांनी सर्व मानव जातीचा समावेशक इतिहास नसतो, असे प्रतिपादन करत असताना वेगवेगळ्या समाजाचा इतिहास वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपाचा असतो व तो त्या समाजाच्या संस्कृतीचा उदय, विकास व ऱ्हास या स्वरूपात पाहता येतो, असे म्हटले आहे. टॉयनबीच्या मते निर्मिती अवस्थेत संस्कृती तिच्या आव्हानांना तितकाच सर्जक प्रतिसाद देत असते, त्यातून तिची वाढ होते; परंतु ज्या वेळेस प्रतिसाद गतानुगतिक असतो त्या वेळेस संस्कृती ऱ्हासाकडे जाते.

मानवाचा इतिहास ही संज्ञा सुस्पष्ट नाही, त्यामुळे समग्र मानवी इतिहासात काही आकृतिबंध किंवा योजना शोधता येत नाही. मानवाच्या काही विशिष्ट क्षेत्राचा इतिहास लिहिता येईल कारण त्याचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट असते. समग्र मानवी इतिहास म्हटले तर अशक्य आहे; त्यात वगळणे व निवडणे अवघड आहे; सर्वच बाबी त्यात येतील त्यांमुळे इतिहासात आकृतिबंध शोधणे अशक्य होईल; अशा वेळेस आकृतिबंध लादल्यासारखे होईल; मान्य केलेल्या आकृतिबंधात सगळा इतिहास कोंबल्यासारखे होईल; अनेक घटनांच्या स्वरूपाला त्यामुळे विकृती येते, असा युक्तिवाद आकृतिबंधाचे विरोधक करतात. कार्ल पॉपर, इतिहासात स्वाभाविकपणे समाविष्ट असलेली प्रवृत्तीनुसार पुढच्या टप्प्यात इतिहास कसा जाईल त्यानुसार आपली कर्तव्य ठरलेली असतात त्याला 'ऐतिहासिकतावादाचा तर्काभास' असे म्हणतो कारण मानवी कल्याण हे व्यक्तीचे उद्दिष्ट्य असते त्यानुसार माणूस आपली कर्तव्ये पार पाडील त्यामुळे ठरलेली कर्तव्ये पार पाडली जाणार नाहीत त्यामुळे तर्काभास हा शब्द त्याने वापरला आहे.

इतिहासाचे मूल्य, त्याची अर्थपूर्णता आकृतिबंधातील उद्दिष्टांवर ठरतात. आपापली वैयक्तिक उद्दिष्टे साधण्यासाठी व्यक्तींनी केलेल्या कृतींतून इतिहासाची उद्दिष्टे आपोआप साधली जातात. स्वतः स्वीकारलेल्या मूल्यांच्या संवर्धनासाठी माणसांनी एखाद्या कालखंडात वैयक्तिक किंवा सांघिक कृती केली, तर तिच्यामुळे इतिहासाला मूल्य, अर्थ प्राप्त होतो, अशी वेगळी भूमिकाही तत्त्ववेत्त्यांनी, उदा., पॉपरने, स्वीकारली आहे.

१.३.१ इतिहासच्या संकल्पना काही चर्चा

इतिहास शास्त्र की कला

अठराव्या शतकापर्यंत इतिहासाची गणना साहित्यात होत होती. निबुर रांके यांनी इतिहासाला शास्त्रीय अधिष्ठान देऊन इतिहास साहित्याची शाखा म्हणून गणना करण्यास विरोध केला. त्यांनी साधन चिकित्सेला शास्त्रीय रूप देऊन वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रत्यक्षवादी इतिहासाचा सिद्धांत उदयाला आणला. पुढे कार्लाईल आणि इतर विचारवंतांनी शास्त्रीय वस्तुनिष्ठ इतिहासाला विरोध करून अशा प्रकारच्या इतिहासामुळे इतिहास लेखनाला केवळ

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छायाचित्राचे रूप येते, कल्पनेला त्यात स्थान नसते त्यामुळे रोचकता नष्ट होते, इतिहासाचा आत्मा दडपला जातो असा पवित्रा घेतला. ई.एच.कार या इतिहासकाराच्या मते इतिहासकाराला घटितांना बोलते करावे लागते. त्यामुळे इतिहास संपूर्ण वस्तुनिष्ठ असतो या म्हणण्याला छेद गेला. इतिहासकाराच्या विचारप्रणालीचे, व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे प्रतिबिंब त्यात पडते, असे विचार व्यक्त करून तो म्हणतो, इतिहासकाराला जे आणि जेवढे सत्य आढळते त्या आधारे तो लिहितो, पूर्ण सत्य त्याला माहीत नसते. जे. बी. बरी या इतिहासकाराच्या मते इतिहास हे केवळ शास्त्र आहे असे म्हटले होते, तर जी.एम.ट्रिव्हेलियन यांनी इतिहास हे शास्त्र तसेच कलाही आहे असे मत मांडले. पुराव्याची विश्वसनीयता तपासणे, तथ्य सिद्ध करणे इथपर्यंत व अन्वयार्थातही फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर इतिहास शास्त्रीय पद्धती उपयोगात आणतो. तसेच त्यात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मूल्यमापन, तार्किक अन्वेषण, कल्पनाविलास यांनाही महत्त्व आहे त्यामुळे इतिहास शास्त्र आणि कला दोन्हीही आहे असे म्हणता येते. वरील काही परिच्छेदांतून या प्रश्नाच्या काही अंगांची चर्चा केली आहे.

इतिहासवाद

हिस्टोरिसिझम या इंग्रजी शब्दाचा मराठी अनुवाद इतिहासवाद असा केला जातो. हिस्टोरिसिझम आणि हिस्टॉरिझम या दोन वेगळ्या संज्ञा असून त्या अनुक्रमे इस्टोरिसिझम या इटालियन व हिस्टॉरिस्मिस या जर्मन शब्दातून आल्या आहेत असे मानून कार्ल पॉपर या विचारवंताच्या मते हिस्टोरिसिझम ही संज्ञा इतिहासाची भाकीत करण्याची प्रवृत्ती, तर हिस्टॉरिझम या संज्ञेचा अर्थ ऐतिहासिक सापेक्षतावाद आहे; परंतु आता या दोन्ही संज्ञा समानार्थी शब्द म्हणून वापरल्या जातात. वरील परिच्छेदांमधील चर्चा बरीच इतिहासवाद व इतिहासाचे तत्त्वज्ञान यासंबंधी आहे. बेनिडीटो क्रोसे हा इटालियन इतिहासकार इतिहासवादाचे वर्णन इतिहासाचे शास्त्र असे करतो. अठराव्या शतकापर्यंत निसर्गात ज्या प्रमाणे गतिनियम असतात तसे मानवी जीवनात असतात असा समज होता. फ्रेडरिक माईनेक याने मानवी जीवनात परिवर्तनशीलतेला मध्यवर्ती ठेवून इतिहास व मानवी जीवन यांचा ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया विचारात घेऊन अभ्यास करावा, असे विचार १९३६ साली मांडले. बराक्लाॅ या विचारवंतानेही याच धर्तीवर विचार व्यक्त केले. कार्ल पॉपर याने इतिहासवादाला जो भविष्य कथनाची क्षमता हा अर्थ प्राप्त झाला आहे तो खोटा ठरविला व त्याच्या मते ऐतिहासिक घटना या असामान्य आणि अनन्यसाधारण असतात, त्या एकसारख्या नसतात, माणसाच्या एखाद्या जुन्या प्रसंगातील वर्तनावरून त्याचे भविष्यातील तशाच प्रकारच्या प्रसंगातील वर्तन अगदी तसेच असेल असे भविष्य वर्तवता येत नाही. मानवी जीवनातील प्रत्येक घटना अगदी नवी व इतरांहून भिन्न असते त्यामुळे इतिहासात भविष्य कथन करता येत नाही. विलहेल्म डीलथे, बराक्लाॅ आणि बर्कहार्ट यांनी प्रत्येक काळाची विचारधारा जीवन मूल्ये युगधर्मासारखी असतात म्हणजेच ती कालसापेक्ष असतात, त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मते इतिहासवाद म्हणजे त्या त्या काळानुरूप मापदंडानुसार ऐतिहासिक मूल्यमापन म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक सापेक्षतावाद. इतिहासकाराला खंडित तुटक भूतकाळाचे फक्त आकलन होत असते आणि या त्रोटक खंडित संदर्भाचे अनेकविध पैलू शोधून इतिहासकाराला मानवी जीवनाचे सर्वांगीण दर्शन घडवावे लागते. ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया ही एक वेगळ्या ऐतिहासिक कसोट्यांनुसार काळाच्या मापदंडानुसार कालानुक्रमे पाहावयाची प्रक्रिया असून भूतकाळ, त्याचा शोध व जिज्ञासा वरील ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रियेच्या संदर्भात पाहावी लागते. इतिहासात काही आकृतिबंध दिसून येतात, त्यावरून काही निष्कर्ष काढता येतात. त्या त्या काळाचे मानदंड सम्यक

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आकलनासाठी वापरावे लागतात. नवा इतिहासवाद इतिहासकाराला इतिहासाचे फक्त खंडित चित्र दिसते त्याआधारे सर्व संदर्भ तपासून तो सर्वांगीण जीवन इतिहासातून घडवतो, हे प्रतिपादित करतो.

इतिहास चक्राकार आहे की सरळ रेषेत जातो.

स्पेंगलर टॉयनीन्बी यांनी जागतिक संस्कृतींचा अभ्यास करून त्यात त्यांना चक्राकार गती आढळून आली तर हेगेल व लॉर्ड अँक्टन यांनी इतिहास सरळ रेषेत जातो असे प्रतिपादन केले. गिआम्बतिस्ता व्हीको या इटालियन तत्त्ववेत्त्याला इतिहासात चक्राकार गती आढळली. राष्ट्राचा प्रवास उदय, परिपक्वता, ऱ्हास व नाश अशा प्रक्रियेमधून होत असतो असे त्याचे मत होते. इतिहास प्रगतीच्या दिशेने सरळ रेषेत सरकत जातो, असे व्हॉल्टेअर, मार्क्विस् काँदॉस यांनी विचार मांडले. इतिहासात जरी काही घटना पुन्हा पुन्हा झाल्यासारख्या वाटल्या तरी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक स्थिती सरळ रेषेत पुढे सरकत जात असते. तुर्गो व कॉडरसेट यांच्या मते मानवी समाजाची प्रगती ज्ञाताकडून अधिक प्रगल्भ ज्ञाताकडे होते. प्रगती ही एखाद्या साध्या अवस्थेकडून जास्त गुंतागुंतीच्या स्थितीमध्ये होते. रॉबिन जॉर्ज कॉलिंगवूड इतिहास चक्राकार नाही असे म्हणतात. प्रत्येक ऐतिहासिक घटनेत वेगळे काहीतरी असते त्यामुळे इतिहासाची पुनरावृत्ती होत नाही. प्रत्येक क्षण भिन्न असतो म्हणून ते इतिहासाची गती नागमोडी आहे असे म्हणतात. घटनांची पुनरावृत्ती झाली असे वाटले तरी प्रत्यक्षात ती तशीच नसते. इतिहास पुढे सरकत असतो. इतिहासाची गती चक्राकार बनविण्यासाठी ती कारणीभूत होत नाही.

ऐतिहासिक: तथ्ये किंवा घटिते

अठराव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस जर्मनीतील गॉटीनजेन विद्यापीठात ऐतिहासिक घटनांची सत्यता शास्त्रीय पातळीवर तपासून त्यातील निखळ सत्य प्रामाणिकपणे व कसोशीने स्थापित करण्याची एक पद्धती विकसित केली. या प्रवाहाने प्रभावित झालेल्या नीबुर व रांके यांनी ऐतिहासिक साधनांची शास्त्रीय चिकित्सा करून तथ्ये स्थापित करून नंतरच लिहिलेला इतिहास हा खरा इतिहास आहे अशी भूमिका घेतली. शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने स्थापित केलेल्या तथ्यांचे निवेदन म्हणजे इतिहास, या विचाराने युरोपातील तीन पिढ्या प्रभावित झाल्या. १९२६ साली कार्ल एल. बेकर यांनी ऐतिहासिक तथ्ये कितीही तपासून घेतली तरी ती सत्य असतीलच असे नाही असे प्रतिपादन केले. घटिते किंवा तथ्ये ही स्वतः बोलतात हा पवित्रा रांके आणि इ. जे प्रत्यक्षदर्शी इतिहासकार होते ते घेत होते. त्याला आव्हान गोल्डनवाईझर या सुप्रसिद्ध विचारवंताने दिले. त्यांच्या म्हणण्यानुसार घटितांचा किंवा तथ्यांचा बोलविता धनी इतिहासकार असतो असे विचार मांडले. घटिते किंवा तथ्यांची मांडणी आणि अर्थ लावण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य इतिहासकाराला असते. इतिहासकार जी तथ्ये निवडतो ती संपूर्ण सत्य असतीलच असे नाही. सत्य बहुआयामी असते. सत्याचे सर्व आयाम एका संशोधकाला समजतीलच असे नाही. जेम्स हार्वे रॉबिनसन यांच्या मते तथ्यांमधून दर्शनी सत्य दिसते. आंतरिक सत्य उमजणे फार कठीण असते. याच धर्तीवर ई.एच. कार यांच्या म्हणण्यानुसार एका संशोधकाला न सापडलेले सत्य दुसऱ्याला सापडू शकते. इतिहासातील सत्य आणि विज्ञानातील सत्य यांच्यामध्ये फरक आहे. इतिहासातील सत्य जिवंत परिवर्तनशील व्यक्तीचे सत्य असते. त्यामुळे अनेक असत्य गोष्टीतून सत्याच्या जवळचे भासणारे सत्य निवडणे याला तो इतिहास म्हणतो, तर विल ड्यूरंट यांच्या मते बहुतेक इतिहासात अंदाज केला जातो व त्यानुसार इतिहास लिहिला जातो. इतिहासात संपूर्ण सत्य प्रदर्शित होते या म्हणण्याला

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बऱ्याच मर्यादा आहेत; परंतु जास्तीत जास्त सत्य कथन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे, वास्तवच किंवा वास्तवाच्या निकटचे इतिहास लेखन हा सर्व इतिहासकारांचा प्रयत्न असतो म्हणूनच त्याला इतिहास म्हणतात; परंतु सत्य काळानुसार बदलणारे असते. घटिते किंवा तथ्ये स्वतः बोलतात सत्यदर्शन घडवितात ही प्रत्यक्षार्थावादी इतिहासकारांची तात्त्विक भूमिका वास्तवाकडे दुर्लक्ष करणारी आहे.

साहित्य समीक्षेतील इतिहासवाद

साहित्य निर्मिती प्रक्रियेत साहित्याच्या वर्ण्य विषयासाठी ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत असते. हे साहित्य आस्वादक, जुना इतिहासवाद मान्य करते. म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक घडामोडींचा क्रम, त्यातून झालेली ऐतिहासिक-सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक वाटचाल लक्षात घेऊन साहित्य निर्मिती व त्याची समीक्षा यांचा आढावा इतिहासवादाच्या रूपाने घेतला जातो. जुन्या इतिहासवादात या दृष्टिकोनाला जादा महत्त्व आहे. त्यामुळे साहित्याकडे पाहताना मुद्दामच त्याची निर्मिती कोणत्या ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमीवर झाली व त्यातील वर्ण्य विषयाला कोणकोणती ऐतिहासिक घटिते कारणीभूत आहेत हे साहित्याच्या आस्वादक समीक्षेतून समजते. नवीन इतिहासवाद जे जे काही नवीन साहित्य निर्माण होते ते सर्व सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या दृष्टीने उपयुक्त आहे व त्याचा दर्जा हा बौद्धिक वैचारिक साहित्याच्या दर्जाचा असतो असे मान्य करते. नव्या इतिहासवादातून केलेल्या साहित्यसमीक्षेत साहित्यमजकूर आणि त्याचा बिगार साहित्यिक संदर्भ यांना सारखेच महत्त्व असते. जुन्या इतिहासवादात एक प्रकारे स्तरित दृष्टीने इतिहास हा दृष्टिकोन तयार करून त्या चौकटीत साहित्यिक आशय कोंबून नंतर त्याची समीक्षा केली जाते. सर्व काही साहित्यकृतीत असते व त्याच्या बाहेर काहीच नसते असे देरिदा म्हणतो त्यामुळे वाङ्मयीन व ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ एकाच वेळेस साहित्यकृतीत दिसतात व जुन्या इतिहासातील स्तरित दृष्टिकोन मोडून काढला जातो. जुना इतिहासवाद हा गतकालातील जगतासंबंधी आहे तर नवा इतिहासवाद इतिहासवाद या संज्ञेसंबंधी आहे. फुको यांच्या मते इतिहास बहुविध चर्चा किंवा (संभाषित) यांचे अंतरच्छेद ज्यामध्ये अनेक फटी आणि खंडितपणा असतो, जो इतिहासकाराला शोधायाचा असतो, जो मानवी ज्ञानासंबंधी असतो. फुको यांच्या मते जुने इतिहासकार किंवा इतिहासवाद गतकाळासंबंधी दस्तावेजातून मिळालेले तपशील आणि घटिते यांच्या साहाय्याने वरवर संपूर्ण वाटणारे; परंतु काही त्याच्याशी विसंगत भाग जो लपलेला असतो त्याला वगळून तयार केलेले कथन असते, जे त्या त्या काळाच्या चर्चाविश्वाशी सुसंगत असते. नवा इतिहासवाद संदर्भीत साधनांच्या साहाय्याने सलग घटनाक्रमातील कार्यकारणभावावर भर देण्याऐवजी इतिहासातील खंडित भागावर भर देऊन अंगभूत फटीवर चिकित्सा करतो. अशा प्रकारे नवा इतिहासवाद एक प्रकारे उत्तरसंरचनावादी खंडिततेवर जोर देतो.

इतिहासातील नियतवाद

इमॅन्युल कान्ट, हेगेल, कार्ल मार्क्स, थॉमस कार्लाईल, स्पेगलर आणि इसाया बर्लिन यांनी एक प्रकारे ऐतिहासिक प्रवाह हा काळाच्या ओघात; घडामोडी जशा घडणे आवश्यक असते तशा घडतात किंवा अंगभूत निश्चित केलेल्या प्रकारे व क्रमाने घडत जातात असे नियतवादी परिमाण इतिहासाला असते, असे सिद्धांतन एक प्रकारे केले आहे. हा सिद्धांत एक प्रकारे ठरावीक परिस्थितीत माणूस ठरावीक पद्धतीने वर्तन करतो, तशा कृती त्याच्याकडून होतात तसेच ठरावीक परिस्थितीत ठरावीक पद्धतीने घटना घडत जातात व त्याचे ठरावीक परिणाम होत असतात, असे सामान्यीकरण करता येते व इतिहासातून

ठरावीक परिस्थिती ठरावीक घटना व परिणाम होऊ शकतात म्हणून काही धडे इतिहासातून शिकता येतात असे नियतवाद एक प्रकारे मान्य करतो. कान्ट यांच्या मते काही वैश्विक नियमाप्रमाणे मानवी इच्छाशक्तीतून प्रतीत होणाऱ्या कृती असतात. माणसाची इच्छाशक्ती नियंत्रित करणारे हे वैश्विक नियम असतात. हेन्री थॉमस बकल यांच्या मते मानवी कृती काही उद्दिष्टांनुसार होतात. त्यात काही कारणे दडलेली असतात. ती कारणे व त्यानुसार प्रकट होणारी गतिमानता समजली, तर परिमाणांचा अंदाज करता येतो. हेगेल काळाच्या ओघात विश्वचैतन्य (स्वातंत्र्य) ज्या प्रसंगी जसे प्रकट होणे आवश्यक असते तसे होते अशा गूढवादी नियतवादाची मांडणी करतात, तर त्याच धर्तीवर आपल्या नियतवादाची मांडणी करणारे मार्क्स आपल्या नियतवादाचा आधार आर्थिक ठेवतात. थॉमस कार्लाईल यांनी भयंकर अनागोंदीत युगपुरुष निर्माण होऊन तो नवे राष्ट्रशासन आणतो असा नियतवाद स्पष्ट केला, तर इसाया बर्लिन यांनी मानवाची कृती निर्धारित पद्धतीने होणे म्हणजे नियतवाद अशी व्याख्या केली. पुढे जाऊन ते म्हणतात, इतिहासकाराचा संबंध काय घडले याच्याशी जास्त आहे. स्वतःला त्याने नियतवादाच्या गुंत्यात अडकवून घेऊ नये. बेनेडीटो क्रोसे व कार्ल पॉपर या विचारवंतांनी नियतवादाला विरोध केला. क्रोसेच्या मते घटनेच्या अनेक कारणांपैकी काही कारणे अदृश्य राहतात, त्यामुळे परिणामांचे अचूक निदान करणे अवघड असते, तर कार्ल पॉपर यांच्या मते गतिशील मानवी जीवनाचा प्रवाह निर्धारित नसतो त्यामुळे घटना कारणपरंपरेच्या आधारे तशाच होतात, असे भाकीत करणे धाडसाचे ठरते. अशा प्रकारे नियतवादाविषयी तज्ज्ञांमध्ये मतभेद आहेत.

सर्व इतिहास समकालीन इतिहास असतो.

बेनेडीटो क्रोसे आणि रॉबिन कॉलिंगवूड या दोन विचारवंतांनी सर्व इतिहास समकालीन असतो असे मत व्यक्त केले होते. क्रोसेच्या मते वर्तमानकाळ हा भूतकाळाशी जोडला गेलेला असतो म्हणजे वर्तमान एक प्रकारे भूतकाळाचा विस्तार आहे. गतकाळातील सामाजिक, राजकीय संस्था या काही बदल होत पुढे वर्तमानात येतात, त्यामुळे इतिहास हा समकालीन वाटतो. कॉलिंगवूडच्या मते इतिहासकाराचे जगणे हे वर्तमानातले असते. तो ज्या वेळेस गतकाळाचा इतिहास मांडण्यासाठी अभ्यास करतो त्या वेळेस तो त्याच्या मनात घटितांची पुनर्रचना व नव्याने मांडणी करत असतो, त्यामुळे भूतकाळ व वर्तमानकाळ दोन्ही एक प्रकारे त्याच्या मांडणीला कारणीभूत होतात.

१.३.२ इतिहासाची कार्ये\फायदे

इतिहास हा एक प्रकारे भूतकाळाचा विस्तार आहे. मानवी जीवनाचा आलेख म्हणजे इतिहास असे लोक म्हणतात. इतिहास म्हणजे एक प्रकारे सामूहिक स्मृतीच्या रूपाने आजचे माणसाचे सांस्कृतिक जगणे आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, आजचे जे पेच आहेत त्याचा उगम आणि त्याची क्लिष्टता समजण्यासाठी, त्याचा अभ्यास करण्याचे म्हणजे त्याचा इतिहास अभ्यासण्याचे प्रयोजन स्पष्ट करतात व अशा अभ्यासावर विशेष लक्ष देण्याची गरज प्रतिपादित करतात. इतिहास विसरलेला समाज म्हणजे स्मृतिभ्रंश झालेला समाज असे ते म्हणतात. एक प्रकारे आजच्या समस्या म्हणजे इतिहासाचे ओझे आहे हा समज दूर करून त्यांनी त्या अधिक ऐतिहासिक व चिकित्सक व इतिहासवादी दृष्टीने अभ्यासल्या. त्या दृष्टीने इतिहास एक प्रकारे दैववादी भोळ्या निसर्गपूजक समाजापासून ते आजपर्यंत अंधश्रद्धा माणसाच्या मनात कशा घर करून आहेत याचा दिशानिर्देश करतो. समाजसुधारक

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन
करताना...

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भारतइतिहासवादी यांनी विधवा पुनर्विवाह, बालविवाह बंदी, अस्पृश्यता निवारण यांना पाठबळ देण्यासाठी हिंदू धर्मशास्त्रीय आधार इतिहासातून शोधले. आजचे वारसा कायदे, कौटुंबिक कायदे यांना जुन्या चालीरीती आणि प्राचीन सामाजिक पद्धती यांचा कसा ऐतिहासिक आधार आहे हे तपासता येते. इतिहासामुळे पिचलेल्या शोषित वर्गाला एक प्रकारचे आत्मभान येते.

चौदाव्या शतकात युरोपात आलेली पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळ आणि त्यानंतर आलेल्या ज्ञानोदयाच्या युगाने, मध्ययुगात ज्या वेळेस मानवी समाज दैववादी, धर्मवादी व अंधश्रद्धाळू झाला होता त्या वेळेस इतिहासाच्या वाचनाने त्याच्या ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावल्या. प्राचीन मानवी समाजाने निर्माण केलेल्या साहित्यिक कृती, तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक ग्रंथ, शिल्पे, वास्तू यांचा अभ्यास सुरू झाला. असा प्राचीनत्वाचा शोध मानवतावाद आणि निसर्ग यांच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यात घेतला गेला. त्यातून जी नवनिर्मिती झाली व जो ज्ञानोदय घडून आला, ते इतिहासाच्या शोधानेच घडून आले. या प्रकारचे पुनरुज्जीवन हे भारतात एकोणिसाव्या शतकात घडून आले, त्यामुळे धार्मिक व सामाजिक सुधारणा घडून आल्या, त्यामुळे राष्ट्रवादाचा पायाही मजबूत झाला. राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास प्रेरणेने प्राचीन मध्ययुगीन भारताचा वैभवशाली इतिहास शोधला गेला. इतिहासाची अन्वेषण पद्धती सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या आकलनासाठी उपयुक्त ठरत आलेली आहे. इतिहास इतर सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या विस्ताराला त्याचबरोबर आशयघनतेला मदत करतो. काही विचारवंत तर नैसर्गिक शास्त्रात भौतिकशास्त्राला जे महत्त्व देतात ते इतिहासाला सामाजिक शास्त्रात देतात. इतिहासामुळे माणसाला आपल्या पूर्वजांचा इतिहास जाणून घेण्याची जी काही जिज्ञासा असते त्याची परिपूर्ती होते, असे म्हणतात. इतिहास स्फूर्ती निर्माण करण्यासाठी, राष्ट्रवादी विचार प्रसारित करण्यासाठी उपयोगात आणला जातो. इतिहासामुळे आकलनशक्ती वाढते. दुसऱ्याच्या मताची कदर निर्माण होते, इतिहासाने सहनशक्ती वाढते, प्रागतिक दृष्टिकोन तयार होतो, वादग्रस्त प्रश्न हाताळता येतात, धर्मातीत दृष्टिकोन तयार होतो, राष्ट्रवादाचा विकास होतो, मूल्ये जोपासना होते, तत्त्वबोध होतो, वेळ, काळ व समाज यांची जाण निर्माण होते. इतिहासाचे असे अनेक उपयोग वर्णन करता येतात.

१.४ इतर सामाजिक शास्त्राशी संवादीत्व पद्धती

सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या इतिहासातून त्याचा उद्भव किंवा पूर्व अंश पाश्चात्य तत्त्वज्ञानात व इतरही बीजामध्ये आढळून येतो; परंतु त्यांची सुरुवात अधिक हेतुपूर्वक एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला प्रत्यक्षदर्शी विज्ञानाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाने सुरू झाली. विसाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यापासून समाजशास्त्र, मानवशास्त्र, भाषाशास्त्र, माध्यमे या सर्वांना सामाजिक शास्त्रे म्हणण्यात येऊ लागले. वस्तुनिष्ठ व प्रमाणित पद्धतीने विद्वत नियमानुसार आणि पद्धतीशास्त्रानुसार समाजाचा अभ्यास करता येऊ शकतो ही कल्पना फार नवी आहे; परंतु मध्ययुगीन इस्लाममध्ये आपल्याला समाजशास्त्राचा पुरावा मिळतो. कन्फ्यूशियस यांनी सामाजिक नियम या विषयावर फार प्राचीन काळात सिद्धांकन केले आहे. ज्ञानोदयानंतर माणसाचे वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण आधुनिकतेच्या संभाषिताच्या दिशेने होत गेले. नैतिक तत्त्वज्ञानापासून सामाजिक शास्त्रे सुरू झाली आणि ती क्रांतियुगांनी जसे की औद्योगिक क्रांती, फ्रेंच क्रांती यामुळे प्रभावित झाली होती. सामाजिक शास्त्रांची सुरुवात अठराव्या शतकातील डीड्रोच्या विश्वकोशाने आणि त्यातील रूसोच्या आणि इतरांच्या लेखामुळे झाली.

सामाजिक विज्ञाने : (सोशल सायन्सेस) माणूस आणि समाज तसेच त्यांच्या सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक वर्तनाशी संबंधित सर्व विज्ञानवादी दृष्टिकोनातील प्रणाली यांना सामाजिक शास्त्रे किंवा सामाजिक विज्ञाने म्हणतात. शालेय स्तरावरील सामाजिक विज्ञानांच्या अभ्यासास सामाजिक अभ्यास (सोशल स्टडीज) म्हणतात, तर विद्यापीठीय स्तरावरील अध्ययन व अध्यापनास सामाजिक विज्ञाने असेच म्हणतात. सामाजिक विज्ञाने मनुष्यातील गंड, पूर्वग्रह आणि भावना जाणून घेण्याच्या व त्या नियंत्रित करण्याच्या उद्देशाने आकारास आली. सामाजिक विज्ञानात सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक भूगोल, मानवशास्त्र, वर्तनशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध यांचा समावेश होतो. काही तज्ज्ञांच्या मते सामाजिक विज्ञान व वर्तनशास्त्र, या दोनही संकल्पना समानार्थीच वापरल्या जातील.

समाजाचा, सामाजिक संस्थांचा आणि सामाजिक संबंधांचा शास्त्रशुद्ध अभ्यास करणारे समाजशास्त्र हे एक शास्त्र आहे. समाजाचा विकास, त्याची रचना, त्यातील आंतरक्रिया आणि संघटित मानवी समूहांचे सामुदायिक वर्तन यांचा क्रमबद्ध अभ्यास हे निःसंदिग्धपणे समाजशास्त्राचे क्षेत्र होय. सामाजिक मानसशास्त्र हे समाजशास्त्राचे आनुषंगिक क्षेत्र असून त्यात व्यक्तिमत्त्व अभिवृत्ती, प्रेरणा आणि व्यक्तीचे वर्तन यांवर सामाजिक समूहांचा कितपत प्रभाव पडतो, या रीतींशी संबंधित विशेषांचा अभ्यास केला जातो.

सामाजिक विज्ञानात वरील विषयांबरोबरच इतिहास, भूगोल, शिक्षणशास्त्र, दोषचिकित्सा, धर्मशास्त्र, गुन्हेशास्त्र, लोकसंख्याशास्त्र इत्यादींचा अंतर्भाव करावा, असा आग्रह तज्ज्ञ धरतात. इतिहास एक सामाजिक शास्त्र आहे असे विसाव्या शतकात अभ्यासक मानू लागले. इतिहासाचे इतर सामाजिक शास्त्रांशी संवादीत्व वाढले आहे, त्यामुळे जसा इतिहास समृद्ध झाला तशी ही शास्त्रेही समृद्ध होत गेली आहेत. शासनप्रणाली, राज्यव्यवस्था, राज्य ही संकल्पना, राज्याचे स्वरूप, राज्य आणि त्याची अनिवार्यता हे सर्व राज्यशास्त्राचे विषय आहेत. ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्यात राज्यशास्त्र ज्या वेळी अभ्यासले जाते त्या वेळेस राज्यशास्त्र त्याच्या संकल्पना, त्यांचा विस्तार योग्य प्रकारे करू शकते. तसेच राज्यशास्त्रातील संकल्पनांमुळे इतिहासकाराला ऐतिहासिक अन्वयार्थ तसेच तौलनिक अभ्यास योग्य विश्लेषण तसेच संस्थात्मक परिवर्तने यांचे यथायोग्य विश्लेषण करता येते. आर्थिक परिवर्तने ही ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तने समजून घेण्यासाठी महत्त्वाची आहेत. उत्पादन आणि वितरण या अर्थशास्त्राच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण बाबी असून त्या अनुषंगाने इतिहासकाराला घटनांकडे पाहावे लागते. त्या अनुषंगाने अर्थशास्त्राच्या अनेक संकल्पना जसे अर्थव्यवस्थेचे महत्त्वाचे विभाग, मूल्य, भांडवल, खंड, रोजगार, अशा अनेक संकल्पना इतिहास अन्वयार्थ व स्पष्टीकरणासाठी आवश्यक असतात. १९२९ ची आर्थिक महामंदी, लेनिनचे आर्थिक धोरण, ही आर्थिक धोरणे ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनावर परिणाम करतात. अर्थशास्त्रालाही इतिहासाचा अभ्यास महत्त्वाचा वाटतो म्हणून आर्थिक इतिहास हा एक अतिशय महत्त्वाचा घटक अर्थशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासक्रमात विकसित झाला. राजकीय अर्थशास्त्र ही राज्याची आर्थिक धोरणे अभ्यासणारी विद्याशाखा जशी राज्यशास्त्राला व अर्थशास्त्राला समृद्ध करणारी आहे तशी ती इतिहासालाही समृद्ध करणारी शाखा आहे. मार्क्सने तर आपले सर्व सिद्धांतन द्वंद्वविकासी भौतिकवाद या प्रक्रियेच्या परिघात प्रस्तुत केले. याचा अर्थ इतिहास आणि अर्थशास्त्र या विषयांनी एकमेकांना बऱ्याच संकल्पनांचे आदान-प्रदान करत दोन्ही शाखा समृद्ध झाल्या. थोर समाजशास्त्रज्ञ वेबर, ऑगस्ट कॉम्ट काही अंशी इतिहासकारही होते. इतिहासामध्ये समाजशास्त्राचा अतिशय मार्मिक आणि परिणामकारक उपयोग पाहायचा असेल तर तो आपल्याला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांत दिसतो. त्यांनी

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना...

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इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना...

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जातीची केलेली समाजशास्त्रीय समीक्षा इतिहास आणि समाजशास्त्र या दोन्ही विद्याशाखांना समृद्ध करणारी होती. 'हिंदूधर्माचे तत्त्वज्ञान' या ग्रंथात आणि 'भारतातील जाती' हा निबंध तसेच 'शूद्र पूर्वी कोण होते' या ग्रंथांतून त्यांनी अनेक समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पना, त्याविषयीच्या सर्व चर्चा, ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्यात व्यवस्थित मांडल्या आहेत. प्रा. धनागरे यांनी शेतकरी चळवळीचा इतिहास लिहिताना किंवा ए.आर. देसाई यांनी 'स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचा सामाजिक पाया' हा ग्रंथ लिहिताना समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्यातून समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पनांची चर्चा करत त्यांचा अन्वयार्थ लावत ऐतिहासिक तसेच समाजशास्त्रीय स्पष्टीकरणे देत लिहिले आहे. ई.पी. थॉम्पसन यांनी इंग्लंडचा पहिला सामाजिक इतिहास लिहिला. त्यानुसार सुमित सरकार यांनी आधुनिक भारतातील कामगार चळवळीचा इतिहास लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. उमेश बागडे यांनी त्यांच्या एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील वर्गजाती प्रभुत्व किंवा डॉ. आंबेडकरांची जाती मीमांसा, शेतकरी आत्मभान, आंबेडकरांचे इतिहास लेखन या ग्रंथातून समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंतांनी केलेल्या समाजशास्त्रीय चिकित्सा यांचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा घेत इतिहास लिहिला आहे. या सर्व विवेचनातून आपल्याला इतिहास आणि समाजशास्त्र यांच्यामधील समृद्ध आदान प्रदान व संवादीत्व दिसून येते.

भूगोल आणि वंशावळी हे इतिहासाचे दोन डोळे आहेत असे म्हणतात. अनेक विचारवंत भूगोल हा माणसाच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक जडणघडणीवर प्रभाव टाकतो असे म्हणतात. तसा तौलनिक अभ्यास इतिहासात झाला आहे. तसेच त्यामुळे भूगोलाचा ऐतिहासिक घडामोडींवर काय प्रभाव पडला हे स्पष्ट करते. रशियन अल्सरने हिटलरचा तर डेक्कन अल्सरने औरंगजेबाचा पराभव केला किंवा खंदकाच्या लढाईने दुसऱ्या महायुद्धात दोस्तांचा विजय झाला. पानिपतच्या रणभूमीवर मराठे वेढले गेले, त्यांची रसद तोडली गेली. सूर्याची तिरपी किरणे यामुळे मराठ्यांच्या लढ्याला मर्यादा पडल्या यांसारख्या निरीक्षणातून आपल्याला भौगोलिक बाबींचा इतिहासावर काय परिणाम होतो हे समजते; परंतु ऐतिहासिक स्पष्टीकरणात आपल्याला भूगोल या ज्ञानशाखेच्या संकल्पनांचा उपयोग होतो. प्रागैतिहासिक पुरावे आपल्याला भौगोलिक पर्यावरणात चिकित्सक पद्धतीने तपासावे लागतात. त्यासाठी प्राकृतिक बदल, हवामान बदल, जीवाश्म तयार होण्याची पद्धती, महापाषाण, दफने, विदारण यांसारख्या भूगोलाच्या संकल्पनांचा फार उपयोग होताना दिसतो. ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनात भौगोलिक व वातावरणीय बदलांच्या नोंदी भूगोलाच्या ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावत असतात.

इतिहास आणि नीतिशास्त्र या दोन्हींची उपयुक्तता नीतीनियमांच्या अपरिवर्तनीयतेत आहे. इतिहासाने आदर्शांचा, योग्य मार्गदर्शनाचा, नीतितत्त्वांचा पुरस्कार केला पाहिजे अशा अपेक्षा म्हणजे इतिहास आणि नीतिशास्त्र यामधील आदान-प्रदान आणि संवादीत्व आहे. मानवी जीवनाचे सैद्धांतिक दर्शन तत्त्वज्ञानातून होते. जीवनाचे सर्वकालीन सिद्धांत त्यातून प्रतीत होतात. जीवनदृष्टी तत्त्वज्ञानातून प्रतीत होते तशी निश्चितही होते. या अर्थाने तत्त्वज्ञान इतिहासाला उपयुक्त आहे.

इतिहास आणि मानसशास्त्र या दोन्ही शास्त्रांत निकटचे संबंध आहेत कारण दोन्ही मानवाच्या वर्तनाचा अभ्यास करतात. मानसशास्त्र मानवी मन, माणसाच्या प्रत्येक कृती यांचा अभ्यास करते. माणसाचे व्यक्तिगत व सामूहिक पातळीवरील वर्तन याच्या आधारे उठाव, आंदोलने, क्रांत्या यांचे विश्लेषण करता येते, त्यामुळे इतिहास आणि मानसशास्त्र यांचा अन्योन्य संबंध आपल्या निदर्शनास येतो.

इतिहासकार व साहित्यकार आपल्या काळाचे प्रतिनिधी असतात. ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमीचा साहित्य निर्मितीवर परिणाम होत असतो हे आपण इतिहासवाद अभ्यासताना

पाहिले आहे. साहित्य हा समाजाचा आरसा असतो, त्यामुळे साहित्यातून त्या त्या काळाच्या समाजाचे प्रतिबिंब उमटलेले असते. हेरोडोटस फ्राइड यांचे साहित्य इतिहास आणि साहित्य यांच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे.

वरील प्रकारे इतिहास आणि इतर सामाजिक शास्त्रे यांचा अन्योन्य संबंध असून त्यांच्यात संवादीत्व असते ते वाढवता येते व त्यातून त्यांच्या सर्वांच्या समृद्धतेत वाढ होते.

सुरुवातीला युरोपातील मध्ययुगात ख्रिस्ती धर्मशास्त्र, कायदा, तर्कशास्त्र, लेखन आणि वाचन वक्तृत्व संपन्न करणारी कला, तत्त्वज्ञान, अंकगणित, भूमिती, संगीत, फलज्योतिष, वैद्यकीय असे विषय शिकवले जात होते. मन मुक्त करणाऱ्या सात कला याविषयीचे शिक्षणही दिले जात होते. सामाजिक शास्त्रे ही १८२० नंतर उदयास आली. हळूहळू सामाजिक शास्त्रांतून विशेष शाखा विकसित होत गेल्या. अर्थशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, संस्कृती यांना एकात्म करणारी सामाजिक पद्धतीपण महत्वाची आहे.

१.५ इतिहास आणि शास्त्रे आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोन

विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला प्रबोधन तत्त्वज्ञानाला विविध क्षेत्रांतून आव्हान मिळत होते. अभिजात सिद्धांतांची जागी प्रयोगशील शास्त्रे व गणिती सूत्रे सिद्धांतांच्या रचना निर्माण करण्यासाठी उपयोगात आणली जाऊ लागली. सामाजिक शास्त्रांमधील संशोधन हे गुणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीने केले जाते. आंतरविद्याशाखीय आणि सर्व विद्याशाखांना गृहीत धरून मानवी वर्तनातील अन्वेषण आणि सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरणीय घटक जे त्यावर परिणाम करतात अशा संशोधन पद्धतीमुळे नैसर्गिक शास्त्रांच्या संशोधन पद्धतीने सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या संशोधन पद्धतीवर प्रभाव टाकला आहे. बहु आणि मिश्र विद्याशाखीय संशोधन पद्धतीचा जो विकास त्यामुळे झाला त्याची उदाहरणे म्हणजे सामाजिक-जीवशास्त्र, चेता-मानसशास्त्र, जीव-अर्थशास्त्र, विज्ञानाचे समाजशास्त्र आणि त्याचा इतिहास. मानवी कृती आणि त्याच्या विद्याशाखांमध्ये गुणात्मक आणि संख्यात्मक संशोधन एकात्मिक पद्धतीने वापरले गेले. विसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात संख्याशास्त्र ही विद्याशाखा गणिताची मुक्त विद्याशाखा म्हणून विकसित झाली आणि तिच्या पद्धतीचा वापर आत्मविश्वासाने होऊ लागला.

अलीकडे पॅरीस येथील मॅटी डॉगन यांच्या Hybridization of social science knowledge या ग्रंथालय विज्ञानाच्या एक शोध निबंधात त्यांनी १२ सामाजिक शास्त्रे आणि त्यांच्या एकंदरीत संयोगाने १४४ प्रकारची संकरित सामाजिक शास्त्रे निर्माण होऊ शकतात असे प्रतिपादित केले. त्यांनी प्रत्येक विषयाची स्वायत्तता विशेषीकरण मान्य करूनही त्यांनी दोन विषयांच्या संयुक्तीकरणाने एक वेगळा संकरित प्रकारचा विषय निर्माण होतो व त्यामुळे त्या मूळ दोन विषयांच्या स्वायत्ततेला काही बाधा येत नाही त्याचबरोबर नवीन संकरित विषय व्याप्ती मर्यादित राहते, असे प्रतिपादित केले. आंतरविद्याशाखीय याऐवजी त्यांनी विषयांचे संकरितीकरण ही संज्ञा वापरली. त्यांच्या मते इतिहासाच्या बाबतीत अशी संकरित प्रक्रिया होत असताना दोन प्रक्रिया होतात, एका बाजूने औपचारिक विद्याशाखांचे तुकड्यांत विघटन होणे आणि दोन विशेष विषयांचे एकत्रीकरण होणे. त्यासाठी त्याने राजकीय भूगोल, ऐतिहासिक समाजशास्त्र आणि सामाजिक इतिहास असे उदाहरणे

इतिहासाचे व्याख्यांकन करताना...

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Self-Instructional

Material

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दिली आहेत. त्याच्या मते बहुविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोन भ्रामक आहे व तो वास्तवाला विभाजित करतो. नजीकच्या भूतकाळात विषयांचे संकरितीकरण म्हणजे विषयामधील फटीमुळे होत होते असे त्याचे मत होते. वर्तमानात विशेष उप-क्षेत्रांत आणि नजीकच्या उपविद्याशाखांमध्ये फट किंवा अलगद आल्यामुळे संकरित विशेषीकरण आढळते. अशा प्रकारची संकरित विशेषीकरणे दोन स्वायत्त विषयांच्या मध्ये येत नाहीत. इतिहास ही एक मुक्त विद्याशाखा आहे व तिचा उद्भव अनेकजिनसी आहे. अनेक बाबींचा इतिहासात समावेश होतो. पेरी चउनु यांच्या मते गेल्या ५० वर्षांत अर्थशास्त्र, लोकसंख्याशास्त्र, वंशशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र मनोविश्लेषण अशा अनेक विषयांचा इतिहासाशी संबंध आला. अन्लस पंथीय इतिहासकार इतिहासाला साह्यकारी शास्त्रांऐवजी आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टीने पाहतात. त्यांच्या मते या पद्धतीने इतिहासाची वाढ होईल. डूर्काहिम आणि ब्रौडेल यांनी दीर्घ ऐतिहासिक पल्ला आणि तुलना या बाबींवर अधिक भर दिला. त्यांच्या मते तुलना पद्धती वापरली, तरच इतिहासाला विज्ञान म्हणता येईल. त्यांच्या मते अशा प्रकारे इतिहास आणि समाजशास्त्र एकमेकांत मिसळतील. आर्थिक इतिहास अशा प्रकारच्या विषयात दोन विषयांतील कल्पना आणि भाग एकमेकांत मिसळला जातो तर नागरी इतिहास या प्रकारात इतिहासकाराला भूगोल, लोकसंख्याशास्त्रकार अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ आणि समाजशास्त्रज्ञ यांची मदत घ्यावी लागते किंवा स्वतः तसे ज्ञान प्राप्त करून घ्यावे लागते. आंतरविद्याशाखीय-अभ्यास म्हणजे दोन किंवा अधिक विद्याशाखा संशोधन व तत्सम कार्यासाठी एकत्र आणणे. ही पद्धती समाजशास्त्र, मानवशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र यांसारख्या इतर क्षेत्रांतून आपल्या सीमा ओलांडून ज्ञान आयात करून घेते. आंतरविद्याशाखीय ज्ञान पद्धती शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षण अभ्यासक्रम यामध्ये एक पद्धती म्हणून पद्धती एक वेगळी विविध विद्याशाखांतील ज्ञानाची पारंपरिक आंतरिक दृष्टी देते. ही पद्धती संशोधक, विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षकांना अनेक शैक्षणिक परंपरांना एकत्रित करून विचार, व्यवसाय आणि तंत्रे त्यांच्या विशिष्ट उद्देशाने देते.

इतिहासाचा संबंध सर्व प्रकारच्या विज्ञानशाखांशी येतो. यामध्ये भूगर्भशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र, प्राणिशास्त्र, नैसर्गिक विज्ञान, व्यावहारिक विज्ञान, अभियांत्रिकीशास्त्र या सर्वांचा समावेश होतो. सत्य समोर आणणे हा इतिहासाचा हेतू आहे. त्यामुळे या इतिहासाच्या उद्देशासाठी वरील सर्व शास्त्रांचा उपयोग होतो. उत्खनन आणि त्यातील तथ्ये यासाठी भूगर्भशास्त्राचा उपयोग होतो. रासायनिक क्रियांच्या द्वारे एखाद्या वस्तूची निर्मिती प्रक्रिया काय होती हे समजू शकते. त्याचप्रमाणे वरील सर्व शास्त्रांचा उपयोग तथ्ये निश्चितीसाठी तसेच अन्वयार्थासाठीही होतो.

१.६ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न

- प्र. १ इतिहासाच्या विविध व्याख्या लिहा.
- प्र. २ इतिहास संशोधन आणि इतिहास लेखन यासाठी कोणत्या ऐतिहासिक पद्धती उपयोगात आणतात याची चर्चा करा.
- प्र. ३ आंतरविद्याशाखीय प्रणाली म्हणजे काय ते स्पष्ट करून संशोधन आणि प्रशिक्षण अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये या पद्धतीने कोणते आणि कशा प्रकारे योगदान दिले ते स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र. ४ इतिहासाचे स्वरूपाची चर्चा करा.
- प्र. ५ इतिहासाच्या विविध सिद्धांतांची चर्चा करा.
- प्र. इतिहासाचे उपयोग वर्णन करा.

१.७ सारांश

इतिहास नेमके कशाला म्हणायचे, छद्म इतिहास आणि वास्तव इतिहास यातील फरक काय आहे, हे आपण हा घटक वाचल्यानंतर शिकलो. इतिहासवाद, इतिहासातील कूट प्रश्न, इतिहासाचे तत्त्वज्ञान यासंबंधी चर्चा आपल्याला या घटकातून समजल्या. इतिहास आणि इतर सामाजिक शास्त्रांचे कशाप्रकारे अंतरसंवादीत्व निर्माण झाले आहे हे आपण समजून घेतले. आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोनामुळे ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा कशा प्रकारे रुंदावतात हेही निदर्शनास आले.

१.८ परिभाषा

हिस्टोरिसिझम= इतिहासवाद

परीप्रेक्ष्य = एखाद्या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण दृष्टिपथातील

हायब्रिडायझेशन=संकरितीकरण

ज्ञानोदय=पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीनंतर युरोपात जो विविध ज्ञानशाखांचा विस्तार झाला त्याला ज्ञानोदय असे म्हणतात.

१.९ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

१. मराठी विश्वकोश
२. कोटेकर शांता - इतिहास तत्त्व आणि तत्त्वज्ञान, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
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इतिहासलेखनाचे ग्रीक रोमन मूळ

घटक २ इतिहासलेखनाचे ग्रीक रोमन मूळ

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- २.० विषय परिचय
- २.१ उद्दिष्टे
- २.२ इतिहासलेखनाचे-ग्रीक-रोमन मूळ
 - २.२.१ ग्रीक इतिहासकार आणि प्रारंभीच्या ऐतिहासिक पद्धतींचा विकास
 - २.२.१.२ हेरोडोटस
 - २.२.१.३ थ्युसिडाईस
 - २.२.१.४ पॉलीबस
 - २.२.१.५ प्लेटो
 - २.२.१.६ अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटल
- २.३ प्रारंभीच्या ऐतिहासिक पद्धतींचा रोमनमधील विकास
 - २.३.१ ओविड
 - २.३.२ टॅसिटस
 - २.३.३ सिसरो
 - २.३.४ प्लिनी
 - २.३.५ स्ट्रॅबो
- २.४ आकलनासाठी प्रश्नोत्तरे
- २.५ सारांश
- २.६ परिभाषा
- २.७ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

२.० विषय परिचय

आपल्याला माहीत आहे, की History ही संज्ञा ग्रीक शब्द historia यापासून तयार झाली आहे व त्याचा अर्थ अन्वेषण म्हणजे चिकित्सक शोध असा होतो. ही संज्ञा पहिल्यांदा हेरोडोटस यांनी त्यांच्या लेखनाच्या वर्णनासाठी उपयोगात आणली, ज्याला आपण 'इतिहासाचा जनक' म्हणतो. हेरोडोटस आणि त्याचे इतिहास लेखनाचे वारस यांनी निर्माण केलेल्या ऐतिहासिक कृती यांना आपण पुढील ऐतिहासिक लेखनाच्या मूल्यमापनासाठी मोजपट्ट्या म्हणून उपयोगात आणतो. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या या ऐतिहासिक कृती त्यांच्या वैशिष्ट्यांसह अभ्यासणे महत्वाचे आहे. सर्वच्या सर्व इतिहास आणि इतिहासाची प्रवृत्ती समजून घेण्यासाठी इतिहास लेखनातील सर्व स्थित्यंतरे, टप्पे, त्यांची वैशिष्ट्ये समजून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. या अशा व्यासंगाने आणि अभ्यासाने इतिहासाचे स्वरूप आणि व्याप्ती समजून घेण्यास मदत होते.

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२.१ उद्दिष्टे

या घटकामध्ये आपण रोम आणि ग्रीसमधील काही इतिहासकार आणि त्यांच्या ऐतिहासिक लेखनाबद्दल शिकणार आहोत.

२.२ इतिहास लेखनाचे ग्रीक-रोमन मूळ

ग्रीसमध्ये इ.स. पाचव्या शतकापासून इतिहास लेखनाच्या परंपरेचा शोध घेता येतो. त्यापूर्वी महत्त्वाच्या घटना आठवणीच्या रूपाने पद्ये, देवदेवतांच्या कथा, लोकगीते, पुराणकथा या सर्वांच्या माध्यमातून मौखिक परंपरेने एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे सोपविल्या जात. हर्बर्ट बटरफिल्ड यांच्या मते अभिजात म्हणजे प्राचीन ग्रीक परंपरेपूर्वी पोवाडे आणि महाकाव्य, कुळकथा, आणि हिब्रू धार्मिक साहित्य या साहित्यकृती आढळून येतात.

२.२.१ ग्रीक इतिहासकार आणि प्रारंभीच्या ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीचा विकास

इ.स. पूर्व पाचवे शतक हे ग्रीसच्या आणि विशेषतः अथेन्सच्या इतिहासातील अभिजात युग समजले जाते. त्याच वेळी ऑगस्टीनचा कालखंड हा रोमच्या इतिहासातील वैभवाचा कालखंड समजला जातो. त्यामुळे या काळातील इतिहास लेखन हे विशिष्ट राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक तसेच त्या त्या काळात ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषणाची जी रीती समोर आली त्यानुसार त्या संदर्भात पाहिले पाहिजे. आपण हे पक्के लक्षात ठेवले पाहिजे, की इतिहासकार हे स्तुतीपाठक असू शकतात तसेच ते त्यांच्या दृष्टीने योग्य अशा समकालीन राजकीय घटना कशा बरोबर आहेत हे ठसवण्याचा व त्याला सामाजिक अधिमान्यता घेण्यासाठी धडपड करू शकतात; परंतु लिक्वी आणि टॅसिटस हे त्यांच्या काळाविषयी अधिक चिकित्सक होते. ते त्यांच्या काळाविषयी अधिक बेचैन होते असे दिसते.

२.२.२ हेरोडोटस इ.स.पूर्व ४८४ ते इ.स. पूर्व ४३०

इ.स.पूर्व ४८४ ते इ.स. पूर्व ४३० असा हेरोडोटस या इतिहासकाराचा काळ आहे. ग्रीसमधील आयोनिया या साहित्य चळवळ व लेखनाची परंपरा असलेल्या प्रांतात त्याचा जन्म झाला. तो सहा वर्षांचा असताना समास झालेल्या ग्रीस आणि पर्शिया म्हणजे सध्याचे इराण यांच्या मधील २० वर्षे चाललेल्या युद्धाचा त्याने प्रत्यक्षदर्शी लोकांशी केलेल्या संवादातून इतिहास लिहिला आहे. नऊ भागांतील या इतिहासाच्या प्रत्येक भागाला त्याने ग्रीक देवतांची नावे दिली आहेत. सरळ साध्या भाषेतील कथन शैली परिणामकारक झाली आहे. फक्त युद्ध वर्णने न देता त्याने त्याच्या बरोबर एका विषयातून सहज दुसऱ्या विषयात प्रवेश करत अनेक जीवनाच्या विविध अंगांना स्पर्श करणाऱ्या इतर विषयांवरही लिहिले आहे. नुसते घटनांचे वर्णन न करता त्याचा अन्वयार्थही दिला आहे. अशा प्रकारे त्याने चोवीस समाजगटांची जीवनपद्धती, परंपरा, चालीरीती, धार्मिक श्रद्धा यांची माहिती दिली आहे.

त्याचे निवेदन सरळ परंतु परिणामकारक आहे. त्याचा दृष्टिकोन वस्तुनिष्ठ आणि समतोल असून कालक्रमानुसार सुसूत्र मांडणी तो करतो. त्याने तटस्थ राहत इराणी शौर्याला

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न्याय देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. पारंपरिक लोकसाहित्य जसे की, प्राकथा, लोकगीते यांचा चिकित्सक उपयोग त्याने इतिहास लेखनात केला आहे. त्याने जिज्ञासू वृत्तीने सत्य घटनांच्या आधारे इतिहास लेखनाचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. इतिहास लेखन सहेतुक असावे जसे की त्याच्या मते त्याने जो ग्रीस आणि पर्शिया यांच्यामधील युद्धांचा इतिहास लिहिला आहे तो पुढच्या पिढीला माहिती व्हावा.

त्याने शास्त्रीय इतिहास लेखनाची सुरुवात केली असे म्हणतात, त्यामुळे त्याला 'इतिहासाचा पिता' असे काही लोक म्हणतात. शॉटवेल त्याला इराणी युद्धाचा होमर तर रॉबिन कॉलिंगवुड दंतकथांचा शास्त्रीय इतिहास लेखनात उपयोग करणारा इतिहासकार म्हणतात. एच. ई. बर्नासने त्यांना इतिहास लेखनातून एक प्रकारे सर्व गतकालीन जीवनाची पुनर्निर्मिती करून दाखवणारा उत्तम कथाकार असे संबोधले आहे.

२.२.३ थ्युसिडाईस इ.स. पूर्व ४६० ते इ.स. पूर्व ३९६

थ्युसिडाईस याने इतिहासाला आधुनिक रूप दिले असे जे.बी. बरी म्हणतात. हेरोडोटस याने ज्याप्रमाणे ग्रीस-पर्शिया युद्धाचा इतिहास लिहिला तसा या इतिहासकाराने पण पेलोपोनेसीयन अथेन्स व स्पार्टा यांच्यातील इ.स. पूर्व ४५९ ते इ.स. पूर्व ४०६ दरम्यान झालेल्या युद्धांचा इतिहास लिहिला आहे. हेरोडोटस प्रमाणेच थ्युसिडाईस याने पण गतकाळातील घटनांची माहिती पुढच्या पिढ्यांना व्हावी म्हणून, याचबरोबर भविष्यातील राजनयिक व मुत्सद्दी यांना त्याचा फायदा व्हावा म्हणून इतिहास लेखनाचा हेतू स्पष्ट केला आहे. थ्युसिडाईस याची लेखनशैली काव्यात्म तसेच कल्पनारम्य आहे. त्याचा वर्णन विषय मर्यादित असला तरी युद्धाचे अर्थकारण, डावपेच, नैतिकता, आर्थिक स्थिती, समाजजीवन यांचीही माहिती तो आपल्या निवेदनात देतो. या युद्धात तो स्वतः एक नाविक अधिकारी म्हणून नियुक्त झालेला होता. त्याने आपले लेखन आठ भागांत केले आहे. इ.स. पूर्व ४११ पर्यंतचा इतिहास यात आलेला आहे. सत्यनिष्ठ व अस्सल कालक्रमानुसार लेखन हे त्याच्या लेखनाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. त्याच्या स्वतःच्या नोंदी बिनचूक आहेत. इतर तपशील, मौखिक माहिती चिकित्सक पद्धतीने समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेली आहे. घटनांचे स्पष्टीकरण देतानाच तो तर्कशुद्ध अन्वयार्थ लावतो. ऐतिहासिक घटना परस्परांशी निगडित असतात हे त्याचे गृहीतक त्याच्या लेखनात जाणवते, तसेच यातून त्याची इतिहासवाद या संकल्पनेला अनुकूल अशी भूमिका होती हे स्पष्ट होते. त्याच्या लेखनात ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तींच्या संभाषणामध्ये सार्वकालिक सत्ये व तत्त्वे विधानांच्या स्वरूपात त्याने घातली आहेत. ही विधाने त्याच्या लेखनाचे वैचारिक अंग स्पष्ट करतात. काही ठिकाणी त्याने काळाच्या नोंदी व घटनांचे वर्णन ढोबळमानाने केले आहे. भाषा प्रवाही नाही अशा काही उणिवा त्याच्या लेखनात दाखवता येतात. इतिहास ही ज्ञानशाखा आहे व तिची पद्धती शास्त्रीय आहे, या संकल्पना त्याच्या लेखनाने दृढ झाल्या असे विल ड्यूरंट हे अमेरिकन विचारवंत म्हणतात.

२.२.४ पॉलिबियस इ.स. पूर्व २०८ ते इ.स. पूर्व १२६

पॉलिबियसचा Histories हा प्रसिद्ध इतिहास ग्रंथ आहे. त्याच्या मते इतिहास हे एक शास्त्र असून historia या ग्रीक शब्दाचा जिज्ञासापूर्वक शोध त्यात अभिप्रेत आहे. ग्रीसच्या बाहेरच्या जगाचा ग्रीक इतिहासकाराने लिहिलेला इतिहास असे स्वरूप या काळाच्या इतिहास लेखनाला प्राप्त झाले. त्याच्या Histories या ग्रंथातून भूमध्य समुद्रालगतच्या प्रदेशात अनेक घडामोडी त्याने चित्रित केल्या आहेत. रोमच्या साम्राज्याचा साम्राज्यविस्तार

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आपल्याला त्यातून दिसतो. त्याचा हा ग्रंथ त्याने चाळीस भागांत लिहिला असून त्यातील केवळ पाचच भाग शिल्लक राहिले आहेत. ग्रीकांचा वकील म्हणून त्याने काही काळ रोममध्ये व्यतीत केला होता. त्याने लिहिलेला इतिहास हा खात्रीलायक असून भाषा मात्र रटाळ आहे असे जाणकार म्हणतात. मुत्सदी राजनयिक प्रशासक व राजकीय व्यक्ती इतिहास उत्तम पद्धतीने लिहू शकतात असे त्याचे मत होते. इतिहासचे साधन म्हणून जे प्रत्यक्षदर्शी आहेत त्यांच्याकडून आलेली माहिती महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे असे त्याचे मत होते. त्याने त्याचा प्रवास, कागदपत्रांची छाननी, चिकित्सक विश्लेषण यांची माहिती दिली आहे. इतिहासाला शैक्षणिक मूल्य आहे असे त्याचे मत होते. घटनांची कार्यकारण मीमांसा इतिहासाला महत्त्वाची आहे असेही त्याने नमूद केले आहे. इतिहास उदाहरणांच्या साहाय्याने नीतिमूल्यांची शिकवण देतो. गतकालापासून शिकवण मिळते असे त्याचे मत होते.

भौगोलिक ज्ञान, साधनांची चिकित्सा, अन्वयार्थ तसेच कार्यकारणमीमांसा दस्तावेजांचा वापर याचे महत्त्व तो अधोरेखित करतो.

२.२.५ प्लेटो

ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तने ही संकल्पना प्लेटोला मान्य होती. विशिष्ट क्रमाने घटना घडत जातात, या स्थित्यंतरात काही नियम आहेत हे त्याने मान्य केले होते; परंतु पूर्ण विकास किंवा सर्वोच्च विकसित अवस्था ही स्थिर असते, निश्चल असते असे त्यांचे मत होते. ज्या वेळी परिवर्तन होते त्या वेळी प्रगतीपासून एक प्रकारे हटणे असते. अशी त्याची धारणा होती त्यामुळे त्याने इतिहासाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाकडे गंभीरपणे पाहिले नाही. त्यामुळे त्याने परिपूर्ण विकसित स्थिर राज्य व समाज कसा निर्माण करता येईल यावर भर दिला आहे; पण पूर्ण विकसित, परिपूर्ण समाज त्याच्या या अवस्थेपासून दुसरीकडे सरकत गेला, तर हा समाज हळूहळू अधोगतीकडे जाऊन त्याचे झोर्टिंगशाहीत परिवर्तन होते असे सिद्धांत त्याने केले. ज्या वेळी ईश्वर जगाच्या व्यवहारात लक्ष घालून ते व्यवहार स्वतः चालवत असतो तोपर्यंत जगाचे व्यवहार सरळ एका दिशेने चालू असतात; परंतु काही काळाने ईश्वर थोडा अलिप्त होतो तेव्हा जगाच्या व्यवहाराची दिशा उलटी होती ही एक प्रकारे अवनती असते, ती सुरू राहते सगळ्या गोष्टी हीन, शूद्र बनत जातात मग पुन्हा ईश्वर सूत्रे हाती घेतो व जगरहाटीला पुन्हा प्रगतीची दिशा मिळते, अशी आवर्तने नेहमी चालू असतात. ग्रीक पुराणकथातील ही संकल्पना प्लेटोने स्वीकारली होती.

२.२.६ अॅरिस्टॉटल इ.स.पूर्व ३८४- इ.स.पू ३२२

अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या मते घटना एकमेकांशी विशिष्ट पद्धतीने जोडलेल्या असतात. घटनांच्या अशा जोडण्यामध्ये काहीतरी तर्कसंगती असते, त्यानुसार घटनांचे स्पष्टीकरण केलेले असते. अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या मते इतिहास ही न बदलणाऱ्या घटनांची मालिका आहे. त्याच्या मते माणसाचा मूळ स्वभाव, त्याच्या जीवनातील ध्येये, उद्दिष्टे यांत फारसा बदल झाला नाही. या वृत्तीमुळे साम्राज्यविस्तार, युद्धे, शोषणाच्या संस्था या बाबी इतिहासाचा महत्त्वाचा भाग बनल्या आहेत.

ग्रीक राज्यांच्या भिन्नभिन्न १५८ राज्यघटनांचा त्याने संग्रह केला होता. त्यांपैकी केवळ अथेन्सची राज्यघटना उपलब्ध आहे. हे लिखाण बहुतांशी लुप्त आहे.

बदलाचे स्वरूप काय आणि बदल कसा घडून येऊ शकतो? म्हणजे बदल घडून येण्यास समर्थ आणि पुरेशी कारणे कोणती? हे प्रश्न अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या भौतिकीत मध्यवर्ती आहेत.

अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या म्हणण्याप्रमाणे कशाचेही ज्ञान होणे म्हणजे त्याच्या कारणांचे ज्ञान होणे. निसर्गातील पदार्थ गतिमान असतात. ह्या गतीचे अंतिम कारण काय, हा ग्रीक तत्त्वज्ञानातील एक कूटप्रश्न होता. अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या लिखाणात ह्यासंबंधी दोन मते आढळतात. एक, गतीचे तत्त्व पदार्थाच्या प्रकृतीतच, त्याच्या नैसर्गिक स्वरूपातच अंतर्भूत असते आणि म्हणून पदार्थ स्वतःला व इतर पदार्थांनाही गती देऊ शकतो. ह्या प्रश्नाचे अॅरिस्टॉटलने दिलेले उत्तर असे, की पदार्थ स्वतःला गतिमान करू शकणारा असला, तरीसुद्धा त्याला स्वतःला गतिमान करायला उद्युक्त करण्यासाठी बाह्य कारण आवश्यक असते. हे बाह्य कारण म्हणजे स्वतः निश्चल असलेला; पण इतर पदार्थांच्या इच्छेचा विषय असल्यामुळे त्यांना गतिमान व्हायला उद्युक्त करणारा पदार्थ, अशा स्वरूपाचे असले पाहिजे.

इतिहासलेखनाचे
ग्रीक रोमन मूळ

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२.३ प्रारंभीच्या रोममधील ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीचा विकास

सुरुवातीच्या रोमन इतिहासकारांनी ग्रीक भाषेत इतिहास लेखन केले, नंतर लॅटीन भाषेत इतिहास लेखन केले. इतिहासाला शैक्षणिक मूल्य आहे असे अनेक रोमन इतिहासकारांचे मत होते. इतिहासामुळे शिक्षणाचे चारित्र्य घडते, राष्ट्रप्रेम, नीतिमूल्ये ही नागरिकांत रुजवली जातात असा या इतिहासकारांचा समज होता. प्रारंभीच्या रोमन इतिहासकारांनी युद्धविषयक अहवाल तसेच प्रशासकीय कागदपत्रे व तत्सम लिखित साधने त्यांच्या इतिहास लेखनासाठी वापरली; परंतु या त्यांनी वापरलेल्या इतिहास साधनांची त्यांनी व्यवस्थित चिकित्सा केली नाही असा त्यांच्यावर आक्षेप घेतला जातो. सुरुवातीचे जवळ जवळ सर्वच रोमन इतिहासकार सार्वजनिक राजकीय जीवनात सक्रिय होते. लष्करी व राजकीय जीवन या केंद्रातून ते इतिहास लेखन करत. रोमच्या गौरवाचा, महानतेचा अभिमान त्यांच्या लेखनात ठायी ठायी आढळतो. रोमच्या इतिहासाचा वैभवशाली कालखंड ते सुवर्णयुग मानतात. त्यांच्या लेखनात रोमच्या वैभवात व विस्तारात महत्त्वाची कामगिरी करणाऱ्या महान नेत्यांच्या चरित्रावर व व्यक्तिमत्त्वावर भर दिलेला दिसतो. हे इतिहासकार इतिहास एक शास्त्र समजून त्या पद्धतीने इतिहासलेखन करत नाहीत, तसेच उत्तम भाषाशैली व रंजकता हे गुण त्यात असूनही त्या लेखनाला वैचारिक बैठक नाही, ही या इतिहास लेखनाची वैगुण्ये आहेत असे काही तज्ज्ञ मानतात.

२.३.१ ओव्हिड इ.स.पूर्व २० मार्च ४३ ते इ.स. १७/१८

प्युबलीयस ओवीडीअस नासो हा ओव्हिड नावानेही प्रसिद्ध होता. हा रोमन कवी ऑगस्टसच्या काळात होऊन गेला. मेटॅमॉर्फिसिस हा त्याचा १५ खंडांतील पुराण-इतिहास स्वरूपाचा महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ आहे. या त्याच्या ग्रंथातील पात्रे वेगळ्या-वेगळ्या प्रकारे बदलत जातात. जवळ-जवळ १२ हजार सूत्रांचा व २५० पुराणकथांचा हा संग्रह आहे. यातील प्रत्येक पुराणकथेत कालखंड हा बाह्य प्रभावामुळे गंभीर परिणामांच्या धोक्याला सामोरे जाऊ शकणाऱ्या शक्यता वर्णन केल्या आहेत. मेटॅमॉर्फिसिसचा अर्थ स्थित्यंतरे. त्याने त्याचा हा जो पंधरा खंडांतील ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे तो हेक्झा छंदात लिहिला आहे. पहिल्या खंडात महापूर आणि माणूस आणि त्याचा कालखंड या विषयी आहे.

मेटॅमॉर्फिसिस या ग्रंथात अनेक आख्यायिका आणि मिथ्यकथा त्याने कौशल्याने

Self-Instructional
Material ३५

NOTES

गुंफलेल्या आहेत. Ars amatoria (इं.शी आर्ट ऑफ लव्ह) आणि Remedium amoris (इं.शी लव्हज रेमिडी) हे त्याचे ग्रंथ सम्राट ऑगस्टसच्या रोषास कारणीभूत झाले. ऑव्हिडच्या लेखनाकडे पाहिल्यानंतर त्याचा चतुरस्त्रपणा प्रत्ययास येतो. शिवाय ग्रीक आणि रोमन मिथ्यकथांचा वारसा त्याच्या लेखनातून पुढील पिढ्यांना मिळाला.

ऑव्हिडने मुख्यतः मनोरंजनासाठी लिहिले. त्याच्या साहित्यातून कथा निवेदनाचे असामान्य कौशल्य जाणवते. सहजपणे छंद हाताळण्याचे त्याचे सामर्थ्यही प्रत्ययास येते. त्याच्या लेखनाला गांभीर्याची बैठक नसली, तरी मध्ययुगात त्याला बरीच लोकप्रियता लाभली. प्रबोधनकाळातील युरोपीय साहित्यिकांवर त्याचा फार मोठा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसतो.

भूगोल घटनांवर कशा प्रकारे परिणाम करतो हे त्याच्या लेखनावरून समजते. तो वाचकाला खिळवून ठेवतो, तो विरोधाभास अधिक ठळक करत भूगोलाचा संदर्भ देत लेखन अधिक रंजक बनवतो, तसेच वाचकाला त्याचे अंतःसंबंध तपासायला प्रवृत्त करतो. त्याच्या ग्रंथातून त्याने फार विस्तृत प्रमाणावरील माहिती फार सुंदरीत्या लेखनात बांधली आहे हे समजते. तो आपले साहित्य विविध साहित्यिक शैली व संदर्भाने सजवतो.

२.३.२ टॅसिटस (इ. स. सु. ५५—११७)

टॅसिटस हा रोमन इतिहासकार व थ्युसिडाईस या ग्रीक इतिहासकारांमध्ये इतिहासलेखनामध्ये साम्ये आढळतात. तसेच या इतिहासकारावर प्लुटार्क या ग्रीक इतिहासकाराचा प्रभाव आहे. टॅसिटसने Histories नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला जसा एखादा वक्ता आवेशपूर्ण शैलीमध्ये प्रभावी मुद्दे मांडतो त्याप्रमाणे टॅसिटस सर्व मुद्दे मांडत इतिहास लेखन करतो. थ्युसिडाईसप्रमाणे तो घटनांचा अन्वयार्थ देतो व कारणपरंपरा वर्णन करतो. तो व्यक्तीच्या मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. इतिहासकार ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तींचे दोष दाखवत नसत त्या काळात टॅसिटसने रोमन सम्राटांचे दोष दाखवून दिले. त्या चुका कशा दुरुस्त केल्या पाहिजेत हेही दाखवून दिले. टॅसिटस याने अनीतीमुळे रोमचा नाश होणार, असे भविष्य वर्तविले. क्लिष्ट समस्यांबद्दल तो अधिक जागृत होता. त्याने काही तरी तत्त्वबोध करण्याचा प्रयत्न आपल्या लेखनात केला आहे. इतिहासाच्या ज्ञानाने माणसाच्या अंगी सत्यान्वेशी व सारासार विवेकबुद्धी निर्माण झाली पाहिजे, माणूस सुखी समाधानी झाला पाहिजे अशी त्याची अपेक्षा होती. दर्जेदार इतिहासात त्याच्या मते साहित्यिक गुण व तत्त्वचिंतन हे गुण असतात असे त्याचे मत होते. काहीवेळा आपले विचार मांडताना त्याने बोजड शब्दांची योजना केली आहे. पुरावे व्यवस्थित तपासले नाहीत असा त्याच्यावर आक्षेप आहे. तत्त्वचिंतनाची बैठक असलेल्या या रोमन इतिहासकारांनंतर साहित्यिक गुण असलेली इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा खंडित झाली. (जवळपास इ.स. ५६—इ.स. १२०) टॅसिटसला एक महान रोमन इतिहासकार मानलं जातं. त्याच्या अ‍ॅनल्स या पुस्तकात इ.स. १४ पासून इ.स. ६८ पर्यंतचा रोमन साम्राज्याचा इतिहास आहे. (येथूचा मृत्यू इ.स. ३३ मध्ये झाला) टॅसिटसने त्याच्या पुस्तकात लिहिलं की, रोममध्ये इ.स. ६४ साली एका मोठ्या आगीने फार नुकसान झालं. लोकांना वाटलं, की सम्राट निरोमुळे ही आग लागली; पण निरोने ती अफवा खोटी ठरवण्यासाठी ख्रिस्ती लोकांवर दोष लावला. पुढे टॅसिटस म्हणतो: “ख्रिस्तूस [ख्रिश्चन] या नावाची सुरुवात करणाऱ्या, पंतय पिलाताने तिबिरियाच्या शासन काळात त्याला मृत्युदंडाची शिक्षा दिली गेली.

२.३.३ सिसरो इ. स. पू. ३ जानेवारी १०६—७ डिसेंबर ४३

सिसरो, मार्कस टलिअस हा प्राचीन रोममधील एक प्रसिद्ध कायदेतज्ज्ञ, मुत्सद्दी, आणि

प्रभावी वक्ता होता. रोमन राजकारणी कॅटिलिन ह्याने रोममध्ये सशस्त्र उठाव करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला होता. तो सिसरोने हाणून पाडला. इ. स. पू. ६०— ४९ ह्या कालखंडात पॉम्पी, ज्यूलिअस सीझर आणि क्रॅसस ह्या तिघांनी संयुक्तपणे रोमचा राज्यकारभार केला. ही शासक त्रयी (ट्रायमव्हिरेट) कायदेशीरपणे अधिकारावर आलेली नाही, अशा भूमिकेतून सिसरोचा त्याला विरोध होता. कॅटिलिनच्या साथीदारांना शिक्षा देताना कायद्याचे योग्य प्रकारे पालन झाले की नाही यावरून सिसरोने जी भूमिका घेतली तिला विरोध करून त्याला रोममधून पलायन करावे लागले.

साहित्याची उत्तम रसिकता, उत्कृष्ट तत्त्वज्ञानी, कायद्याचे सूक्ष्म ज्ञान, ऐतिहासिक तपशिलांचे तत्काळ संदर्भ देण्याची कुशलता, क्रोध, करुणा अशा भावना उद्दीपित करणे असे गुण त्याच्या वक्तृत्वात होते. त्याच्या लेखनात ४ पत्रसंग्रह, तसेच तत्त्वज्ञान, वक्तृत्वशास्त्र ह्यांसारख्या विषयांवरील सुमारे. २० ग्रंथांचा समावेश होतो. त्याच्या पत्रसंग्रहात एकूण ८६४ पत्रे असून त्यांतील ७७४ त्याने लिहिलेली, तर ९० त्याला इतरांकडून आलेली आहेत. त्याची बरीचशी पत्रे त्याच्या आयुष्याच्या अखेरच्या पर्वातील आहेत; पण ती मनमोकळी आहेत. राजकारणाप्रमाणेच तत्त्वज्ञान आणि साहित्य हे त्याच्या आस्थेचे आणि अभ्यासाचे विषयही ह्या पत्रांतून येतात. त्याच्या ग्रंथांत रोमन वक्तृत्वाचा इतिहास त्याने लिहिला, अनेक रोमन वक्त्यांचा परामर्श घेतला. सिसरोने तत्त्वज्ञानापेक्षा राजकारणाला अधिक महत्त्व दिले. म्हणजे त्याच्या तत्त्वज्ञानामागे राजकीय हेतू होते. त्याने रोमच्या गणराज्यांचे समर्थन करत त्याच्यामध्ये सुधारणा सुचविल्या. प्रारंभीच्या रोमच्या राज्यकर्त्यांकडे ज्या प्रमाणे सद्गुण होते तसे समकालीन राज्यकर्त्यांकडे नाही तसे ते भ्रष्ट आहेत अशी त्याची तक्रार होती. अशी सद्गुणांची वानवा असल्यामुळे गणराज्ये अडचणीत आली असे त्याचे मत होते. रोममधील सिनेट सदस्य त्याच्या तक्रारीकडे लक्ष देतील आणि ते गणराज्याचे पुनरुज्जीवन घडवून आणतील असा त्याचा विश्वास होता. त्याच्या मते रोममधील अभिजन त्यांचा स्वभाव व कार्यपद्धती सुधारतील आणि वैयक्तिक गुणांत भर घालतील तसेच प्रसिद्धीपेक्षा, सत्तेपेक्षा आणि संपत्तीपेक्षाही सामाजिक स्थैर्याकडे अधिक लक्ष देतील. अभिजन त्याप्रमाणे कायदे करून गणराज्य सुधारतील, तसेच उच्च दर्जाला स्वतः चिकटून राहून इतरांना तसे करण्यास प्रवृत्त करतील, त्यामुळे गणराज्यांची भरभराट होईल. सिसरोने तत्त्वज्ञानाचा उपयोग त्याचे राजकीय ध्येय पूर्ण करण्यासाठी केला. रोमचे लोक तत्त्वज्ञानापेक्षा व्यावहारिक बाबींत म्हणजे कायदा, प्रशासन, लष्कर यामध्ये अधिक रुची घेणारे होते; परंतु तत्त्वज्ञानाचा परिणामकारक वापर करण्यासाठी त्याने प्राचीन अभिजात ग्रीक तत्त्ववेत्त्यांचे लेखन लॅटिन भाषेत भाषांतरीत केले. सिसरोचे तत्त्वज्ञान आणि लेखनाचे पुनरुज्जीवनात जोरकस संशोधन झाले. त्याचे साहित्य मोठ्या तडफेने शोधून काढण्यात आले. त्याच्या साहित्यातील मानवतावादाने पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीतील विचारवंतांना भुरळ पाडली आणि त्यामुळे पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीने जोम धरला.

२.३.४ प्लिनी

प्लिनी प्राचीन रोमच्या इतिहासातील महत्त्वाचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व होते. प्लिनी नावाचे दोन विचारवंत होऊन गेले. थोरल्या प्लिनीचा जन्म कोमो येथे इ.स. २३ मध्ये झाला. वेस्पसियन किंवा त्याचा मुलगा टाइटस या सम्राटांच्या काळात त्याने रोममध्ये अनेक राजकीय पदे भूषवली. इ.स. ७७ मध्ये टाइटसला त्याने आपले महान ग्रंथ अर्पण केले. दोन वर्षांनंतर विसूवियस पर्वतातून बाहेर आलेल्या लाव्हारसातून हरक्यूलियन किंवा पांपिओला मोठी झळ पोहचली. त्यात प्लिनीचाही मृत्यू झाला. प्लिनीने अनेक ग्रंथ अभ्यासले. त्याच्या दिनक्रमात

इतिहासलेखनाचे
ग्रीक रोमन मूळ

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मोठा कालावधी हा फक्त इतर लोकांचे ग्रंथ वाचनात जात असे. त्याला कोणी तरी व्यक्ती ग्रंथ वाचून दाखवत असे. अनेक ग्रंथ वाचून झाल्यावर तो एखाद्या विषयावर पुस्तक लिहित असे. त्याने 'नॅचरल हिस्ट्री' नावाचा प्राचीन जागातील बऱ्याच विषयांची माहिती असलेला ग्रंथ लिहिला. या ग्रंथात मॅगॅस्थनीसच्या इंडिकावर आधारित प्राचीन भारताची मोठी माहिती आलेली आहे, जी इतरत्र कोठेही मिळत नाही. त्याच्या ग्रंथाच्या ३७व्या भागात भारताच्या भूगोलाची माहिती असून ती माहिती इतरत्र कोठेही मिळत नाही. त्याने आपल्या देशवासीयांना इशारा दिला, की भारत उपभोग्य वस्तू रोमला मोठ्या प्रमाणावर निर्यात करून रोमची संपत्ती खेचून नेत आहे. त्याच्या काही ग्रंथांतून काही काल्पनिक बाबी घुसडल्या आहेत. नॅचरल हिस्ट्री, लाइफ ऑफ पॉपिनियस, ड्यूबियस लॅंग्वेज, कॉस्मोग्राफ हे त्याचे इतर प्रमुख ग्रंथ आहेत.

२.३.५ स्ट्रॅबो (इ.स.पूर्व ६३ किंवा ६४ ते इ.स.२४)

सध्याच्या तुर्कस्थानमध्ये असलेल्या अमेसिया या पोनटूसच्या भागात एका श्रीमंत घराण्यात त्याचा जन्म झाला. त्याने फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रवास केला होता. इजिप्त, कुष, टस्कनी, दक्षिण इथोपिया, आशिया मायनर आणि रोमच्या भागांत त्याने प्रवास केला होता. त्याने भूमध्यसमुद्रीय भागातही अनेक ठिकाणांना विद्वत कारणासाठी भेटी दिल्या होत्या. तुलनेने ऑगस्टसच्या राजवटीच्या काळातील शांततेमुळे त्याला एवढा प्रवास करणे शक्य झाले. इ.स. पूर्व ४४ मध्ये तो रोमला स्थलांतरीत झाला. तेथे तो इ.स.पूर्व ३१ पर्यंत रहिवासी होता. त्याने सम्राट टीबेरिसच्या काळात त्याचा जिओग्राफी नावाचा प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ लिहिला. इ.स. पूर्व ७ ते इ.स. २३ या काळात त्याने रचला. याचे संदर्भ त्याच्या ग्रंथातून येतात. त्याने या ग्रंथावर फार दिवस काम केले असावे. हे काम सातत्यपूर्ण रीतीने केले नसावे; पण फार निवांतपणे त्याने त्याचे संपादन पूर्ण केले असावे. हा ग्रंथ म्हणजे विश्वकोशीय कथानक शैलीतील इतिहास असून भूमध्यसमुद्रीय आणि संपूर्ण युरोपातील देशांचे राजकीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि भौगोलिक वर्णन यात आलेले आहे. होमर, अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटल या विचारवंतांचा त्याच्यावर प्रभाव होता. त्याने ऐतिहासिक रेखाटने नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला; परंतु तो आता अस्तित्वात नाही. त्याने उल्लेख केलेल्या प्राचीन ग्रीक आणि रोमन इतिहासकारांचे उल्लेख असलेला एक पपायरसच्या स्वरूपातील दस्तावेज मिलान विद्यापीठात जतन करून ठेवला आहे. तत्कालीन सर्व विद्वानांनी त्यांना महत्त्वपूर्ण शिक्षण दिले अशी माहिती तत्कालीन साधनांतून मिळते. त्यांचा जिओग्राफिका हा इतिहास आणि भूगोलाच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ आहे. या ग्रंथात त्याने जगाचा नकाशा कल्पिला होता. या ग्रंथाच्या अनेक प्रती टिकून राहिल्या आहेत. त्याने खगोलशास्त्रातील अभिजात ग्रीक खगोलशास्त्रज्ञांचे ग्रंथ आणि त्याचे संदर्भ दिले आहेत. त्याने जीवाश्म, ज्वालामुखी आणि भूगर्भशास्त्रावरही लिहिले आहे.

२.४ आकलनासाठी प्रश्नोत्तरे

- प्र.१ प्राचीन ग्रीक इतिहास लेखन परंपरेचा थोडक्यात आढावा घ्या.
- प्र.२ प्राचीन रोमन इतिहास लेखन परंपरेचा आढावा घ्या.
- प्र.३ हेरोडोटसला इतिहासाचा जनक म्हणतात, चर्चा करा.
- प्र.४ सिसरो या रोमन विचारवंताचे योगदान वर्णन करा.
- प्र.५ प्लिनीचे इतिहास लेखन भारतासाठी का उपयुक्त आहे याचे सोदाहरण विवेचन करा.

२.५ सारांश

पाश्चात्य इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा प्राचीन ग्रीसमध्ये सुरू झाली. ग्रीक इतिहास लेखनाची सुरुवात आपल्याला आयोनिया द्वीपसमूहातील शहरांचे वृत्तांत, प्रसिद्ध लोकांची भाषणे व कुलवृत्तांत लिहून देणारे धंदेवाईक लेखक आणि मायलीटसचा रहिवासी हेकाटीअस (इ. स. पू. ६ वे शतक) याचे लेखन अशा लेखनातून दिसून येते. हेकाटीअसने वंशावळींमध्ये ग्रीकांच्या खात्रीलायक तेवढ्याच कथा दिल्या आहेत. प्राचीन ग्रीस व रोममधील इतिहासाची अस्सल साधने म्हणून कोरीव लेख, दगडांवर कोरलेले तह, करारनामे व राजाज्ञा आहेत. या राजाज्ञांत काहीत राजांच्या खाजगी जीवनासंबंधीही माहिती दिलेली आहे. टॉलेमी राजांच्या व रोमन वर्चस्वाखालील ईजिप्तमधील पपायरसेवरही वरील पद्धतीचीच माहिती मुख्यत्वे सापडते. ह्याशिवाय तत्कालीन ग्रीक व रोमन नाण्यांवर राजांची नावे आढळतात. 'ग्रीक हेच पहिले मानवी घटनांचे इतिवृत्त ठेवणारे लोक नसून त्यापूर्वीही अशा प्रकारची नोंद करण्यात आली आहे; परंतु ग्रीकांनी इतिहासाची चिकित्सा करून त्याच्या सत्यासत्यतेची मीमांसा केली, म्हणून इतिहास लेखनाची खरी सुरुवात त्यांच्यापासून झाली,' असे जे. बी. बेरी ह्या ग्रीसच्या इतिहासावरील एका इतिहासतज्ज्ञांचे मत आहे. ग्रीसमधील सर्वात प्राचीन लेखकांनी प्रथम महाकाव्ये लिहिली. त्यात पूर्वजांच्या कर्तृत्वाविषयी पाल्हाळिक व दंतकथात्मक पद्धतीने निरूपण केलेले दिसते, उदा., होमरचे इलियड. त्यानंतरच्या पद्यात्मक व पौराणिक रचनांमध्ये राजांच्या वंशावळी, त्यांचे पराक्रम ह्यांचे अतिरंजित वर्णन आढळते. यामुळे ढोबळ कालमान मिळू लागले. यानंतर लोकांच्या जिज्ञासेतून भूगोल, सागरी सफरी घडून आल्या. त्यातून विविध प्रदेश आणि साहसी प्रवास यांची माहिती समोर आली आणि त्यामुळे बाहेरचे जग पाहण्याची इच्छा निर्माण झाली.

अशा प्रकारे इ. स. पू. सहाव्या शतकात सुसंबद्ध इतिहास लेखनास सुरुवात झाली. त्याचे श्रेय पहिला इतिहासकार म्हणून हेरोडोटसला (इ. स. पू. सु. ४८४—४२४) द्यावे लागेल; कारण त्याने पुढील पिढीसाठी गद्यात इतिहास लिहून ठेवला. त्यात तत्कालीन महत्त्वपूर्ण घटनांची व व्यक्तींची नोंद आणि सविस्तर चर्चा केली. त्याने दंतकथांचा उल्लेख करून तत्कालीन चालीरीतींद्वारे काही अनुमाने काढली.

हेरोडोटसनंतरचा दुसरा महत्त्वाचा इतिहासकार म्हणजे थ्युसिडाइस (इ. स. पू. सु. ४७१—३९९). त्याने पेलोपनीशियन युद्धाचा वृत्तांत देताना फक्त तत्संबंधित घटना व काळ ह्यांची विश्वसनीय माहिती देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. इतिहास लेखनाचा शास्त्रीय पाया घातला थ्युसिडाइस याने. त्याने पेलोपनीशियन युद्ध आणि अथेन्सच्या प्रभुत्वाचा इतिहास लिहिला. तो घटनांची निवड, आधारांचा तौलनिक अभ्यास व भविष्यकाळातील मार्गदर्शन या दृष्टींनी अपूर्व आहे. यानंतरचा इतिहासकार झेनोफन (इ. स. पू. सु. ४३०—३५५). हा इतिहासकार इतिहासाच्या कथात्मक भागातच गुरफटलेला दिसतो. झेनोफनने थ्युसिडाइसचीच इतिहास लेखनपद्धती पुढे चालविली. त्याचाच आदर्श पुढे ठेवून फ्लेव्हिअस अॅरियन (इ. स. दुसरे शतक) याने अलेक्झांडरच्या दिग्विजयांचा इतिहास लिहिला. त्याचे इंडिका हे लहान प्रकरण भारताच्या प्राचीन इतिहासाचे एक महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. पोलिबियसने (इ. स. पू. २०५—१२५) रोमन कालखंडावर लिहिले. इतिहासातील भूगोलाचे महत्त्व, साधनांची छाननी,

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कारणमीमांसेची आवश्यकता अशा अनेक दृष्टींनी त्याच्या चाळीस खंडीय इतिहासाचे महत्त्व आहे. पुढील इतिहासकारांनी वरील सर्वांचे अनुकरण केले. सामान्यतः रोमन इतिहासकारांचा दर्जा ग्रीकांपेक्षा कमी; पण त्यातील ज्यूलियस सीझरच्या आठवणी उत्कृष्ट आहेत. सॅलस्टचा (इ. स. पू. सु. ८६—३४) रोमचा इतिहास मूळ स्वरूपात उपलब्ध नाही. सुरुवातीचे रोमन इतिहास लेखन ग्रीक भाषेमध्ये झाले. लॅटिन भाषेत लिहिणारा पहिला इतिहास लेखक केटो. टायटल लिक्वी (इ. स. पू. सु. ५९—इ. स. १७) या रोमनच्या सर्वश्रेष्ठ इतिहासकाराने रोमन साम्राज्याच्या वैभवाचे आणि विस्ताराचे वर्णन केले, तर प्लूटार्कने (इ.स.४६ —इ.स.१२०) ग्रीकमध्ये चरित्रे लिहिली, तर स्विटोनिअसची (सु. ६९—१४०) सीझर-चरित्रे लॅटिनमध्ये आहेत. रोमचा हा शेवटचा महत्त्वाचा इतिहासकार. चौथ्या शतकातील अॅमिएनस मार्सेलायनसच्या (सु. ३३०—४००) इतिहासात रोमन साम्राज्याच्या विनाशाची छाया आहे. रोमन इतिहासकारांवर ग्रीकांचा प्रभाव आहे. भाकडकथा आणि धार्मिक पूर्वग्रहांचा पगडा असलेल्या मध्ययुगीन इतिहासांपेक्षा त्यांचे इतिहास जास्त दर्जेदार आहेत. युसीबिअस (सु. २६०—३४०) या चर्चच्या इतिहासकाराने बरीच हस्तलिखिते जमविली होती; पण बाकीच्या प्राचीन इतिहासकारांनी प्रत्यक्ष अवलोकन व प्रवास यांखेरीज साधनसामग्री कशी जमविली असेल, हे ठरविणे कठीण आहे. मानवी संस्कृती अतिप्राचीन काळात इजिप्तमध्ये विकसित झाली; पण तीव्र मॅनेथो (इ. स. पू. सु. ३००) याने ग्रीकमध्ये तयार केलेली इजिप्तच्या फेअरो राजांची अर्धवट यादी हेच काय ते इतिहास लेखन. बॅबिलोनिया, अॅसिरिया आदी प्राचीन देशांत एखादी मोठी इमारत बांधल्यावर ती बांधवणाऱ्या राजाची वंशावळ, त्या वंशाचे दिग्विजय वगैरे कोरून ठेवण्याची प्रथा होती. हे कोरीव लेख इतिहासाची साधनेच होत. बेरॉसस (इ. स. पू. तिसरे शतक) यांनी बॅबिलोनियाचा त्रिखंडात्मक इतिहास ग्रीक भाषेत लिहिला. त्याचप्रमाणे बॅबिलोनिया-अॅसिरिया सरहद्दीच्या भांडणांची हजार वर्षांची हकिकत लिहिलेली होती, असे निर्देश सापडतात. गतकाळाचा आढावा घेण्याची वृत्ती प्राचीन इस्रायलच्या ज्यूंमध्ये आढळते.

सॉल, डेव्हिड, सॉलोमन या राजांनी इस्रायल भरभराटीला आणला. साहजिकच बायबलच्या जुन्या करारात ज्यू लोकांचा संगतवार इतिहास सापडतो. त्यातील काही प्रकरणांत इस्रायलची सिरियाच्या गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता हा विषय आहे आणि स्वातंत्र्यवीरांच्या पराक्रमाने विजय मिळाला, अशी कारणमीमांसा केली आहे. त्यातील सर्वच लेखन विश्वासाह नाही; पण बायबलचा पाश्चात्य इतिहास लेखनावर, विशेषतः ख्रिस्ती धर्माचा प्रसार होऊन लागल्यानंतरच्या काळात, फार मोठा प्रभाव पडला यात शंका नाही. फ्लेव्हिअस जोसीफस (सु.३७ —सु.१००) हा ज्यूंचा प्राचीन काळातील शेवटचा राष्ट्रीय इतिहासकार. त्याचे हिस्ट्री ऑफ द ज्यूइज वॉर आणि अँटिक्विलटीज ऑफ द ज्यूज ही दोन इतिहासविषयक पुस्तके आहेत. त्यांतील लिखाण दर्जेदार नाही; पण त्यांत ज्यू व रोमन लोकांच्या संघर्षाची हकिकत संगतवार आहे.

२.६ परिभाषा

Historia = हा ग्रीक शब्द असून त्याचा अर्थ पूर्णपणे घेतलेला शोध, चिकित्सक शोध
Histories = हा ग्रंथ पॉलिबियस याने लिहिला.
पांपिओ = हे प्राचीन इटलीमधील शहर आहे.

२.७ वाचनासाठी अधिक पुस्तके

इतिहासलेखनाचे
ग्रीक रोमन मूळ

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Self-Instructional

Material ४१

वैश्विक इतिहास सिद्धांत आणि पद्धती

घटक ३ वैश्विक इतिहास सिद्धांत आणि पद्धती

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- ३.० विषय परिचय
- ३.१ उद्दिष्टे
- ३.२ चर्चचे इतिहास लेखन
- ३.३ अरबी इतिहास लेखन
- ३.४ प्राचीन भारतातील इतिहास लेखन
- ३.५ आशियातील इतिहास लेखन
- ३.६ सरावासाठी प्रश्न
- ३.७ सारांश
- ३.८ परिभाषा
- ३.९ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

३.० विषय परिचय

विचारधारा, दृष्टिकोन यांची एक व्यवस्था असते. ती सामाजिक, आर्थिक संरचना, समाज आणि मानवी जीवनाला सैद्धांतिक समज आणि सांस्कृतिक अभिरुची आणि मानदंडानुसार विविधता प्रदान करत असते. इतिहासात भूतकाळ, वर्तमानकाळ आणि भविष्यकाळ या तिन्ही काळांचा समावेश होतो. भविष्य तर पुढे घडणार असते. भविष्य घडविणाऱ्यांना ज्या वेळी भूतकाळ आणि वर्तमानकाळ यांची चांगली समज असेल त्याच वेळी ते चांगला भविष्यकाळ घडवू शकतात. वैश्विक इतिहासाची तत्त्वे अशाच चिंतनाचा भाग आहेत म्हणून सर्व इतिहास लेखनाच्या परंपरांची चिकित्सा आवश्यक आहे. ख्रिस्ती, इस्लामी, चिनी इत्यादी इतिहास लेखनाच्या समृद्ध परंपरा निर्माण झाल्या होत्या. या सर्व परंपरांच्या परिशीलनाने भूतकाळ व वर्तमानकाळाची समज पक्की होईल.

३.१ उद्दिष्टे

या घटकाच्या अध्ययनाने मध्ययुगातील चर्च, अरब आणि आशियाई इतिहास लेखनातील सर्व प्रवाहांचे आकलन तुम्हाला होईल. कालगणना व इतिहासातील कालगणना पद्धतीचा विकास आपल्याला समजेल. विविध इतिहासकार, त्यांचे विविध ग्रंथ या ग्रंथांतून त्यांचा ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोन तसेच इतिहासाची व्यापकता लक्षात येईल.

३.२ चर्चचे इतिहास लेखन

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युरोपात मध्ययुगात हिस्टोरिया (historia) आणि क्रोनिका (chronica) या दोन संज्ञा भूतकाळाचा क्रम आणि त्यातील घटना नमूद करण्यासाठी वापरात होत्या. सेव्हिलीच्या लीसीडोर (इ.स. सुमारे ५६०-६३६) हिस्टोरिया म्हणजे घटितांचे कथन; परंतु हिस्टोरिया या शब्दाला क्रोनिका या शब्दामुळे अधिक अर्थ प्राप्त झाला व हा अर्थ इतिहास लेखनशास्त्र या दृष्टीने विकसित झाला. तसेच यामुळे इतिहास या शब्दाला विशिष्ट संदर्भासह अर्थगर्भता निर्माण झाली. हे सर्व ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखन हे अगदी सुरुवातीपासून कशा प्रकारे कालक्रम व त्यानुसार तथ्ये शोधन व त्यांची मांडणी या बाबत जागरूक होते ते समजते. सर्वांत प्राचीन ख्रिस्ती इतिहास हा वैश्विक इतिहास होता आणि उपलब्ध सर्व प्रकाशित किंवा ज्ञात ख्रिस्ती इतिहास एकत्रित करून त्यांचा बृहत् कालक्रमानुसार इतिहास लिहायचा होता. युरोपातील समकालीन राजकीय स्थितीचा, जसे की मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रसारित होणारी सरंजामशाहीचा, इतिहास लेखनावर परिणाम होत होता. अशा प्रकारे ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखन अशा विविध प्रकारच्या ख्रिस्ती आणि निधर्मी इतिहास लेखनाचे समावेशन आणि संयोजन साधत होते.

मेईस्टर एकहार्ट (सुमारे इ.स.१२६०-१३२७) यांनी ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखन मोक्षदायी परंपरेतून लिहीत असताना एक राजकीय सत्ता निर्मितीची सुरुवात याचा एक संदर्भ दिला आहे. ओटो फ्रेसिंग (सुमारे ११११-११५८) यांनी ११४६ मध्ये त्यांचा हिस्टरी ऑफ वर्ल्ड ज्याला टू सिटीज असे दुसरेही नाव आहे हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. त्यांनी जरी या इतिहास लेखनात धर्मशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून इतिहास लिहिला असला तरी त्यांनी प्रत्येक भागाचा समारोप करताना राजकीय बदलांचे कथन वर्णन केले आहे ज्यामुळे जगातील बदलांचे संधिकाल समजून येतात. मध्ययुगातील प्रवाही कालक्रम आपल्याला मध्ययुगातील ऐतिहासिक दरबारी इतिहास लेखनातही दिसून येतो. कालक्रम पद्धतीमध्ये दोन प्रकार असून त्यात अवतार कालखंड व प्रवचन कालखंड असे दोन कालखंड मोडतात. ही अशी कथानके तथ्ये आणि कथन यांच्यामध्ये एक प्रकारे ऐक्य साधण्याचे प्रयत्न करत होते. यामुळे नैसर्गिक बदलावर विश्वास निर्माण केला कारण भौतिक विश्वातील प्रत्येक बाब काळाच्या ओघात बदलत जाते. मध्ययुगातील कथानकांचे बदल म्हणजे उदय, विकास व ऱ्हासाची चक्रे होती.

आधुनिकपूर्व परंपरा :

मध्ययुगातील गतकाळाची संकल्पना ही विशेष, ठराविक, परस्परविरोधी भावनांचे मिश्रण जे एका बाजूने ऐतिहासिक प्रगतीचे निदर्शक होते, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूने निश्चल स्थिरतेचे प्रतीक होते. म्हणजेच युगबदलाचे जसे ते निदर्शक होते तसेच ते ऐतिहासिक स्थिती व काळाचे सातत्यही होते; पण वस्तुतः हा त्याचा अर्थ भूतकाळाचा ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ व भूमिका प्रतीत करून देण्यास असमर्थ ठरतो. हा जो आकलनाचा प्रयत्न मध्ययुगात केला गेला तो काळ म्हणजे फक्त अमर्याद काळ नाही तर प्रत्येक बदलणाऱ्या युगाला विशेष असा दर्जा वरील सर्व प्रयत्नांमुळे प्राप्त झाला आहे. गतकाळ किंवा भूतकाळ हा दीर्घ कालखंड ज्यात अजिबात कसल्याही प्रकारचा बदल संभवत नाही असा मानला गेला होता.

इ.स. ३१३ साली रोमन सम्राट कॉन्स्टन्टाईन याने मिलान येथून काढलेल्या आदेशानुसार ख्रिस्ती धर्माला मान्यता दिली. यानंतर ख्रिस्ती धर्म युरोपात व इतरत्र वेगाने प्रसारित झाला कारण धर्मप्रसारातील अडथळे दूर झाले. ख्रिस्ती धर्म ख्रिस्ती जगतातील सर्व राजे, राजकीय

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संस्था, सामाजिक संस्था यावर पोपचे प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण निर्माण झाले. पोप व ख्रिस्ती धर्माचा पगडा सर्व जीवनावर पडला. अनेक ठिकाणी ख्रिस्ती मठ स्थापन झाले. त्यांनी धर्म प्रसाराचे काम केले. ईश्वराच्या मर्जीनुसार सर्व विश्व चालते. ईश्वराची इच्छा केवळ माणूस प्रत्यक्षात उतरवतो, माणूस स्वतंत्रपणे त्याची कर्तबगारी करू शकत नाही, अशी दैववादी शिकवण ख्रिस्ती जगाला मिळाली. ग्रीक व रोमन लोक अनेक देवदेवता मानत असले तरी त्यांचा मानवी कर्तृत्वावर विश्वास होता. ग्रीक लोक तर माणूस त्याच्या कर्तबगारीच्या जोरावर देवत्व प्राप्त करून घेऊ शकतो, असे मानत. त्यामुळे त्यांनी भौतिक आणि मानवी जीवनात रस घेतला व त्यांच्याकडून तसे इतिहास लेखन घडले.

ख्रिस्ती धर्मावर ज्यांची अविचल श्रद्धा होती व जे धर्मगुरूंनी प्रतिपादित केलेला धर्म अनुसरत होते, आत्म्याची मुक्ती हे प्रमुख मूल्य जे लोक मानत होते, त्यांनी बुद्धिनिष्ठा, जिज्ञासा सोडून दिली. बायबल व पोपचा एकाधिकार स्वीकारला, त्यामुळे धर्म हा सांस्कृतिक केंद्रबिंदू बनला त्याचे पडसाद इतिहास लेखनात पडले. असे इतिहास लेखन सुमारे बारा शतके चालले. औपचारिक व धार्मिक शिक्षण ख्रिस्ती मठ देत होते त्यामुळे इतिहास लेखन मठवासियांनीच केले. इतिहास लेखन त्यामुळे धर्मनिष्ठेच्या आधारे होत होते.

येशू ख्रिस्ताच्या मृत्यूनंतर जवळ जवळ तीन शतके ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखन झाले नाही. ते सुरू झाले रोम सम्राट कॉन्स्टन्टाईन याने ख्रिस्ती धर्म स्वीकारल्यानंतर. सर्वसामान्य लोकांच्या मनावर येशू ख्रिस्ताच्या जीवनाचे, चमत्काराचे, त्यांच्या शिकवणीचे महत्त्व बिंबवावे या हेतूने ख्रिस्ती धर्मगुरूंनी इतिहास लेखन केले. ख्रिस्ती धर्माचा उदय रोमन साम्राज्याच्या पतनाला कारणीभूत होता या आक्षेपाचे खंडन करण्यासाठी ख्रिस्ती विद्वानांनी ख्रिस्ती संत व धर्माची महती वर्णन करणारे इतिहास लेखन केले. जगरहाटी कशी चालते त्यातील ईश्वराची भूमिका सामान्यांना उलगडून दाखवणे, धर्म, परमेश्वर व इतिहास यांचा कसा परस्पर संबंध आहे हे सांगण्यासाठी ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखन करण्यात आले.

ख्रिस्ती इतिहासकार, आदम हा मूळ पुरुष व त्याचा अधःपात, पापामुळे माणूस व ईश्वर यांच्यामधील वाढलेले अंतर, पापापासून माणसाची मुक्ती करण्यासाठी येशूचा अवतार, येशूचा सुळावरील वध, त्याचा पुन्हा जन्म, स्वर्गारोहण, अखेरच्या निवाड्याच्या प्रसंगी पुन्हा आगमन, इत्यादी घटना कायमस्वरूपी व वादातीत मानल्या जातात. तसेच ते ज्यू लोकांच्या ख्रिस्त जन्मापूर्वीच्या कथा फारशी चिकित्सा न करत स्वीकारतात.

ख्रिस्तपूर्व इतिहास म्हणजे मानवी जीवनाची सुरुवात तर ख्रिस्तजन्मानंतरचा इतिहास म्हणजे मानवाची मुक्तीच्या दिशेने वाटचाल असे ख्रिस्ती इतिहासकार मानतात. म्हणजे पूर्वीचा कालखंड हा अंधकारमय व नंतरचा मुक्तीच्या दिशेने जाणारा प्रकाशमय असे ख्रिस्ती इतिहासकार मानतात.

सेक्सटस आफ्रिकानस हा मध्ययुगातील पहिला ख्रिस्ती इतिहासकार मानला जातो. त्याने आपल्या क्रोनोग्राफिया या ग्रंथातून ग्रीक व रोमन कालगणना पद्धतीचा बायबलमधील घटनाक्रम यांच्यामध्ये मेळ घालण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

युसिबीयस या (२६०-३४०) या ख्रिस्ती इतिहासकाराने विश्वाच्या निर्मितीपासूनचा इतिहास इजिप्शियन, ग्रीक, रोमन, सुमेरियन बायबलमधील कालगणना यांचा तौलनिक अभ्यास करून व मेळ घालून कालनिर्धारण करत लिहिला आहे. त्याच्या या प्रयत्नामुळे कालगणनेत एकसूत्रता येऊन आधुनिक कालगणना उदयास आली. 'एक्ल्यास्टिकल हिस्टरी' हा त्याचा दुसरा प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ होय. दहा भागांतील या ग्रंथातून त्याने चर्चचा इतिहास

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लिहिला आहे. त्याने 'लाइफ ऑफ कॉन्स्टन्टाईन' हा चरित्रपर प्रशंसा करणारा ग्रंथ लिहिला. 'लाइव्हज ऑफ मारटायर्स' हा हुतात्मा झालेल्या ख्रिस्ती संतांवर लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथात खच्चून चमत्कार लिहिले आहेत.

सेंट ऑगस्टाईन (३५४-४३०) या जन्माने गैर ख्रिस्ती असलेल्या व नंतर ख्रिस्ती झालेल्या ख्रिस्ती विचारवंताला ख्रिस्ती झाल्यानंतर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मिळाले, असे नमूद करून ठेवले आहे. 'कन्फेशन' हा त्याचा आत्मचरित्रपर ग्रंथ त्याची आध्यत्मिक वाटचाल अधोरेखित करतो. त्याने गॉथ आक्रमकांनी रोमची जी नासधूस केली ती ख्रिस्ती झालेल्या लोकांनी जुन्या देवतांची आराधना बंद केल्यामुळे केली असा जो आक्षेप आला त्याला प्रतिउत्तर देण्यासाठी त्याने 'द सिटी ऑफ गॉड' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. या ग्रंथात त्याने दोन महानगरे कल्पिली आहेत. त्यातील एक परमेश्वराचे मानले आहे व चर्चच्या प्रातिनिधिक रूपाने ते भौतिक जगात अस्तित्वात आहे असे त्याने म्हटले आहे. चर्चच्या माध्यमातून आत्मिक तसेच आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान व परमेश्वराचीही प्राप्ती होते, चर्चचे विश्व असे ओतप्रोत प्रेमाचे आहे, असे त्याने प्रतिपादित केले. दुसरे महानगर भौतिक जग असून ते आदमच्या पापातून निर्माण झाले आहे ते अनिष्ट प्रवृत्ती आणि पापाने भरले आहे. पहिले परमेश्वराचे नगर अनंत असून निरामय आनंदाचे आहे, तर अंतिम निवाड्याच्या दिवशी लौकिक भौतिक जग नष्ट होणार आहे असे तो म्हणतो. हा ग्रंथ ख्रिस्ती तत्त्वज्ञान प्रभावी पद्धतीने मांडतो. त्याने परमेश्वरला मानवाच्या जीवनात मध्यवर्ती बनविले आहे. परमेश्वरी प्रसादाने माणूस त्याच्या पापातून वर येतो, प्रत्येक क्षणी माणसाला परमेश्वराची गरज आहे या प्रकारचे दैववादी लेखन त्यांनी केले आहे. मानवी जीवनातील घडामोडी सरळ रेषेत होतात, चक्राकार होत नाहीत असा ख्रिस्त सिद्धांत त्यांच्या लेखनातून समोर येतो. ग्रेगरी द ग्रेट, आयसीडोर तसेच डायोनिसियस एक्सीगस यांनी वरील प्रकारचे लेखन केले आहे. डायोनिसियस एक्सीगस यांचे इसवी सन व इसवीसन पूर्व म्हणजे ख्रिस्तपूर्व आणि ख्रिस्तोत्तर अशी कालगणना आणि कालविभाजन ही पद्धती इतिहास लेखन व कालगणनेला महत्त्वाचे योगदान ठरली आहे.

बीडे(६७३-७३५) याने 'Ecclesiastical History of English Nation' हा पाच भागांत लॅटिन भाषेत लिहिलेला ग्रंथ धर्मनिष्ठेबरोबर वास्तविक परिस्थिती मांडणारा ग्रंथ आहे. 'On the Reckoning of the time' ग्रंथ इंग्लंडच्या सुरुवातीच्या इतिहासावर आधारित आहे. सहाव्या शतकातील कॅसीओडोरस आणि प्रोकोपिअस यांचे लेखन लौकिक इतिहासाला वाव देणारे होते. सहाव्या शतकापासून घटनांच्या नोंदी तारखांसह करण्याची पद्धती काही धर्मगुरूंनी इंग्लंडमध्ये सुरू केली. अशा वार्षिक नोंदींना अँनल्स असे म्हटले आहे. या नोंदींवर आधारित रिचर्ड होवडेन यांनी 'The Annals of English History' हा एक उपयुक्त ग्रंथ लिहिला. इंग्लंड मध्ये काही चर्चच्या मठात राहणाऱ्या लोकांनी शहरातील तसेच प्रादेशिक नोंदी ठेवणे सुरू केले. त्यांची इतिवृत्ते लिहिली जाऊ लागली अशा लेखनाला शहरांची क्रोनिकल म्हणण्यात येऊ लागले. बाराव्या शतकातील जर्मन ख्रिस्ती धर्म इतिहाससंशोधक ओटो याने धार्मिक व लौकिक विषयांचा मेळ घालत त्याचा 'The two cities' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. त्याच्या लेखनात चमत्कारांना स्थान नाही. त्याने लिहिलेल्या जर्मन सम्राट फ्रेडरिकच्या चरित्रात समकालीन माहिती चिकित्सक पद्धतीने दिली आहे. त्याने या ग्रंथात फ्रेडरिकच्या मूळ भाषणाचे तसेच मूळ कागदपत्रातील उतारे दिले आहेत. तो त्यामुळे इतिहासाचा पहिला चिकित्सक भाष्यकार ठरतो.

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कालक्रमानुसार ऐतिहासिक घटना मांडणे ही प्रवृत्ती कधी कधी घटना तिच्या काळापासून तोडून पाहण्याचे धोके निर्माण करत होते. मध्ययुगात काळ हा शाश्वत विश्वाचे संकेत चिन्ह आणि भौतिक जगाचा अविभाज्य भाग होता. इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राची तत्त्वे धर्मशास्त्राच्या गरजेनुरूप मांडली जात होती. झालेली स्थित्यंतरे ही मान्य केली जात होती. बायबलमध्ये पण तीन जागतिक साम्राज्यांचा उदय - अस्त मान्य केला होता. त्यामुळेच सेंट ऑगस्टाईन(इ.स. ३५४-४३०) यांनी ख्रिस्ती धर्मांमुळे होणारी स्थित्यंतरे मान्य करून ऐतिहासिक बदल किंवा स्थित्यंतरे याचे सर्वमान्य स्पष्टीकरण दिले आहे. त्यांच्या मते फक्त परमेश्वराकडे कायमस्वरूपी स्थिरता आहे; पण जेव्हा गतिशील जगतात बदल होतात ते आदर्श मानवी अस्तिवापासून एक प्रकारे ढळणे असते. बायबल हा मध्ययुगात फक्त ख्रिस्ती धर्माचा इतिहास किंवा विकासक्रम वर्णन करणारा ग्रंथ नव्हता, तर ती एक प्रकारे आध्यात्मिक इतिहासकथनाची गाथाही होती. बायबलमध्ये विविध ख्रिस्ती परंपरा असलेल्या ग्रंथित भागाचे एकत्रीकरण होते. त्याने एक शास्त्रीय इतिहासाची चौकट देत अनेक चिन्हे व संकेत यांना एकत्रित करत एकात्म इतिहासाचा अनुभव दिला व एक प्रकारे इतिहास परंपरा व त्याचे प्रतिनिधित्व यांचे एकात्मिकरण साधले आहे. कॅथॉलिक पंथाच्या स्वीकारामुळे ऐतिहासिक एकीकरण सुलभ झाले. त्याचा मूळ गुणधर्म विश्व धर्माचा असल्यामुळे ठराविक गट किंवा समूह यांच्या वेगळेपणाला वाव राहिला नाही. सुरुवातीच्या ख्रिस्ती लेखनात धार्मिक ग्रंथांतील धार्मिक घटना व समकालीन राजकीय घटना यांचा कालानुक्रमे मेळ घातला गेला व त्यातून मानवतेचा वैश्विक इतिहास निर्माण केला गेला. ख्रिस्ती पवित्र ग्रंथातून जी ख्रिस्ती पवित्र तत्त्वे उद्धृत केली जात होती ती तत्त्वे ख्रिस्ती धर्मशास्त्राच्या सिद्धांतानुसार होती; परंतु त्यातील कालक्रमानुसार राजकीय नोंदी ख्रिस्ती धर्मसिद्धांत व तत्त्वे यानुसार नव्हत्या. ख्रिस्ती परंपरा फक्त ख्रिस्ती धार्मिक तत्त्वावर जास्त विश्वास ठेवणाऱ्या होत्या त्यामुळे चर्च इतिहास आता वैश्विक इतिहास बनला.

काळाची बदललेली संकल्पना :

काळाची संकल्पना ही अतिशय विचारपूर्वक अस्तित्वाचा भौतिक अविभाज्य घटक म्हणून कालक्रमाच्या चौकटीत ख्रिस्ती धर्मशास्त्रीय तसेच ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथातून मांडली गेली. काळ हा थेट सर्जनाशी जोडला गेला, तसेच प्रत्यक्षात सृष्टीकर्त्याने निर्माण केला आहे अशा अर्थाने मध्ययुगात शाश्वताची सावली या अर्थाने पाहिला गेला. काळ हा शाश्वताच्या विरोधी अर्थाने ख्रिस्ती धार्मिक साहित्यातून पाहिला गेला कारण परमेश्वराचा काळ अमर्याद व निश्चल मानला गेला होता. अशा प्रकारे काळ हा जगाबरोबर सुरू झाला व जगाबरोबर संपेल असे मानले गेले, त्यामुळे कालक्रमाच्या चौकटीची मोजता येईल अशा क्रमानुसार सुरुवात झाली. त्यामुळे पद्धतीशास्त्रीय संबंध प्रस्थापित होण्यास मदत झाली. तसेच हा एक अतिशय महत्त्वाचा इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रातील संबंधित घटक मानला गेला.

सेंट व्हिक्टर(१०९६-११४२) यांच्या हग किंवा मिठी या इतिहास कथनात एखाद्या घटिताच्या किंवा तथ्याच्या ज्ञानासाठी व्यक्ती ज्याच्याकडून घटना घडते, घटना ज्या ठिकाणी घडली ते ठिकाण, वेळ ज्या वेळी ती घटना घडली या तीन बाबी तसेच प्रत्यक्ष घटित यांचा घटिताच्या प्रत्यक्षात ज्ञानामध्ये समाविष्ट होतात, असे प्रतिपादित केले आहे. कोणत्याही मध्ययुगीन ऐतिहासिक कथनात वरील चार बाबींचा समावेश होतो. म्हणजेच एकाच वेळी घटनांचे वर्णन व त्याचा काळ व कालानुक्रम एकाच ठिकाणी दिलेला असतो. ऐतिहासिक कालमापनाच्या पाच विशिष्ट पद्धती त्या काळाच्या समकालीन समजुतीनुसार

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अस्तिवात होत्या, ज्यामुळे इतिहास या संकल्पनेची व्याप्ती मर्यादित करता आली. १. एखाद्या संस्मरणीय तथ्याची मर्जीनुसार निवड करता येते त्यामुळे इतिहास लेखनशास्त्र वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण बनले. २. सत्य तथ्ये स्मरून किंवा गोळा करून ते कल्पितापासून वेगळे आहे असा दावा करणे. ३. ऐतिहासिक घटिते किंवा तथ्ये यांची भूतकाळातील मुळे शोधून काढून त्यांचे परीक्षण केल्यानंतर भविष्यातील आढाख्यापासून काळाला दूर ठेवता येते. ४. काळाच्या चौकटीत गतकाळातील ज्ञात घटिते किंवा तथ्ये स्मरून आणि त्याला लिखित रूप देऊन ती समोर आणणे, त्याला इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राचा दर्जा प्राप्त होतो. ५. काळाला त्याच्या विशिष्ट पद्धतीने क्रमानुसार मांडण्याच्या पद्धतीमुळे त्याने त्याचा योग्य गुणधर्म प्राप्त करून घेतला आहे. पश्चिम युरोपीय परंपरेत इतिहास लेखनात काळाचे भान फार पूर्वीपासून होते ही बाब वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे. या भानामागे आदराने ज्यांचा उल्लेख करावा असे बेडे(६७२-७३५) या लेखकाचे योगदान महत्त्वाचे आहे. याचे मूळ बायबलला ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्यातून पाहण्याच्या प्रयत्नात दिसते. बेडे यांनी क्रोनिका ही संज्ञा बायबलवर त्यांनी जो ग्रंथ लिहिला त्यात वापरली आहे. ७३१ मध्ये त्यांनी 'एकलास्टिकल हिस्टरी ऑफ इंग्लिश पिपल' या ग्रंथात हिस्टोरिया या शब्दाची योजना करून इतिहासाला संस्मरणीय बनविण्याची एकात्म करणारी अभिव्यक्ती समोर आणली. असे करून बेडे यांनी ख्रिस्तपूर्व लॅटिन परंपरेतून, की जिच्यामध्ये मानवी जगतातील गतकाळाचा वृत्तांत विविध साधनांतून प्राप्त करून संकलित केलेला असतो, जो एक प्रकारे निष्पक्ष, निधर्मी असतो आणि दैवी जगतापासून वेगळा असतो; परंतु बेडे यांनी हिस्टोरिया शब्दाची व्याप्ती विस्तारून इतिहास हा दैवी धार्मिक संस्थांचाही असतो असे नमूद करून बायबलची परंपरा आणि चर्चचा इतिहास यांना वैश्विकतेचा दर्जा प्राप्त करून दिला. त्याच्या अंतर्मनात आणि संवेदनात या बाबी होत्या. तो पहिला इतिहासकार होता ज्याने ख्रिस्तापासून सुरू होणारा इसवी सन म्हणजे अॅना डोमिनी हा शब्द प्रयोग किंवा शक वापरला. त्याच्या पद्धती चर्चचा इतिहास आणि कालक्रम यांना प्रसिद्धी देण्यासाठी वापरण्यात आल्या. काळाच्या संदर्भातील जुने वैश्विक कालमापनाचे नियम जे रोमन प्रशासकीय संस्थांच्या नियमांशी संलग्न होते ते बदलून फक्त ख्रिस्ताशी संबंधित ब्रिटनचे नियम अमलात आणणे सोपे गेले. बेडेने त्या काळात त्याला उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या साधनांच्या विश्वासाहतेची चिकित्सा केली आणि एक प्रकारे समकालीन समूहांच्या मौखिक ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीवर विसंबून न राहता नवीन ऐतिहासिक पद्धती त्याने शोधली. परंपरेने जो मौखिक इतिहास विशिष्ट गटात संक्रमित होत आला होता त्याचे महत्त्व मूलभूत बदल न करत विश्वासाहता कायम ठेवून कायम राखले गेले. बेडेने आधुनिक काळातील लेखकाप्रमाणे त्याचे लेखन वाचता येईल आणि प्रसारित करत येईल अशा पद्धतीने प्रकाशित केले, त्यामुळे माहिती व ज्ञान कोणत्याही एका गटापुरते मर्यादित राहिले नाही. मध्ययुगात त्याच्या समकालीन लोकांनी दुर्लक्षिलेला पोपच्या सेवेत असलेला समकालीन विद्वान जॉन सॅलीसबरी याने १४८-५२ या काळातील तो ज्या घटनांचा प्रत्यक्ष साक्षीदार व लेखक होता त्या काळातील अतिशय मौल्यवान व ज्याच्या फार कमी दुर्मिळ प्रती उपलब्ध आहेत असा 'पॉनटीफिकल्स' किंवा 'पॉनटीफिकल हिस्टरी' नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला. हा ग्रंथ मध्ययुगातील सर्वोत्कृष्ट ग्रंथ म्हणून गणला गेला आहे. बाराव्या शतकातील युरोपात जॉफरी डी विल्लेहारडोइन (११६०-१२१३) त्यानंतरच्या लागोपाठच्या शतकात जीन सिरे डी जोइनविले (१२२४-१३१७) जीन फ्रोइसार्त आणि फिलीपी डी कॉमिन्स (१४४५-१५०९) यांच्या लेखनातून निधर्मी इतिहासाचा उदय झाल्याचे दिसते. वास्तवातील भौतिक जग आणि अंतिम दिवसाच्या निर्णयाच्या प्रेरणेने प्रेरित झालेले ख्रिस्ती आध्यात्मिक विश्व

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यांच्यामध्ये नेहमीच एक प्रकारचे संतुलन असल्याचे दिसते. वरील दोन्ही प्रेरणांच्या संघर्षाने बिशप फ्रेशिंग (१११२-५८) या समकालीन कथानके लिहिणाऱ्या इतिहासकाराने मानवी अधःपतनाचे निराशाजनक चित्रण करणारे स्वर्गातून हकालपट्टी ते त्याचा समकालीन कालखंड असा इतिहास लिहिला.

दोन महानगरांचा इतिहास काही वेळा क्रोनिका असे म्हटले आहे. सात खंडांत हा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. या सात खंडांना आठवा खंड भविष्यकथनाच्या स्वरूपात, या शहरांचे भविष्य काय असेल जेव्हा या शहरांना काहीच इतिहास असणार नाही याचा ऊहापोह करणारा खंड, जोडला गेला आहे. हा आठवा खंड ओटो याने लिहिला आहे. ओटोने त्याचा हा ग्रंथ ११४६ मध्ये पूर्ण केला. या काळात मध्येच संपलेले दुसरे धर्मयुद्ध होऊन गेले. या युद्धात त्याचा पुतण्या तसेच स्मरत फ्रेडरिक यांनी भाग घेतला होता. त्याच्या कथानकात महानगरांच्या स्थैर्याची चिंता व्यक्त करण्यात आली, त्यामुळे त्याला तो आणि त्याचे समकालीन हे जगाचा अंत अनुभवत आहेत असे वाटत राहिले. मानवी कृती काही प्रमाणात बदलाला अनुकूल, तर काही प्रतिकूल असतात; परंतु बदल हे दैवी असून ते मानवी अस्तित्वाचे अविभाज्य भाग आहेत. अशा प्रकारे कालक्रम हा बदल किंवा स्थित्यंतरे यांचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतो असे देवाचे महानगर प्रत्यक्षात येण्यापूर्वी घडणार आहे असे नमूद केले गेले. अशा प्रकारे जगाचा इतिहास मध्ययुगातच काळाच्या परिगणनेत पाहिला गेला. तरी हा सतत बदलणारा असा इतिहास असून इतिहासलेखनशास्त्राच्या चौकटीत व परंपरेत प्रस्थापित केला गेला; परंतु ह्या संकल्पनेला विरोधी असे सूर लगेच उमटले. एक मत असे म्हणू लागले, की जगाचे अस्तित्व सातत्यपूर्ण आहे. जरी दुसऱ्या मतानुसार जगाचा कल्पिलेला अंत जवळच आलेला आहे असे मानले गेले तरी वरील सातत्य मान्य केले गेले; परंतु याच काळात बाराव्या आणि तेराव्या शतकात काळ ही न संपणारी सातत्यपूर्ण प्रक्रिया आहे ही पश्चिमेची ऑरिस्टॉटल यांची संकल्पना मान्य केली गेली. इसवी सन ही कालगणना मान्य व प्रस्थापित करण्यात आल्यामुळे रोमन कालगणनेपासून इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राच्या संकल्पनेनुसार फारकत घेणे सोपे गेले. ऑरिस्टॉटल यांची काळाची संकल्पना बाराव्या शतकात मूळ ऑरिस्टॉटलच्या लेखनाची जी अरबी आवृत्ती उपलब्ध होती त्याच्या भाषांतरावरून समजून येते. या मध्ये काळाला सर्व बाबींचा चालक म्हटले गेले असून त्याला दैवी बाबींच्यावरचा दर्जा दिला गेला आहे. काळाशिवाय अस्तित्व अशक्य आहे आणि बदलाशिवाय जग म्हणजे परीकथा आणि अनुमान ठरले असते. स्मरण ही मध्ययुगात माहिती साठवण्याची महत्त्वाची परंपरा होती. या प्रकारच्या परंपरेत संत पंथ किंवा परंपरा व पूर्वजांचा आदर यांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान राहिले होते. मध्ययुगात युरोपात जुन्या परंपरा, रूढी मुद्दाम भूतकाळाचे स्मरण करण्यासाठी पाळल्या जाव्यात यासाठी राजकीय गट कार्यरत होते. राज्यकर्तेही या रूढी, परंपरा पाळण्यासाठी आग्रही होते. ते त्यासाठी अशा राजकीय गटांना मदत करत कारण या रूढी, परंपरांमध्ये वर्तनाचे नियम तसेच सामूहिक दृष्टिकोन त्याचे आकलन या बाबींची ओळख पुढील पिढीला होत असे. यातून समूह दृष्टिकोन मूल्ये आणि नियम यांचे हस्तांतरण पुढील पिढीत होत असे. इतर प्रकारची साधने ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखनात वापरण्याची सुरुवात ओटो यांच्या लेखनात दिसून येते. त्यासाठी त्याने कालक्रमाच्या ज्या चौकटी साधनात अस्तित्वात होत्या त्यांचा उपयोग केला. बायबलमधून त्याने अगदी प्रारंभीची कालक्रम पद्धती त्याच्या लेखनासाठी वापरली. रोमच्या कालक्रमानुसार ख्रिस्ती धार्मिक इतिहास किंवा उदय लिहिण्यासाठी त्याने ओरोसीस यांच्या लेखनाचा उपयोग केला. ख्रिस्ती धर्माचा प्रसार आणि सातत्य यामुळे कशा प्रकारे रोम साम्राज्याच्या इतिहासाशी

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जोडले गेले आहे हे त्यामुळे पाहता येते. इसवी सन कालगणना पद्धती म्हणजे येशू ख्रिस्तापासूनची पद्धती ही बेडे आणि ओटो यांनी सुरू केली त्यामुळे त्यांना त्याचे इतिहास कथन रोमन साम्राज्यात जी संस्थात्मक समस्या निर्माण झाली त्यांच्या पलीकडे पाचव्या शतकापर्यंत करता आले. आपण जे लेखन करत आहोत त्याचा आधार काय आहे ही सांगण्याची प्रवृत्ती त्यामुळे ख्रिस्तीधर्म इतिहास लेखकांमध्ये निर्माण झाली. त्यांच्या लेखनात कार्यालयीन कामकाजातील मूळ अवतरणे देण्याची प्रवृत्ती ही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पाहायला मिळते. याचे उदाहरण म्हणून इतिहासकार रॉजर या इंग्लिश इतिहासकाराने जो कार्यालयीन कागदपत्रांचा वापर केला ते पाहता येईल. मध्ययुगीन इतिहासकारांचे वैगुण्य म्हणजे त्यांनी इतिहास हा कालक्रमाच्या चौकटीत पाहिला आणि ऐतिहासिक बदल राजकीय सत्ता उदय आणि अस्त या चौकटीत पाहिला. हे राजकीय बदल कोणत्या ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितीत घडून आले त्याची रचना, त्याचे विश्लेषण, मूल्यमापन तसेच अन्वयार्थ तसेच कसल्याही प्रकारची संगती त्यांनी विशद केली नाही. इतिहासाची अनिवार्यता आणि घडून गेलेल्या गोष्टीत बदल करता येत नाही हे त्यांचे आकलन योग्य होते; परंतु त्यांना दूरगामी परिणाम करणारे नवीन युगधर्म ओळखता आले नाहीत किंवा प्रतीत झाले नाहीत. त्यांनी सरळ कालानुक्रमे घडणारा इतिहास पाहिला. त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक बहुविविधत्व आणि पर्यायी ऐतिहासिक पद्धती त्यांना उमजल्या नाहीत. आधुनिक इतिहासकारांना बारावे शतक नुसते घडून गेलेला भूतकाळ वाटत नाही तर कालातीत नवनिर्माण वाटत होते, त्यामुळे भूतकाळ आणि वर्तमान एका सलग कथनामध्ये मिसळून गेले; परंतु अशा प्रकारे आधुनिक इतिहासकारांच्या नजरेतून भूतकाळाकडे पाहणे कधी कधी एक प्रकारे कालविपर्यास्तपणाही असतो. मध्ययुगातील ख्रिस्ती इतिहासकारांचे लेखन आजच्या काळाशी जुळवून पाहताना कालविपर्यास्तपणाचा दोष येतो, तरी तो एक प्रकारे मध्ययुगातील इतिहास लेखनाची वेगळी सफर घडवून आणतो. ख्रिस्ती धर्म इतिहास लेखक ज्यांच्या लेखनात दरबारी इतिहास, त्यातील काळाचे संदर्भ येतात, त्यासाठी ते जुने ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ पाहत होते. विनचेस्टर येथे ठेवलेल्या आणि इसवी सन ८९२ पासूनच्या दरबारी इतिहासाचा वापर ख्रिस्ती धर्म इतिहासकारांनी केला. ते जे लिहित होते त्याच्या नकला करताना त्यात बदल, जादा भर असे प्रकार होत होते. मध्ययुगातील हे इतिहासकार रोमन साम्राज्याशी प्रत्यक्ष कालसातत्याने संबंध प्रस्थापित करत होते. यातून एक ऐतिहासिक भान आणि इतिहास संकल्पना तयार झाली; परंतु तंतोतंत काळनोंदी झाल्या नाहीत. ऐतिहासिक बदल या लेखकांनी ओळखले. त्यांनी युगधर्म आणि ऐतिहासिक अवस्थाही ओळखल्या; परंतु त्यांनी कालातीत ही जी धार्मिक संकल्पना मनात साठवून ठेवली होती ती राज्यकाल आणि साम्राज्ये यांच्या पलीकडे पाहणारी होती त्यामुळे युगबदल आणि त्याची वैशिष्ट्ये नोंद करण्याकडे त्यांनी लक्ष दिले नाही; परंतु याच्या उलट घटना समकालीनत्वाशी जोडून पाहिल्या गेल्या. बायझेन्टाईन आणि मुस्लिमांशी संबंध आल्यामुळे इतिहास लेखनाचा दृष्टिकोन नवीन मुद्दे माहीत झाल्यामुळे रुंदावला. बायझेन्टाईन इतिहासकारांची वेगळी दरबारी इतिहास लेखनशैली होती. बायझेन्टाईन साम्राज्यात चांगले ऐक्य बरेच वर्षे राहत आले होते आणि दीर्घकाळ समान संस्कृती या ठिकाणी होती, त्यामुळे येथील इतिहास लेखनाचा साहित्यिक दर्जा चांगला होता. अल-ताबिरी आणि अल-मासुदी सारख्या मध्ययुगीन मुस्लीम इतिहासकारांनी दंतकथा आणि तथ्ये यांना वेगळे कसे ठेवावे हे पहिल्यापासून आपल्या इतिहास लेखनात पाहिले होते; परंतु इब्न खल्दून हा सर्वकालिक सर्वात उत्तम अरबी इतिहासकार होऊन गेला. या इतिहासकाराने फार पूर्वी महानगरे आणि संस्कृती यांचा उदय आणि अस्त यांचा समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्यातून इतिहास लिहिला.

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पंधराव्या शतकात आफ्रिका आणि भारताकडे जाण्याचे समुद्रमार्ग शोधण्यात आले. त्यामुळे भूतकाळ आणि ऐतिहासिक बदल यांना एकत्रितपणे पाहिले गेले. तसेच अनेक भौगोलिक खंड मान्य करून इतिहासातील बहुविविधता मान्य करण्यात आली. ही एक प्रकारे पारंपरिक मध्ययुगीन कालगणना आणि भूतकाळ स्मरण्याच्या पद्धतीपासून फारकत होती. युरोपातील मध्ययुगातील सर्वच इतिहास लेखन हे ख्रिस्ती धार्मिक इतिहास लेखन होते. मध्ययुगात या परंपरेत विस्तृत विविध पद्धतींची साधने जमा झाली. या सर्व पद्धतींमध्ये कालक्रम किंवा शकावली पद्धतीची मुख्य चौकट होती. या मध्ययुगीन ख्रिस्ती इतिहासकारांना ऐतिहासिक बदल आणि प्रत्येक काळाचे वेगळेपण ओळखता आले नाही, असा आक्षेप त्यांच्यावर घेतला जातो.

ख्रिस्ती धार्मिक इतिहास लेखनाची वैशिष्ट्ये:

यात ईश्वर व त्याची योजना यापुढे माणूस एक सतत ईश्वराच्या कृपेनेच मार्गक्रमण करू शकतो असे माणसाच्या मनावर बिंबवणे हा हेतू दिसतो. धर्मकेंद्री व ईश्वरकेंद्री अशा प्रकारचा हा इतिहास आहे. ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखन परंपरा ग्रीक चक्राकार पद्धतीचा इतिहास मान्य करत नाही तर सरळ रेषेतील इतिहास ही परंपरा मान्य करते. येशूच्या जन्मापूर्वीचा इतिहास त्याचा जन्म कसा होईल किंवा झाला यावर बेतला आहे, तर नंतरचा इतिहास अखेरच्या निवाड्याच्या दिशेने जातो. या इतिहासात लौकिक आणि ईश्वरकेंद्री आध्यात्मिक जीवन कल्पिले असून ईश्वरी जग व जीवन शाश्वत मानले असून लौकिक जीवन हीन आणि नष्ट होणारे मानले आहे.

ख्रिस्ती व मध्ययुगीन परंपरा :

ख्रिस्ती धर्मोपदेशकांनी त्यांच्या मठातून जुनी दुर्मिळ हस्तलिखिते नकलून ठेवण्यास फार पूर्वीपासून सुरुवात केली होती. प्राचीन लॅटिन आणि ग्रीक भाषेतील ज्ञान त्यांनी अशा रीतीने जतन करून ठेवले. त्यात तत्कालीन घटनांच्या नोंदीही ठेवल्या गेल्या. या नोंदींचे मध्ययुगात शकावल्यांत म्हणजे दिनांक व घटनांत, थोडक्यात नोंदी आणि पुढे त्यांचे इतिहासात रूपांतर झाले, मध्ययुगीन युरोपियन ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखनात ख्रिस्ती धर्म विजय मध्यवर्ती ठेवून इतिहास लेखन झाले आहे. मानव कल्याणासाठीच परमेश्वराने योजलेल्या योजनेचा भाग म्हणून प्रत्येक ऐतिहासिक घटना असते, असा इतिहासविषयक दृष्टिकोन यात दिसतो. युसीबिअस आणि ओरोझिअस (पाचवे शतक) यांनी ख्रिस्ती श्रद्धांचा परिपोष केलेला आढळतो, तर ख्रिस्ती धर्मविरोधी मतांचे खंडन केलेले दिसते. ख्रिस्ती संतांचे चमत्कार आणि चरित्रे हाच मुख्य उद्देश ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखनाचा होता. जॉर्जिअस फ्लोरेन्सिअस म्हणजेच टूरचा ग्रेगरी यांनी सहाव्या शतकात लिहिलेला फ्रँक लोकांचा इतिहास ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या महत्त्वाचा आहे. त्याच्या समकालीन घटनांत त्याचा प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग होता. सातव्या शतकातील बीड याने जो इंग्लंडचा धार्मिक इतिहास लिहिला त्यातही वैयक्तिक अनुभव आहेत. अकराव्या शतकातील मामझबरीचा विल्यम आणि ऑर्डेरायीकस व्हायीटेलिस इंग्लंडचे प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार आहेत. याच वेळी फ्रीसिंगचा बिशप ऑटो आणि सेंट ऑल्बन्सचा मॅथ्यू पॅरिस हेही इतिहासकार होऊन गेले. नंतरच्या काळात लॅटिनऐवजी इतर भाषांत इतिहास लेखन करण्यात येऊ लागले. 'अँग्लो-सॅक्सन क्रॉनिकल' हा ग्रंथ या काळात गाजला. चौदाव्या शतकात इंग्रजीत लिहिलेल्या झां फ्रवासारच्या यांच्या इतिवृत्तस्वरूपातील ग्रंथात आठव्या शतकातील सरंजामी कल्पना आल्या आहेत. याच

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काळात व्हीलाड्रू यांनी धर्मयुद्धांवरील ग्रंथ लिहिला. कॅथलिक, प्रॉटेस्टंट, जेझुइट या पंथात जे वाद होत होते त्यासाठी त्यांनी दस्तावेज जमा करण्यास सुरुवात केली. व्हॅटिकन दसराचा बरोनिअसने सोळाव्या शतकात इतिहास लेखनासाठी पहिल्यांदा उपयोग केला. ख्रिस्ती धर्मपंथीयांनी जी साधने इतिहास लेखनासाठी शोधून काढली त्यांचा उपयोग पुढे शासकीय इतिहास लेखनासाठीही झाला. इतर इतिहास ग्रंथांची व ख्रिस्ती धर्म इतिहास लेखनाची संख्या जशी वाढू लागली तसा धर्माचा इतिहास लेखनावरचा पगडा कमी होऊ लागला. जोव्हान्नी व्हिल्लानी चौदाव्या शतकातील फ्लॉरेन्सचा प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार हा ख्रिस्ती धर्मप्रचारक किंवा पुरोहित नव्हता. मध्ययुगीन इटलीच्या वरील प्रकारच्या इतिहास लेखनातून इटलीचे आर्थिक व राजकीय जीवन समजते.

३.३ अरबी इतिहास लेखन परंपरा

सातव्या शतकातील इस्लामचा उदय, इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रादेशिक विस्तार व साम्राज्य निर्मिती व पर्शियन इतिहास लेखनाचा प्रभाव यामुळे अरबांमध्ये इतिहास लेखनाची प्रवृत्ती व दृष्टी निर्माण झाली.

सातव्या शतकात भटक्या विखुरलेल्या अरबी समाजात इस्लामच्या स्थापनेने एक प्रकारचे स्थैर्य व ऐक्य निर्माण झाले. इस्लामचा प्रसार सातव्या शतकातच पश्चिम आशिया, उत्तर आफ्रिका, तसेच भूमध्य समुद्रालगतच्या प्रदेशात झाला. धर्मप्रसाराबरोबरच हा एक प्रकारे साम्राज्यविस्तारही होता. ही अरबी इतिहास लेखनाची प्रेरणा होती.

इ.स.पूर्व चौथ्या शतकात अलेक्झांडर याने इराणवर म्हणजे पर्शियावर आक्रमण केले. त्याने दहा हजार ग्रीक सैनिकांचे इराणी स्त्रियांशी विवाह लावून दिले. त्यामुळे ग्रीक बौद्धिक वारसा इराणमध्ये रुजला. पुढे बायझेन्टाईन साम्राज्यातील विद्वान तेथील सम्राटाच्या जाचामुळे इराणच्या सासानीयन राजवटीतील राज्यात आले. त्यांनी तेथे अनेक ग्रंथ त्यांच्या बरोबर आणले. इराणमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या विषयांवर ग्रंथ निर्माण झाले. पुढे ओमर खलिफाच्या काळात इराणवर अरबांचा व इस्लामचा कब्जा निर्माण झाला. या वेळी इराणमधील प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथांचा अरबीत अनुवाद झाला. अशाच 'बुक्स ऑफ किंगज' या पुस्तकाच्या अनुवादांमुळे अरबांमध्ये इतिहास लेखनाची ऊर्मी निर्माण झाली. इराणमध्ये रुजलेला ग्रीकांचा विवेकवाद व वस्तुनिष्ठता अरबांनी केलेला अनुवादातून अरबीमध्ये उतरला. या काळात व नंतर इराणी व अरबी भाषेत परस्पर देवघेव होत राहिली. आठव्या शतकात अब्दुल अब्बास याच्या घराण्याकडे राज्य आले. त्याने राजधानीचे केंद्र दमास्कसहून बगदादला आणले. अब्बासी घराण्याचा शासनकाळ हा अरबी इतिहास लेखनाचा सुवर्णकाळ ठरला. त्यांनी जिंकलेल्या प्रदेशातील संस्कृती नष्ट न करता तिला सामावून घेतले. अब्बासी शासकांनी विद्वानांना आश्रय दिला, त्यामुळे या काळात विद्या व कलांची भरभराट झाली. विविध विषयांवर चिंतन होऊन त्यावर सरस ग्रंथ निर्माण झाले. बगदाद पुढे पाचशे वर्षे इस्लामी संस्कृतीचे केंद्र बनले.

अरबी इतिहास लेखनाची सुरुवात कुराण आणि हदीस या इस्लामी धार्मिक ग्रंथांतून झाल्याचे दिसते. कुराणात पैगंबर आणि त्यांचे अनुयायी यांचे अनेक प्रसंग वर्णन केलेले आहेत. त्यांमुळे मुस्लिमांत एक ऐतिहासिक दृष्टी हळूहळू विकसित झाल्याचे दिसते. काळाच्या ओघात इस्लाम अभ्यासक आणि इस्लामच्या अनुयायांनी पैगंबरांचे जीवनातील

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प्रसंग अस्सल, सत्य आणि वास्तविक आहेत हे सिद्ध करण्यासाठी काही पद्धती उपयोगात आणल्याचे दिसते. या पद्धतीने ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोन निर्माण झाला. सत्याची शिकवण इस्लामने दिली होती व सत्य सिद्ध करणे व तेही विशेषतः प्रत्यक्ष पैगंबरांचे, हे एक अस्सल धार्मिक कामही होते, त्यामुळे भक्कम ऐतिहासिक पद्धती आपसूक अमलात आणली गेली. वाचकांची साखळी, म्हणजे वाचकांच्या प्रत्येक पिढीकडून पुढच्या पिढीकडे, तसेच अनेक वाचकांनी लावलेला अर्थ समजून घेऊन खरा अर्थ काय आहे हे सिद्ध करणे अशी पद्धती यासाठी वापरली गेली, म्हणजे पैगंबरांनी विशिष्ट सामाजिक किंवा सांस्कृतिक प्रसंग किंवा समस्येच्या वेळी कोणती भूमिका घेऊन काय निर्णय दिला, म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष पैगंबरांनी कसा न्याय केला हे जाणून घेण्याच्या हकिगती म्हणजे हदीस होय. या प्रक्रियेला एक बाजूने धार्मिक अंग आहे, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूने सत्यता स्थापन करणे हाही मुख्य उद्देश आहे, त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीचा विकास झाला.

शास्त्रीय ऐतिहासिक पद्धती इस्लाममध्ये आठव्या शतकातच सुरू झाली. आदिम मानवी समाजात किंवा धर्मात धार्मिक बाबी समाजाच्या स्मरणावर आधारित होत्या. मानवी स्मरण हजारो वर्षे जरी काही बाबतीत चालत राहिले असले तरी मानवी स्मृतीला मर्यादाही आहे. त्यात प्रदीर्घ कालखंडात काही विपर्यास येण्याची शक्यताही असते. इस्लामच्या बाबतीत हे स्मरण लगेचच अक्षरबद्ध झाले; परंतु हे करत असताना इस्लामी विद्वानांनी कठोर चिकित्सा पद्धत वापरून नंतरच त्याला ग्रंथिक रूप दिले. इस्लाममधील प्रारंभीचा इतिहासकार होता मुहमद अल मदानी (मृत्यू इ.स. ८४०) या विद्वानाने शेकडो ग्रंथांची रचना केली. त्यांनी खलीपातीचा इतिहास लिहिला. त्यांचा बसरा आणि खुरसाना या शहरावरील संशोधनात्मक ग्रंथ फार प्रसिद्ध आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. चिकित्सेची योग्य पद्धती वापरल्यामुळे त्यांचे ग्रंथ पुढील पिढीच्या विद्वानांसाठी स्फूर्तिदायक ठरले. मुहमद बिन ओमर अल वाकीदी (मृत्यू ८२३) इब्न साद (मृत्यू ८४५) अहमद बिन याहा अल बल्झुरी (मृत्यू ८११) यांनी महत्त्वाच्या ग्रंथांची रचना केली ज्यातून आपल्याला ऐतिहासिक माहितीचा चिकित्सक नेमकेपणा ठळकपणे जाणवतो, तो वरील नंतरच्या इस्लामच्या इतिहासकारांच्या पिढीत आपल्याला जाणवतो. अल वाकीदी यांनी सरळ कथनशैलीने ग्रंथ रचना केली असून त्यांच्या 'किताब-अल-मागझी' या ग्रंथातून पैगंबरांनी केलेल्या स्वाऱ्यांचे विस्तृत वर्णन येते. इब्न साद यांनी या ग्रंथाचा उपयोग त्यांचा 'पैगंबराचा इतिहास' हा ग्रंथ लिहिताना केला; परंतु त्यांनी या ग्रंथात पैगंबरांच्या आज्ञा, लेखन आणि केलेले समझोते जे त्यांना उपलब्ध होते त्यांचा वापर केला. अहमद बिन याहा अल बल्झुरी यांनी 'फतहुत अल बलदन' हा गाजलेला ग्रंथ ८६१ मध्ये लिहिला. त्यांच्या ग्रंथाची जी आवृत्ती आज उपलब्ध आहे त्यावरून त्यांनी पूर्वीची जी आवृत्ती काढली होती ती फार दीर्घ होती हे समजते. त्यांनी नव्या आवृत्तीत फक्त जे दुसऱ्या प्रत्यंतर पुराव्याने सिद्ध होत होते तेच ग्रंथात सामील केले. जे विश्वासाह नव्हते ते गाळून टाकले. पैगंबरांच्या इतिहासाव्यतिरिक्त या ग्रंथात खलीफांच्या काळातील महत्त्वाचे प्रसंग, अरबांचा इराण, मारकान आणि सिंधवरील विजय या घटनांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. राजकीय इतिहासाव्यतिरिक्त त्यांनी इतिहासाची व्याप्ती वाढवत सामाजिक व व्यावसायिक बाबींचा समावेश लेखनात केला. उत्तर बलुचीस्थानातील कैकन या जमातीचा उल्लेख करत त्यांनी या जमातीने घोड्यांच्या पैदाशीचे केंद्र निर्माण केले होते व येथे निपजलेली घोडी युद्धासाठी उपयुक्त होती असे उल्लेख खलीपा उमय्या यांनी केल्याचे त्यांनी नमूद केले आहे. या काळात अल मदाइनी याने इस्लाम धर्माच्या प्रचाराचा इतिहास लिहिला. असाच इस्लामच्या पश्चिमेकडील विस्तारावर अल-बहादुरी यांनी इतिहास

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ग्रंथ लिहिला. दिनवारी यांनी अरेबिया व पर्शियाचा इतिहास लिहिला. इराणची कर पद्धती व आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्थिती यावर मिस्कावही यांनी ग्रंथ लिहिला.

दहाव्या शतकातील इतिहास लेखन

आठव्या ते नवव्या शतकातील अरबी इतिहास लेखनाच्या परंपरेचा सर्वोच्च आविष्कार आपल्याला दहाव्या शतकातील मुहमद बिन जरिर अल ताबरी(मृत्यू ९२३) यांच्या 'तारीख' अल-रसूल वल-मुलुक (पैगंबर आणि राजांचा इतिहास) या ग्रंथात आढळतो. येथे जरूर उल्लेख करणे आवश्यक आहे, की ताबरी हे पैगंबराच्या परंपरेचे आणि त्याच्या इतिहासाचे निष्णात विद्वान होते. हा ग्रंथ कुराणाचा अर्थ आणि इतिहास विशेष संदर्भासह आणि पूर्ण तपशिलासह एक प्रकारे भाष्य ग्रंथ म्हणून देण्याच्या हेतूने एक पुरवणी ग्रंथ म्हणून लिहिला आहे. त्यांच्या दुसऱ्या ग्रंथांच्या तुलनेत हा ग्रंथ तितका प्रभावी नसला तरी पण विषयावरील अधिकारत्व आणि आशयाचे व्यापकत्व यामुळे एक युग त्याच्यामुळे निर्माण झाले व समाप्त झाले. त्यांच्या ग्रंथात सामील केलेली तथ्ये तपासून पाहण्यासाठी त्यांनी सर्व प्रकारचे प्रयत्न केले. नंतरच्या एकाही इस्लामी इतिहासकाराने अथवा भाष्यकाराने इस्लामच्या इतिहासासाठी नवीन पुरावे शोधण्याचे किंवा जमा करण्याचे कष्ट घेतले नाहीत. त्यांनी ताबरी, अल बल्झुरी यांच्या ग्रंथातून घेतले आहेत किंवा जो भाग ताबरींनी अर्धवट सोडला आहे तेथून उचलला आहे किंवा त्यातील सारांश उचललेला दिसतो. ताबरी यांच्या इतिहासाने पहिल्यांदा इस्लामच्या प्रारंभीच्या काळातील पैगंबरांच्या शिकवणुकीतील तरुण आणि खालच्या स्तरावरील लोकांना भावेल अशी जी शिकवण आहे ती नोंदवली आहे. मक्केमधील उच्चभ्रू लोकांनी पैगंबरांचे सहकारी जे खालच्या स्तरातील होते त्यांच्याकडे हेटाळणीच्या नजरेने पाहिले तेच नंतर इस्लामी क्रांतीचे नेते बनले, हे ताबरी यांनी दाखवून दिले. ताबरी यांनी हेही दाखवून दिले की, राजकीयदृष्ट्या इस्लामी जगतात जरी ऐक्याचा अभाव असला किंवा विखंडन झाले असले तरी इस्लामचे तात्त्विक ऐक्य आणि दायित्व विखुरलेल्या आणि दूरवर विस्तारलेल्या प्रदेशात अबाधित होते. इस्लामने घडवून आणलेले धार्मिक-सामाजिक बदल, जसे की धार्मिक आणि सहधार्मिक अपूर्व गोष्टी, शास्त्रीय जिज्ञासा, चिकित्सक दृष्टिकोन या सर्व बाबी नव्याने निर्माण झालेल्या धर्मात ज्यात नव्या ज्ञानाचे सुव्यवस्थित नियोजन आणि वैश्विक कल्पनाशक्तीवर प्रभुत्व निर्माण झाले होते त्या सर्व बाबी ताबरी यांनी आपल्या या ग्रंथातून मांडल्या त्यामुळे ताबरी यांचा हा ग्रंथ मौल्यवान ठरतो.

अल-मसुदी(मृत्यू ९५६) हा ताबरीचा कनिष्ठ समकालीन होता. तो दहाव्या शतकात बगदादमध्ये राहत होता. त्याने ३६ ग्रंथ लिहिले. 'मारुदी' हा त्याचा ग्रंथ त्याने प्लेटो ऑरिस्टॉटल तसेच अनेक इराणी ग्रंथ व सर्व मिळून १६५ ग्रंथ किंवा साधने वापरून लिहिला आहे. अरबी इतिहास लेखनात तो एक उमदा नवा विद्वान व प्रमुख अरबी इतिहासकार म्हणून सामील झाला. तो फक्त इतिहासकारच नव्हता तर तो एक निष्णात भूगोलतज्ज्ञही होता. त्याने विस्तृत असा प्रवास केला होता. त्यातून त्याचे भूगोलाचे ज्ञान विकसित झाले. वेगवेगळ्या भूप्रदेशात इतिहास वेगळ्या वेगळ्या प्रकारे घडतो किंवा घडला आहे असे स्पष्टीकरण देऊन; त्याने इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राला भूगोलाचे वेगळे परिमाण मिळवून दिले. मानवी इतिहास हा निश्चित अशा पर्यावरणात घडतो त्यामुळे अल मसुदीने 'मुरुज-अल-झाहाब' या ग्रंथात विविध प्रदेशांच्या पर्यावरणाचा विविध देशांच्या इतिहासावरील परिणाम उधृत केला आहे; परंतु तो त्याच्या ग्रंथात वारंवार पूर्वसुरींच्या ग्रंथांतील निसर्गनियमांच्या सिद्धांताचे संदर्भ देतो; परंतु त्याच्या विस्तीर्ण प्रदेशातील प्रवासातून त्याने जे निरीक्षण केले

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तसेच या प्रदेशाचा जो इतिहास अभ्यासला त्याचा त्याने ऐतिहासिक घटना तसेच बदल त्यामागील भौगोलिक आणि इतर कारणे तसेच कारणीभूत मानवी आणि भौतिक घटक हे इतर जगताच्या तौलनिक अभ्यासाने त्याने मांडले.

अल तहारी यानेही दीर्घ प्रवास करून, निरीक्षणे करून त्याचे इतिहास लेखन केले आहे.

अल मसुदी हा इब्न खल्दून या चौदाव्या शतकातील अंतिम पर्वाच्या अरबी इतिहासकाराचा अग्रदूत होता कारण मसुदीचा ग्रंथ काही मूलभूत सिद्धांतावर आधारित आहे. मसुदीने त्याच्या ग्रंथातून ऐतिहासिक पद्धती आणि इतिहासाचा हेतू स्पष्ट केला आहे. इब्न खल्दून हा आधुनिक समाजशास्त्राचा जनक होता असे म्हटले जाते. या सर्व बाबींमुळे प्रारंभीचा अरबी इतिहास त्याच्या गुणवत्तेत आणि आशयात समृद्ध झाला आहे, त्यामुळे इतिहासाला त्याच्या स्वतःच्या वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे विद्वानांनी शास्त्राचा दर्जा दिला. त्यामुळे इतिहासाचा वेगाने विस्तार झाला. इस्लामच्या उदयानंतर तिसऱ्या आणि सहाव्या शतकात अनेक अरबी ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ लिहिले गेले. यामध्ये विविध प्रदेशांत विविध स्थानिक इतिहासकारांनी इतिहास लिहिले. उदाहरणार्थ अब्द अल-रहमान बिन अब्द अल्लाह इब्न अब्द अल हकम (मृत्यू ८७१) याने इजिप्तचा इतिहास आणि अरबांच्या पश्चिम विजयाचा इतिहास लिहिला. हा इतिहास स्थानिक ऐकीव विश्वासाह नसलेल्या आणि विश्वासाह असलेल्या दोन्ही साधनांवर आधारित आहे. दहाव्या शतकात स्थानिक इतिहासही लिहिला गेला होता; परंतु त्यातील बराच नष्ट झालेला आहे; परंतु बगदादच्या इतिहासावर इब्न अबी ताहीर तैफुर यांचा एक खंड आज उपलब्ध आहे. अकराव्या शतकापासून इस्लामी राजवटीत दरबारी इतिहास लेखनाची सुरुवात झाली. असे दरबारी इतिहास लेखन हे कार्यालयीन कागदपत्रांवर आधारित माहितीवर आधारित होते. यात मुख्य भर राज्यकर्त्यांच्या कामगिरीवर असे. दरबारी इतिहास लेखक सुलतानांना त्यांच्या लेखनात झुकते माप देत व त्यांची स्तुती त्यात करत. विशेषतः सुलतानांचे पराभव नकारात्मक बाबी थोडक्यात लिहित व पराक्रमाच्या बाबी चढवून वर्णन केलेल्या असत. सामाजिक इतिहासाला फार कमी वाव असे; परंतु समकालीन बाह्य राजकारणाची विश्वासाह माहिती या लेखनातून मिळत असे. याची पुष्टी आपल्याला अबू अल्लाह बिन अहमद अल मुसाब्बीही (मृत्यू १०२९) आणि इब्न हैयान-अल-कुर्तुबि (मृत्यू १०७६-७७) यांच्या इजिप्त आणि अंडालुसीया (स्पेनमधील अरब भाग) वरील ग्रंथातून मिळते. फार मोठ्या प्रदेशात इतर काही खंडांवर मुस्लीम राजवटी स्थिर झाल्यावर त्यांचे वंश त्या ठिकाणी स्थापन झाले. स्थानिक राजवटी व राजे निर्माण झाले. अकराव्या शतकात अशा राज्यकर्त्यांनी स्वतःच्या दरबारात काही इतिहास लेखक त्यांचा वृत्तांत पुढे त्यांचा इतिहास म्हणून पुढच्या पिढ्यांना समजावा या हेतूने नेमले. अशा प्रकारचे इतिहास लेखन प्रायोजित इतिहास लेखन असल्यामुळे प्रायोजकाच्या सकारात्मक बाबी अतिशयोक्तीने लिहिल्या जात व त्याच्या नकारात्मक बाबी थोडक्यात लिहिल्या जात किंवा वगळल्या जात; परंतु प्रायोजकाच्या संबंधित नसलेल्या इतर राजवटींच्या आपापसातील संबंध, त्यासंबंधी माहिती, सत्य व वास्तव रीतीने लिहिली आहे. या दरबारी इतिहासाची भाषा बदलली. ते एक भाषिक कौशल्याने रंगवून सांगण्याची बाब झाली. त्याची पूर्वीची साधे कथनपद्धतीने मांडण्याची भाषा जाऊन त्या जागी शाब्दिक अवडंबराची भाषा आली. सुलतानांची स्तुती करणाऱ्या या इतिहास लेखनाची भाषा गुलामीची होती. अशा प्रकारच्या इतिहास लेखनाने अभिजात इस्लामी काळातील जो इतिहास लेखनाचा पायंडा पाडला होता त्यापासून फारकत घेणारे हे इतिहास लेखन होते. हे सरळ कथन होते, त्यात विश्लेषणाचा

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अभाव होता. पूर्वीचे इतिहास लेखन जरी धार्मिक प्रेरणेने झाले होते तरी त्यात वास्तविक ऐतिहासिक हकिकती काय होत्या हे शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने शोधले गेले होते. सुलतानांनी प्रायोजित केलेल्या इतिहास लेखनात राजकीय व वैयक्तिक प्रेरणा जादा होत्या; परंतु सुलतान धर्माचा वापर खुबीने व त्याच्या सोयीने दिखाव्यासाठी करत असे. सुलतानाने जर उलेमांना देणग्या दिल्या तसेच धर्म अडचणीत असताना सुलतानाने कशा प्रकारे धर्म रक्षण केले हे भासवण्यासाठी धर्माचा वापर सुलतान करत असत.

या काळात पर्शियन म्हणजेच फारसी भाषेतही इतिहास लेखनाला सुरुवात झाली होती. अबू राहिअन अल बिरूनी (मृत्यू १०४८) यांनी 'असार अल-बाक्रिका' हा जो ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे त्यात त्यांनी गणिती आणि खगोलशास्त्रातील चिन्हे यांचा उपयोग कालक्रम आणि ऐतिहासिक युगे वापरण्यासाठी केला. इझुउद्दिन इब्न अल-असीर (मृत्यू १२९३) यांनी दुसरा एक इतिहासकार विद्वत पद्धतीचा इतिहास लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्याचा इतिहास एकाच वेळी धार्मिक आणि शास्त्रीय पद्धतीचा होता. इब्न अल असीर यांनी 'अल कमिल' नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला. हा ग्रंथ म्हणजे एकाच वेळी दरबारी इतिहास लेखनाच्या चौकटीत इतिहासाचे कालखंडनिहाय काहीसे प्रवाही चित्रीकरण करण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे. या ग्रंथाच्या लालित्याने आणि जिवंतपणाने त्याला एक उत्सवी दर्जा प्राप्त झाला. या ग्रंथाच्या रचनेमुळे नंतरच्या ग्रंथकारांना प्रेरणा मिळाली. त्यांचे अरब जगताबाहेरच्या इस्लामी राजवटींच्या दरबारी इतिहास लेखनात त्यांनी ऐतिहासिक दर्जा नसणाऱ्या लोकप्रिय लोककथांचा समावेश केला होता. अरबी इतिहास लेखनात दबदबा असलेल्या इब्न खल्दून (मृत्यू १४०६) या जगप्रसिद्ध दरबारी इतिहासकाराचा आवर्जून उल्लेख केला पाहिजे. आफ्रिकेतील ट्युनिस शहरात जन्म आणि कैरो येथे या इतिहासकाराचे निधन झाले. 'किताब अल-इब्र' हा त्याचा जगप्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ आहे. या ग्रंथाला पुरवणीवजा आत्मनिवेदन आहे. त्याने कोणती दिव्ये पार पाडून लेखन केले आहे हे त्यातून कळते. त्याच्या ग्रंथाच्या सुरुवातीच्या भागात मानवी संस्कृती आणि मानवी जीवन यांचा परस्परसंबंध यांचे तर्कशुद्ध विवेचन आहे. दुसऱ्या भागात विस्तृत प्रदेशावर पसरलेल्या अरबी-इस्लामी जगताचा विस्तृत इतिहास आहे. तिसऱ्या भागात आफ्रिकेतील ज्या वायव्य भागात त्याचे बालपण गेले त्या भागाचे ऐतिहासिक वर्णन आहे. या ग्रंथाची प्रस्तावना ३०० पानांची असून त्याला 'मूकदिमा' असे म्हटले गेले आहे. या प्रस्तावनेत त्याने खरी ऐतिहासिक दृष्टी व इतिहासाचे तत्त्वज्ञान यावर लिहिले आहे. या भागानेच खऱ्या अर्थाने इतिहासाच्या सिद्धांत व तत्त्वज्ञानात मोलाची भर घातली आहे. इतिहासातील विविध विचारप्रवाह, सातत्य आणि परिवर्तन, यामागील कारणे, त्याची तात्त्विक चर्चा या ग्रंथातून आली आहे. संस्कृतीच्या उदयाला जमिनीची सुपीकता, पोषक वातावरण आणि वस्तू उत्पादन हे घटक कारणीभूत असतात, असे नमूद करून तो ज्ञान संस्कृतीला अधिक महत्त्व देतो. त्याचे उद्दिष्ट मानवी कल्याण आहे हे तो नमूद करतो. सांस्कृतिक विकासासाठी राजकीय व सामाजिक व्यवस्थापनाची गरज तो स्पष्ट करतो. समाज व राज्यव्यवस्था परिवर्तनशील आहे असे तो म्हणतो व त्याचे स्पष्टीकरण देतो. एकात्मता, सामंजस्य, न्याय, विवेक इ. मूल्ये संस्कृतीला कशी आवश्यक आहेत याचे तो प्रतिपादन करतो. त्याचे आर्थिक विश्लेषणही महत्त्वाचे आहे. समाज व्यवस्था अर्थव्यवस्थेवर उभी राहते. दोन्हींचा विकास कसा होतो याचे विवेचन त्याने केले आहे. इतिहास या विषयाच्या स्वरूपावर भाष्य करताना त्याची धर्मनिष्ठा आड येत नाही. मानवी जीवन त्याच्या कृतीमुळे प्रभावित होते, त्याला देव जबाबदार नसतो, असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. सगळे मानवी जीवन इतिहासाचा विषय आहे असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. सत्यशोधन, चिकित्सा, तर्क

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यांना त्याने इतिहास लेखनात महत्त्व दिले. केवळ घटना, त्यांची यादी म्हणजे इतिहास नव्हे, त्यामुळे इतिवृत्त आणि वार्षिक वृत्तांत यांना तो कमी महत्त्व देत असे. इतिहासकाराने साशंक राहिले पाहिजे, चिकित्सा केली पाहिजे, विविध स्रोत धुंडाळून, प्रत्यंतर, पुरावे गोळा करून लिहिले पाहिजे, असे त्याचे मत होते. पूर्वग्रह, प्रशंसा, ऐकीव माहिती यामुळे चुका होऊ शकतात असे नमूद करून तो चिकित्सेवर भर देतो. एखादे असत्य प्रचलित झाले म्हणजे सत्य दडपले जाते असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते, त्यामुळे तो सत्यावर अधिक जोर देतो. त्याला मध्ययुगीन इतिहास लेखनातील रॉजर बेकन म्हटले गेले आहे. दरबारी इतिहासलेखक म्हणून त्याचे लेखन तितकेसे प्रभावी वाटत नाही, तरीपण इतिहासाचा तत्त्ववेत्ता म्हणून त्याचा दर्जा उच्च कोटीचा आहे. त्याचा मुकदिमा म्हणजे इतिहासाची ओळख हा प्रसिद्ध प्रबंध आहे. अनेक आधुनिक भाषांनी या ग्रंथाची दखल घेतली आहे. पुढे इजिप्तमध्ये इतिहास लेखनाची उल्लेखनीय परंपरा कार्यरत राहिली. ऑटोमन तुर्की सम्राटांच्या काळातही इतिहास लेखन परंपरा जोरकसपणे रुजली होती तरी खल्दूनच्या मुकदिमा या ग्रंथाचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या इतिहास लेखनाच्या परंपरावर जाणवत नाही. मुकदिमा या ग्रंथाचे तुर्कीमध्ये अठराव्या शतकात भाषांतर झाले. त्यांच्या ग्रंथाचे इतर कोणीही वाचन किंवा त्याचा उपयोग आपल्या लेखनात केला नाही. या ग्रंथात त्याने समाजशास्त्रीय ऐतिहासिक सिद्धांतन आपल्या लेखनात केले. राज्याची उत्क्रांती कशी झाली, राजकीय एकक निर्माण होण्यासाठी जे जे राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक घटक कारणीभूत ठरले त्याचे योग्य विश्लेषण त्याने आपल्या ग्रंथात केले आहे. हे त्याचे अतिशय मूलभूत स्वरूपाचे कार्य आहे. त्याच्या आणि त्याच्या पूर्वसुरींमध्ये महत्त्वाचा फरक म्हणजे त्याच्या पूर्वसुरींनी मानवी समाजाच्या जागतिक संकल्पनेपासून सुरुवात केली, तर खल्दून यांनी मानवी समूह आणि संघटनेच्या गतिशीलतेपासून सुरुवात केली. त्यांची तत्त्वे धार्मिक नव्हती आणि त्यांचा दृष्टिकोन, कारणे आणि नैसर्गिक तत्त्वज्ञान हे मुस्लीम धार्मिक तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या विरोधी होते. त्यांच्या मते धर्म हा एकमेव घटक परिणाम करणारा नसतो. त्यांच्या मते राज्याच्या कायद्याचा आधार धर्म असू शकतो; परंतु राज्य हे व्यवहारात त्याचे स्वतःचे नियम त्याच्या स्वतःच्या वैधतेनुसार आणि उद्दिष्टानुसार ठरवत असते. राज्य हे लोकांच्या सुरक्षेसाठी आणि राज्यातील सुव्यवस्था निश्चित करण्यासाठी असते. तो पक्का धार्मिक होता. त्याने काळानुसार शरीया या इस्लामी कायद्याच्या पुनर्विचाराची गरज प्रतिपादन केली होती. तरी आर्थिक विकास आणि भरभराट शरीया कायद्याने साधता येईल असा त्याला विश्वास होता. त्याच्या मते इस्लामी राजवटीतील खलीफा ही आदर्श राज्य व्यवस्था आहे. त्याच्या मुकदिमा या साहित्यकृतीमुळे त्याची एका विचारवंतात गणना होऊ लागली. अल ताहिरी हा नवव्या शतकातील. याने अनेक ठिकाणी प्रवास करून सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण करून 'History of Apostles and Kings' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. इब्न खल्लीखान यांनी लिहिलेल्या चरित्रग्रंथात ९०० महान इस्लामी धर्माच्या व्यक्तींचा इतिहास अंतर्भूत आहे. या कालखंडात पर्शियन भाषेत लेखन करणाऱ्या लेखकात रशीद अलदीन या तेराव्या शतकातील लेखकाचा उल्लेख महत्त्वाचा आहे. 'जामी अल तावारीख' या त्याच्या ग्रंथातून मोगलांच्या विजयाचा व मोहिमांचा तपशील मिळतो. या ग्रंथाच्या दुसऱ्या खंडात भारत, चीन, तुर्कस्थान आणि इस्राईल अशा विविध देशांचा इतिहास समजतो.

अलबेरुनी हा अकराव्या शतकातील महत्त्वाचा इतिहासलेखक होऊन गेला. त्याचा जन्म इराणमध्ये झाला. गझनीच्या महमदाच्या स्वारीच्या वेळी तो भारतात आला. त्याने अनेक संस्कृत ग्रंथांचे अरबी भाषेत भाषांतर केले. काही ग्रीक भाषेतील ग्रंथांचे संस्कृतमध्ये

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भाषांतर केले. ऐतिहासिक कालगणना पद्धतीचा त्याचा व्यासंग होता. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, गणित, खगोलशास्त्र याची माहिती त्याने त्याच्या 'किताब-उल-हिंद' या ग्रंथातून दिली आहे.

उत्तर आफ्रिकेतील अरब विद्वान इब्न बतुता याने आपली हयात अनेक वर्षांच्या विविध देशांच्या विशेषतः आशियायी देशांच्या प्रवासात खर्च घातली व त्याचे प्रत्ययकारी प्रवासवर्णन लिहिले. १३३४ साली भारतात आल्यावर त्याला महमद तुघलकाने काझी म्हणून नेमले. काही गैरसमजांतून त्याला अटक झाली व नंतर त्याची सुटकाही करण्यात आली. त्याला महमद तुघलकाने राजदूत म्हणून चीनला पाठवले. १३४९ मध्ये तो पुन्हा मोरोको या त्याच्या देशात परतला. त्याने लिहिलेल्या 'रीहीला' या ग्रंथात कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबकपासून घियासुद्दीन तुघलकापर्यंतचा इतिहास समजतो. अरबांनी व्यापाराच्या निमित्ताने साम्राज्य व धर्म प्रसाराच्या निमित्ताने जो प्रवास केला त्यातून अनेक अरब प्रवाशांनी प्रवासवर्णने लिहून ठेवली आहेत. त्या प्रवास वर्णनात इराणी नौदल प्रमुखांनी लिहिलेले इतिहासकारांची साखळी आणि भारतातील आश्चर्ये अशा आशयाचे ग्रंथ, अबू-अल-बक्र यांनी लिहिलेला विविध मार्ग आणि राजवटी या आशयाचा ग्रंथ, तसेच याकूत यांनी लिहिलेला भूगोलाचा कोश अल काझविनी यांनी लिहिलेले विविध प्रदेशातील ऐतिहासिक वास्तू ही प्रवासवर्णने प्रसिद्ध आहेत.

अरब इतिहास लेखनाची वैशिष्ट्ये

१. इस्लाम धर्माच्या दृष्टीमुळे भौतिक जीवनाविषयीची सकारात्मक दृष्टी अरबांना मिळाली, त्यामुळे त्यांच्या इतिहास लेखनात मानवी कृती आणि व्यवहाराचे वास्तविक विवेचन आहे.

२. इराणी प्रभावामुळे इतिहास लेखनाची दृष्टी, इतिहास लेखनाची पद्धती यांचा परिचय झाला, त्यामुळे सुरुवातीपासून पैगंबर ते खलिफा यांच्या काळापर्यंत वस्तुनिष्ठ इतिहास लेखन केले गेले. तसेच इराणी इतिहास लेखनाच्या भाषाशैलीचाही प्रभाव पडला.

३. इस्लामचा प्रसार, तसेच प्रवाशांची प्रवासवर्णने यामुळे राजकीय आणि धार्मिक इतिहासाबरोबरच तत्त्वज्ञान, इतिहास लेखनशास्त्र, ज्ञानप्राप्ती अशी विविध परिमाणे या इतिहासाला मिळाली.

४. घटनांचा कालनिर्देश एकसूत्रीपणा म्हणजे हिजरी सनानुसार काटेकोरपणे केल्यामुळे कालक्रमाच्या दृष्टीने इतिहास लेखनात एकसूत्रता व विश्वसनीयता आली.

५. इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रातील चिकित्सक शास्त्रीय पद्धती इतिहास लेखनात वापरण्याची पद्धती सुरू केली गेली.

फारसी भाषेतील इतिहास लेखन

फारसी भाषेत इतिहास लेखनाची सुरुवात फारसी भाषेतील बुद्धिवाद्यांनी ज्यांना अरबी भाषा अवगत नव्हती त्यांनी केली. इराण आणि मध्य आशियातील अरबी न येणाऱ्या अनेक मुस्लीम लोकांना दहावे शतक संपता संपता प्रबोधनासाठी फारसी भाषेत इतिहास लेखनाची निकड भासू लागली. सुरुवातीचे फारसी ग्रंथ हे अरबीची भाषांतरे किंवा अरबी ग्रंथांची

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संक्षिप्त फारसी रूपे होती. ताबरीचे तारीखचे इ.स.९६३ मध्ये सामानीद वझीर अबू आली बालामी यांनी भाषांतर केले. सुरुवातीचे फारसी दरबारी इतिहास लेखन अल्प प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असून समकालीन अरबी ग्रंथ आणि त्यांच्यामध्ये फारसा फरक करता येत नाही. अबू सय्यद गार्डेझी यांनी लिहिलेले 'झैन अल अखबार' आणि अबुल फझल बाहीकी यांचे 'तारीख-इ-अल-सुबक्तीगन' हे ग्रंथ फारसी इतिहास लेखनाला भरीव योगदान आहे. गार्डेझी यांचे लेखन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अल्बेरुनी यांनी लिहिलेल्या हिंदू आणि त्यांचा धर्म यावर बेतले असले तरी त्यात गझनीचा महमद (मृत्यू १०३०) याच्याविषयी अधिक माहिती मिळते. बाहीकी यांचा ग्रंथ त्यांनी स्वतः जी सरकारी कागदपत्रे पाहिली आणि स्वतः लिहिलेल्या दैनंदिनीवर आधारित आहे. हे दोन्ही ग्रंथ अरबी इतिहास लेखनाने प्रभावित झाले होते. त्यांच्यावर प्राचीन पर्शियन इतिहास लेखनाचा कसलाच प्रभाव नव्हता. प्राचीन पर्शियन इतिहास लेखनात घटिते आणि कल्पित यांचे साहित्यिक आकर्षक मांडणीसाठी मिश्रण केले जात होते. प्रादेशिक सुलतानांच्या काळात जे जे राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक बदल झाले ते अशा इतिहास लेखनात दिसून येतात. तसेच हे इतिहासकार सुलतानांच्या राजवटीतील चांगल्या व वाईट बाबी दर्शवण्यात गंभीर होते. ते घटना त्यांच्या लेखनात समाविष्ट करण्यापूर्वी त्याची सत्यता पडताळून पाहत होते. कल्पित आणि पुराणकथा यांना त्यांनी अजिबात स्थान दिले नव्हते जे प्राचीन पर्शियन इतिहास लेखनात दिसत होते. या इतिहास लेखनाने पुढे अनेक भारतीय पर्शियन इतिहासकारांना प्रोत्साहन दिले. बहिकी यांच्या तारीखच्या अनेक खंडांपैकी फक्त सुलतान मसूद यांच्या कारकिर्दीतील (१०३०-४०) एक फक्त आता अस्तित्वात शिल्लक आहे. या वाचलेल्या खंडातून समजते, की केंद्रीय सत्तेचे केंद्रीकरण जे गझनीच्या महमदाने सुरू केले ते त्याच्या नंतरच्या सुलतानांच्या काळातही तसेच चालू होते. तसेच सैनिकांना व लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांना रोख रक्कमेत वेतन दिले जात होते. वेतनाच्या मोबदल्यात जमीन महसुलाचा अधिकार फक्त अपवादात्मक परिस्थितीत दिला जात होता. राजाच्या लढायांमुळे लष्करीपेशा अधिक वाढला.

३.४ प्राचीन भारतातील इतिहास लेखन

प्राचीन भारताच्या इतिहासाची साधने विविध प्रकारे शोधण्यात यश आले व त्यासाठी अनेक विद्वानांना फार कष्ट करावे लागले. याला एक महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे प्राचीन भारतीयांना इतिहास लिहून ठेवण्याचे महत्त्व माहीत नव्हते व तशी त्यांना दृष्टी नव्हती असे काही तज्ज्ञ लोक म्हणतात; परंतु ऐतिहासिक म्हणता येतील अशा प्रकारचे लेखन किंवा नोंदी प्रत्यक्ष त्या त्या काळात जरी ऐतिहासिक दृष्टी ठेवून केल्या नसल्या तरी झाल्या आहेत. इतिहास आणि पुराणे अशा आशयाचे उल्लेख नंतरच्या उत्तर वैदिकवाङ्मयात मिळतात. अनेक शिलालेख ताम्रपट यातील नोंदी ऐतिहासिक नोंदीच आहेत. पुराणातूनही इतिहास शोधता येतो असेही तज्ज्ञांचे मत आहे. इ.स. पूर्व पाचव्या शतकातील बौद्ध सूत्रे, त्रिपीटके, जातककथा, विशेषतः महापरिनिर्वाणसूत्रामध्ये तत्कालीन राजवटी, राज्यकर्ते यांचे उल्लेख आले आहेत. जैन आगमामधून तसेच प्रबंध साहित्यातूनही तत्कालीन सामाजिक स्थितीची माहिती मिळते. 'प्रबंध चिंतामणी' या ग्रंथातून आपल्याला तत्कालीन राजकीय स्थितीची माहिती मिळते. इ.स. पूर्व पहिल्या शतकातील अश्वघोषाचे बुद्धचरित्र, सातव्या शतकातील बाणभट्टाचे हर्षचरित्र, अकराव्या शतकातील बिल्हणाचे चालुक्य राजा विक्रमदेव याचे

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चरित्र हे प्रत्यक्ष इतिहास लेखन होते; परंतु ज्या पद्धतीने प्राचीन ग्रीक आणि रोममध्ये इतिहास लेखन झाले त्या तोडीचे ते नव्हते. यामध्ये स्तुती आणि अतिरंजित वर्णने, भाकड कथा यांची रेलचेल जाणवते. मॅगस्थेनिस, प्लिनी, स्ट्रॅबो यांनी केलेले लेखन एक प्रकारे प्राचीन भारताचे इतिहास लेखनच आहे. 'पेरिप्लस ऑफ युरेशीयान सी' या ग्रंथातूनही एक प्रकारे प्राचीन भारताच्या व्यापाराचा इतिहास समजतो. चिनी प्रवासी युआन श्वांग, फाही यान, इत्सिंग यांची प्रवास वर्णने प्राचीन भारताचे इतिहास लेखनच आहे. विशाखादत्ताचे मुद्राराक्षस व शुद्रकाचे मृच्छकटिक जरी नंतर लिहिले असले तरी त्यात एक प्रकारे इतिहास लेखनच आहे.

प्राचीन भारतीयांनी जरी इतिहास लेखन केले असले तरी प्रदीर्घ काळाच्या कचाट्यातून ते सुरक्षित राहणे अवघड आहे. तसेच प्राचीन भारतीयांना आध्यात्मिक रुची असल्यामुळे त्यांनी इतिहास लेखनाकडे लक्ष दिले नसावे तसेच प्राचीन ग्रीक व रोमन साम्राज्यात इतिहास लेखनाला ज्या साम्राज्य विस्ताराच्या प्रेरणा होत्या त्या प्राचीन भारतीयांना नव्हत्या अशा प्रकारचे युक्तिवाद भारतीयांना इतिहास लेखनाची दृष्टी नव्हती असे स्पष्ट करताना दिले जातात; परंतु अलीकडे 'कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र' हा ग्रंथ एक प्रकारे मौर्य काळातील इतिहास लेखन आहे असा काही इतिहासकार दावा करतात. त्या काळातील सामाजिक, राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक स्थितीची पद्धतशीरपणे वास्तविक माहिती जमा करून कौटिल्याने हा ग्रंथ सिद्ध केला आहे, असे काही इतिहासकार म्हणतात. दुसरा ग्रंथ म्हणजे कल्हणाने ११४८ मध्ये लिहिलेला 'राजतरंगिणी' हा ग्रंथ होय. हा ग्रंथ पद्य रूपात लिहिला आहे. त्याचे आठ विभाग आहेत. महाभारतापासून राजा जयसिंहाच्या काळापर्यंतचा इतिहास या ग्रंथात आला आहे. त्याने जमा केलेली माहिती तो आपली लेखनात चिकित्सा करूनच वापरतो. राग किंवा द्वेषाच्या भावना मनात येऊ न देता इतिहास लेखन व्हावे, असे त्याचे मत होते. इतिहास लेखनात घटनांचे निवेदन, पुराव्यांची सत्यता व चिकित्सा, योग्य कालनिर्णय, लेखकाचे मतप्रदर्शन या बाबी लक्षात घ्याव्यात, असे त्याचे मत होते. लोककल्याणकारी राजेशाही, हुकूमशाही, सरंजामशाही यांच्या गुणदोषांचे विश्लेषण तो करतो. इतिहासातून राज्यकर्त्यांना मार्गदर्शन मिळावे, भूतकाळाचे वास्तविक चित्रण समोर आणणे ही इतिहासाची उद्दिष्टे तो वर्णन करतो; परंतु त्याच्या इतिहासात लोककथा व भाकडकथा ह्याही मधूनमधून दिसतात. त्यामुळे तो पूर्णतः इतिहास ग्रंथ मानावा की मानू नये अशी शंका काही समीक्षक उपस्थित करतात.

वरील दोन्ही ग्रंथ विचारात घेतले तरी प्राचीन भारतीयांना प्राचीन रोम किंवा ग्रीस येथील इतिहासकारांसारखा इतिहासकार निर्माण करता आला नाही.

३.५ आशियातील इतिहास लेखन

बाराव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस घोरी घराण्याचे भारतावरील आक्रमण आणि इस्लामी सत्तेची भारतातील स्थापना ही भारताच्या इतिहासातील महत्त्वाची घटना आहे कारण स्वतंत्र सुलतानाच्या राजवटीमुळे एका बाजूने देशाला त्याने परकीय प्रभावाला मार्ग मिळवून दिला तर दुसऱ्या बाजूने देशाचे एकीकरण एक प्रबळ केंद्रीय सत्तेमुळे सुरू केले. अशा राजवटीने शेजारील देशातून वेगवेगळ्या सांस्कृतिक परंपरा पाळणाऱ्या काही स्थलांतरितांना आकर्षित केले. या सांस्कृतिक परंपरेतील एक परंपरा इतिहास लेखनाची होती. त्यांनी पर्शियन भाषेत

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जे लेखन केले ते विपुल होते. धार्मिक आणि कायदेविषयक ग्रंथानंतर मुस्लीम विद्वान इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासाला ज्ञानाचा स्रोत म्हणून अधिक महत्त्व देत. सोळाव्या शतकातील मुघलांच्या आगमनाने इतिहास लेखनाला नवा बहर आला आणि त्यामुळे फारसी भाषेत दोन शतकांत सरकारी मदतीवर विपुल इतिहास साहित्य निर्माण झाले.

सुलतानशाहीचा काळ

तुर्कांच्या इतिहासावर फारसी भाषेत केलेले इतिहास लेखन आपल्याला अगदी सुरुवातीला बाराव्या शतकात झाल्याचे दिसते. जेव्हा १५२६ मध्ये सुलतानशाहीचा शेवट झाला त्या काळापर्यंत आपल्याला सलग फारसी भाषेत इतिहास लेखन झाल्याचे दिसते. काही दरबारी इतिहासलेखक होते, काही स्वतंत्र विद्वान होते व ते सरकारी सेवेत नव्हते; परंतु जे दरबारी इतिहास लेखन या काळात झाले ते एक प्रकारे कार्यालयीन इतिहास लेखन होते. त्यात धोरणे आणि घटना यांचे टीकात्मक विश्लेषण नव्हते. त्याची शैली ही स्तुतीवजा आणि प्रायोजक सुलतानाच्या भाटगिरीची होती.

आधुनिकपूर्व कालखंड

बऱ्याच वेळा इतिहासकारांनी त्यांच्या पूर्वीच्या ग्रंथातून पूर्वइतिहास मांडण्यासाठी त्यातील मजकुराची उसनवारी केली. ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथांबरोबरच इतर अनेक फारसी ग्रंथ या काळावर उपलब्ध आहेत. अब्दुर रझाक यांचा 'मतला-उस-सादिन' (प्रवास वर्णन) तुत्सी यांचा 'सियासतनामा' (प्रशासन आणि राजकारण) फकीर-मुद्दीर यांचे 'आदबूल-हरब-वा-अस-शुजात' (युद्धशास्त्र) हे त्यातील काही महत्त्वाचे ग्रंथ होत. या काळातील काही अरबी ग्रंथही उपलब्ध आहेत. त्यात इब्न बतुता यांचे 'रीहीला' आणि शिहाब-अल-दिन अल-उमरी यांचे 'मासालिक अल-अब्सर मामालिक अल-अन्सर' ही या काळातील उत्कृष्ट प्रवासवर्णने आहेत. महमद बिन मन्सूर अर्थात फक्र-इ-मुदाबीर हे इतिहास लेखनातील अग्रदूत होते. गझनवी काळाच्या अखेरच्या पर्वात त्याने गझनी येथून लाहोर येथे स्थलांतर केले. लाहोर येथे त्यांनी 'शारजा-इ-अन्सब' हा ग्रंथ रचला या ग्रंथात इस्लामच्या प्रेषितांची वंशावळ, प्रेषितांचे सहकारी आणि मुस्लीम राज्यकर्ते आणि मुइजुद्दिन बिन साम म्हणजेच शहाबुद्दीन मुहमद घुरी यांचे वंशज यांच्याबद्दल माहिती आहे. लेखकाला हा ग्रंथ सुलतानाला भेट द्यायचा होता; परंतु पंजाबमधून गझनी येथे जाताना १२०६ मध्ये सुलतानाची हत्या झाली, त्यामुळे त्या घटनेसाठी त्याने त्याच्या ग्रंथाला एक प्रस्तावना जोडली त्याला मुक्तिदिमा असे म्हटले गेले आहे. या प्रस्तावनेत त्याने कुतुबुद्दिन ऐबक याची खुरामच्या पदरी सिपह सालार या लष्करी पदावर सुनाम येथे नेमणूक ते ११९२ मध्ये लाहोर येथे त्याच्या राज्यरोहण समारंभापर्यंतची माहिती आली आहे. घोरी आक्रमण ते गुलाम घराण्याची स्थापना असा इतिहास या ग्रंथात आहे. यामध्ये महमद घोरीचे गुण वर्णन केले आहे; परंतु भारतातील मोहिमेचे श्रेय कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक याला दिले आहे. त्यात ऐबकचा हिंदू सरदारांबरोबर उदार दृष्टिकोन त्याच्या राज्यरोहणाच्याही अगोदरपासून कसा होता हे वर्णन केले आहे. हेच धोरण नंतर आलेल्या सुलतानांना मार्गदर्शक ठरले. सुलतानाने जरी मोहिमेचे नेतृत्व केले असले तरी विजयाचे श्रेय त्याने सुलतानाला दिले नाही. ज्या सर्व सरदारांनी ऐबकचे नेतृत्व स्वीकारले त्यांना मित्र मानण्यात आले. जरी फक्र-इ-मुद्दीर यांनी त्यांचा ग्रंथात सुलतानाची स्तुती करून त्याच्याकडून काही बक्षिसी मिळावी म्हणून लिहिला होता तरीही त्यातून त्यांची इतिहासविषयक दृष्टी दिसून येते. ऐबकने राजपदाची प्रतिष्ठा वाढावी आणि राजपदाबद्दल

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लोकांच्या मनात आदर निर्माण व्हावा यासाठी राज्यरोहण समारंभ भव्य दिव्य आणि थाटामाटात साजरा केला. या वेळी संपूर्ण लाहोर शहरातील जनतेने समारंभात सहभागी होऊन सुलतानाप्रती आदर आणि निष्ठा व्यक्त केल्या. सुलतानाची अधिसत्ता निर्माण व्हावी ही त्यामागील भूमिका होती. लायक आणि पात्र व्यक्तींना ऐबकने ज्या जमिनी दान दिल्या होत्या त्यांची पुनर्रचना केली आणि ज्यांना निर्वाहभत्ता गरजेचा आहे त्यांना त्याप्रमाणे देण्याची व्यवस्था त्याने केली. तसेच सरकारी अधिकारी शेतकऱ्यांकडून जी वेठबिगारीची कामे करून घेत ती पद्धत त्याने बंद केली. या काळात जमीन महसूल १/५ इतका होता. ह्या ऐबकच्या प्रशासकीय सुधारणा महत्त्वाच्या होत्या. हा घोरी आक्रमणाचा ऐबकच्या काळापर्यंतचा लिहिलेला पहिला इतिहास होता. 'शारजा-इ-अनसब' हे या काळातील दुसरे एक महत्त्वाचे हस्तलिखित. यापासून काही मजकूर वेगळा करत डेनिसन रॉस या इंग्रज अधिकाऱ्याने इंग्रजी प्रस्तावना जोडून टीकात्मक परीक्षण करत १९२७ मध्ये 'तारीख-इ-फक्रुद्दीन मुबारक शहा' या नावाने प्रकाशित केले. मुद्दीर यांचा दुसरा एक महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ जो २३ विविध प्रकारच्या ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीने लिहिला, त्याचे नाव 'अदाबू-हरब-वा-शुजात' जो शमसुद्दीन अल्लमश यांच्या कारकीर्दीवर लिहिला आहे. यामध्ये राजाची कर्तव्ये, राज्याच्या विविध विभागांच्या कार्यपद्धती इ. विषय आलेले आहेत. यामध्ये रचनाकाराने विविध ऐतिहासिक प्रसंगही घेतले आहेत. घोरी आक्रमणावरील दुसरा महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ म्हणून 'ताजुल मासीर' हा हसन निझामी यांनी लिहिलेला ग्रंथ आहे. या ग्रंथात १२०६ नंतरच्या ऐबकच्या कारकिर्दीवरील ग्रंथ आहे. यामागील हेतू म्हणजे राजाश्रय किंवा बिदागी प्राप्त करून घेणे होते. मिनाहाज उस सिराज जुझजनी यांचा 'तबकत इ नासिरी' हा ग्रंथ एक प्रकारे इतिहास लेखनात एक युग निर्माण करणारे इतिहास लेखन होते. तेही खोरसाना येथील स्थलांतरित होते. त्यांच्या लेखनात १२५९ पर्यंतचा इतिहास आला असून या इतिहास लेखनावर त्यांनी जे व्यावसायिक अनुभव व शिक्षण न्यायाधीश म्हणून घेतले, तसेच मध्य आशिया व भारतातील राज्यकर्त्यांशी त्यांचा जो संपर्क आला त्याचा प्रभाव आहे. त्यांची कौटुंबिक पार्श्वभूमी विद्वान होती. त्यांचे कुटुंबीय गझनीच्या फिझीख सुलतानच्या पदरी होते. भारतात येण्यापूर्वी ते अनेक घोरी सुलतानांच्या दरबारात सेवेत होते. ते भारतात आले आणि नसरुद्दीन काबुचा यांच्या सेवेत राहिले. त्यांना काबुचा सुलतानची राजधानी असलेल्या उच येथील फिरुझी मदरशाचे प्रमुख बनवण्यात आले. १२२८ मध्ये काबुच्याचा पराभव करून त्याची राजधानी आणि सिंध आणि मुलतान प्रांत दिल्लीच्या सुलतानीला जोडण्यात आले. त्यानंतर मिनाहाज यांनी अल्लमशच्या दरबारात सेवा पत्करली. काही काळ त्यांनी ग्वाल्हेर येथील काझी पदाचा कारभार पाहिला. राझीय सुलतानने त्यांना दिल्लीला बोलावून घेतले आणि दिल्लीच्या मदरसा-इ-नासिरीच्या प्रमुखपदी नेमले. नंतर त्यांनी मध्ययुगीन इतिहास लेखनात भरीव कामगिरी केली. सुलतान नसरुद्दीन महमद यांच्या कारकिर्दीत ते दिल्लीचे प्रमुख काझी बनले आणि नंतर त्यांनी त्यांचे लेखन फक्र-इ-मुद्दीर यांच्यापेक्षा वेगळे ठरावे यासाठी तबकात शैलीमध्ये इतिहास लिहिण्याचे ठरविले. या शैलीमध्ये प्रत्येक सुलतानाची कारकीर्द स्वतंत्र घटक म्हणून पाहिली जाते. १२५९ पर्यंतचा इतिहास त्यात आला आहे. अखेरचे पाच खंड हे अतिशय महत्त्वाचे असून या मध्ये मध्य आशिया, प्रशिया, भारत येथे उदयाला आलेल्या आणि न्हास पावलेल्या अनेक राजघराण्यांच्या इतिहासाबरोबर चंगेझ खानाच्या नेतृत्वात मोंगोल आक्रमणांनी घातलेला धुडगूस याची माहिती मिळते. घोरी घराण्याच्या इतिहासावरील ते अधिकारी इतिहासकार होत. त्यांनी लिहिलेला इतिहास वस्तुनिष्ठ होता. खावारीझमी साम्राज्य आणि मोंगलांचे त्यांच्यावरील

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आक्रमण यांची जिज्ञासू वाचकांना इतर मोंगोल इतिहासकारांच्या जसे की अटा मलिक जुव्हाणी आणि राहीउद्दीन फझलउल्लाह जे मोंगोलांचे दरबारी इतिहासकार होते त्यांच्या ग्रंथात जी माहिती मिळत नाही ती माहिती मिळवून देणे हा मिनांज यांचा हेतू होता. मोंगोलांबरोबर ज्यांनी व्यापार केला त्यांच्याकडून माहिती घेऊन त्यांनी मोंगोल आक्रमणांचा इतिहास लिहिला. तसेच खोरसानामध्ये मोंगोलांबरोबर जी युद्धे झाली त्याचे प्रत्यक्षदर्शी म्हणून मिनांज यांच्याकडे माहिती होती. त्यामुळे त्यांचे इतिहास लेखन हे बहुमोल असून मोंगोल सत्तेच्या उदय आणि अस्ताच्या इतिहासासाठी उपयुक्त आहे. शेवटचा मोंगोल सम्राट मोंगे कान याच्या अंतापर्यंतचा इतिहास त्यातून आपल्याला समजतो. ११९२ ते ११९६ या कालखंडातील सर्व ऐतिहासिक घटनांचे सविस्तर वर्णन त्यांनी केलेले आहे. त्यानंतर थेट कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक यांच्या १२०२ मधील लष्करी मोहिमा आणि युद्ध याचे वर्णन त्यांनी केलेले आहे. १२०२ ते १२१० या कालखंडातील ऐतिहासिक घटनांचे वर्णन त्यांनी केलेले नाही कारण १२०२ मध्ये (येथील काही भाग डिलीट केला आहे.) जी गोंधळाची स्थिती निर्माण झाली त्यामुळे त्यांनी कदाचित याविषयी काही लिहिले नसावे. त्यांनी ११९७ मधील बजावून

येथील रबकची मोहीम, कनोज आणि चंदवार यांच्यावरील ११९८ मध्ये घेतलेला ताबा याविषयी काहीही लिहिलेले नाही. ही ग्रंथकर्त्याची भाषा जरी फार वाढवून चढवून वर्णन करणारी असली तरी अलतमशच्या काळातील वास्तविक माहिती त्यांनी आपल्या ग्रंथातून दिलेली आहे. याशिवाय त्यांनी ऐबकचा जो उदार दृष्टिकोन आणि मित्रत्वाचे नाते स्थानिक सरदारांशी होते व ते ज्या प्रकारे त्यांचा आदर करत होते त्याविषयी काहीही लिहिलेले नाही.

ज्या ज्या वेळी हिंदू सरदार अकबरच्या दरबारात येत किंवा आले त्याचे वर्णन निजामीने दिलेले नाही. ताज उल मासिर या ग्रंथात हसन निजामी याच्या ग्रंथामध्ये अलंकारिक भाषेचा वापर केलेला आहे, त्यामुळे गांध्याचा ऐतिहासिक भाग अजिबात कमी न करताही या ग्रंथाची जाडी अध्याने कमी होईल इतकी फुलवण्याची भाषा त्याने आपल्या या ग्रंथात योजलेली आहे.

विसावी आणि एकविसावी तबकात भारतासंबंधी असून त्यात सुलतान ऐबकपासून नसरुद्दीन महमदशहापर्यंतचा इतिहास आलेला आहे. त्याच्या लेखनातून त्याची विश्लेषणात्मक दृष्टी तसेच इतिहासकार म्हणून त्याची जागरूकता दिसून येते. त्याने इतिहास लेखन करताना गादीवर असलेल्या सुलतानांना त्यांच्या पूर्वसुरींच्या चुका मार्मिक पद्धतीने दर्शवल्या आहेत. अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धतीने दुसऱ्या शत्रूपक्षातील सुलतान किंवा सरदार, जसे की बंगालचा घीयासुद्दीन खलजी किंवा सिंध मुलतानचा काबुचा यांचे महत्त्वपूर्ण गुण दाखवून देऊन अप्रत्यक्ष टीकात्मक परीक्षण करणे, यातून गादीवर असणाऱ्या सुलतानाला योग्य तो बोध होत असे. मिनांज यांना इतिहासाची दृष्टी होती आणि त्यामुळे झियाउद्दीन बर्नी यांनी एक प्रकारे त्यांना श्रद्धांजली अर्पण करत जेथे मिनांज यांचा इतिहास संपतो तेथून म्हणजे सुलतान घीयासुद्दीन बल्बन याच्या कारकिर्दीपासून इतिहास लेखनास सुरुवात केली. झियाउद्दीन बर्नी यांनी सुलतान अलाउद्दीन खिलजी यांचा सरकारी दरबारी इतिहास लेखक म्हणून ताझुद्दीन इराणी यांचा मुलगा काबिरुद्दीन हा होता, असा उल्लेख केला आहे. आता तो इतिहास उपलब्ध नाही. अमीर खुस्रोने अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजी यांच्या कारकिर्दीवर लिहिले आहे. मात्र, त्याला ऐतिहासिक साहित्याचा दर्जा देत नाहीत, तर त्याला एक साहित्यकृती म्हणून दर्जा देतात. १४ व्या शतकामध्ये अनामिक लेखकाने लिहिलेला ग्रंथ हे महत्त्वाचे ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ आहे. अमीर खुस्रो यांनीही अलाउद्दीन खिलजी यांच्या जीवनावर मसनवी लिहिल्या आहेत; परंतु त्याला अनेक इतिहासकार इतिहास मानत नाहीत. त्यांनी खुस्रोचे लेखनाला ऐतिहासिक न

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मानता साहित्यिक मानले आहे. चौदाव्या शतकातील टिकून राहिलेल्या ऐतिहासिक लेखनात इसामी यांचा 'फतूह अस सलातीन' (१३५०) झियाउद्दीन बर्नी यांचा 'तारीख इ फिरुझशाही' तसेच 'सिरात-इ-फिरुझशाही' आणि शमस शिराज अफीफ यांचा 'तारीख-इ-फिरुझशाही' हे ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ उपलब्ध आहेत.

इसामी यांची ऐतिहासिक कथानके

'फतह-उस-सलातीन' हा सूत्र रूपाने लिहिलेला भारतातील मुस्लीम राज्यकर्त्यांवरील ग्रंथ आहे. याची सुरुवात गझनीच्या महामदापासून सुरू होते आणि १३५० मध्ये अलाउद्दीन बहामनशह याने ज्या वेळी बहमन सुलतानशाहीची स्थापना केली तेथपर्यंतचा इतिहास त्यात आला आहे. इसामी या इतिहास लेखकाबद्दल बऱ्याच गोष्टी माहिती नाहीत; पण तरीसुद्धा इसामीचे पूर्वज हे दिल्ली सुलतानशाहीच्या दरबारामध्ये सेवेत होते असे दिसते. त्याला त्याचे आजोबा इझुद्दीन इसामी यांनी लहानाचे मोठे केले. ज्या वेळी तो लहान होता त्या वेळी १३२७ मध्ये त्याला आणि त्याच्या कुटुंबियांना सक्तीने दौलताबाद येथे स्थलांतरित व्हावे लागले. त्याचे आजोबा दौलताबादला स्थलांतरित होत असताना वारले, त्यामुळे इसामी यांच्या मनात सुलतान महंमद तुघलक याच्याबद्दल तिरस्कार निर्माण झाला, त्यामुळे त्यांचे मोहम्मद तुघलकाबद्दल असलेले शत्रुत्व यातून दिसून येते. झियाउद्दीन बरणी यांनी इसामीचे कुटुंबीय हे प्रमुख सरदार कुटुंबीयांपैकी दिल्लीच्या सुलतानशाहीच्या सेवेत होते, असे उद्गार काढले आहेत. इसामीचे सुरुवातीच्या सुलतानाबद्दलचे लेखन, त्याच्या काळापर्यंत चालत आलेल्या लोककथांच्या रूपाने किंवा कथानकाच्या रूपाने, त्याला उपलब्ध झाले होते. त्याने सुरुवाती सुरुवातीच्या सुलतानांचा इतिहास लिहिताना वरील कथा वापरल्या. सुलतान अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजीबद्दल आणि त्यानंतरच्या सुलतानांबद्दल त्याने जे ऐतिहासिक लेखन केले आहे ते सत्यावर आधारित आणि ते प्रत्यंतर पुराव्याने त्याची खात्री करण्यासारखे आहे. त्याच्या नंतरच्या इतिहासामध्ये आलेली माहिती बर्नीच्या 'तारीख इ- फिरोझशाही' या ग्रंथातील महत्वाच्या माहितीशी ताडून पाहता येते, जसे की, लष्करी मोहिमा, दौलताबाद येथे महंमद तुघलकाने दुसरे राजधानीचे शहर वसवले त्याची माहिती, तसेच दिल्लीची झालेली अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजीच्या काळातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक प्रगती आणि इतर शहरांची प्रगती याचे अतिशय प्रत्ययकारी चित्रण आणि एक वेगळी अंतर्दृष्टी देणारे ऐतिहासिक लेखन त्याने केले आहे. बर्नी हा मध्ययुगातील भारतीय इतिहास लेखनाचा एक महत्वाचा फारसी भाषेतील इतिहासकार होऊन गेला. तो दिल्लीतील सरदार घराण्यात जन्माला आला. या घराण्याने अनेक पिढ्या दिल्लीतील सुलतानाच्या दरबारात सेवा बजावल्या होत्या. तारीख इ फिरोजशाही या ग्रंथात त्याने दिल्ली सुलतानशाहीमधील जे राज्यकर्ते अभिजन लोक होते त्यांच्याबद्दल माहिती दिली आहे. तसेच दिल्ली सुलतानशाहीचे भवितव्य हा त्याचा संवेदनशील असा विषय होता. सुलतान बल्बनाने दिल्लीच्या तख्तावर आरूढ झाल्यापासून म्हणजे १२६६ पासून जो राज्यकारभार केला ते सुलतान फिरोजशाह तुघलकाच्या अंतापर्यंत म्हणजे १३५६ पर्यंतचा इतिहास त्याने त्याच्या तारीख-इ- फिरोजशाहमध्ये लिहून ठेवलेला आहे. हा ग्रंथ फारसी भाषेतील इतिहास लेखनातील त्या काळातील अतिशय महत्वाचा ग्रंथ गणला जातो. त्याने आपल्या ग्रंथात पहिल्यांदा ज्या घटना घडून गेल्या त्याची कारणमीमांसा आणि परिणाम याची चिकित्सा केली आहे. अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजीच्या धोरणामुळे जे परिणाम झाले याचेही विवेचन त्यांनी केले आहे. बर्नीने इतिहास लेखनाचे हेतूही नमूद करून ठेवलेले आहेत. बर्नीने ज्यांचा जन्म सरदार कुटुंबात झाला आहे जे

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राज्यकर्ते आहेत त्यांचाच इतिहास लिहिला जावा, तसेच इतिहासात घडून गेलेल्या घटनांची कारणमीमांसा करणे, राज्यकर्त्यांच्या धोरणातील शक्तिस्थळे तसेच त्यांच्या नकारात्मक बाबी दाखवून देणे, हे इतिहासकाराचे काम आहे असे म्हटले आहे.

चौदाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धातील तारीख-इ फिरोझशाही हा शमस सिराफ अफीफ यांनी लिहिलेला, सिराट-इ-फिरोझशाही कोणा एक अनामिक लेखकाने लिहिलेला, फुतुहत-इ-फिरोझशाही हा स्वतः सुलतानाने लिहिलेला ग्रंथ असे ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ महत्त्वाचे आहेत. सिराट-इ-फिरोझशाही हे एक हस्तलिखित पटणा येथील खुदाबक्ष ग्रंथालयात मिळाले असून यावर कोणत्याही लेखकाचे नाव नमूद केलेले नाही. १३७० ते १३७१ या काळातील फिरोजशहा तुघलक यांचा दरबारी सरकारी इतिहास यामध्ये आलेला आहे. या ग्रंथात लष्करी पद्धती, मोहिमा, सुलतानाने केलेल्या शिकारी, याबद्दलची माहिती असून त्याशिवाय यामध्ये सुफी उलेमा, सामाजिक आणि नैतिक प्रकरणे, विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञान, खगोलशास्त्र, वैद्यकीय शास्त्र, औषधशास्त्र, याबद्दलचीही माहिती या ग्रंथात आलेली आहे. खऱ्या अर्थाने हा ग्रंथ म्हणजे विविध कार्य आणि घडामोडी यासंबंधीची माहिती एकत्रित केलेला संग्रह तसेच तो सुलतानाने विविध क्षेत्रांत दिलेले योगदान आणि केलेली सार्वजनिक उपयोगाची कामे यासंबंधीचा संग्रहही आहे. या ग्रंथात सुलतानाने खोदलेले कालवे, तसेच तयार केलेले तलाव, त्याने स्थापन केलेली नवीन शहरे, किल्ले आणि जुनी स्मारके जी दुरुस्त केली याबद्दलची सविस्तर माहिती आलेली आहे. फुतुहत-इ-फिरोझशाही हे सुलतानाने जामा मशिदीमधील म्हणजे राजधानीच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या मशिदीच्या भिंतीवर कोरलेल्या आज्ञा आहेत. नंतर ह्या आज्ञा ग्रंथरूपाने संग्रहित करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. सुलतानाने केलेल्या सुधारणा आणि हाती घेतलेली सार्वजनिक लोकोपयोगी कामे सर्व लोकांना समजावीत आणि त्याचा प्रसार व्हावा यासाठी त्याने या आज्ञा काढल्या होत्या. शमस सिराज अफीफ त्या काळातील एक महत्त्वाचा इतिहास लेखक होता आणि त्याने फिरोजशहा तुघलक यांच्या काळात त्यांच्या दरबारात काही दिवस सेवा बजावल्याचे दिसते. शमस शिराज अफीफ सुलतानाच्या काळातील अतिशय महत्त्वाचा इतिहासकार होता. या इतिहासकाराचे पणजोबा मलिक साहिब यांनी अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजीच्या काळात दिपालपूर येथे गाझी मलिक यांच्या हाताखाली महसुली अधिकारी म्हणून काम केले. त्याचे वडील आणि चुलते फिरोझ तुघलकाच्या कारखान्यांमध्ये अधीक्षक होते. १३८८ मध्ये फिरोज तुघलकाच्या अखेरच्या काळात ज्या वेळी गोंधळाची परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली त्या वेळी लेखकाने सुलतानशाहीचा सुलतान घियासुद्दीन तुघलकापासूनचा इतिहास म्हणजे १३२० -१३२४ या काळापासून इतिहास लिहिण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्याने या इतिहासाचे अनेक खंड लिहिले. हे खंड प्रत्येक वैयक्तिक सुलतानाविषयी होते; परंतु त्यातील एकच फिरोजशहा तुघलक यांच्या कालखंडातील शिल्लक राहिला. हा खंड त्याने ज्या वेळी दिल्लीवर तैमुरचे १३९८ मध्ये आक्रमण झाले त्या वेळी पूर्ण केला. त्याचा ग्रंथ म्हणजे फिरोजशहा तुघलकाच्या कालखंडातील भूतकाळाचे पुन्हा केलेले स्मरण आहे. त्याने फिरोझ तुघलकाला एका संताच्या रूपात पाहिले, त्यामुळे हा ग्रंथ त्याने मनकीब म्हणजे कर्तबगारी आणि गुणांचा संग्रह या स्वरूपात आणि एका संताच्या चरित्राच्या स्वरूपात लिहिला. अफीफ यांचा हा ग्रंथ पाच भागांत लिहिलेला असून त्यामध्ये अठरा प्रकरणे आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रकरणाचा आकार समान आहे. शेवटची तीन प्रकरणे मुघल सम्राटांनी नष्ट केली असावीत कारण मुघल सरदार तैमुर यांनी दिल्लीची जी लूट १३९८ मध्ये केली त्याची माहिती यामध्ये आली आहे. फिरोझ तुघलकाने ज्या प्रशासकीय सुधारणा केल्या, तलाव निर्माण केले, कालवे

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खोदले, शेती सुधारणा केल्या, नवीन शहरे वसवली यामुळे सामाजिक-आर्थिक जीवनात जी स्थित्यंतरे झाली त्याची माहिती या ग्रंथातून मिळते. तसेच अफीफ यांनी या काळात जो भ्रष्टाचार वाढला त्याचीही नोंद घेतली आहे. दिवाणी इ अरिझ या लष्करी खात्यात लष्करी अधिकारी वार्षिक घोड्यांचे नोंदणीपत्रक नवीन करून घेत असताना एक टंकाइतकी लाच घेत ही माहितीही अफीफ यांनी दिली आहे. सुलतानाच्या मध्यवर्ती लष्कराने सहजच मोगली आक्रमणे थोपवून धरली असती; परंतु लष्करी विभाग भ्रष्टाचाराने फारच बरबटला होता व त्याची स्थिती खालावली होती असे त्याने दाखवून दिले. दिल्ली सुलतानशाही चौदाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस मोडकळीस आली होती, त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक सुलतान उदयाला आले. दिल्ली हे पूर्वी जे शिक्षणाचे आणि सांस्कृतिक केंद्र होते त्याची जागा प्रादेशिक केंद्रांनी घेतली. दिल्लीचा आकार एकामध्यमशहराएवढा झाला. दिल्लीमध्ये खिज्रखान (१४१४-१४२१) हा सय्यद या नव्या घराण्याचा संस्थापक सुलतान बनला. त्यानंतर मुबारकशाही (१४२१-१४३४) हा दिल्लीचा सुलतान बनला. त्याच्या एका सरदाराने त्याची हत्या केली. याहा बिन अहमद सरहिंदी यांनी त्याच्या कारकिर्दीवर तारीख-इ-मुबारकशाही हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. महमद घोरीच्या भारतावरील आक्रमणाने या ग्रंथाची सुरुवात होते व १४३४ मध्ये महमदशाही सुलतान बनेपर्यंतचा इतिहास या ग्रंथात आला आहे. या ग्रंथासाठी अनेक संदर्भ वापरले आहेत. त्यातील काही संदर्भ हे नष्ट झाले आहेत; परंतु तारीख इ-मुबारकशाही या ग्रंथात ते समाविष्ट झाल्यामुळे या ग्रंथाचे महत्त्व वाढते. अकबराच्या काळातील इतिहासकारांनी या ग्रंथाचा उपयोग सुलतानशाहीचा इतिहास लिहिताना केला आहे.

पंधराव्या शतकातील इतिहास लेखन

प्रादेशिक सुलतानांच्या कारकिर्दीविषयी लिहिणारे अनेक प्रादेशिक इतिहासकार या काळात उदयाला आले. शिहाब हकीम यांनी माळव्याचा इतिहास लिहिला व त्या ग्रंथाला मासीर-इ-महमदशाही असे सुलतान महमद खिलजी याचे नाव दिले. अब्दुल हसन तुनी या इराणमधून स्थलांतरित झालेल्या व अहमदबाद येथे स्थायिक झालेल्या इतिहासकाराने महमदशाही बेगरा याच्या काळावर मासिरी-इ-महमदशाही हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. हे दोन्ही ग्रंथ आज उपलब्ध नाहीत. महमद भीमड खानी या काल्पीच्या रहिवाशाने तारीख-इ-महमदी हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. हा ग्रंथ तबकात शैलीमध्ये लिहिला आहे. त्यात अरेबियातील इस्लामच्या उदयापासूनचा इतिहास आलेला आहे. पूर्वीच्या अफीफ बर्नीच्या ग्रंथाचा सारांश यात आला आहे; परंतु सुलतानाच्या अधिपत्याखाली काल्पीचा सांस्कृतिक केंद्र म्हणून जो उदय झाला तो इतिहास मात्र मूळ इतिहास आहे. १३९८ मध्ये महमद खान तुर्क याने तैमुरच्या आक्रमणानंतर ज्या घटनाक्रमाने काल्पीचा विकास केला व स्वतःचे राज्य या ठिकाणी निर्माण केले त्याचा इतिहास यात आला आहे. याच ग्रंथात ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या महत्त्वाचे असे काल्पीच्या सुलतानाचे जौनपुर आणि माळव्याच्या सुलतानांशी असलेले संबंध वर्णन केलेले आहेत.

मुघल काळातील इतिहास लेखन

जवळजवळ सर्वच मुघल सम्राटांनी त्यांच्या पदरी दरबारी इतिहासकार नेमले होते. त्यांना दरबारातील सर्व कागदपत्रे पाहण्यासाठी खुली होती. औरंगजेबच्या कालखंडापर्यंतचा इतिहास आपल्याला त्यातून वाचायला मिळतो. या काळात काही मुघल बादशहांनी त्यांची आत्मचरित्रेही लिहिली आहेत. 'तुझुक इ बाबरी' हे बाबराचे आत्मचरित्र तुर्की भाषेत लिहिले

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आहे. तसेच जहांगीरने त्याचे आत्मचरित्र 'तुझुक इ जहांगिरी' फारसी भाषेत लिहिले आहे. दरबारी प्रायोजित इतिहास लेखनाला त्याच्या स्वाभाविक मर्यादा होत्या; परंतु या काळात स्वतंत्रपणे इतर इतिहासकारांनी लिहिलेल्या इतिहासातून आपल्याला मुघल धोरणे व ऐतिहासिक प्रसंग यांचे टीकात्मक विश्लेषण मिळते. जाहिरुद्दीन बाबर ज्याने शेवटच्या लोदी सुलतानाचा पराभव करून मुघल राजवंशाची स्थापना केली तो उत्कृष्ट लेखक होता. त्याने फारसी आणि तुर्की दोन्ही भाषेत लिहिले आहे. त्याने लिहिलेला तुझुक इ बाबरी हा ग्रंथ साहित्यकदृष्ट्या उत्कृष्ट साहित्यिक कृती होती. त्याच्या या ग्रंथातून तैमूर घराण्याची मध्य आशियातील सत्ता कशी उदयास आली व ती कशी क्षीण होत गेली याचे चित्रण आपल्याला पाहायला मिळते. याशिवाय त्याने पूर्व भारतात आखलेल्या युद्ध मोहिमा, तसेच भारतीयांचे दैनंदिन जीवन आणि भारतीयांची संस्कृती याविषयी त्याने लिहिले आहे. त्याने मध्य आशियाचा आणि खुरसानाचा जो वृत्तांत दिला आहे तो वास्तववादी आहे; परंतु त्याचा भारतातील सत्ताधारी अभिजनांशी जो संघर्ष झाला त्याचे वर्णन वास्तववादी झाले नाही. याचे कारण सरळ आहे त्याच्या शत्रूशी भारतात तो लढत होता आणि त्यामुळे त्यांच्याविषयी तो द्वेषाने लिहीत होता. तो भारतीय सरदारांना विश्वासघातकी समजायचा; परंतु त्यानेच अनेक भारतीय सरदारांना फसवले होते. अफगाण सरदारांनी त्याला इब्राहीम लोदीला सत्ताभ्रष्ट करण्यासाठी बोलविले होते. इब्राहीम लोदीला सत्तेपासून दूर करून नंतर बाबर परत निघून जाईल ही त्यांची अटकळ फोल ठरली. भारतातील साधनसंपत्ती, कारागिरी आणि शहरे आणि लहान शहरे येथील कारागिरी त्याने वर्णन केलेली आहे. त्याच्या मते भारतात पिढ्यानपिढ्या चालत आलेले कारागिरीचे व्यवसाय आहेत व त्यांचे अस्तित्वातील संच उत्पादन आणि व्यापार यांच्याशी जोडले गेले आहेत. बाबराने त्या वेळचे भारतातील प्रांत व त्यांचे महसुली उत्पन्न यांची आकडेवारी दिली आहे. तसेच त्याने सोबत वर्णन केलेली शहरे, त्यांची रचना व भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्ये माहितीपूर्ण व रंजक आहे. अशा प्रकारे तुझुक इ बाबरी हे फक्त राजकीय बाबी वर्णन करणारे आत्मचरित्र नाही तर ते नैसर्गिक नियतकालिक वाटते. त्याने भेट दिलेल्या प्रदेशातील प्राणी आणि वनस्पती यांची यादी ही वेगळी अंतर्दृष्टी प्राप्त करून देणारी आहे. बाबराचा मुलगा हुमायून (१५३०-१५५५) हापण इतिहासात रुची घेणारा होता. त्याने स्वतःच्या कालखंडाचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी ख्वांदमीर याची खास सरकारी हुकूम काढून नेमणूक केली. त्याने 'कानून इ हुमायुनी' नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहून त्यात हुमायूनच्या राज्यरोहणापासून ते १५३५ पर्यंतचा इतिहास रेखाटला आहे. या ग्रंथात हुमायूनचे भारतीय सरदार आणि जमीनदार यांना त्याच्या बाजूला करून घेण्याच्या धोरणाचे वर्णन आले आहे.

अकबराच्या कालखंडातील सरकारी इतिहास लेखन

अकबराने राज्यकारभार स्वीकारल्यानंतर इतिहास लेखनाची संकल्पना बदलून टाकली. राजवंशाचा इतिहास राजवंशाच्या चिरस्मरणाचा विषय असल्याने इतिहास लेखनाला फार महत्त्व आहे. अकबराने 'तरीखी-इ-अलीफी' अशी इतिहास लेखनाच्या प्रकल्पाची संकल्पना मांडली होती, ज्यात इस्लामच्या स्थापनेपासून विशेषतः पैगंबराच्या मृत्यूपासून ते अकबराच्या कालखंडापर्यंतचा मुस्लीम राज्यकर्त्यांचा इतिहास लिहिण्याची कल्पना होती. त्याने त्याच्या सर्व अधिकाऱ्यांना आणि नातेवाईकांना बाबर आणि हुमायून यांची स्मरणे ग्रंथित करण्यास सांगितले होते. अकबराच्या विनंतीनंतर बाबराची मुलगी गुलबदन बेगम, बायझीड बियात (हुमायूनचा अधिकारी) आणि जौहर आफताबची (हुमायूनचा खाजगी नोकर) यांनी त्यांच्या

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आठवणी ग्रंथित केल्या. गुलबदन बेगम हिने तिच्या आठवणी 'हुमायूननामा' या नावाने लिहून ठेवल्या. या ग्रंथातून राजपरिवाराच्या जनानखान्यातील जीवन आणि संस्कृतीवर प्रकाश पडतो. यातून राजपरिवारातील महिलांच्या आकांक्षा आणि अपेक्षा यांची माहिती होते. हुमायूनच्या मृत्यूनंतर बायझिंड बियात हा मुनीम खान खान-इ-खनान जौनपुर आणि बंगलाचा सुभेदार याच्या पदरी सेवेत होता. अकबराने त्याला तेथून सुभेदाराच्या हालचाली आणि गुप्त वार्ता यांच्या बातम्या अकबराच्या कानावर घालण्यास बजावले होते. त्याने हुमायूनचे इराण, काबुल आणि नंतर भारतामधील आयुष्य यांची माहिती वर्णन केली. यातील बऱ्याच गोष्टींचा तो स्वतः साक्षीदार होता. त्याच्या ग्रंथाचे नाव 'ताझकीरत-इ-हुमायून वा अकबर' असे होते. जौहर आफताबची यांनी लिहिलेल्या 'ताझकीरत-उल-वाकीयत' या ग्रंथातून हुमायूनच्या जीवन आणि काळाबद्दल महत्त्वपूर्ण माहिती मिळते. या तिन्ही ग्रंथांतून आपल्याला फुटकळ गोष्टी आणि ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या महत्वाच्या बाबी यांच्यामध्ये काही फरक अजिबात केलेला आढळत नाही. हे ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ नंतर 'तारखी-इ-अल्फी' आणि अबुल फझल याच्या 'अकबरनामा' या ग्रंथाला महत्त्वपूर्ण माहितीची साधने म्हणून उपयुक्त ठरले.

अकबराने तारखी-इ-अल्फी ग्रंथांच्या रचनेसाठी सात विद्वानांचे मंडळ नेमले. प्रत्येक सदस्याला कालक्रमानुसार प्रत्येक वर्षानुसार इतिहास लिहिण्याची जबाबदारी दिली होती; परंतु काही ठराविक भारतीय राज्यकर्त्यांचा इतिहास वेगवेगळ्या विभागात लिहिला गेला. या पद्धतीमुळे महमद तुघलक, लोदी शेरशहा आणि आदिलशहा सूर यांचा इतिहास लिहिता आला. या ग्रंथाचा शेवटचा निष्कर्षात्मक भाग अकबराच्या १५८५ च्या कारकीर्दीवर लिहिण्यात आलेला आहे. अकबराला त्याच्या कारकिर्दीवरील जो भाग तरीखी-इ-अल्फीमध्ये लिहिण्यात आला होता तो पसंत पडला नाही म्हणून त्याने अबुल फझलला त्याचा इतिहास बाबर आणि हुमायून यांच्या कारकिर्दीपासून परत लिहिण्यास १५८९-९० मध्ये फर्मावले. अबुल फझल याला मदत करण्यासाठी लायक व्यक्तींच्या नेमणुका करण्यात आल्या. अभिलेखागारातील सर्व कागदपत्रे लिहिणाऱ्यांना पुरवण्यात आली. अबुल फझल याला अकबराचे विविध दृष्टिकोन माहीत होते. शहेनशहा अकबर ज्या प्रकारे लोकांना माहीत होणे आणि आठवणीत राहणे आवश्यक होते, तसेच अकबराचा स्वतःचा स्वतःच्या दर्जाविषयी तसेच भूमिकेविषयी जो दृष्टिकोन होता तो त्याच्या चरित्रकारांनी त्या काळातील सुयोग्य आध्यात्मिक कर्तबगार व्यक्तित्व होते असे रंगविणे अपेक्षित होते, ते अबुल फझल करू शकत होता म्हणून त्याची नेमणूक करण्यात आली होती. अकबराला तो इतिहासात इन्सान-इ-कमिल म्हणजे परिपूर्ण व्यक्ती आणि दैवी ऐक्याचे परिपूर्ण ज्ञान असलेली, परमेश्वरी कृपा झालेली व्यक्ती म्हणून नोंद होणे गरजेचे होते. त्याप्रमाणे अकबराच्या अपेक्षेला अबुल फझल परिपूर्णरीत्या उतरला असे दिसते. अबुल फझलने अकबराला वैश्विक मानव म्हणून तसेच साक्षात परमेश्वराने त्याला बाह्य आणि गूढ आशयापेक्षा वेगळे बनविले आहे असे चित्रित केले आहे. अकबराचे अवतार कार्य म्हणजे लोकांना परंपरेतून मुक्त करून सत्याकडे नेणे, विश्वासाचे वातावरण तयार करणे आणि त्यामुळे विविध श्रद्धा असलेले लोक शांततेत आणि सुसंवादाने राहू शकतील असे मानले गेले होते. अबुल फझलचे लेखन अकबराची खुशामत करणारे असले तरी भारतीय-फारसी इतिहास लेखनात मोलाचे योगदान करणारे आहे. पाच वेळा संपादन आणि सात वर्षांच्या प्रदीर्घ कष्टाने त्याचे लेखन सिद्ध झाले आहे. हे लेखन एक प्रकारे युग निर्माण करणारे होते. अबुल फझलला भारतीय इतिहास फक्त मुस्लीम राज्यकर्त्यांचा इतिहास आहे आणि सर्व भूतकाळ हा फक्त

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इस्लामशी जोडला गेला आहे हे मान्य नव्हते. अकबराच्या राजपूत धोरणाचे समर्थन करताना अबुल फझलने अकबराच्या राजकीय युतीमध्ये त्याच्या समेटाच्या धोरणाला कोणत्याही हिंदू किंवा मुस्लीम राज्यकर्त्यांनी विरोध करणे चुकीचे होते, असा युक्तिवाद केला आहे. वस्तुतः अबुल फझलच्या निधर्मी इतिहास लेखनाला नंतरच्या काळात स्वीकारले गेले. अकबरनामा आणि आईन-इ-अकबरी या ग्रंथातून १६०२ पर्यंत अकबराने जी जी धोरणे आखली त्याचे सर्व तपशील अबुल फझलने दिले आहेत. एखाद्या विषयाचे अकबराचे नेमके आकलन काय होते याचे तपशील अबुल फझलने दिले नाहीत. आईन-इ-अकबरी जो अकबरनाम्याचा तिसरा भाग असून आर्थिक तपशिलाविषयी आहे; परंतु या काळातील शेतकऱ्यांची, कारागिरांची आणि कामगारांची स्थिती व त्यांचे जीवन याविषयी त्याच्या लेखनातून काही कळत नाही. आईन-इ-अकबरी हा ग्रंथ त्यात भरपूर संख्याशास्त्रीय माहिती असल्यामुळे अठराव्या शतकापूर्वीच्या कोणत्याही ऐतिहासिक साधनांच्या तुलनेत आर्थिक इतिहासासाठी एक अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन आहे. याच भागात आपल्याला विविध कार्यकारी विभागांमार्फत प्रशासनावर कशाप्रकारे उत्कृष्ट नियंत्रण ठेवता येते याची माहिती आली आहे. हिंदूंचे तत्त्वज्ञान आणि धार्मिक श्रद्धा याविषयी त्याने ग्रंथात लिहिले आहे; परंतु अकबराचे धार्मिक आणि आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोन ठाशीव पद्धतीने अभिव्यक्त करायचे असल्यामुळे इतर श्रद्धा व धर्माबद्दल तसेच विविध सामाजिक आणि परस्परविरोधी प्रवाह यांविषयी त्याने विस्ताराने लिहिले नाही. अबुल फझल शहा मन्सूर आणि त्याचा उत्तराधिकारी तोडरमल यांचा महसुली सुधारणांमध्ये उल्लेख करत नाही कारण दस्तूर आणि दहीसाला पद्धतीचे श्रेय अकबराला द्यायचे होते. तसेच त्याला अकबर हा सुधारणा करणारा प्रतिभावान होता हे चित्रित करायचे होते. अब्दुल कादिर बदायुनी आणि निजामुद्दीन अहमद यांनी अकबरनामा म्हणजे अकबराच्या कारकिर्दीवर ग्रंथ लिहिले आहेत; परंतु या दोन्हीतही वाचकाला अकबराच्या काळाची संवेदना किंवा अनुभव वाचायला मिळत नाहीत. वरील दोघे हे या काळातील महत्त्वाचे इतिहासकार होते. इतिहासाची लोकप्रियता आणि विद्याशाखा म्हणून असलेले महत्त्व हे ओळखून हे दोघे इतिहास लेखनाकडे वळले. त्यांनी भारतातील मुस्लीम कालखंडाचा इतिहास लिहिला. तसेच त्यांनी विद्वानांनी वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रांत दिलेल्या योगदानाबद्दल लिहिले आहे. त्यांचे लेखन अनेक खंडांत उपलब्ध आहे. निजामुद्दीन हा बाबर आणि हुमायून यांच्या दरबारातील ख्वाजा मुकीम हरवाई यांचा मुलगा होता. तो शिकलेला होता आणि तो इतिहास आणि साहित्य यांचा रसिक होता. निजामुद्दीन अहमद हा ख्वाजा मुकीम हारवाई जे बाबर आणि हुमायून यांचे सरदार होते त्यांचा मुलगा होता. निजामुद्दीन अहमद यांनी तीन खंडांत भारताचा इतिहास लिहिण्याचा संकल्प केला होता. या कामासाठी त्यांनी मासूम भक्कर याची साहाय्यक म्हणून नेमणूक केली होती. त्याने साम्राज्यातील विविध भागांतील माहिती पुरविणे अपेक्षित होते. त्याला सुलतानाच्या दरबारात विविध पदांवर तसेच प्रांतातील दरबारातही काम करण्याचा अनुभव होता, त्यामुळे त्याच्या लेखनातून त्याने महत्त्वाची माहिती देऊन योगदान दिले. त्याच्या पहिल्या लेखनातून भारतातील मुस्लिम राज्यकर्त्यांचा १५२६ पर्यंतचा इतिहास आलेला आहे. दुसऱ्या खंडात मुघल राज्यकर्त्यांचे वृत्तांत १५९३ सालापर्यंत झाले आहेत. तिसऱ्या खंडात भारतातील प्रादेशिक सुलतान व राजवटी यांचा उदय आणि अस्त यासंबंधी माहिती आहे. निजामुद्दीन अहमद यांना अकबराच्या काळातील जवळजवळ सर्वच घडामोडींची माहिती असल्यामुळे त्यांनी या काळातील महत्त्वाच्या घटना नमूद केल्या आहेत. अबुल फझल यांनी अकबराच्या

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काळातील काही अडचणीचे महजर गाळले आहेत. ते निजामुद्दीन अहमद यांनी नोंदविले आहेत. तो स्वतः लष्कर विभागाचा प्रमुख म्हणजे मीरबक्षी असल्यामुळे त्याने टीकात्मक मूल्यमापन दिलेले नाही, तरीसुद्धा त्यांच्या लेखनाने अबुल फजल यांनी ज्या जागा गाळलेल्या होत्या त्या भरल्या आहेत. त्याचा 'तबाकत-इ- अकबरी' हा ग्रंथ एक अस्सल ग्रंथ म्हणून नंतरच्या इतिहासकारांनी मान्य केलेला आहे. अब्दुल कादिर बदाऊनी हाही इतिहासाचा आणि वाङ्मयाचा विद्यार्थी होता. त्याने त्याच्या विद्यार्थी दशेतील चित्रण रेखाटले आहे. तो अनेक तास इतिहास वाचत असे. त्याने संस्कृत आणि भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत आणि इस्लामिक धर्मशास्त्र यांचा अभ्यास केला होता. अकबराने त्याची नेमणूक संस्कृतमधून फारसी भाषेत महाभारताचे भाषांतर करण्यासाठी केली होती. त्याच्या ग्रंथाच्या पहिल्या खंडाचे नाव 'मुंताखबूत तावारीख' असून हा खंड दिल्ली सुलतानशाहीच्या इतिहासविषयक आहे. त्याचा दुसरा खंड अकबराच्या राजवटीसंबंधी आहे आणि त्याच्या ग्रंथाचा तिसरा खंड त्या काळातील जे सुफी संत विद्वान होऊन गेले त्यांच्या चरित्रांसंबंधी आहे. त्याचा वृत्तांत वाचनीय आहे. त्याच्या पहिल्या खंडातील माहिती विविध साधनांतून घेतलेली असून त्यातील मूळ साधने अजूनही अस्तित्वात आहेत. बदाऊनी यांच्याकडे स्वतंत्र चिकित्सक प्रज्ञा होती. त्यांचे विश्लेषण हे दरबारी विश्लेषणाच्या पद्धतीचे नव्हते. ते वेगळे होते. बदाऊनीला त्या काळाचे सुस्पष्ट पारदर्शी असे चित्रण करायचे होते. बदाऊनी यांच्या दुसऱ्या खंडाचे वाचन अकबराची राजवट व्यवस्थित समजून घेण्यासाठी, अबुल फजल यांच्या अकबर नामा या ग्रंथाबरोबर करणे आवश्यक आहे. बदाऊनी यांनी प्रशासक म्हणून अकबराचे दोष लपवून ठेवले नाहीत. त्यांनी अकबराच्या कारोरी धोरणाचे अपयश आणि त्याचा अनुभव कशा प्रकारे मोठ्या प्रकारे आपत्ती निर्माण करणारा होता याचे वर्णन केलेले आहे. बदाऊनी यांच्या लेखनाचा प्रत्यंतर पुरावा निजामुद्दीन अहमद यांनीही दिलेला आहे. निजामुद्दीन अबुल फजल यांच्यापेक्षा वेगळ्या प्रकारे बदाऊनी यांनी अकबराच्या इबादत खाण्यात झालेल्या चर्चा अकबराचे मुस्लिम कर्मठ विचारवंतांशी झालेले मतभेद, त्यातून निर्माण झालेले धार्मिक विवाद, यांचे प्रत्ययकारी चित्रण प्रवाह आणि प्रती प्रवाह यासह केले आहे. अनेक विवाद विषय हे अकबरनाम्यातील मूळ निर्णयावरून त्याने मांडले आहेत. त्याच्या लेखनातून दरबारी इतिहास लेखनाला ज्या मर्यादा होत्या त्या दिसत नाहीत असे दिसते. त्याच्या लेखनातून त्या वेळची वास्तविकता व विविध वादांची तीव्रता आणि व्यापकता दिसून येते.

जहांगिराच्या काळातील इतिहास लेखन

जहांगीर या अकबर पुत्राने त्याचे बाबराप्रमाणे आत्मवृत्त लिहिण्याचे ठरविले. याशिवाय त्याने इतर विद्वानांना त्याच्या काळाचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित केले. त्याने शेख अब्दुल हक यांना त्यांच्या तारीखी या ग्रंथाला पुरवणी किंवा अधिकची माहिती जोडण्यासाठी विनंती केली. या वेळी शेख हे वयस्कर झाले होते, त्यामुळे त्यांचा मुलगा काझी नूर उल हक याने 'झाबदूत तावारीख' हा जहांगिराच्या काळावरील ग्रंथ लिहिला. या ग्रंथात भारतातील मुस्लिम राज्यकर्त्यांच्या कामगिरीचा इतिहास आला आहे. खान जान लोदी या जहांगीरच्या सरदाराने राजाश्रय व प्रोत्साहन दिल्यामुळे नेमात अल्लाह हरवाई याने लोदी सूर या अफगाणी जमाती आणि अफगाण राजवटी तसेच जहांगीरच्या कारकिर्दीतील दहा वर्षे असा इतिहासपट चित्रित केला आहे. 'तुझुक-इ-जहांगीरी' या जहांगीरच्या आत्मचरित्राप्रमाणे हेही एक त्या काळाच्या इतिहासाचे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. जहांगीरने त्याचे आत्मचरित्र हे राजवटीच्या १७व्या वर्षापर्यंत लिहिले होते; परंतु त्या पुढचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी त्याने

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मुतमद खान याची नेमणूक केली. जहांगिराच्या काळाची सर्व माहिती त्याच्या तुझुकी इ जहांगिरी या आत्मचरित्रपर ग्रंथातून मिळते. या ग्रंथातून जहांगिराच्या काळात झालेली बंडे, तसेच सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या भूमिका, त्यांच्या पदोन्नती, शिक्षा, भारताबाहेरील इतर राजवटीशी असलेले राजनैतिक संबंध हे सर्व अतिशय सोप्या भाषेत व शैलीत लिहिले आहे. प्रत्येक वर्षागणिक कथानके लिहिलेली आहेत. या ग्रंथामुळे मुघल साम्राज्यातील संस्कृती, जहांगिराची सौंदर्यशास्त्रीय अभिरूची, जहांगिराला असलेली निसर्ग आणि शिक्षण यातील रुची यासंबंधी सर्व माहिती आलेली आहे. जहांगिराच्या काळातच मुतमिद खानाने इक्बाल नाम हा ग्रंथ शहाजी राजांच्या काळात; परंतु जहांगिरावर लिहिला आहे. या ग्रंथनिर्मितीच्या मागील हेतू शहाजहानने जे बंड केले ते कसे न्याय्य होते हे सांगण्यासाठी हा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. नूरजहाँ बेगम हिला शहाजान यांना दूर करून शहरियार याला गादीवर बसवायचे होते. इक्बाल नामा जहांगिरी हा ग्रंथ तीन भागांत विभागलेला आहे. पहिल्या भागात बाबर आणि मुतमूद खान याने शहाजहानच्या काळात 'इक्बाल नामा इ जहांगिरी' हा ग्रंथ लिहिण्यास घेतला. शहाजहानने आपल्या पित्याच्या विरोधात केलेलं बंड किती न्याय्य होते हे लिहिण्यासाठी हा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. नूरजहाँ बेगमने शहाजहानच्या बंडाच्या काळात शहरियार गादीवर कसा येईल यासाठी प्रयत्न केले होते. त्याचा हा ग्रंथ तीन भागांत विभागला असून पहिला भाग हा बाबर आणि हुमायून यांच्या संदर्भात आहे, दुसरा भाग अकबरच्या राजवटी संदर्भातला आहे आणि तिसरा भाग हा जहांगिराच्या राजवटी संदर्भात असून या भागात पहिल्या एकोणीस वर्षांच्या इतिहासात तुझुक इ-जहांगिरी या ग्रंथातील बऱ्याच भागाची उसनवारी केलेली आहे. जहांगिराच्या अखेरच्या काळातील वृत्तांत हा एक प्रकारे प्रत्यक्षदर्शी वृत्तांत आहे. मुतमदखानाप्रमाणे ख्वाजा कामगर हुसेन हा मुघल दरबाराची सेवा करणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्यांची कौटुंबिक पार्श्वभूमी असलेल्या कुटुंबातून आलेला होता. त्याने जहांगिरी आणि शहाजहान या दोघांच्याही दरबारात सेवा बजावली होती. पहिल्या भागात हुमायून यांचा इतिहास आहे तर दुसऱ्या भागात अकबराच्या कालखंडाचे चित्रण आहे. तिसरा खंड किंवा भाग हा जहांगिराच्या राजवटीचा विषय आहे. तिसऱ्या भागातील पहिली 19 वर्षे व त्याचा इतिहास हा तुझुकी जहांगिरी याचा संक्षिप्त भाग आहे. जहांगिराचे अखेरचे वर्ष हे स्वतः लेखक प्रत्यक्षदर्शी होता व त्याचे वृत्तांकन प्रत्यक्षदर्शीप्रमाणे उतरले आहे. मुतमीदखान प्रमाणेच खाजा कामगर हुसेन हासुद्धा मुघल दरबाराशी संबंधित असलेल्या कौटुंबिक पार्श्वभूमीतून आलेला होता. त्याने जहांगिरी आणि शहाजहान या दोघांच्याही दरबारात सेवा बजावली होती. मासिरी इ जहांगिरी हा ग्रंथ लिहीत असताना त्याचे लक्ष तुझुकी इ जहांगिरी यावरही होते. जहांगिराच्या राज्यानंतरच्या एकोणीस वर्षांनंतरचा इतिहास व त्याचे मूळ लेखन या ग्रंथात आलेले आहे. ख्वाजा कामगर हुसेनी यांनी मासिर इ-जहांगिरी हा ग्रंथ लिहीत असताना तुझुक-इ- जहांगिरी या ग्रंथातून उसनवारी केलेली आहे. जहांगिराच्या राज्यरोहणानंतरच्या १९ वर्षांनंतरचा जो इतिहास लिहिलेला आहे त्यासाठी हा ग्रंथ अतिशय उपयुक्त आहे. त्याने या ग्रंथाची रचना १६३० मध्ये करण्यास सुरुवात केली. जहांगिराने राज्यकारभार पाहण्या अगोदरच्या काही घटना या ग्रंथामध्ये उल्लेख केलेल्या आहेत. मासिरी-इ- जहांगिरी या ग्रंथात शहाजादा खुसू याने त्याच्या सहकाऱ्यांच्या मदतीने जहांगिराला बाजूला ठेवून स्वतः गादीवर येण्याचे जे प्रयत्न केले त्याची माहिती आहे. या ग्रंथातून जहांगिराला निसर्गाबद्दल असलेले प्रेम, जहांगिराला असलेले येथील वनस्पती, प्राणी आणि प्राण्यांच्या प्रजननाबद्दल असलेली रुची याची माहिती मिळते, त्यामुळे जहांगिराच्या इतिहासासंदर्भात हे एक महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. अबुल फजलच्या फारसी गद्याच्या शैलीने

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प्रभावित होऊन अकबरनामामध्ये ज्याप्रकारे इतिहास संकलित झाला आहे तशा प्रकारे शहाजहानचा इतिहास संकलित व्हावा म्हणून त्याने फारसी गद्यात प्रवीण असलेल्या महमद अमीन काजवनी याला बादशाहानामाचे अबुल फजलच्या अकबरनाम्याच्या धर्तीवर लेखन करावे असे सुचवले. अबुल फजलला ज्याप्रमाणे उत्तम साहाय्यकांची मदत तसेच कार्यालयीन कागदपत्रांची व पुराभिलेखागृहातील दस्तावेज पाहणे, वापरण्याची मुभा अशा सुविधा पुरविल्या होत्या त्या सुविधा महमद अमीन काझविनी यालाही पुरविल्या होत्या. त्याने शहाजहानच्या पहिल्या नऊ वर्षांच्या कारकिर्दीवर एक खंड लिहून पूर्ण केला होता; परंतु त्याचे काम नंतर शहाजहानने थांबवले. त्याचे लेखन हे अनेक तपशिलासह केलेले असले तरी बादशाहाला त्याची शैली अबुल फजलप्रमाणे प्रभावी वाटली नाही. त्यानंतर महमद अमीन काझविनी याची गुप्तचर विभागात बदली केली. त्यानंतर अब्दुल अहमद लाहोरी या दुसऱ्या एका विद्वानाला शहाजहाननाम्याचे पुढील लेखन करण्यास सांगितले गेले. त्याची शैली अबुल फजलसारखी प्रभावी होती असे अमिल-इ-सालेह म्हणजे शहाजहाननामा लिहिणारा लेखक म्हणतो. अकबरनाम्याप्रमाणेच शहाजहाननामाही कष्टपूर्वक साधलेल्या वक्तृत्वशैलीचा नमुना आहे. अब्दुल हमीद लाहोरी यांच्या वृद्धापकाळाचा विचार करून त्यांचा शिष्य मोहम्मद वारीस याला शहाजहाननाम्याचे पुढील कामकाज करण्यास करण्याच्या आज्ञा दिल्या. शहाजहान बादशाहाच्या राजवटीच्या वीस वर्षांनंतरच्या दहा वर्षांचा वृत्तांत तसेच शाहजहान बादशाहाला सिंहासनाचा करावा लागलेला त्याग याचा इतिहास वारीसच्या बादशाहानामामध्ये आलेला आहे. वारीसचे लेखनही त्याच्या गुरुप्रमाणे प्रभावी झालेले आहे. औरंगजेबाच्या कारकिर्दीच्या सुरुवातीच्या वर्षांत सादीकखान आणि सलेह कंबोह या इतिहासकारांनी त्याच्या कारकिर्दीवर इतिहास लिहिला आहे. बादशाहानामा अशी एकच त्यांच्या ग्रंथांची नाव आहेत. या दोन्ही ग्रंथांतून शहाजहानच्या काळात त्याच्या मुलांमध्ये वारसा हक्कासाठी जी युद्धे झाली त्या युद्धांचे वर्णन आलेले आहे.

औरंगजेबाच्या काळातील इतिहास लेखन

औरंगजेबानेही अकबर आणि शहाजहान यांची परंपरा पुढे चालवली. औरंगजेबाने मोहम्मद काझिम याची त्याच्या काळाचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी नेमणूक केली. सरकारी कागदपत्रांचा विभागाच्या प्रमुखाला सर्व सरकारी कागदपत्रे दरबारी इतिहासकाराला उपलब्ध करून द्यावीत अशा आज्ञा दिल्या. तसेच गुप्तवार्ता विभागातील वार्ता लेखक तसेच महत्वाच्या घटनांचे साक्षीदार असलेल्या अधिकाऱ्यांना सर्व माहिती दरबारी इतिहासकाराला उपलब्ध करून द्याव्यात अशाही आज्ञा दिल्या. औरंगजेबाच्या काळातील पहिल्या दहा वर्षांचा इतिहास लिहिल्यानंतर औरंगजेबाने हा प्रकल्प बंद केला. पहिल्या दहा वर्षांच्या कारकिर्दीचा जो खंड निर्माण झाला त्याला आलमगीरनामा(१६६८) असे नाव दिले. हा ग्रंथ गौरवपर शैलीतील स्तुतीग्रंथ आहे. या ग्रंथात बादशाहाला दैवी शक्तीचे वरदान लाभले असून बादशाहाकडे अलौकिक ताकद आहे असा वृत्तांत आला आहे. हा ग्रंथ स्तुतीदर्शक असून त्यात वाढवून-चढवून केलेले वर्णन असल्यामुळे तसेच औरंगजेबाला हे न आवडल्यामुळे त्याने नंतरचे इतिहास लेखन थांबवले. असे वाढवून चढवून सांगितलेले वर्णन यापेक्षा अंतर्मनात निर्माण झालेली करुणा ही बाह्य दिखाव्यापेक्षा उत्तम असते असे कारण औरंगजेबाने यासाठी दिले. दरबारी इतिहास लेखनावरचा खर्च टाळता यावा हेही यामागे कारण असावे, असे काही इतिहासकार मानतात. औरंगजेबाचा मुलगा आणि नंतर त्याचा वारस बहादुरशहा याचा विश्वासू सरदार इनायत उल्ला खान काश्मिरी याला बहादुरशहाने साकी मुस्तैदखान

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याचे मन औरंगजेबाच्या राजवटीचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी वळवले त्यामुळे १७११ मध्ये फार वर्षांच्या अंतरानंतर औरंगजेबावरील 'मासिरे आलमगिरी' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला गेला. अकबरनामा आणि बादशहानामाप्रमाणे मासिरे इ आलमगिरी हा ग्रंथ कथानक शैलीमध्ये आहे व विविध कालखंडामध्ये लिहिला गेला आहे. जरी शैलीनुसार हा ग्रंथ स्तुतीवाचक वाटला तरी या ग्रंथात दरबारी पदे, अधिकारी, त्यांच्या पदोन्नती, लष्कराच्या विविध किल्ले घेण्यासाठी योजलेल्या मोहिमा, त्या काळातील विविध स्थळे, यांचे रचनाकारांनी केलेले सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण, तसेच काही व्यक्तिचित्रे परिणामकारक पद्धतीने शब्दबद्ध केली आहेत. मासिरे इ आलमगिरी मधील पहिल्या दहा वर्षांचा इतिहास हा काझीमच्या आलमगीरनाम्याचा संक्षेप आहे; परंतु अकराव्या वर्षापासूनचा वृत्तांत त्याने स्वतः लिहिलेला मूळ वृत्तांत असून तो दरबारी कागदपत्रे व पुराभिलेखागृहातील कागदपत्रांवर आधारित आहे. या त्याच्या लेखनात सामाजिक जीवनाचे तपशील तसेच ढासळणाऱ्या आर्थिक स्थितीचे वर्णन अजिबात नाही. हा शेवटचा सरकारी दरबारी इतिहास लेखनाचा प्रकल्प होता. त्यानंतर खापिखान आणि इतर इतिहासकारांनी दरबारी इतिहास लेखनापेक्षा वेगळा इतिहास लिहिला; परंतु हे लेखन गटांचे प्रतिनिधित्व करणारे लेखन होते कारण नंतरच्या काळात मुघल दरबारात विविध सरदारांचे गट पडले व प्रत्येकाचे हेतू आणि निष्ठा वेगळ्या वेगळ्या होत्या. या ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथाव्यतिरिक्त शहानवाज खन्ना यांनी 'मासिरे-इ-उमरा' हा सरदारांच्या चरित्रावरील ग्रंथ लिहिला. राय छतर मल यांनी लिहिलेला 'दिवाण-इ-पसंद' हा प्रशासनावरील, तर आमनउल्लाह यांनी शेतीवर लिहिलेला 'गंज-इ-बदावुर्द' तसेच मिर्झानाथन यांनी लिहिलेला 'बहरीस्थान-इ-घायबी' हे मुघल काळातील इतर महत्त्वाचे ग्रंथ आहेत.

चिनी इतिहास लेखन

विल ड्यूरंट हे चीनला इतिहासकारांचा स्वर्ग लोक म्हणतात. चिनी इतिहास लेखन वरच्या दर्जाचे आहे, तसेच ते स्वयंप्रज्ञ व स्वयंप्रेरित आहे. ते शब्दाला ईश्वराशी संवाद साधण्याचे माध्यम मानतात. चीनमधील मंदिरांतून घटनांची माहिती, कुटुंबाच्या वंशावळी, भविष्य कथनाची अहवाल ठेवण्याच्या पद्धती अस्तित्वात होत्या. चीनचे राज्यकर्ते इतर राज्यांशी राजनैतिक संबंध ठेवत, करार करत, राज्यात घडलेल्या घटना, अधिकाऱ्यांच्या नियुक्त्या अशा नोंदी ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या महत्त्वाच्या मानतात, तसेच या घटना ते लिहून ठेवत. चिनी लिखाणात तात्त्विक व अनुभवजन्य असे दोन वैचारिक प्रभाव होते. भूतकाळातील घटनांतून अनुभवजन्य ज्ञान मिळते व ते टिकवले पाहिजे असा एक प्रवाह, तसेच अनुभवजन्य ज्ञान शहाणपणा निर्माण करतो, तो मानवी जीवनात सुख व यश आणतो असे चिनी लोक मानत असत. चीनमध्ये अभिजात साहित्याचे पाच भागांत वर्गीकरण केले होते. त्यांपैकी एक भाग इतिहासाचा आहे. नागरी सेवेत येण्यासाठी उमेदवारांना स्पर्धा परीक्षा द्याव्या लागतात, त्यात इतिहास हा अभ्यासाचा महत्त्वाचा विषय मानला जाई. शासकीय सेवेतील परीक्षांसाठी इतिहासाचे ज्ञान महत्त्वाचे मानले गेले, त्यामुळे सातव्या शतकात सरकारी पातळीवर इतिहासाचा एक वेगळा कार्यविभाग निर्माण करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे इतिहासलेखनाला गती व प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त झाली. चीनमध्येही लोककथा, मिथके, दंतकथा यांच्या रूपाने इतिहास जतन केला गेला. चिनी लोक त्यांची इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा ख्रिस्तपूर्व तीन हजार वर्षे मागे नेत असले तरी त्यात अतिरंजितपणा आहे. ख्रिस्त पूर्व आठव्या शतकात चाऊ राजवंशाच्या काळातील इतिहास लेखनाचे पुरावे मिळतात. इसवी सन पूर्व सहाव्या शतकात कन्फ्यूशियस

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या चिनी विचारवंताने पूर्वजांनी जे धडे घालून दिले आहे त्याचे आकलन होण्यासाठी भूतकाळाच्या अभ्यासास महत्त्व दिले. त्याने जे पाच ग्रंथ आपल्या शिष्यांच्या शिक्षणासाठी लिहिले त्यातील दोन इतिहासाचे ग्रंथ आहेत. इ.स. पूर्व ७२२ ते इ.स.न ४८४ या काळातील राजे व त्यांच्या प्रशासनाची माहिती या दोन ग्रंथांत दिली आहे. त्याचा दुसरा ग्रंथ राजांनी केलेले करार, संभाषणे यांचा संग्रह आहे. या ग्रंथात काही काल्पनिक कथा आदर्श राजाची प्रतिमा निर्माण होण्यासाठी घुसडल्या आहेत. या ग्रंथामुळे ऐतिहासिक नोंदी करण्याची परंपरा निर्माण झाली. त्यानंतर दोनशे वर्षांनी 'त्सो चाहून' हा कन्फ्युशियसच्या इतिहास ग्रंथावरील भाष्य ग्रंथ निर्माण झाला. त्याबरोबर 'अॅनल्स ऑफ बाम्बू बुक्स' हा या परंपरेतील दुसरा महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ होय.

इसवी सन पूर्व दुसऱ्या शतकात चीनमध्ये शिक्षणातच इतिहास शिकवण्याची पद्धत पुढे आली, त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक नोंदीतून काल्पनिक बाबी काढून टाकण्यात आल्या. याचे श्रेय झुमा शिएनला देण्यात येते. तोपर्यंत शासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांना वास्तव स्थितीचे योग्य आकलन होण्यासाठी इतिहास शिकवला जात होता. दस्तऐवजाचे योग्य प्रकारे जतन करण्यात येऊ लागले. इतिहास लेखनासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात साधने उपलब्ध होऊ लागली. मूळ साधनांच्या आधारे इतिहास लिहिणारा चीनमधला पहिला इतिहासकार झुमा शिएन हा होता. तो ज्योतिषशास्त्राचाही अभ्यासक होता. हान राजघराण्यातील वू नावाच्या राजाच्या दरबारात तो ज्योतिषी होता. नागरी सेवेत तो अधिकारी होता. त्याने वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशात प्रवास केला होता. सम्राटाची त्याच्यावर खफा मर्जी झाल्यामुळे त्याला पदमुक्त करण्यात आले. त्यानंतर पुढील सर्व जीवन त्याने इतिहास लेखनात व्यतीत केले. बांबूच्या पत्र्यावर त्याने आपला 'शी ची' हा ग्रंथ लिहून ठेवला. चीन व त्या लगतच्या प्रदेशाचा सर्व इतिहास त्याने १३० भागांत लिहून ठेवला होता. त्याच्या इतिहासात हान घराण्यातील राजाच्या राजवटीचा बराच तपशील आला आहे. राजकीय घडामोडींबरोबर आर्थिक स्थिती, लष्करी मोहिमा, दरबारातील उच्चपदस्थांची चरित्रपर माहिती, त्यात आली आहे. वेगवेगळी साधने उदाहरणार्थ सरकारी कागदपत्रे, अहवाल, कोरीव लेख, मौखिक साधने, लोकांच्या मुलाखती, प्रवासात गोळा केलेली माहिती ही सर्व साधने त्याने इतिहास लेखनासाठी वापरली. दंतकथांना तो महत्त्व देत नाही. आपली माहिती तो वर्गीकृत करत असे. त्याचे पाच भाग त्याने पाडले. त्यामध्ये सरदारांचा इतिहास, सम्राटांचा इतिहास, महान व्यक्तीचे चरित्र, इत्यादी भाग त्याच्या वर्गीकरणाचे असत. त्याने संगीत, आर्थिक व्यवहार, चालीरीती यावर कालगणनेचा उल्लेख करत लेखन केले आहे. त्याचा शी ची हा ग्रंथ मात्र फक्त इतिहास विषयाशी संबंधित आहे. चीन बाहेरील लोकांविषयी विश्वसनीय माहिती त्यातून मिळते. त्सो शुआन वार्षिक क्रमाने घटनांची नोंद केलेले वेगळ्या प्रकारचे इतिवृत्ताचे स्वरूप असलेले इतिहास लेखन होते. झुमा कुआंग हा या प्रकारच्या इतिहास लेखनातील महत्त्वाचा इतिहासकार होता. त्याचा त्झु शी तुंग चेन हा ग्रंथ प्रसिद्ध आहे. तो शासकीय सेवेत होता. मूळ सरकारी कागदपत्रे त्याने आपल्या ग्रंथासाठी वापरली. इ.स.पूर्व पाचव्या शतकापासून ते इ.स. दहाव्या शतकापर्यंतचा इतिहास यात आला आहे. इ.स. पहिल्या शतकात पान कु याने हाण घराण्यावर इतिहास लिहिला. त्यानंतर प्रत्येक राजघराण्यांनी त्यांचा इतिहास लिहून ठेवण्यासाठी इतिहासकार नेमले. वैयक्तिकरीत्याही चीनमध्ये इतिहास लिहिला जात होता. त्यात सातव्या शतकातील लिऊ शीह शी यांचा 'शीह तुंग' हा ग्रंथ प्रसिद्ध आहे. प्रवास वर्णने लिहून ठेवण्याची परंपरा चीनमध्ये होती. अशी प्रवास वर्णने ही इतिहासाची साधने आहेत. त्यात फाहीयान, इत्सिंग,

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ह्युयान श्वांग इ.चा समावेश होतो. चीनमधील विविध विषयांची माहिती देणारी गॅझटीअर्स महत्वाचे ऐतिहासिक साधन आहे. अशा प्रकारे चीनमधील इतिहास लेखन प्रगत स्थितीत होते. चिनी लोक परिश्रमपूर्वक साधने जमा करत, जतन करत व त्या आधारे इतिहास लिहीत.

३.६ सरावासाठी प्रश्न

- प्र.१ मध्ययुगीन काळातील काळाच्या बदललेल्या संकल्पनेची चर्चा करा. त्याने कशा प्रकारे इतिहास लेखनावर परिणाम केला?
- प्र.२ ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखनावर टीप लिहा.
- प्र. ३. मध्ययुगीन युरोपातील काही महत्वाच्या इतिहासकारांवर आणि त्यांच्या लेखनावर टीप लिहा.
- प्र.४ प्राचीन भारताच्या इतिहास लेखनावर टीप लिहा.
- प्र. ५ चिनी इतिहास लेखनावर टीप लिहा.

३.७ सारांश

मध्ययुगीन काळात इतिहास लेखन हे ख्रिस्ती इतिहास लेखन परंपरेतून सुरू झाले. मूळ ख्रिस्ती तत्त्वज्ञान ख्रिस्ती धर्माचा प्रसार बायबल आणि त्यासंबंधी इतिहास या सर्वांचा शोध घेण्याच्या प्रेरणेतून हा इतिहास लिहिला गेला. तसेच ख्रिस्ती भाविकांना ख्रिस्ती तत्त्वज्ञान अवगत व्हावे म्हणून हा इतिहास लिहिला गेला. ख्रिस्ती संतांनी काय कार्य केले, ख्रिस्ती धार्मिक साहित्य कसे उपलब्ध करता येईल यासंबंधी माहिती जाणून घेण्याच्या प्रेरणेने हा इतिहास लिहिला गेला. मध्ययुगात इस्लामचा उदय कशा प्रकारे झाला? महमद पैगंबर यांचे जीवन कसे होते, त्यांनी कशा प्रकारे इस्लामी कायदा गठीत केला, याचा शोध घेऊन त्यासंबंधी अरबी भाषेत इतिहास लिहिला गेला. पुढे खलिफा आणि त्यानंतर इस्लामी सुलतानांनी कशा प्रकारे त्यांच्या राज्याचा विस्तार केला याचा इतिहास दरबारी नेमून दिलेल्या इतिहासकाराकरवी नोंदवण्याची परंपरा सुरू झाली आणि त्यातून फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर इतिहास लेखन केले गेले. भारतात मध्ययुगात वरील प्रकारच्या प्रेरणेने इतिहास लिहिला गेला.

३.८ परिभाषा

- Chronica = भूतकाळाचा क्रम
मतला-उस-सादिन = प्रवास वर्णन
सियासतनामा = प्रशासन आणि राजकारण
आदबूल-हरब-वा-अस-शुजात = युद्धशास्त्र

३.१ अधिक वाचण्यासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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घटक ४ पूर्व आधुनिक दृष्टिकोन

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४.० विषय परिचय

इटालियन प्रबोधन व उत्तर युरोपियन प्रबोधन या दोन वेगवेगळ्या युरोपातील प्रदेशात व वेगवेगळ्या काळात घडलेल्या सांस्कृतिक चळवळी आहेत. दोन्ही चळवळी मानवतावादी चळवळी होत्या. या दोन्ही चळवळींमुळे मानव्यविद्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रमात भर पडली. या दोन्ही चळवळींमुळे कला, साहित्य, वास्तुकला या क्षेत्रात सर्जनशील नवनिर्मिती घडून आली, त्यामुळे मानवी जीवन समृद्ध झाले; परंतु या दोन्ही चळवळींच्या स्वरूपात फरक होता. हा फरक म्हणजे दुसरी चळवळ ही ख्रिस्ती मानवतावादाने प्रभावित झालेली होती. प्रबोधन चळवळीने आधुनिक विज्ञानाचा पाया घातला. सतराव्या शतकात वैज्ञानिक क्रांतीचा विशेष प्रसार झाला कारण या काळात ॲरिस्टॉटल यांचे विचार मागे पडले, गणित व प्रयोग यांचा वाढता वापर, विज्ञानाचा निसर्गाच्या शक्तीवर विजय मिळवण्यात आलेले यश, वैज्ञानिक वृत्ती व संस्कृतीचा प्रसार यांमुळे विज्ञानाचा अभूतपूर्व प्रसार झाला. वैज्ञानिक संस्था, नियतकालिके, व्याख्याने आणि विज्ञानाचा प्रसार आणि वाढती लोकप्रियता यांची या साठी मदत झाली. तसेच अठराव्या शतकातील तत्त्वज्ञ सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये विज्ञानाचा वापर करू लागले. नवीन व अधिक चांगल्या उपकरणांमुळेही विज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीला साहाय्य झाले. उदा., दूरदर्शकांमुळे चंद्रावरचे डोंगर, शुक्राच्या कला, सौर डाग, गुरूचे उपग्रह इ. पाहता आले आणि अभ्रिकांचे निरीक्षण व युग्मताऱ्यांची यादी करणे शक्य झाले. उपकरणांतील सुधारणांमुळे ताऱ्याचा पराशय मोजला गेला. भौतिकी व रसायनशास्त्र एकत्र आले. सूक्ष्मदर्शकांमुळे सूक्ष्मरक्तवाहिन्या पाहता आल्या. घर्षणजन्य विद्युत उपकरणांमुळे विद्युत शास्त्र पुढे आले. जॉन हॅरिसन यांच्या कालमापक पद्धतीमुळे (१७३६) समुद्रावर असताना रेखांश सहजपणे व अचूकपणे ठरविता येऊ लागल्याने नौकानयन सुकर झाले.

विज्ञान व उद्योग यांचे संबंध वाढत गेले. विज्ञानाचे शिक्षण देणाऱ्या आणि संशोधन करणाऱ्या संस्था पुढे आल्याने संशोधनाला उत्तेजन मिळू लागले. वैज्ञानिक संशोधन व विकास हे उद्योगाचे एक अंग बनले. अशा प्रकारे प्रबोधनाचा जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रांवर प्रभाव पडलेला दिसतो.

प्रबोधन युग आणि इतिहास ; या काळातील लोकांनी हजार वर्षांपूर्वीच्या मानवी

NOTES

इतिहासातून प्रेरणा घेतली होती. त्यामुळे देशकाल भौगोलिक परिस्थिती आणि घटनांचा कालक्रम यांच्या ज्ञानाला महत्त्व आले. त्याकरता भाषांचा अभ्यास सुरू झाला. प्लेटोच्या आणि अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटलच्या खऱ्या साहित्याचा शोध घेण्यात येऊ लागला. प्राचीन ग्रीक आणि लॅटीन भाषांच्या अध्ययनामुळे लोकभाषांनी सुधारित रूप धारण केले. प्राचीन कागदपत्रांचा शोध घेऊन त्यांचे संपादन व प्रकाशने होऊ लागले. त्यामुळे इतिहासाची साधने शोधणे, तपासणे, नीट रीतीने प्रसिद्धीस आणणे या बाबींना अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. इतिहासातील व्यक्तींचे स्वभावविशेष, जीवन पद्धती, गुण-दोष यांचा इतिहास शोधण्यात आला. मानवी व्यक्तिमत्त्व व जीवन प्रवृत्ती मानवतावादी तत्त्वज्ञानामुळे पुन्हा शोधण्यात आले. पुढे जी वैज्ञानिक प्रगती झाली तिचा परिणाम इतिहासावर आणि सामाजिक शास्त्रावर झाला. प्रत्यक्षार्थवाद ही त्याच्या पुढील पायरी आहे, ज्यामध्ये वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने दाखवून दिलेल्या पुरावे आणि वस्तुनिष्ठता यांचा उपयोग केला जातो.

४.१ उद्दिष्टे

हे प्रकरण वाचल्यानंतर आधुनिक युगाची वैचारिक पार्श्वभूमी कशी तयार होत गेली, पुनरुज्जीवन, ज्ञानोदय, प्रबोधन यांचा परस्पर संबंध काय आहे, प्रबोधनामुळे इतिहास पद्धती, इतिहास लेखन व संशोधनावर काय परिणाम घडून आले, याचे आकलन होईल. त्याचबरोबर प्रबोधन कालानंतर विज्ञानाची तत्त्वे विवेकवाद, प्राचीन ग्रीक विचारवंत ते आधुनिक विचारवंत यांच्या काळापर्यंत कशी विकसित होत गेली हेही समजून येईल. वैज्ञानिक तत्त्वे, विज्ञानाचा इतिहास, विज्ञानाचा ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीवरील परिणाम हे समजण्यासाठी हा घटक महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरेल. विज्ञानाचा ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीवरील परिणाम हा एक प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाचा भाग आहे. वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने सामाजिक शास्त्रातील ज्ञाननिर्मिती व्हावी तसेच सामाजिक शास्त्रांचे संशोधन, सिद्धांतन व अध्ययन व्हावे या प्रेरणा प्रत्यक्षार्थवादात ऑगस्टस कॉम्ट याला कशा प्रकारे अपेक्षित होत्या याचे आकलन हे प्रकरण वाचल्यानंतर होईल.

४.२ प्रबोधन आणि ज्ञानोदय

पेट्रार्कच्या (१३०५-१३७४) काळापासून चौदाव्या शतकात युरोपातील लोकांना फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मध्ययुगीन शिक्षण पद्धती जिला 'स्कॉलिस्टिसिझम' असे म्हणतात ती बदलून नव्या पद्धतीचे शिक्षण जे चिकित्सेच्या जोरकस भावनेने प्रभावित झालेले होते ते, तसेच ते मानवी कार्य व विचार यांना प्रभावित करत होते. हा एक प्रकारे जोरकस जिज्ञासेने आणि उत्साहाने प्राचीन ग्रीक आणि रोमन साहित्याचा शोध होता. प्राचीन मानवाचे आदर्श विचार, जीवन जगण्यातील स्वातंत्र्य आणि आनंद प्रत्यक्षात जीवनात उतरवण्याचे ते प्रयत्न करत होते, आणि त्याचबरोबर प्रत्येक धार्मिक आणि बिगर धार्मिक बाबी कार्यकारणभावाच्या कसोटीवर तपासल्या जात होत्या. हा जो मूलभूत बदल मानवी अभिरुची आणि विचारांमध्ये पाश्चिमात्य जगतात आला त्याला 'मानवतावाद' असे म्हणतात. हा मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोन त्यांनी जोरकसपणे प्रत्येक बाबींमध्ये वापरण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यांनी अलौकिकत्वाला नाकारले आणि मानवी हितसंबंध आणि मानवी मन याला सर्वोच्च महत्त्व दिले. त्यांनी

ईश्वरापेक्षा माणसाला जादा महत्त्व दिले आणि माणसाचे भौतिक जीवन समृद्ध करण्याचा ध्यास घेतला आणि पारलौकिक जीवनाला कमी महत्त्व दिले. ही मानवतावादी चळवळ पंधराव्या शतकात शिखराला पोचली. तिने पुढे पुनरुज्जीवन असे नाव धारण केले. तिने मानवाला मध्ययुगीन ख्रिस्ती बंधनांतून मुक्त केले.

पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीचा इतिहास: इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रावरील परिणाम

पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीने नवीन आत्मविश्वास, नवा उत्साह व जोम माणसाच्या मर्यादित क्षमतेमध्ये व्यक्त केला. माणूस हा स्वतंत्र इच्छाशक्तीचा असून तोच त्याचा स्वतःचा भाग्यविधाता आहे, तोच स्वतःच्या भवितव्याला आकार देतो. माणसांमधील स्वतःवरील हा विश्वास मध्ययुगीन काळात नव्हता. हा अमर्याद आत्मविश्वास नव्या काळाचे प्रतीक होता. पुनरुज्जीवनाच्या चळवळीने तसेच त्यातील जोमाने इतिहास लेखनावर मोठा परिणाम केला. या चळवळीमुळे मानवतावादी इतिहास लेखनाचे पुनर्प्रकटीकरण झाले. इतिहासाच्या भूतकाळात पुन्हा रुची निर्माण झाली. ऐतिहासिक समीक्षेत प्रगती झाली. मेकेव्हॅली आणि गुईकार्डीनी सारखे मानवतावादी इतिहासकार निर्माण झाले.

पुन्हा मानवतावादी इतिहासदृष्टीकडे

मध्ययुगीन काळातील पारलौकिक जीवनावर असलेला भर नव्या काळात माणूस आणि बाह्य जग यांच्यावर केंद्रित झाला, त्यामुळे पाश्चात्य जगात इतिहास अभ्यासाचे पुनर्निर्माण आणि पुनर्आखणी झाली. पुनरुज्जीवन काळातील हा बदललेला दृष्टिकोन म्हणजे प्राचीन ग्रीक आणि रोमन कल्पनांवर आधारित मानवतावादाचे पुनरुज्जीवन होते. पुन्हा एकदा मानवकेंद्रित ऐतिहासिक विचार रुजवायला सुरुवात केली गेली.

हौशी इतिहासकारांचा उदय

पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीमुळे मानव आणि बाह्य जग यामध्ये अधिक रुची निर्माण होऊन मध्ययुगीन ख्रिस्ती परंपरांपासून फारकत घेत हळूहळू इतिहास लेखनात जीवन आणि विचार यांचे निधर्मीकरण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. इतिहासामधील धार्मिक अन्वयार्थ आणि अलौकिक तत्त्वे नाहीशी झाली आणि माणसे दैवी नियतवादापासून मुक्त झाली. इतिहास पूर्णपणे उदासीन आणि स्थितप्रज्ञ झाला. ख्रिस्ती मठांमधील ऐतिहासिक आढावे आणि दरबारी इतिहास लेखन वैश्विक इतिहास लेखन आणि जागतिक औपचारिक कथानक शैलीतील इतिहास लेखन तसेच धर्मगुरू आणि संत यांचे जीवन हे कालबाह्य झाले व त्यातून हौशी इतिहासकारांचा उदय झाला. हे सर्व पहिल्यांदा इटलीमध्ये घडून आले. रोमन काळापासून जरी मध्ययुगीन ख्रिस्ती मठांचे एज्युकेशन सुरू राहिले असले तरी रोमन कायद्याचे अध्ययन यामुळे इतिहास लेखनाला चालना मिळाली व्हेनिस, फ्लोरांस, जिनोवा, आणि पिसा येथे जी राजकीय व्यवस्था होती ती मुक्त होती आणि उर्वरित राज्यात राजकीय व्यवस्था मुक्त नव्हती म्हणून मुक्त राजकीय व्यवस्था असणाऱ्या राज्यात सरंजामशाहीचा प्रभाव कमी होता. त्यामुळे या तीन राज्यांत हौशी इतिहास लेखनाला चालना मिळाली. या तिन्ही राज्यांत स्वतंत्र गणराज्ये होती. या राज्यांतील लोकसंख्या बहुसंख्येने मध्यमवर्गीय होती. या ठिकाणी सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारी आणि अधिकारी निवडून आलेले असतात. स्थानिक प्रश्न आणि गटांमधील तणाव यामुळे या ठिकाणी वास्तववादी इतिहास लिहिला गेला.

पूर्व आधुनिक
दृष्टिकोन

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Self-Instructional

Material

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भूतकाळाच्या अवशेषांमध्ये रुची व पुरातत्त्व विद्येच्या विज्ञानाची स्थापना:

हर्बर्ट बटरफिल्ड यांनी वर्णन केल्याप्रमाणे पुरातत्त्व विधीमध्ये जी रुची लोकांना होती ती पुरातन कालामध्ये तसेच भूतकाळातील वस्तूंमध्ये असलेली रुची यामुळे निर्माण झाली होती. जीवनातील मानवतावादामुळे इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रामध्ये अशा प्रकारची रुची व जागरूकता निर्माण झाली. इटलीमधील लोक आणि मानवतावादीही प्राचीन वास्तू व स्मारके यांच्या बाबतीत जागरूक नव्हते. एका पोपने तर सव्वीसशे वर्षांपूर्वीची कालोजीम ही प्राचीन वास्तू बुजविण्यासाठी सव्वीसशे गाड्या कातळाच्या वापरल्या होत्या; परंतु इटलीमध्ये या काळात लोकांच्या दृष्टिकोनात निश्चितच बदल घडून आला. १४ व्या शतकात इतिहास लेखकांनी कोरीव लेख, नाणी, पदके यांचे ऐतिहासिक साधन म्हणून जे महत्त्व होते ते शोधून काढले होते. पंधराव्या शतकात पुरातन किंवा साहित्याचे जे जे अवशेष शिल्लक होते त्यासंदर्भात खरीखुरी जागृती घडून आली.

पुरातन काळाबद्दल एक प्रकारची उत्सुकता या वेळेस निर्माण झाली, त्यामुळे अतिशय जोमदारपणे उत्सुकतेने प्राचीन हस्तलिखिते शोधली गेली. वस्तुसंग्रहालय आणि ग्रंथ प्रकाशनासाठी संस्था निर्माण झाल्या. टॅसिटस यांचा अग्रिकॉला आणि जरमॅनिया हे ग्रंथ १४५५ मध्ये शोधून काढण्यात आले आणि वार्षिक इतिहासाचा काही भाग १५०६ मध्ये शोधण्यात आला. १४७३ मध्ये पॉलीबियुस या इतिहासकाराच्या ग्रंथाचे लॅटिन भाषांतर करण्यात आले. पॉजो ब्राॅकोलिनी हे लोरान्समधील इतिहासकार विलक्षण तडफेने हस्तलिखित शोधत होते. निकोलाएव निकॉली या व्यापाऱ्याने अतिदुर्मिळ ग्रंथांचे संग्रहण केले होते. याबाबतीत तो आद्य संग्रहकार होता. लोरेन्झो डी मेडिसिन याचे स्वतःचे वस्तुसंग्रहालय होते. पोप सिक्सटस चौथा याने कॅपिटल हे वस्तुसंग्रहालय उभारले. पुरातत्त्वविद्या हे एक विद्वत विज्ञान म्हणून फ्लॉविवो बिबन्डो (१३८८-१४६३) याने विकसित केले. जे.डब्ल्यू. थॉमप्सन यांच्या मते नव्या पुरातत्त्वशास्त्राने अभिजात पुनरुज्जीवनावर नुसते भाष्यच केले नाही तर त्याने चिकित्सक पद्धती आणि ऐतिहासिक अन्वयार्थ या मार्गाने योगदान दिले.

ऐतिहासिक टीकात्मक परीक्षणाची वाटचाल

मानवतावादी इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राने ऐतिहासिक टीकात्मक परीक्षणात प्रगती साधली. इटली मधील मानवतावादी यांनी टीकात्मक ऐतिहासिक परीक्षणात मोठी उंची गाठली. त्यांनी जे जे रंजक आहे त्यापासून आणि मध्ययुगीन इतिहास लेखन शास्त्रापासून फारकत घेतली.

नव्या टीकात्मक परीक्षणाने भाषिक परीक्षण प्रकार समोर आणून परंपरेची आणि अधिकारत्वाची जी पकड इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रावर होती तिला मुक्त केले. इ.स. १४४० मध्ये लोरेन्झो व्हाला यांनी कॉनस्टनटाईनची देणगी म्हणजे डोनेशन ऑफ कॉनस्टनटाईन हा दस्तावेज बनावट असून तो कागदपत्रांमध्ये फेरफाराचा अपराध आहे हे सिद्ध केले. या दस्तावेजाच्या आधारावर पोपची व चर्चची निरपवाद धार्मिक व त्याच्या आडून सर्व युरोपियनांच्या सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक, आर्थिक तसेच राजकीय जीवनावर धार्मिक अधिसत्ता व अधिकारत्व स्थापन झाले होते. या वेळेस लोरेन्झो व्हाला हे सिसलीचा राजा अल्फान्सो यांच्या सेवेत होते. राजा अल्फान्सो आणि पोप यांच्यामध्ये या दस्तावेजाच्या प्रसिद्धीच्या मुद्द्यावरून तसेच अधिकाराच्या अंमलबजावणीवरून या काळात तीव्र संघर्ष होत होते. दस्तावेज बनावट आहे हे सिद्ध करण्यासाठी शब्दउत्पत्तिशास्त्र, नाणकशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र व सामान्य समज यांचा फार व्यवस्थितपणे उपयोग केला. लोरेन्झो व्हाला याने

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या दस्तावेजाच्या संदर्भात जो बिनतोड युक्तिवाद सामान्य तर्काला धरून केला त्यानेही हा दस्तावेज बनावट आहे हे सिद्ध केले.

या दस्तावेजात असे दिसून येते, की सम्राटाने अनेक प्रकारे त्याच्या प्रजेला तोडून टाकले व त्यातून त्याची प्रजेप्रति उदासीनता दिसून येत नाही का? रोमन लोकांच्या प्रतिनिधी सभेने ह्या प्रजेपासून अलग होण्याच्या कृतीला संमती कशी दिली? अशा प्रकारचे प्रतिप्रश्न व्हाला याने उपस्थित करून सामान्य तर्काच्या आधारेही हा दस्तावेज कसा बनावट आहे हे पटवून दिले. तसेच दस्तावेजामधील तर्कविसंगत पण परस्परविरोधी माहिती, गावंढळ लॅटिन भाषेचा त्यातील उपयोग, हे सर्व त्यांनी दाखवून देऊन हा दस्तावेज, ७५२ ते ७५६ मानवतावादी विद्वानांचा आशय चिकित्सेद्वारे आणि विद्वत्तेद्वारे बनावटपणा उघड करण्याचे, पहिले यश होते.

जिन बॉडीन यांनी १५६६ मध्ये 'दि मेथड फॉर द इझी कॉम्प्रेहेन्शन ऑफ हिस्ट्री' कालखंडाची चार साम्राज्यांत विभागणी करण्याची जी पद्धती अंगीकारली होती ती तंतोतंत बरोबर नव्हती. ती अंदाजित व डॅनियल यांच्या पद्धतीवर आधारित होती. बॉडीन यांचा टीकात्मक परीक्षणाचा युक्तिवाद हा ऑरिस्टॉटल यांच्या, अधिकारत्व सिद्ध करणारी तत्त्वे जर फार प्राचीन किंवा नुकतीच निर्माण झाली असतील, तर ती विश्वासाह असाण्याची शक्यता नसते या बाबीला, पुष्टी देण्याच्या पलीकडे जाणारा नव्हता; परंतु त्याच्या मते नवीन निर्माण झालेली अधिकारत्वाची तत्त्वे अधिक परिणामकारक असतात. तो असेही म्हणतो, की ज्या ज्या ठिकाणी शक्य आहे त्या त्या ठिकाणी तटस्थ लेखकाची मते जास्त विचारात घ्यावीत. पॉलीडोर, व्हर्जिल यांसारख्या इटलीतील अनेक मानवतावादी साहित्यिकांनी व विद्वानांनी अनेक पुराणकथा ज्या प्रचलित होत्या त्या कशा चुकीच्या आहेत ते सिद्ध केले. उदा. ब्रिटनची स्थापना महान ब्रूटस दि ट्रोजन याने केली. इंग्रज इतिहासाची पहिली टीकात्मक समीक्षा अशी पहिल्यांदा केली गेली. व्हर्जिल यांनी किंग आर्थर आणि मॉनमॉथचा जॉफ्री यांची कथा चुकीची सिद्ध केली. सोळाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यात मानवतावादी एल.व्ही. डे ला पोपेलीनरी यांनी फ्रांक लोक हे ट्रोजनचे पूर्वज आहेत ही लोककथाही खोटी ठरवली.

जरी इटलीतील मानवतावाद्यांनी अशी ऐतिहासिक चिकित्सेत भरीव कामगिरी केली असली तरी त्यांच्या या कामगिरीने आजच्या परिप्रेक्षातील विश्लेषणातील मापदंड निर्माण केले नाहीत. बटरफिल्ड यांच्या मते ही कामगिरी तात्कालिक कोंडी फोडणारी जरी होती तरी पुन्हा पुन्हा नंतर संघर्षात्मक पद्धतीने पुढे ऐतिहासिक चिकित्सेत सुधारणा व भर पडत गेली.

मानवतावादी इतिहासलेखन आणि प्रादेशिक राजवटी

नवी मानवतावादी इतिहास लेखन पद्धती सुरुवातीपासून राजकीय जाणिवांशी जोडली गेली होती. ब्रुनी यांच्या प्रेरणेने फ्लोरान्समध्ये जे सौंदर्य निर्माण होत होते त्याचा उत्सव साजरा करणे हे एक प्रकारे तेथील इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य होते. इटलीतील सरकारे मानवतावादी इतिहासकारांना ज्या प्रकारे दरबारी इतिहासकार म्हणून नेमत होते त्या प्रमाणे फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, इंग्लंड, स्पेन, पोलंड आणि हंगेरीमधील सरकारांनी १४५० ते १५३० दरम्यान दरबारी इतिहासकार नेमले. वरील प्रकारच्या मानवतावादी इतिहास लेखनाने नव्याने निर्माण झालेल्या प्रादेशिक राज्यांमध्ये जो राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास लिहिला जात होता त्याला एक प्रकारे बळकटी निर्माण करून दिली.

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पुनरुज्जीवन काळातील इतिहासकार

पुनरुज्जीवन इतिहास लेखन हे विशेषतः फ्लोरानटाईन येथे उदयास आलेली चळवळ होती. मानवतावादी आणि अभिजात साहित्याच्या निर्मितीने ती बहरास आली. ही चळवळ विवेकवादी आणि विशेषतः निधर्मी होती. या चळवळीने अभिजात इतिहासकार लिक्वी, सुईटोनिस् पोलिबीयस आणि टॅसिटस यांचे अनुकरण केले.

फ्लॅव्हियो बियांडो (१३८८-१४६३) आणि लिओनार्डो ब्रुनी (१४४४)

हा इतिहासकार तसेच प्राचीन संस्कृतीत विशेष रुची असणारा विद्वान होता. त्यांनी 'डेकेड्स' नावाचा म्हणजे रोमन साम्राज्याच्या पतनापासूनचा इतिहास असा ग्रंथ लिहिला. यामध्ये दक्षिण युरोपचा इतिहास आला आहे. (इ.स.४१०-१४४०) ही दृष्टी आणि दस्तावेजांचा सुयोग्य वापर यामुळे हा ग्रंथ मैलाचा दगड ठरला आहे. मध्ययुगातील घडामोडींवर विद्वतापूर्ण पकड असणाऱ्या पेट्रार्क यांच्या साहित्याचा बियांडो यांनी पुन्हा एकदा अभ्यास केला होता. त्यांनी रोमन साम्राज्याच्या पतनापासून ते पुनरुज्जीवन कालापर्यंत युरोपच्या इतिहासाचे सातत्य कल्पिले, त्यामुळे इतिहासाची प्राचीन, मध्ययुगीन आणि आधुनिक अशी विभागणी करण्यात आली.

लिओनार्डो ब्रुनीने (१४४४) त्याच्या लेखनपद्धतीमध्ये टीकात्मक विश्लेषण करत आणि त्याला योग्यरीत्या कार्यकारणभावाची जोड देत इतिहासलेखन करत त्याच्या इतिहास लेखनाला वेगळे परिमाण मिळवून दिले आहे. ब्रुनीच्या इतिहास लेखनात नवी ऐतिहासिक दृष्टी दिसते. त्याने फ्लोरान्सचा इतिहास अभिजात इतिहासाच्या विस्तृत पार्श्वभूमीवर शहरांच्या विकासाच्या अंगाने शहरांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करत लिहिला. त्याच्या ग्रंथाचे नाव 'हिस्टरी ऑफ फ्लोरेंटाईन पिपल' असे होते. यात मानवतावादी आणि मनोव्यापारात्मक अन्वयार्थ अभिव्यक्त केले होते.

मॅकेव्हिली आणि गुईकोर्डोनी यांच्या काळापर्यंत येत असताना आकारास येत असणारे फ्लोरान्स येथील इतिहास लेखन पूर्ण विकसित अवस्थेत पोहचले होते. बियांडो, ब्रुनी, ब्राकोलिनी आणि पॅजिओ यांनी त्यांचा इतिहास लॅटिन भाषेत लिहिला, तर मॅकेव्हिली आणि गुईकोर्डोनी यांनी इटालियन भाषेत लिहिला.

निकोलो मॅकेव्हिली (१४६९ ते १५२७)

हा इतिहासकार, राजनयिक, नाटककार, तत्त्वज्ञानी आणि त्याच्या काळातील सर्वात अधिक लहरी विचारवंत होता. तरी तो देशभक्त होता आणि आदर्श कल्पनांना मांडणारा होता. या विचारवंताने जे जे आरंभिले त्यात त्याला बऱ्याच बाबतीत अपयश आले तरी इतिहासकार म्हणून त्याने आपला वेगळा आणि प्रभावी ठसा उमटवला.

लीक्वीच्या पहिल्या दहा ग्रंथांवरील चर्चा

मॅकेव्हिली यांच्या मते युगानुयुगे वेगवेगळ्या वातावरणात मानवी स्वभाव स्थिर राहिला आहे. त्यामुळे मानवी जीवनातील घटना ह्या एकाच प्रकारच्या राहिल्या असल्या पाहिजेत. त्यांच्या मते कोणत्याही अडचणीच्या प्रसंगी प्राचीन रोमन लोकांनी योग्य ती धोरणे आखून त्यातून योग्य त्या उपाययोजना केल्या असतील. आधुनिक परिस्थिती समोर ठेवून लीक्वीच्या दहा ग्रंथांवर जे विस्तृत भाष्य करायचे त्याचा योग्य आराखडा निकोलो मॅकेव्हिली यांनी तयार केला; परंतु त्यांचे भाष्य पहिल्या तीन खंडांवर तयार झाले. त्यांनी त्यांचे राजकीय

तत्त्वज्ञान इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासातून निर्माण केले नाही. फक्त इतिहासातील उदाहरणे त्यांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाला आधार म्हणून वापरली. राजकीय तत्त्वज्ञान त्यांनी त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या विचारातून आणि अनुभवातून रचले.

फ्लोरांसचा इतिहास

मॅकेव्हिली यांचा दुसरा महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ 'द प्रिन्स' हा होता. या ग्रंथाने राजकीय तत्त्वज्ञानात मोठी क्रांती केली. हा ग्रंथ सर्व राज्यकर्त्यांचा नियम ग्रंथ बनला. त्यांचा तिसरा ग्रंथ 'फ्लोरांसचा इतिहास.' या ग्रंथाने इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रात क्रांती केली. रोमच्या ऱ्हासानंतरचा इतिहास यात आला असून १४९२ नंतरचा बराच राजकीय इतिहास त्यात आला आहे. या ग्रंथात काही लक्षणीय चुका झाल्या आहेत. काही ठिकाणी सूक्ष्मता व तंतोततपणाचा अभाव आहे. बराच भाग पूर्वीच्या लेखनातून जसाच्या तसा उचलला आहे. लेखक सांस्कृतिक घडामोडी, इतिहास आणि संस्थांची निर्मिती यापेक्षा तेथील गटातटातील संघर्ष यात जास्त रुची घेत असलेला दिसतो. तरीही मॅकेव्हिली यांच्या दृष्टिकोनाने इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राला लक्षणीय योगदान दिले आहे. फ्लोरांस शहराच्या उदयासंदर्भात जी बोधकथा प्रचलित होती ती त्यांनी नाकारली. त्यांनी मध्ययुगीन; फक्त घटनांची जंत्री देण्याची; कथन शैली इतिहास लेखन पद्धती सोडून देऊन प्रवाही साधी सरळ कथन पद्धती अवलंबली. त्यांनी त्यांचे शहर एक जिवंत प्राणी म्हणून पाहिले त्यामुळे त्यांनी नागरी मतभेद आणि अंतर्गत शत्रुत्व यांचे विश्लेषण करण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. एक इतिहासकार म्हणून त्यांनी घटनांकडे घटना म्हणून न पाहता घटनांची कारणमीमांसा व विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. फ्लोरांसचे भवितव्य, तेथील कुटुंबव्यवस्था, वर्गव्यवस्था याचे विश्लेषण या ग्रंथात आहे. त्यांनी त्यांच्या ग्रंथात दोन वर्ण्य विषय समोर आणले आहेत व त्याभोवती त्यांचे कथन गुंफले आहे. त्यातील पहिला वर्ण्य विषय म्हणजे पोप व त्याने सामान्यांच्या ऐहिक जीवनावर नियमन करण्याचा बहाणा करून इटलीच्या विभाजनाच्या साहाय्याने नियंत्रण मिळवण्याचा केलेला प्रयत्न म्हणजेच त्यातून ऐहिक जीवनविषयक असलेले पोपचे स्वातंत्र्य टिकवण्याचा प्रयत्न. दुसरा वर्ण्य विषय म्हणजे थिओडोरदि, कॉस्मो डी मेडिसी आणि लोरेन्झो डी मेडिसी या राजपुत्रांच्या काळात झालेली प्रगती हा होता. हा ग्रंथ ज्याचा वर्ण्य विषय पोपच्या विरोधी होता तरी त्यांनी तो पोप क्लेमेंट आठवा याला अर्पण केला आहे. ज्याला पोपने स्वतः मान्यता दिली व या ग्रंथाला उदार देणगी दिली. या ग्रंथाच्या निर्मितीसाठी मॅकेव्हिली यांनी पाच वर्षे खर्च केली. हा ग्रंथ मानवतावादी व निधर्मीवादी स्फूर्तीने लिहिला गेला. पोप किंवा ख्रिस्ती शिकवण तसेच तत्त्वज्ञान आणि मध्ययुगीन ज्ञानाच्या प्रभावाकडे दुर्लक्ष करून लिहिला आहे. या ग्रंथात मानवी कर्तबगारीला परमेश्वरी इच्छा किंवा कर्तबगारीपेक्षा अधिक महत्त्व दिले गेले. या ग्रंथाने एक प्रकारे सेंट ऑगस्टाईन याने सुरू केलेला धर्मशास्त्रीय मध्ययुगीन वर्चस्ववाद संपुष्टात येऊन पुनरुज्जीवनाच्या अनुभववादाला सुरुवात झाली.

मॅकेव्हिलीचे इतिहासाचे तत्त्वज्ञान

मॅकेव्हिलीचे इतिहासाचे तत्त्वज्ञान हे राज्यशास्त्राच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाला अधिक जवळचे होते. फ्लोरांसच्या तत्त्ववेत्त्यांनी शासनव्यवस्थेचे शास्त्र इतिहासाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानावरून घेतले, आणि हे दोन्हीही न बदलणाऱ्या मानवी स्वभावावर आधारित होते.

तो लिहितो जो कोणी भविष्याचा वेध घेतो. त्याने भूतकाळातील अशा घटना पाहिल्या पाहिजेत, की ज्या भूतकाळातील काही घटनांशी साधर्म्य दाखवतात. यातून असे दिसते की,

NOTES

या घटना समान प्रेरणा असलेल्या लोक घडवण्यासाठी कारणीभूत होत असतात त्यामुळे त्यांचा परिणाम समान असू शकतो.

थॉमस हॉब्स यांच्या मतानुसार मानवी स्वभाव अधिग्रहणशील, कपटी, भांडकुदळ, क्रूर आणि भ्रष्ट आहे. मॅकेव्हिलीचे मते ज्या व्यक्ती कपटीपणा, फसवेगिरी, बळजोरी आणि यासारख्या सवयी यांचा वापर करून समाजव्यवस्थेत राहत असत. त्या जरी धर्म आणि नैतिकता या दोन भिन्न बाबी असल्या व त्यांचा व राजकारणाचा तसेच शासकीय प्रणालीचा अर्थाअर्थी काहीही संबंध नसताना तरी धर्माचा सर्वात परिणामकारक वापर करून नैसर्गिकरीत्या कायदा आणि सुव्यस्था मोडण्यात अवखळ किंवा डांबरट लोकांना शिस्तीत आणण्यात करण्यात येतो. मॅकेव्हिली यांचा मृत्यू अतिशय निराशेत, गरिबीत व त्यांचे इटलीच्या एकीकरणाचे स्वप्न अपुरे असताना झाला. त्यांच्या कबरीजवळ कोणतीही स्तुतीगीते या महान व्यक्तीचा योग्य सन्मान करू शकत नाहीत.

ग्वीत्चार्दीनी, फ्रांचेस्को

ग्वीत्चार्दीनी, फ्रांचेस्को (६ मार्च १४८३-२२ मे १५४०) हा प्रबोधनकालीन इटालियन मुत्सद्दी व श्रेष्ठ इतिहासकार होता. त्याने कायद्याचे शिक्षण घेतले होते. वकिली, राजदूत आणि पोपची नोकरी असा अनुभव त्याने कमवला होता. मोदीना, रेड्जो, पार्मा, रॉमान्या येथे पोपनियुक्त गव्हर्नर म्हणून त्याने काम केले. 'Storia d' Italia' (१५६१-६४, इ. शी. हिस्ट्री ऑफ इटली) ह्या वीस खंडांच्या इतिहास ग्रंथलेखनास त्याने स्वतःला वाहून घेतले.

१४९२ ते १५३४ पर्यंतचा इटलीचा इतिहास Storia d' Italia मध्ये आलेला आहे. ह्या कालखंडात इटलीत घडून आलेल्या विविध राजकीय स्थित्यंतरांचा आलेख त्यात सापडतो. ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तींच्या कर्तृत्वाचे मूल्यमापन करीत असताना त्यांच्या कृतींपेक्षा त्या कृतींमागील त्याला जाणवलेल्या प्रेरणांना त्याने अधिक महत्त्व दिलेले दिसते. पोप दुसरा जुलियस, पोप दहावा लीओ व पोप सातवा क्लेमेंट ह्यांची वेधक व्यक्तिचित्रे त्याने रेखाटली आहेत. इतिहास कथन करीत असताना आवश्यक तेथे निर्भीड कठोर टीकाही त्याने केलेली आहे. ग्वीत्चार्दीनीच्या पूर्वी इटलीतील विविध राज्यांचे इतिहास स्वतंत्रपणे लिहिले गेले; परंतु ग्वीत्चार्दीनीने आपल्या इतिहासात संपूर्ण इटलीचा विचार केला, हा त्याचा विशेष होय. त्याची शैली भारदस्त असून प्रत्येक मुद्याशी संबंधित असलेले सर्व तपशील एकाच वाक्यात आणण्याच्या प्रयत्नामुळे लांबलांब वाक्ये तो वैपुल्याने वापरतो. इटलीच्या इतिहास ग्रंथांत आजही हा ग्रंथ मोलाचा मानला जातो.

ह्याखेरीज 'Ricordipolitiche e civili' (प्रकाशनकाळ १५७६-१५८५ च्या दरम्यान) आणि 'Del reggimento di Firenze' हे दोन ग्रंथही त्याने लिहिले. सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण व स्वच्छपणे केलेले मानवी जीवनाविषयीचे चिंतन Recordi... मधील सु. २०० सूत्रांतून आढळते. राजकीय विचारही त्यात आहेतच. Del reggimento... मध्ये फ्लॉरेन्सची शासनव्यवस्था कशी असावी, ह्यासंबंधी विचार आहेत. सेंट मार्गेरिता येथेच तो निधन पावला.

तो, फ्लोरांसचाच नागरिक असलेला मॅकेव्हिलीचा स्पर्धक मानता येईल असा त्याचा समकालीन इतिहासकार होता. फ्रांसिस्को गुईकार्दोनी. तीव्र बुद्धिमत्ता असलेल्या या इतिहासकाराने वयाच्या सत्ताविसाव्या वर्षीच फ्लोरांसचा इतिहास लिहिला. हा ग्रंथ फक्त १३७८ ते १५०९ या कालखंडावर होता. विल ड्यूरॉंट यांच्या मते साधनांची टीकात्मक समीक्षा, तपशिलातील सूक्ष्मता व अचूकपणा आणि कारणांचे आरपार विश्लेषण तसेच

आणि मूल्यमापनात काटेकोरपणा व निःपक्षपातीपणा या बाबतीत हा ग्रंथ मॅकेव्हिलीच्या ग्रंथापेक्षा अधिक सरस आहे असे मत नोंदविले आहे. फ्युटर यांच्या मते या ग्रंथाने राजकीय विधाने करत आधुनिक विश्लेषणात्मक इतिहासाला सुरुवात करून दिली. जे. डब्ल्यू. थॉमप्सन यांच्या मते या ग्रंथाची कौतुकास्पद वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे त्यातील कथानकातील अचूकता आणि स्पष्टता, त्याच्या ग्रंथातून घडामोडींचे यथायोग्य आकलन, भावनांची आंदोलने, व्यक्तिचित्रांचे तसेच त्यांच्या महत्वाकांक्षांचे भेदक विश्लेषण, वर्णनाचे अचूक तपशील आणि राजपुत्र, लोकप्रिय नेते आणि समूहातील व्यक्तींच्या कृतीचे योग्य मूल्यमापन केलेले आहे, ही आहेत. त्याने त्याच्या ग्रंथात आकृतिबंधापेक्षा साहित्याच्या आशयाला फार महत्त्व दिले. तरी त्याचा 'फ्लोरांसचा इतिहास' हा ग्रंथ ताजे चमकदार प्रत्ययकारी कथानक म्हणून प्रसिद्ध झाला. इटलीचा इतिहास इटालियन भाषेत 'युद्धांचा इतिहास' या उपनावाने त्याने दहा खंडांत प्रसिद्ध केला. हा ग्रंथ त्याची उत्कृष्ट कृती ठरला आहे. या ग्रंथात १४९२-१५३४ या काळातील फार वेगळे आणि विस्तृत विषय समाविष्ट केले आहेत. सर्व इटलीचे सर्व युरोपाशी आलेले राजनैतिक संबंध यात वर्णिले आहेत. त्यामुळे हा ग्रंथ एक प्रकारे राजकीय इतिहास आणि राजनैतिक इतिहास यांचा नमुना ठरतो. एकत्रित युरोपातील राजकीय व्यवस्थेसंबंधी हा पहिला ग्रंथ ठरतो. तो प्रत्यक्ष अनेक घटनांचा साक्षीदार होता, तसेच त्याला बऱ्याच घटनांची थेट माहिती होती तरी त्याने अतिशय मोहकतेने व कल्पकतेने प्राथमिक साधने गोळा करून तसेच अभिलेखागृहातील दस्तावेजांचा वापर लेखनात केला. त्याने प्राचीन ग्रीक आणि रोमन ग्रंथांतील पद्धतीप्रमाणे प्रत्यक्ष पात्रांच्या तोंडी संवाद घालून आशय अभिव्यक्त केला आहे. हे संवाद प्रत्यक्षातील नसून त्याचा मथितार्थ फक्त बरोबर आहे असे तो म्हणतो. मॅकेव्हिलीच्या तुलनेत त्याचा ग्रंथ अधिक अचूक आणि विश्वासार्ह आहे. पुनरुज्जीवन काळातील हा ग्रंथ म्हणजे फार मोठी कामगिरी आहे, असे हर्बर्ट बटरफिल्ड म्हणतो. त्याच्या दोन्ही ग्रंथांच्या दहाहून अधिक आवृत्ती निघाल्या आणि अनेक युरोपियन भाषेत हे ग्रंथ भाषांतरीत झाले. सम्राट पाचवा चार्ल्स त्याच्या सरदारांना ताटकळत ठेवून या इतिहासकाराशी दीर्घ वेळ चर्चा करत बसत असे. त्याच्या मते असा इतिहासकार निर्माण होणे अवघड असते.

जीन बोडीन(१५३० - १५९६) आणि फ्रान्सिस बेकन(१५६१-१६२६)

जीन बोडीन या फ्रेंच इतिहासकाराने 'द मेथड फॉर द इझी कॉम्प्रहेन्शन ऑफ हिस्ट्री' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासाने शहाणपणाची सुरुवात होते, माणसाला चांगले गुण प्राप्त होतात व त्यामुळे चांगल्याचा वाईटावर विजय होतो, असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. इबन खल्दून यांच्या नंतर दोनशे वर्षांनी आणि मॉन्टेस्कुयूपूर्वी दीडशे वर्षे त्याने भौगोलिक घटकांच्या आधारित इतिहासाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाची मांडणी केली. तापमान, पर्जन्यमान, मृदा आणि स्वाभाविक रचना हे इतिहासावर परिणाम करणारे घटक आहेत. हे सर्व घटक मानवी स्वभाव ठरवतात आणि मानवी स्वभाव इतिहास ठरवतात. माणसांचा अधिवास पर्वत, मैदाने, किनारपट्टीचा प्रदेश यांच्याप्रमाणे जसा असेल त्याप्रमाणे माणसे वेगवेगळी असतात, असे त्याचे सिद्धांतन होते. त्याच्या मते उत्तरेकडे माणसे शरीराने आणि स्नायूंनी अधिक शक्तिशाली होती, तर दक्षिणेत संवेदनशीलतेने अधिक गंभीर व मानाने धोरणी होती. समशीतोष्ण आणि फ्रान्सच्या भूमध्यसमुद्रीय प्रदेशात त्यांच्याकडे दोन्ही गुणांचा संयोग झाला होता.

NOTES

फ्रान्सिस बेकन

हा विज्ञान आणि तत्त्वज्ञान या विषयांचा अभ्यासक आणि विचारवंत इतिहासकारही होता. त्याने 'हिस्टरी ऑफ रेयीन ऑफ द किंग हेन्री सेव्हन' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. त्यासाठी त्याने साधन ग्रंथ म्हणून पोलीडोर व्हर्जिल आणि हॉल यांच्या ग्रंथांचा वापर केला. त्याने या ट्युडर राजाची ना स्तुती केली ना त्याला आदर्श बनविले. वस्तुतः त्याने त्या राजाचे दोष वर्णन करण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. त्याने कठोर गद्यात आणि वास्तववादी ठळक बनेल अशा पद्धतीने या पहिल्या ट्युडर राजाचे चरित्र लिहिले.

मानवतावादी इतिहासलेखन : एक मूल्यमापन

मानवतावादी इतिहासकारांनी धर्मसंस्था आणि धार्मिक तत्त्वज्ञान यापासून इतिहासाला मुक्त केले. त्यांनी अनेक बोधकथा व प्राकथा यांना इतिहासात अजिबात स्थान दिले नाही. ऐतिहासिक साधनांची शास्त्रीय चिकित्सा सुरू झाली, तसेच निःपक्षपातीपणे व पूर्वग्रहापासून अलिप्त अशा प्रकारचा इतिहास लिहिला जाऊ लागला. या काळात अभिलेखागृहे आणि पुरातत्त्व यांचा चांगला उपयोग इतिहास लेखनासाठी केला जाऊ लागला. इतिहासात घटनांमागील कार्यकारणभाव शोधण्यात आला. ऐतिहासिक लेखनाचे टीकात्मक परीक्षण करण्यात येऊ लागले. या इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राने ग्रीक आणि रोमन इतिहास लेखनातील बोधात्मकता आणि व्यवहार्यता यांचे जे अनुकरण केले त्यामुळे त्यात काही दोष निर्माण झाले. मानवतावादी इतिहासकारांना पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीत इतर कार्येही होती त्यामुळे कष्टपूर्वक साधने जमवणे, त्याची चिकित्सा व त्या अनुषंगाने परिपूर्ण इतिहास लिहिण्याच्या उद्दिष्टात काही कमतरता राहिल्या. राष्ट्रवाद, देशभक्ती तसेच उदारमतवाद यांचा एक प्रकारे परिपोष करणे ही मानवतावादी इतिहासकाराची उद्दिष्टे होती. मॅकेव्हिलीला त्याच्या लेखनातून भूतकाळातील घटनातून काही तरी बोध लोकांना द्यायचा होता. बोधप्रदतेमुळे या इतिहासकारांना टीकात्मक परीक्षण करता आले नाही. भाषाशास्त्रातील विद्वानांना भूतकाळाचे अचूक वर्णन करता आले नाही. इतिहास एक वेळ वास्तव असू शकते किंवा प्रगती करणारे असू शकते; परंतु ते एकाच वेळी दोन्ही असू शकत नाही. अभिजाततेचे अनुकरण करताना त्यांनी शैलीच्या नादात मूळ ढाचा चुकवला असे हाडलोकचे म्हणणे आहे. मॅकेव्हिलीची प्राचीन उदाहरणावरून बोधपरता चुकीची आहे असे ग्वाचार्डीनीचे मत होते. ग्वाचार्डीनीने काही प्रमाणात मानवतावादी दृष्टी नाकारली तरी त्याने जी अन्वेषण पद्धती आणि प्राथमिक साधनांचा विशेषतः पुराभिलेखागृहांचा उपयोग केला त्याने मानवतावादी इतिहास लेखन समृद्ध झाले.

४.३ विज्ञानवादी इतिहास लेखन

वैज्ञानिक क्रांती माणसाची विश्वासबंधी सतराव्या शतकात जी कल्पना बदलली त्या संदर्भात आहे. रॉजर बेकन यांच्यापासून याची सुरुवात झाली (१२१४-१२९२) आणि लिओनार्डो-दा-विन्सी (१४४२-१५१९) या काळात ती वाढली. सतराव्या शतकात त्याला क्रांतीचे स्वरूप आले. कोपर्निकस यांनी वैज्ञानिक क्रांतीची सुरुवात केली असे म्हणतात.

वैज्ञानिक क्रांती

पूर्व आधुनिक
दृष्टिकोन

पुनरुज्जीवन आणि बौद्धिक क्रांती

प्राचीन ग्रीक विचारवंत झीनो, सीशीयमचा (इ. स. पू. सु. ३३६-इ. स. पू. सु. २६५). सारख्या विचारवंतांचा प्रबोधनाच्या किंवा पुनरुज्जीवनाच्या चळवळींवर निश्चित परिणाम झाला. सद्गुणातच माणसाचे सर्वश्रेष्ठ कल्याण सामावलेले असते आणि स्वतःच्या विकारांवर संपूर्ण स्वामित्व असणे म्हणजे सद्गुणी असणे, ही शिकवण त्याने स्वीकारली. झीनोच्या मताप्रमाणे वैश्विक विवेक हे विश्वातील सर्वोच्च तत्त्व होय आणि जे जे घडते ते ते ह्या विवेकाचा आविष्कार असल्यामुळे चांगले असते म्हणून, त्याचा स्वीकार करण्यात, विश्वातील घडामोडींत व्यक्त होणाऱ्या विवेकाधिष्ठित नियमानुसार वागण्यात, सद्गुण आणि शहाणपणा असतो. यांसारख्या निधर्मी विचारांचा प्रबोधन युगात स्वीकार केला गेला. एक वेगळी मानसिकता घडविली गेली. त्यातून हळूहळू वैज्ञानिक पद्धती विकसित होती गेली.

प्रबोधन काळाच्या वैज्ञानिक विचारांवर अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव होता व हळूहळू प्रबोधन काळातच त्याच्या विचारांपेक्षा वेगळे विचार प्रस्तुत केले गेले व वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीची दुसरी पद्धती विकसित झाली. अॅरिस्टॉटलची (इ. स. पू. ३८४-३२२) तत्त्वमीमांसा वर्णनात्मक आहे, आपले ज्ञान व व्यवहार संकल्पनांच्या पातळीवर कसे घडतात याचे खरेखुरे वर्णन करणारी आहे. अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचे सार मराठी विश्वकोशात जे वर्णन केले आहे त्याचा संक्षेप पुढील परिच्छेदातून प्रस्तुत केला आहे. ज्याला मूलभूत किंवा प्राथमिक अस्तित्व असते त्याला अॅरिस्टॉटल 'द्रव्य' म्हणतो. द्रव्याचे किंवा विशिष्ट मूर्त वस्तूचे सत्त्व हे त्याचे रूप किंवा त्याचा आकार असतो; अशी आकारित विशिष्ट वस्तू म्हणजे द्रव्य; पण हे रूप किंवा आकार हे एक सामान्य असते. तेव्हा सामान्य आणि ही सामान्य ज्या वस्तूंची रूपे असतात त्या व्यक्ती असलेल्या वस्तू ह्यांच्यात परस्परसंबंध असतो. असे वर्णन करताना त्याने विज्ञानाच्या स्वरूपाचे स्पष्टीकरण केलेले आहे. ही वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीची पहिली पायरी होती. अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या मते एखाद्या वस्तूचे अस्तित्व म्हणजे त्या वस्तूचे रूप आणि आकार. वस्तूच्या या गुणधर्माला त्याने वस्तूचे सत्त्व म्हटले आहे. वस्तूची किंवा तिच्या या सत्त्वाची व्याख्या म्हणजे तिच्या या मूलभूत गुणधर्माची व्याख्या तेच त्या वस्तूचे वर्णनही असते. वस्तूचे सत्त्व यथार्थतेने जाणणे ही विज्ञानाची पहिली पायरी. वस्तूच्या सत्त्वापासून तिचे जे गुण अपरिहार्यपणे निष्पन्न होतात, त्यांना अॅरिस्टॉटल तिचे 'धर्म' म्हणतो. उलट वस्तूचे जे गुण तिच्या सत्त्वात मोडत नाहीत किंवा ह्या सत्त्वापासून अपरिहार्यपणे निष्पन्न होत नाहीत, त्या तिच्या उपाधी असतात. वस्तूच्या व्याख्येपासून तिच्या धर्मांचे निगमन करण्याचे कार्य विज्ञान करते. तेव्हा सर्व विज्ञाने निगामी असतात आणि निगमन ही विज्ञानाची प्रमुख रीत होय. भूमिती हे त्या काळातील सर्वात प्रगत शास्त्र होते आणि भूमितीच्या निगामी रीतीच्या आदर्शाचा प्रभाव विज्ञानावर व तत्त्वमीमांसेवर पडलेला होता. अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या ह्या विचारातून विश्वाकडे पाहण्याची एक संकल्पनीय चौकट तयार झाली. ही चौकट त्याने पुढीलप्रमाणे विशद केली आहे. वस्तू हे आकारित द्रव्य असते आणि वस्तूच्या आकाराप्रमाणे त्यांचे काही स्वाभाविक प्रकार पडतात; उदा., माणूस, गाय, दगड, ग्रह इत्यादी. प्रत्येक वस्तू स्वतःच्या ठिकाणी अप्रकट असलेला आकार पूर्णपणे प्रकट व्हावा ह्यासाठी बदलत असते व जेव्हा आकार पूर्णपणे प्रकट होतो तेव्हा हा बदल थांबतो व त्यानंतरच्या तिच्या व्यवहारात हा आकार व्यक्त होत असतो. एका प्रकारची वस्तू तिच्याहून वरच्या प्रकारच्या वस्तूच्या आकाराचे उपादान असू शकते; कारण तो आकार

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Self-Instructional
Material ८९

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धारण करण्याची क्षमता तिच्या ठिकाणी असते. उदा., माणसाचा भौतिक देह पृथ्वी, आप इ. महाभूतांचा बनलेला असतो असे त्याचे वर्णन करता येईल व म्हणून हा त्याचा आकार आहे; पण ह्या आकाराचे किंवा स्वरूपाचे हे द्रव्य मानवी आत्म्याचे उपादान असते; 'मानवी आत्मा' हा आकार धारण करण्याची, ज्या विचार, संकल्प इ. व्यवहारांत मानवी आत्मा व्यक्त होतो त्या व्यवहारांचे अधिष्ठान असण्याची क्षमता ह्या द्रव्याच्या ठिकाणी असते. तेव्हा वस्तूंच्या किंवा अस्तित्वाच्या अशा श्रेणी असतात. खालच्या श्रेणीतील वस्तू वरच्या श्रेणीतील वस्तूचे उपादान असते व त्या श्रेणीतील वस्तूचा आकार धारण करण्याची क्षमता तिच्या ठिकाणी असते. वस्तूंच्या ह्या श्रेणीचे शिखर, सर्वोच्च अस्तित्व म्हणजे केवल, परिपूर्णतेने प्रकट स्वरूपात असलेला व म्हणून बदलाच्या पलीकडे असलेला आकार. ह्याला अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटल ईश्वर म्हणतो. अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटलने रचलेली ही संकल्पनीय चौकट मध्ययुगापर्यंत रूढ होती व आधुनिक काळाच्या प्रारंभापर्यंत वैज्ञानिक किंवा तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक विचारात ती सामान्यपणे अध्याहत असे, असे म्हणता येईल. निरनिराळ्या प्राण्यांचा पद्धतशीरपणे अभ्यास करण्यासाठी काही मूलभूत शास्त्रीय तत्त्वे विचारात घेऊन त्यांचे वर्गीकरण आवश्यक आहे. प्राण्यांचे वर्गीकरण करण्याचे पहिले प्रयत्न अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटल (इ. स. पू. ३८४-३२२) या ग्रीक तत्त्ववेत्त्याने केले. याकरिता त्याने प्राण्यांचे साम्य-भेद विचारात घेतले होते. अशा प्रकारे अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटलच्या विचारातून वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीच्या विकासाला अल्प प्रमाणात सुरुवात झाली.

अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटलच्या विचारात काही प्रमाणात तर्कसंगत वास्तवाचा अर्थ लावण्याचा प्रयत्न होता परंतु त्याच्यानंतर नव-प्लेटो मत हा विचारप्रवाह आला व त्याचा प्रमुख पुरस्कर्ता प्लोटायनस (२०५-७०) हा होता. पॉर्फिरी (सु. २३२-३०४) हा प्लोटायनसचा प्रमुख शिष्य होता. नव-प्लेटो मताने पार्मेनिडीझच्या एकतावादी तत्त्वमीमांसेचा परिपोष केला. जे आहे ते एक असले पाहिजे व म्हणून ज्या अनेक वस्तूंचा अनुभव येतो, त्यांचे अस्तित्व आभासात्मक व अर्धसत्य असे असले पाहिजे. ही एकता किंवा अंतिम सत्ता अवर्णनीय असते; पण आपल्याला तिचे साक्षात, प्रातिभज्ञान होऊ शकते. ह्या एकतेपासून निःसरणाने शुद्ध आत्मे, शरीरधारी आत्मे, भौतिक वस्तू इ. क्रमशः कमी कमी सत्ता अंगी असलेले पदार्थ निष्पन्न होतात. पुनरुज्जीवनाची सुरुवात होताना ज्या पुनरुज्जीवनाच्या अगोदरच्या पहिल्या पिढीच्या विचारवंतांचा पगडा आपल्याला या काळावर पाहायला मिळतो त्यात रॉजर बेकन यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. त्यांचा जन्म १२१४ ते १२२० या काळात झाला असावा. हा इंग्लंडमधील विचारवंत होता. आपण अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटलचे विचार मांडत आहोत असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. प्रत्यक्षात ते नवप्लेटोवादाने प्रेरित झालेले विचार होते. हा प्राचीन ज्ञानाचा वारसा अ‍ॅरिस्टॉटलकडे आला. या ज्ञानात एकात्मक सर्वसमावेशक निसर्गाची सर्व गूढे प्रकट करण्यात आली आहेत; पण त्याची भाषा कूट आणि प्रतीकात्मक आहे, असे त्याचे मत होते. त्यासाठी त्याने भाषांचा तसेच गणिती प्रकाशकी इ. शास्त्रांचा अभ्यास केला. प्रयोगावर आधारित विज्ञानाचा एक महत्त्वाचा पुरस्कर्ता आणि प्रवर्तक म्हणून बेकनची प्रसिद्धी आहे; परंतु प्रयोगाचा त्याने व्यापक अर्थ लावलेला आहे. प्रयोगसिद्ध म्हणजे त्याच्या मते साक्षात अनुभवावर आधारलेले असे ज्ञान; परंतु त्याला त्याने गूढ विद्या व ईश्वरी कृपा असा रंग दिला.

आपण ज्याला प्रायोगिक विज्ञान म्हणतो त्यात बेकनने घातलेली भर म्हणजे प्रकाशकीय, भरती-ओहटी, उष्णता इत्यादीसंबंधी तत्कालीन उपपत्तींचा विकास होय. प्रकाश आणि इतर भौतिकी ऊर्जा ह्यांचे तरंगांद्वारा प्रसारण होते ही उपपत्ती त्याने मांडली. त्यासाठी गणिताचा अभ्यास महत्त्वाचा आहे असे त्याचे मत होते. ख्रिस्ती श्रद्धांचा पुरस्कार करता करता त्याने

वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीची काही तत्त्वे निर्माण केली हे निश्चित.

एखादे विधान सत्य आहे हे जर आपल्याला स्पष्टपणे व असंदिग्धपणे 'दिसते', तर ते संशयातीतपणे सत्य असते. हे 'दर्शन' अर्थात आपल्या बुद्धीला किंवा विवेकशक्तीला घडणारे दर्शन असते. एखादे विधान सत्य आहे असे आपल्या बुद्धीला जे स्पष्ट आणि असंदिग्ध असे साक्षात दर्शन घडते, त्याला देकार्त 'प्रातिभज्ञान' अथवा 'प्रतिभान' म्हणतो. अशा प्रातिभदर्शनावर आधारलेल्या संशयातीत विधानांपासून सुरुवात करून त्यांच्यापासून अनिवार्यतेने निष्पन्न होणाऱ्या विधानांचे पायरीपायरीने निगमन करणे ही ज्ञानाची एकमेव रीत आहे, असे देकार्तचे म्हणणे होते; अशा निगमनातील प्रत्येक पायरी प्रमाण आहे, हे ज्ञानही आपल्याला साक्षात प्रातिभदर्शनाने व्हावे लागते. खरेखुरे ज्ञान बुद्धिजन्य किंवा विवेकजन्य असते, इंद्रियानुभवांवर आधारलेले ज्ञान खरेखुरे ज्ञान नसते, ह्या विवेकवादी पंथाचा पाया देकार्तने प्रबोधन काळात घातला.

ऑरिस्टॉटलची संविधानिक निगामी अनुमानपद्धती नवीन शोध लावण्यासाठी उपयुक्त नाही, यावर प्रबोधन काळातील वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीचा विचार करणाऱ्या विचारवंतांचे व वैज्ञानिकांचे एकमत होते.

वैज्ञानिक पद्धती दोन प्रकारे विकसित झाली. पहिल्या प्रकारात विज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रातील कोपर्निकस, गॅलिलिओ, केप्लर, न्यूटन, आइन्स्टाइन इ. वैज्ञानिक होते, दुसऱ्या प्रकारात विचार करणाऱ्यांमध्ये मुख्यतः देकार्त, फ्रान्सिस बेकन, जॉन स्ट्यूअर्ट मिल, कार्ल पॉपर, टॉमस कुन्ह इ. तत्त्ववेत्ते होते. गॅलिली गॅलिलिओ (१५६१-१६४२), सर आयझॅक न्यूटन (१६४२-१७२७) यांसारख्या वैज्ञानिकांनी निरीक्षण-प्रयोग हे वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीचे मुख्य स्वरूप मानले व त्यात गणिती परिगणनाचा वापर व उपयोजन महत्त्वाचे व अटळ आहे, असे ठामपणे प्रतिपादले. 'निसर्गाचा ग्रंथ गणिती भाषेत लिहिला आहे,' असे गॅलिलिओचे मत प्रसिद्ध आहे.

तत्त्ववेत्त्यांमधील रने देकार्तने (१५९६-१६५०) संशयपद्धतीचा वापर करून अशा मूलतत्त्वांचा शोध घेतला, की जी संशयातीत, स्पष्ट आणि निःसंदिग्ध असतील आणि ज्यांच्यापासून सर्व मानवी ज्ञान निगमित करता येईल. देकार्ताच्या तत्त्वमीमांसेतून पुढे पदार्थविज्ञान आणि वैद्यकशास्त्र, यांत्रिकी आणि नीतिशास्त्र या विद्याशाखांच्या विकासाला चालना मिळाली. देकार्तने अनुभवाश्रित विज्ञान - संकल्पनेला न्याय दिला नाही. देकार्तचा समकालीन फ्रान्सिस बेकन (१५६१-१६२६) याने मात्र निसर्गाचे रहस्य शोधून काढण्यासाठी विगामी पद्धतीचा वापर अनिवार्य आहे हे ओळखले आणि 'नोव्हम ऑर्गॅनम' (नवीनीकरण, म. शी.) ह्या आपल्या १६२० साली लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथात त्याचा पुरस्कार केला. पुढील तीन शतकांत (सतरावे-एकोणिसावे शतक) विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाची झपाट्याने वाढ झाली. निसर्गाकडे बघण्याचा ऑरिस्टॉटलचा प्रयोजनवादी दृष्टिकोन मागे पडून त्याची जागा यांत्रिक जडवादाने घेतली. ऑग्युस्त काँतचा प्रत्यक्षार्थवाद किंवा विज्ञानवाद आणि देकार्त-न्यूटन यांच्यापासून चालत आलेला भौतिक विश्वाविषयीचा यांत्रिक जडवाद यांचा या मतात समन्वय आहे. या मताला वैज्ञानिक वास्तववाद म्हणता येईल.

वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीचा पुढील विकास

वैज्ञानिक वास्तववाद हा वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीचा पहिला प्रकार. वैज्ञानिक वास्तववाद अनुभवपूर्व घटकांकडे दुर्लक्ष करतो. म्हणजे मानवाची ज्ञानेंद्रिये आणि आकलनशक्ती ज्यामुळे वास्तवाचे ज्ञान निर्धारित होते त्या बाबीकडे दुर्लक्ष. या दुर्लक्षित घटकांची नोंद

NOTES

घेतली पाहिजे असे प्रतिपादन करणारा नव-कांटवाद ही दुसरी वैज्ञानिक पद्धती, आणि बेकनपासून चालत आलेला लॉक, बर्कली, ह्यूम यांच्या अनुभववादाशी सुसंगत असा, जॉन स्ट्यूअर्ट मिल (१८०६-७३) आणि एस्ट् माख (१८३८-१९१६) यांनी प्रतिपादन केलेला विगमनवाद ही तिसरी पद्धती या एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या शेवटच्या तीन प्रमुख वैज्ञानिक पद्धती होत्या.

पुनरुज्जीवन आणि आधुनिक विज्ञान

निकोलेअस कोपर्निकस, अँड्रिअस व्हेसेलिअस यांच्या १५४३ सालच्या दोन पुस्तकांनी परंपरागत विज्ञान मागे पडले व आधुनिक विज्ञानाची वाट मोकळी झाली. 'ऑन द रिव्होल्यूशन ऑफ द हेवन्ली स्फिअर्स' या कोपर्निकस यांच्या निबंधामुळे टॉलेमी यांच्या विश्वाच्या भूकेंद्रीय कल्पनेला आव्हान दिले गेले.

सोळाव्या शतकात ट्यूको ब्राए यांनी ग्रहांच्या गतींचे सर्वात अचूक वेध घेतले. या वेधांमुळे योहानेस केप्लर यांना सूर्यकेंद्रीय कल्पना सिद्ध झाली. केप्लर यांनी ग्रह सूर्याभोवती वर्तुळाकार नव्हे तर लंबवर्तुळाकार कक्षांत फिरतात, असे म्हटले. यामुळे अँरिस्टॉटल यांचे ज्योतिषशास्त्रीय तसेच टॉलेमी यांचे ज्योतिषशास्त्रीय विचार मागे पडून आधुनिक ज्योतिषशास्त्राची सुरुवात झाली.

'ऑन द फॅब्रिक ऑफ द ह्युमन बॉडी' या व्हेसेलिअस यांच्या पुस्तकात त्या काळातील शारीरविषयक सर्वात अचूक; गेलेन यांच्या १,३०० वर्षे जुन्या शोधांवर आधारलेली माहिती तपशीलवारपणे दिली होती. मेंदू हे मनोव्यापाराचे केंद्र असेही त्यांनी सांगितले. तोपर्यंत मनोव्यापाराचे केंद्र हृदय हे असल्याचे अँरिस्टॉटल यांचे मत मान्य होते. तसेच कल्पनाशक्ती, जाणीव वा बोधन, स्मृती, न्यायनिवाडा करण्याचा विवेक वा क्षमता, विचार, भावना ही मेंदूची कार्ये होत, असे त्यांनी म्हटले होते.

निसर्गाचे काळजीपूर्वक निरीक्षण, यांत्रिकीमधील रुची, खगोलशास्त्रातील वेगवेगळ्या परिकल्पना, तसेच नैसर्गिक घटना गणितीय भाषेतून मांडणे हे घटक आधुनिक विज्ञानाच्या उदयास कारणीभूत ठरले. निसर्गाचा सुव्यवस्थित अभ्यास तसेच मुद्रणामुळे विज्ञानाचा प्रचार व प्रसार झपाट्याने झाला. विज्ञान व तंत्रविद्या यांमध्ये भेद करण्यात येऊ लागला. न्यूटनप्रणीत ज्योतिषशास्त्र पुढे आले. सर्व विश्वात भौतिकीचे नियम सारखे आहेत, असा गॅलिलिओ यांचा विश्वास होता. प्रयोग व गणिताचा वापर ही गॅलिलिओ यांची वैशिष्ट्ये होती आणि ती आधुनिक विज्ञानाचीही वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत.

सतराव्या शतकात रने देकार्त यांनी परमाणुवादी व यांत्रिक भौतिकी आणि विश्वरचना यासंदर्भात उपयोजित भूमिका घेतली. रॉबर्ट बॉईल यांनी परमाणुवादी रसायनशास्त्र सुचविले. विल्यम हार्वे यांनी यांत्रिक रक्ताभिसरण कसे होते हे दाखवून दिले. यामुळे गेलेन यांची मते मागे पडली. आधुनिक विज्ञानाचे तत्त्वज्ञ फ्रान्सिस बेकन यांनी विज्ञानाची उपयुक्तता, प्रतिष्ठा व सामाजिक भूमिका यांविषयी व्यावहारिक विचार प्रकट केले. यामुळे विज्ञान धर्मापासून अलग झाले. अशा रीतीने गॅलिलिओ, केप्लर, देकार्त, न्यूटन, बेकन यांच्या कार्यामुळे आधुनिक विज्ञानाचा पाया घातला गेला.

विज्ञान म्हणजे निसर्गाचे तत्त्वज्ञान असे गॅलिलिओ व न्यूटन यांच्या काळापर्यंत मानले जाई. यानंतर तत्त्वज्ञान व विज्ञान यांचे मार्ग स्पष्टपणे वेगळे झाले. विश्वातील जड पदार्थ त्याचे अस्तित्व व अस्तित्वाचे मूल स्वरूप यावर तत्त्वज्ञानाचा जोर होता. बाहेरून प्रेरणा व परिस्थिती यामुळे वस्तूच्या अवस्थेत, गुणधर्मात जे बदल होतात, त्यांच्या अभ्यासाचा विषय

हा विज्ञानाचा विषय असतो. याचे उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे वायूची अवस्था निश्चित करण्यासाठी तापमान, दाब, आकारमान या राशी आवश्यक असतात. त्यांचे मापन करणे, त्यांच्यात मुद्दाम बदल करून त्यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंध शोधून काढणे, त्यासाठी गणितीय सूत्र देणे या गोष्टी विज्ञानात केल्या जातात.

आर्किमिडीज यांनी प्रत्यक्ष प्रयोग करून तथ्य शोधता येते, हे दाखविले होते. मात्र ॲरिस्टॉटल यांच्या प्रभावामुळे या पद्धतीची दखल शेकडो वर्षे घेतली गेली नव्हती हाच दृष्टिकोन प्रबोधन काळात बदलला गेला. प्रबोधन काळात वैज्ञानिक माहितीला विस्तृत प्रसिद्धी देण्याची पद्धती सुरू झाली, त्यामुळे रॉयल सोसायटीसारख्या संस्था व नियतकालिके स्थापन करण्यात आली.

सोळाव्या शतकाअखेरीस सायमन स्टेव्हाइन (१५४८-१६२०) यांनी निरंत गती शक्य नसल्याचे दाखविले. तसेच समतोलविषयीचे प्रयोग, गणितातील सुधारणांमधून विज्ञानातील सुधारणा व दशांशकाचा वापर ही कार्ये केली. १५९२ साली राशी दर्शविण्यासाठी अक्षरे वापरण्यात येऊ लागली. १६१४ साली लॉगरिथमचा शोध लागला. गणित व प्रयोगाचा विज्ञानात वापर, सुधारित उपकरणे यामुळे विज्ञानात प्रगती झाली. गॅलिलिओ यांनी विज्ञानात गणित व प्रयोग यांचे महत्त्व ओळखून नैसर्गिक घटनांमधील कार्यकारणभाव शोधण्यासाठी त्यांचा वापर केला. प्रयोगांतून संख्यात्मक माहिती मिळवून नवीन सिद्धांत सिद्ध होतात. ॲरिस्टॉटलचे अधिक जड वस्तू अधिक वेगाने खाली येतील हे म्हणणे त्यांनी प्रत्यक्ष प्रयोगांद्वारे खोडून काढून दाखवून दिले. तसेच पूर्वेसुरींच्या प्रामाण्यापेक्षा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव महत्त्वाचा असल्याचेही दाखविले. मानवी संवेदनांचा पल्ला आणि क्षमता वैज्ञानिक उपकरणांद्वारे वाढविण्याची गरज आहे, हे त्यांनी दाखवून दिले. उदा., दूरदर्शक(दुर्बीण) व घड्याळे वापरून त्यांनी निरीक्षणांत सुधारणा घडवून आणल्या. दूरदर्शकाच्या मदतीने त्यांनी चंद्रावरील डोंगर आणि सूर्यावरील डाग दाखवून दिले. त्यांनी दूरदर्शकाप्रमाणे लंबकाचे घड्याळही बनविले होते (१६४१).

सतराव्या शतकात सर आयझॅक न्यूटन यांनी गुरुत्वाकर्षणाचा वैश्विक नियम सूत्रबद्ध केला. हा नियम पृथ्वीवरील वस्तूंप्रमाणेच स्थिर पदार्थांनाही लागू पडतो, असेही त्यांनी आपल्या 'प्रिन्सिमिया' या पुस्तकात दाखवून दिले. भिंग व लोलक यांचा प्रकाशकीय अभ्यास करून त्यांनी सूर्यप्रकाश हे सर्व रंगांच्या प्रकाशाचे मिश्रण असल्याचे दाखविले आणि आधुनिक प्रकाशकीचा पाया घातला. न्यूटन व जर्मन तत्त्वज्ञ गोटफ्रीट विल्हेल्म लायब्निट्स यांनी स्वतंत्रपणे गणिताची अवकलन ही प्रणाली विकसित केली. ग्रहांच्या गतीचे मूलभूत सिद्धांत न्यूटन यांनी मांडले. रेखीय तर्कशास्त्र न्यूटन यांनी रूढ केले. भरती-ओहटीच्या स्पष्टीकरणासाठी याचा वापर करण्यात आला.

अनेकांनी प्रयोग केल्यास मिळणारे निष्कर्ष मोठ्या प्रमाणात मिळतेजुळते असल्याचे आढळते. याचा अर्थ विज्ञानाची माहिती वस्तुनिष्ठ असून प्रयोग करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर ती अवलंबून नसते. म्हणजे ते व्यक्तिनिरपेक्ष असते. या वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने आधुनिक विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान युगाचा पाया रचला गेला.

विज्ञानाच्या इतर क्षेत्रांतही क्रांती घडून आली. विल्यम हार्वी यांनी हृदय हा पंप आहे असे सांगून मानवी शरीरात रक्ताभिसरण कसे होते, हे दाखविण्यासाठी काळजीपूर्वक प्रयोग केले व गणित वापरले. सतराव्या शतकाच्या मध्यास रॉबर्ट हुक यांनी वनस्पती व प्राणी यांच्या सूक्ष्म संरचना अभ्यासण्यासाठी प्रथमच सूक्ष्मदर्शक(मायक्रोस्कोप) वापरला. याच सुमारास रॉबर्ट बॉईल यांनी रसायनशास्त्रातील प्रयोगांची पद्धती प्रस्थापित केली आणि

NOTES

द्रव्याचे रासायनिक संघटन ओळखण्याच्या नवीन पद्धती रूढ केल्या. द्रव्याच्या स्वरूपाविषयीचे नवे मत पुढे आल्याने किमयेची जागा रसायनशास्त्राने घेतली.

रने देकार्त या तत्त्वज्ञांनी गणिताने निरपेक्ष निष्कर्ष मिळतात यावर भर दिला कारण गणिताची प्रक्रिया साध्या स्वयंसिद्ध वस्तुस्थितीपासून सुरू होते आणि टप्प्याटप्प्याने ती पुढील वस्तुस्थितीपर्यंत नेताना तर्कशास्त्र वापरता येते असे त्याचे मत होते. मे.पु. रेगे म्हणतात, “देकार्तचे सिद्धांत विज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीला उपकारक ठरले.” ते पुढे म्हणतात, “देकार्तने, ‘विस्तार हा जडद्रव्याचा सारधर्म असल्यामुळे आणि जडद्रव्याचे इतर धर्म म्हणजे गती, स्थिती इ. ह्या सारधर्मांचे प्रकार असल्यामुळे जडद्रव्याचे स्वरूप, त्याला घडणाऱ्या घटना ह्यांचे वर्णन केवळ गणिताच्या-भूमितीच्या-संकल्पना वापरून करता येते. जडवस्तूचे जेव्हा आपण संवेदन करतो, तेव्हा रंग, स्वाद इ. जे गुण त्यांच्या ठिकाणी आपल्याला आढळतात, ते त्यांचे सारधर्म नसतात किंवा सारधर्मांचे प्रकार नसतात. आपल्या बुद्धीला जडद्रव्याचा सारधर्म म्हणून ज्या धर्मांचे-विस्ताराचे-आकलन होते त्याच्यापासून निगमनाने त्याचे इतर सर्व धर्म निष्पन्न करून घेतले पाहिजेत.’ असे विवेचन केले आहे.”

फ्रान्सिस बेकन या तत्त्वज्ञांनी अनुभव हा ज्ञानाचा सर्वात मूलभूत स्रोत मानला. निसर्गातील सर्व निरीक्ष्य वस्तुस्थिती एकत्रित केल्यास विश्वाचे नियमन करणारे नियम शोधता येतील, असे त्यांचे मत होते.

नैसर्गिक आश्चर्ये स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी विज्ञानाची मदत होईल तसेच मानवी जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्यासाठी वैज्ञानिक शोधांचा उपयोग होऊ शकेल, असे वाटल्याने सतराव्या शतकातील काही ईश्वरविद्यावेत्त्यांनी विज्ञानाला पाठिंबा दिला होता; परंतु हे सर्व ईश्वरी शक्तीने होत नसून स्वायत्त नियमाने होते हे पुढे आल्याने ते अस्वस्थ झाले. त्यांनी विश्वाच्या सूर्यकेंद्रीय कल्पनेला विरोध केला, तसेच माणूस व त्याचे विश्वातील स्थान यांविषयीच्या परंपरागत श्रद्धांना विरोधी असलेल्या अन्य वैज्ञानिक कल्पनांवर टीकेची झोड उठवली.

मराठी विश्वकोशाचा आधार घेऊन म्हणता येते की, आधुनिक रसायनशास्त्र अठराव्या शतकात पुढे आले. वायू शुद्ध रूपात अलग करण्याची व त्यांचे अध्ययन करण्याची तंत्रे या काळात पुढे आली. द्रव्याच्या अक्षय्यतेचा नियमही त्यांनी सिद्ध केला. त्यानुसार द्रव्य निर्माण वा नष्ट होत नाही, तर त्याचे स्वरूप रासायनिक दृष्टीने बदलते. रसायनांची सध्याची नामकरण पद्धती विकसित करण्यासाठी लव्हॉयझर यांनी मदत केली. रसायनांचे परिमाणात्मक विश्लेषण व मापन यांवर त्यांनी भर दिला. त्यांनी मूलद्रव्याची व्याख्या दिली व रसायनशास्त्राची व्याप्ती निश्चित केली. नंतर संरचनात्मक रसायनशास्त्राची सुरुवात झाली. केकूले यांची वेंझीन वलयाविषयीची उपपत्ती आणि याकोबस हेंड्रीकस व्हॉन्ट-हॉफ यांचे संशोधन यांनंतर भौतिकीय रसायनशास्त्र पुढे आले आणि ७० मूलद्रव्ये, त्यांचे गुणधर्म व द्रव्यमाने माहीत झाली.

वैज्ञानिक क्रांतीचे इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रावरील परिणाम

वैज्ञानिक क्रांतीने युरोपात माणसांच्या दृष्टिकोनात फार मोठे बदल केले. त्यामुळे कार्यकारणभावावर फार लोकांचा विश्वास बसला. विश्व आणि भौतिक जगाचे नियम कार्यकारणभावाने तपासता येतात, असा लोकांना विश्वास वाटला. विज्ञानाच्या क्षमता व कार्यकारणभाव यामुळे मानवी जीवन व विचारांचे फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर निर्धर्मीकरण झाले.

प्रगतीची कल्पना

लोकांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास भारला गेला. प्रगतीची कल्पना त्यांच्यामध्ये प्रेरित झाली. मानवी बुद्धिमत्ता सतत जुन्यापेक्षा नवीन काहीतरी प्रगती करू पाहत होती. मानवी विचारांवर प्रगती या संकल्पनेचा प्रभाव पडत होता. १६८८ मध्ये फोन्टेलेने याने त्याच्या 'डीग्रेसन ऑन एन्शीएंट अँड मॉडर्न टाईम' या ग्रंथात आधुनिक काळात हळूहळू प्रगती होत आहे असे भाष्य केले. अँबे सेंट पेरी यांनी याच धर्तीवर आपली कल्पना मांडली आहे. मानवी संस्कृती प्रगती करत असते, ही प्रगती कमी प्रगतीकडून नव्या आणि अधिक प्रगतीकडे असते. मानवी समाज हा स्थितिशील नसतो अशी तत्त्वे रुजल्यामुळे जुन्या ऐतिहासिक काळापासून समकालीन वास्तवापर्यंत मानवी जीवनाची कशी प्रगती झाली याचा इतिहासकार शोध घेऊ लागले.

लिखित साधनांची जुळवाजुळव, साह्यकारी शास्त्रांची प्रगती, काळाचे विभाजन आणि पद्धती शास्त्रामधील प्रगती

लुडोव्हिको मुराटोरी याने इटलीचा प्रत्येक वर्षाचा इतिहास असा सत्र खंडात इतिहास लिहिला. त्याने २५ संग्रहित कागदांचे बंद असलेली साधने जमा केली. अनेक हस्तलिखिते, फार मोठ्या संख्येने ग्रंथ प्रकाशित करण्यात येऊ लागले. त्यामुळे लेखशास्त्र नावाचे नवे साह्यकारी शास्त्र निर्माण झाले. राजनयन नावाचे दुसरे एक साह्यकारी शास्त्र या काळात निर्माण झाले. जर्मन ख्रिश्चन याने 'ऑन रिस्टोरेशन ऑफ क्रोनॉलोजी' या ग्रंथात काळाचे विभाजन हे काटेकोर म्हणजे प्राचीन, मध्ययुगीन आणि आधुनिक अशा भागांत केले. इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रात निगमन व विगमन या वैज्ञानिक पद्धती वापरण्यात येऊ लागल्या. त्या बेकनच्या पद्धतीवर आधारित होत्या. टीकात्मक विश्लेषण पद्धती या काळात जोम धरत होती. देकार्तच्या विश्लेषण पद्धतीवर ती आधारित होती. पेरी बाईल यांचा 'हिस्टॉरिकल अँड क्रिटिकल डिक्शनरी' हा ग्रंथ संशयवादी विश्लेषण पद्धतीचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना आहे

बेकनप्रमाणे देकार्तने काव्य, इतिहास आणि तत्त्वज्ञान यामध्ये फरक केला. तत्त्वज्ञानात त्याने गणित, भौतिकशास्त्र, आणि प्रमाणशास्त्र या तीन शाखा मानल्या. इतिहासात जे वर्णन केलेले असते ते तसेच्या तसे कदाचित सत्य असू शकत नाही असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. इतिहास ही ज्ञान शाखा आहे असे देकार्त मानत नव्हता. देकार्तचे म्हणणे, 'इतिहासकार प्राचीन काळाला अपरिचित असतो त्यामुळे तो सत्य जाणून घेऊ शकत नाही.' कॉलिंगवूड म्हणतो, 'वर्तमान भूतकाळात रुतलेला असतो म्हणून इतिहासकार गतकाळाचे खरे ज्ञान प्राप्त करून घेऊ शकतो. इतिहासकार त्याचा स्वतःचा काळ इतिहास लेखनात तोडू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान शक्य होते.'

भूतकाळाचे वर्णन विश्वासाह असा शकत नाही असे देकार्तचे म्हणणे होते. यावर कॉलिंगवूडचे म्हणणे आहे की, स्वतः देकार्त यांनी टीकात्मक परीक्षणाच्या पद्धती सांगितल्या आहेत. त्यांचा संपूर्ण विकास केला, तर भूतकाळाचे वर्णन विश्वासाह असा शकते असे दिसते.

देकार्तचा तिसरा आक्षेप होता, की जर वर्णन विश्वासाह नसेल, तर त्याचा वर्तमानाला काही उपयोग होऊ शकत नाही. इतिहासातून काही बोध होत नाही हे कॉलिंगवूडने मान्य केले कारण त्याची धारणा होती, की इतिहासातून काही बोध होत नसतो; परंतु पुनरुज्जीवन काळात बुकानीन आणि ग्रीटीयस यांचा इतिहास; बोधासाठी नाही तर सत्य जाणून घेण्यासाठी; अभ्यासण्यात आला. देकार्तचा चौथा आक्षेप होता, की इतिहासात भूतकाळ वेधक व रम्य दाखवण्यासाठी त्यात भर घातली जाते. कॉलिंगवूडच्या मते वस्तुतः देकार्त ऐतिहासिक

NOTES

लेखनाचे टीकात्मक परीक्षण कसे करावे याची पद्धती विशद करत होते. देकार्तचे वरील युक्तिवाद लॅटिनमध्ये 'कॉजिटो, एर्गो सुम' असा मांडण्यात आला होता आणि देकार्तचा 'कॉजिटो' म्हणून तो प्रसिद्ध आहे. वरील चर्चा आणि माहिती मराठी विश्वकोश या संदर्भ साधनातून ही पाह्यला मिळते.

‘कॉजिटो’ इतिहास लेखन

वस्तुतः देकार्तच्या संशयवाद व त्यातून काही बोध घेऊन तयार झालेल्या सतराव्या शतकातील उत्तरार्धातील इतिहास लेखनाला कॉलिंगवूडने कार्टेसियन इतिहास लेखन म्हटले आहे. खरे तर असे नामकरण विरोधाभास आहे कारण देकार्तचे म्हणणे होते, विश्वासाह इतिहास शक्य नाही; परंतु देकार्तची तत्त्वे वापरून या प्रवाहाने काही नियम बनवले व त्यातून पुढे इतिहास लेखन झाले. पहिला नियम असे कशावरून घडून आले त्याचा संशय घेणे. दुसऱ्या नियमानुसार जे जे अधिकाराने लेखनाचा दावा करून लेखन झाले आहे ते सर्व लेखन समोरासमोर ठेवून त्यांचे विश्लेषण करून त्यामध्ये समन्वयाने जे समोर येते त्याचा स्वीकार करणे. तिसऱ्या नियमानुसार जी जी लिखित साधने प्राप्त झाली आहेत त्याला इतर साहित्यिक साधनांच्या प्रत्यंतर पुराव्याने तपासणे. टीलेमॉंट याने एक्लेस्टिकल इतिहासाचे या काळात सोळा खंड तसेच रोमन साम्राज्याच्या इतिहासावर सहा खंड लिहिले. यात साधनांवर टीकात्मक परीक्षणही करण्यात आले आहे. बोलांडीस्ट नावाचे बेल्जियममधील जेस्यूईट मिशनरी लोक होते त्यांनी ख्रिस्ती संतांची चरित्रे लिहिण्यासाठी नव्याने कागदपत्रे धुंडाळण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. त्यांतून अँकटा सँकटोरियम (१६४३) सारखा ग्रंथ निर्माण झाला.

४.४ इतिहासाचे प्रत्यक्षार्थवादी तत्त्वज्ञान

युरोपीय इतिहास लेखन क्षेत्रात एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात रोमँटिक नॅशनॅलिस्ट पॉझिटिव्हिस्ट चार प्रवाह आढळून येतात. अठराव्या शतकात विज्ञानाचा, शास्त्रीय ज्ञानाचा विकास झपाट्याने होऊ लागला. शास्त्रीय पद्धतीचा वापर सत्याचा शोध घेण्यात लाभदायक ठरतो हा विचार बुद्धिजीवींच्या मनावर बिंबला. परिणामी सर्वच अभ्यासशाखांचे अध्ययन शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने केल्यास त्या शाखेतील मूलभूत सत्याचे आकलन करून घेता येईल अशी विविध क्षेत्रातील विचारवंतांची धारणा बनली. पॉझिटिव्ह नॉलेज म्हणजे निश्चित, निःसंदिग्ध वादातीत स्वरूपाचे चिरंतन ज्ञान. निसर्गातील प्रतिक्रियांमागील चिरंतन सत्याचा शोध घेण्यासाठी भौतिक व आधुनिक शास्त्रज्ञ ज्या शास्त्रीय पद्धती वापरतात तशा पद्धतींचा वापर इतिहासकारांनी केल्यास गतकालीन मानवी जीवनातील सत्याचे सर्वांगीण आकलन होऊ शकेल हा पॉझिटिव्ह विचारांचा गाभा व महत्वाचा भाग भूतकाळातील मानवी जीवनातील वास्तवाचे शास्त्रीय पद्धतीचा वापर करून सत्य दर्शन घडवणे हे इतिहास लेखनाच्या क्षेत्रातील पॉझिटिव्ह तत्त्वज्ञानाचे मूलभूत तत्त्वज्ञान बनले. इतिहास लेखनाच्या पद्धतीत असलेल्या अपुरेपणा दूर करण्याचा हा प्रयत्न होता. मानवी जीवनाचे नियंत्रण दैवी शक्ती करते, साधनांचा अभाव, दूरदृष्टीचा अभाव तसेच इतिहासाचे अध्ययन व लिखाण याबाबत निश्चित प्रशिक्षणाचा अभाव या कारणांमुळे अठराव्या शतकापर्यंत इतिहास लेखनाला सत्याच्या विश्वसनीयतेचा भक्कम आधार मिळाला नव्हता. इतिहास लेखनासंबंधीच्या कल्पना स्पष्ट झाल्या नव्हत्या व त्यामुळे इतिहास लेखनाला आकार आला नव्हता. इतिहास

लेखन साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रातील बाब मानली जाई. अठराव्या शतकापर्यंत गतिमानता, परिवर्तन विचारात घेतले जात नव्हते. काळ व स्थान या चौकटीत अभ्यास केला जाता नव्हता. ईश्वरनिष्ठा, गूढवाद यांनी इतिहास लेखन प्रेरित झाले होते. जॉन हर्डर व विको या तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या क्रांतिकारी विकार प्रणालीकडे विचारवंतांचे लक्ष आकृष्ट होऊन इतिहासाकडे वेगळ्या दृष्टीने पाहिले जाऊ लागले. पुढे राष्ट्रवादी प्रेरणा इतिहास लेखनात दिसू लागल्या. एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी इतिहासाच्या संशोधनाला, लेखनाला तसेच एक पद्धती म्हणून जी जी शास्त्रे इतिहासाला साह्य करतात त्यांचा अभ्यास गंभीरपणे होऊ लागला. त्यामुळे इतिहासाच्या साधनांची शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने चिकित्सा करून तथ्य स्थापित करता येतात, सत्याचा शोध घेता येतो याची जाणीव अभ्यासकांमध्ये निर्माण झाली. इतिहासाकडे पाहण्याचा नवा दृष्टिकोन रुजवणाऱ्यांपैकी निबुर हे बर्लिन विद्यापीठातील इतिहासकार होते. ऑगस्टस कॉम्ट यांनी पॉझिटिव्हिस्ट फिलॉसॉफी ऑफ हिस्ट्री हा शब्दप्रयोग पहिल्यांदा वापरला. त्याने इतिहासविषयक प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्षार्थी ज्ञानाचे तत्त्वज्ञान मांडून रांकेच्या प्रत्यक्षदर्शी इतिहासलेखन नव्या विचारांच्या अधिकच्या भरीने अधिक समृद्ध बनविले.

रॉजर बेकन : (सुमारे १२१४ - १२९२).

अनुभवावर आधारलेले 'विज्ञान' आणि गूढ अनुभवावर आधारलेले 'ज्ञान' यांचे एक वैचित्र्यपूर्ण मिश्रण या विचारवंताच्या विचारात आढळते. त्याचे सर्व लेखन त्या काळाच्या पद्धतीने लॅटिन भाषेत असून त्याच्या ह्या लेखनाची अनेक संस्करणे व संपादने तसेच इंग्रजीत भाषांतरेही झाली आहेत.

मॉटेस्क्यू, शार्ल ल्वी द सगॉंदा : (१८ जानेवारी १६८९-१० फेब्रुवारी १७५५) द पर्शियन लेटर्स (इ. सी. १७२३), कन्सिडरेशन्स ऑन द कॉझेस ऑफ द ग्रँजर ऑफ रोम अँड इट्स डिक्लायन (इ. सी. १७३४) व द स्पिरिट ऑफ द लॉज (इ. सी. १७४८) हे टायचे महत्वाचे ग्रंथ आहेत.

लॅत्र पॅसीन (इ. सी. द पर्शियन लेटर्स) हा त्याचा एक अभिजात फ्रेंच ग्रंथ आहे.

या ग्रंथात फ्रेंच आणि इराणी या दोन्ही समाजातील तत्कालीन श्रद्धा, सामाजिक आचारविचार व संस्था यांच्यावरील अत्यंत मर्मभेदक व उपरोधिक भाष्य आहे. युरोपमधील व विशेषतः फ्रान्समधील समाज, धर्म, नीती, तत्त्वज्ञान यांसारख्या सर्वच सांस्कृतिक घटकांवरील अत्यंत आगळीवेगळी अशी उपरोध-उपहासपूर्ण मीमांसा त्यात आहे. व्यक्ती आणि समाजाची गुलामगिरी व स्वातंत्र्य यांसंबंधी मॉटेस्क्यूची मूलभूत नवीन दृष्टी त्यातून दिसते. न्याय्यता, सद्गुण-संपन्नता, सहकार्य आणि सहिष्णुता यांवर अधिष्ठित अशा समाजाचा मानदंड मॉटेस्क्यूने त्यातून सूचित केला आहे. त्यामागे मॉटेस्क्यूचा पॅरिसमधील पाच वर्षांचा अनुभव उभा आहे, हे दिसून येते.

मॉटेस्क्यूने १७२८ नंतर युरोपभर केलेल्या प्रवासांनंतर रोमन साम्राज्याच्या उदयास्ताची मीमांसा करणारा ग्रंथ लिहिला. रोमनांचे क्षात्रगुण आणि त्यांच्या संस्थांची लवचिकता ही रोमन वैभवाची बलस्थाने होती. या गुणांच्या लोपामुळे या साम्राज्याचा ऱ्हास झाला, असे मॉटेस्क्यूने सुचविले आहे. आधुनिक शास्त्रशुद्ध दृष्टीने लिहिलेला इतिहासग्रंथ म्हणून नव्हे; पण भौतिकवादी मूल्यांच्या आधारे केलेले इतिहासाचे अध्ययन, या दृष्टीने मॉटेस्क्यूचा हा ग्रंथ महत्वाचा आहे.

द्वेल्स्री दे ल्वा (इ. सी. 'द स्पिरिट ऑफ द लॉज') हा मॉटेस्क्यूचा गाजलेला ग्रंथ. कायदा किंवा विधी हा समाजाची भौतिक परिस्थिती आणि त्यांच्या गरजा व परंपरा

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यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंधाचा निदर्शक असतो आणि त्याची प्राथमिक अभिव्यक्ती शासनसंस्थेच्या रूपाने होते. जगातील विविध देशांत विविध प्रकारे विकसित होणारा कायदा आणि रूढी यांच्या मुळाशी असलेल्या या घटकांचे विवेचन मॉटेस्क्यूने या ग्रंथात केले आहे. त्यातून आधुनिक राज्यशास्त्राच्या पायाभूत घटकांचे स्वरूप लक्षात येते. मध्ययुगीन फ्रान्सचा इतिहासही या ग्रंथात आलेला आहे. तसेच राजेशाही, गणराज्य किंवा प्रजासत्ताक आणि हुकूमशाही या शासनसंस्थांच्या प्रकारांची मीमांसाही त्यात आहे. देशाचे स्वातंत्र्य आणि कायद्याची अनुल्लंघनीयता यांचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी स्वायत्त न्यायसंस्थांची गरज आहे व त्यामुळे निरंकुश राजेशाहीच्या जुलमी प्रवृत्तीवर अंकुश राखता येईल, असे मॉटेस्क्यूने दाखविले आहे. त्याच्या या विचारसरणीच्या प्रभावामुळेच फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतिपूर्व काळातील संविधानवादी चळवळीला चालना मिळाली.

त्याच्या सर्वच विचारसरणीमागे फ्रान्समधील चौदाव्या लुईच्या कारकिर्दीची चिकित्सक पार्श्वभूमी आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे ब्रिटिश शासनसंस्था आणि उदारमतवाद यांचाही प्रभाव तिच्यावर आहे. एका निबंधात त्याने रोमन विधिज्ञ, लेखक व मुत्सद्दी सिसेरो याची स्तुती केली आहे, तर दुसऱ्या एका निबंधात पेगन्सबद्दलचे (मूर्तिपूजक) ख्रिस्ती धार्मिक विचार योग्य नसल्याचे सुचविले आहे. आणखी एका निबंधात (१७९६) ख्रिस्ती धर्मावर तिरकस अप्रत्यक्ष टीका असून रोमनांनी केलेल्या धर्माच्या राजकीय उपयोगासंबंधी विश्लेषण आहे. मॉटेस्क्यूची महत्त्वाची टिपणे संग्रहित-संपादित करून प्रसिद्ध करण्यात आलेली आहेत. पॅरिस येथे त्याचे निधन झाले.

व्हॉल्टेअर : (२१ नोव्हेंबर १६९४-३० मे १७७८). इतिहासाच्या आधुनिक तत्त्वज्ञानाची पायाभरणी करण्यात व्हॉल्टेअरचा मोलाचा वाटा होता. राजेरजवाडे आणि युद्धे यांमध्ये इतिहासाला सीमित करण्यापेक्षा समाज, मानवी मन, संस्कृती यांच्या अभ्यासाला त्याने महत्त्व दिले. त्याच्या मते, इतिहास ही रानटी अवस्थेकडून संस्कृतीकडे झालेल्या वाटचालीची कहाणी होय. इतिहासाच्या विकास-प्रक्रियेबाबतचे गूढ, अलौकिक स्पष्टीकरण अमान्य करून नैसर्गिक कारणपरंपरेवर व्हॉल्टेअरने भर दिला. राजेरजवाड्यांना 'इतिहासा'तून हद्दपार करण्याची कृती पाश्चिमात्य समाजात राजेशाहीच्या साक्षात अंताकडे घेऊन जाणारी ठरली.

ज्या विचारांच्या प्रस्थापनेसाठी तो लढला, त्या विचारांनी युरोपीय संस्कृतीला एक दिशा दिली. व्हॉल्टेअर आणि रूसो म्हणजे सरंजामी उमरावशाहीकडून मध्यमवर्गीय लोकशाहीकडे घडून आलेल्या आर्थिक-राजकीय स्थित्यंतरावर भाष्य करणारे दोन महान प्रवक्ते होते. व्हॉल्टेअर हा बुद्धिनिष्ठ विज्ञानवादी होता, तर रूसो हा भावनाशील निसर्गवादी होता. व्हॉल्टेअर रूसोइतका लोकशाहीवादी नसला, तरी व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याचे मूल्य त्यालाही महत्त्वाचे वाटत होते. तो नास्तिक नव्हता; पण डोळस धर्मश्रद्धेवर त्याचा भर होता. ख्रिस्ती धर्मसंस्थेच्या कारभारातील भ्रष्टेवर त्याने जे कठोर, उपरोधिक व बुद्धिवादी हल्ले चढविले, त्यामुळे जागृतीचे एक नवे पर्व सुरू झाले. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती घडवून आणण्यास त्याचे विचार कारणीभूत झाले. थोर साहित्यिक, इतिहासाचा तत्त्वज्ञ, धर्मसंस्थेचा प्रभावी टीकाकार आणि फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीचा एक प्रेरणास्रोत अशा विविध नात्यांनी व्हॉल्टेअरने ऐतिहासिक कामगिरी बजावली.

व्हीको, जांबात्तीस्ता : (२३ जून १६६८-२३ जानेवारी १७४४). इटालियन विचारवंत.

व्हीको हे सुरुवातीला रने देकार्तच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाने व गणितीय पद्धतीने प्रभावित झाले होते, काही काळाने त्यांना दोन्हीतील वैगुण्ये दिसली. निसर्गाची रहस्ये जाणून घेण्यासाठी

अनुभवावर आधारित वैज्ञानिक निरीक्षण उपयोगी पडते तेथे गृहीतकावर आधारित अशा गणितीय पद्धतीचा फारसा उपयोग होत नाही. दुसरे वैगुण्य जाणवले ते म्हणजे, व्यवहारात माणसाला ज्ञानसंपन्नता (विज्डम) आणि चिकित्सक दक्षता (प्रूडन्स) या गुणांचा उपयोग होतो; पण हे गुण गणितीय आकडेमोड करून मिळवता येत नाहीत. तसेच मानवाचा भूतकाळ, कायदा, समाजजीवन, यावर गणितीय पद्धतीने कोणताच प्रकाश पाडता येत नाही.

व्हीको यांच्या दृष्टीने 'इतिहासाचे अध्ययन शास्त्रांच्या अध्ययनापेक्षा अधिक महत्त्वाचे आणि मानवास फायद्याचे ठरणारे आहे. शास्त्रांत बाह्य निसर्गसृष्टीमधील वस्तूंचे ज्ञान होते, तर इतिहासात मानवाच्या चैतन्यशाली जीवनाचे दर्शन घडते. इतिहासाच्या आरशात मानवी जीवनाचे यथातथ्य प्रतिबिंब पाहता येते.

'तथापि हे जीवनदर्शन घडण्यासाठी भूतकालीन घटनांकडे आधुनिक संस्कृतीच्या आणि विचारसरणीच्या दृष्टिकोनांतून पाहता कामा नये. प्राचीन काळातील लोकांच्या श्रद्धा-समजुती, उद्दिष्टे, हितसंबंध हे सारे आधुनिक कालातील लोकांच्या श्रद्धा-समजुती आदींपेक्षा अगदी वेगळे होते. वास्तव, त्यांच्या जीवनाचे यथातथ्य आकलन होण्यासाठी आपणास त्यांच्या काळाशी आणि तत्कालीन परिस्थितीशी समरसून जाणे आवश्यक आहे.

सर्व देशांत, सर्व मानवसमूहांत लिखित वा अलिखित कायद्याचे राज्य चालते. त्या-त्या काळातील जनसामान्यांची सामाजिक जाणीव, त्यांची जीवनपद्धती, त्यांच्या कामधंद्यांचे, उद्योगव्यवहारांचे स्वरूप, त्यांच्या सामाजिक संस्थांची कार्यपद्धती, त्यांच्या नैतिक, धार्मिक समजुती इ. विविध कारणांवर कायद्यांचे स्वरूप अवलंबून असते,' असे त्याचे विचार होते.

मानवाचे सामाजिक जीवन, इतिहास, कायदा, न्यायदानपद्धती यांसंबंधीच्या व्हीको यांच्या संकल्पना आणि विचार अभिजात, अभिनव आणि विचारप्रवर्तक होते.

त्यांनी मानव्यविद्यांच्या अभ्यासाला तात्त्विक बैठक मिळवून दिली. देकार्तच्या शिकवणीचे तर्कशुद्ध खंडन केले. तसेच गणितीय विचारसरणीच्या मर्यादा निर्विवादपणे दाखवून दिल्या. ही त्यांची कामगिरी ऐतिहासिक महत्त्वाची ठरते.

'मानवी इतिहासाच्या घटनांत बुद्धिगम्य सुसूत्रता आढळते, कारण त्या घटनांच्या मुळाशी ईश्वरी संकेत आणि योजना अनुस्यूत असते', अशी त्यांची प्रामाणिक श्रद्धा होती. एकीकडे त्यांची कॅथलिकपंथीय ख्रिश्चन धार्मिक वृत्ती व दुसरीकडे मानव्यविद्यांच्या संशोधनात त्यांनी प्रशंसिलेली व अवलंबिलेली वैज्ञानिक दृष्टी या दोन्हीत विरोधाभास आहे.

४.५ आकलनासाठी प्रश्नोत्तरे

- प्र.१. प्रबोधनातून कशा प्रकारे इतिहास लेखनाला वेगळी दृष्टी मिळाली त्याचे वर्णन करा.
- प्र.२. विज्ञानवादामुळे उदयास आलेल्या ज्ञानोदयामुळे कशा प्रकारे इतिहास लेखनावर परिणाम घडवून आणला?
- प्र. ३ प्रबोधन काळातील इतिहास लेखनावर निबंध लिहा.
- प्र. ४ प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाची वैशिष्ट्ये वर्णन करा.
- प्र. ५ प्रत्यक्षार्थवादी तत्त्वज्ञानामुळे इतिहास लेखनावर काय परिणाम झाले ते स्पष्ट करा.

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४.६ सारांश

प्रबोधन काळात प्राचीन ग्रीक आणि लॅटिन भाषांच्या अध्ययनामुळे लोकभाषांनी सुधारित रूप धारण केले. प्राचीन कागदपत्रांचा शोध घेऊन त्यांचे संपादन व प्रकाशने होऊ लागली. त्यामुळे इतिहासाची साधने शोधणे, तपासणे, नीट रीतीने प्रसिद्धीस आणणे या बाबींना अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. इतिहासातील व्यक्तींचे स्वभावविशेष, जीवन पद्धती, गुण, दोष यांचा इतिहास शोधण्यात आला. वैज्ञानिक क्रांतीने युरोपात माणसांच्या दृष्टिकोनात फार मोठे बदल केले. त्यामुळे कार्यकारणभावाने तपासता येतात असा लोकांना विश्वास वाटला. भौतिक जगाचे नियम कार्यकारणभावाने तपासता येतात असा लोकांना विश्वास वाटला. विज्ञानाच्या क्षमता व कार्यकारणभाव यामुळे मानवी जीवन व विचारांचे फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर निधर्मीकरण झाले. साहजिकच त्याचा परिणाम इतिहास लेखनावर झाला.

पॉझिटिव्हिझम ह्या तात्त्विक विचारप्रणालीची स्पष्ट मांडणी ऑग्युस्त काँत (१७९८-१८५७) या फ्रेंच विचारवंताने केली. ह्या विचारप्रणालीचा गाभा थोडक्यात असा मांडता येईल : इंद्रियांनुभवाने, निरीक्षणाने वस्तू आणि त्यांचे गुणधर्म, त्यांच्या घडणाऱ्या घटना ह्यांच्याशी आपला परिचय होतो व ह्या वस्तुस्थितींचे आणि घटनांचे स्पष्टीकरण वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीला अनुसरून आपण करतो. प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाचा मूलभूत सिद्धांत असा, की निरीक्षणावर आधारलेले आणि ज्याचे प्रामाण्य निरीक्षणाच्या निकषावर पारखले जाते असे जे वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान आहे तेच समग्र, प्रमाण ज्ञान होय, ह्याच्या पलीकडचे असे प्रमाण ज्ञान नसते. गणित आणि तर्कशास्त्र ही आकारिक शास्त्रे आणि इंद्रियानुभव व वैज्ञानिक पद्धती यांच्यावर आधारलेली विज्ञाने एवढीच ज्ञानाची व्याप्ती आहे, असे प्रत्यक्षार्थवाद मानतो आणि म्हणून ईश्वर, आत्मा इ. अतींद्रिय मानलेल्या वस्तूंची संबंधित असलेला धर्म तसेच केवळ विवेकशक्तीच्या साहाय्याने इंद्रियानुभवापलीकडे असणाऱ्या अस्तित्वाचे ज्ञान मिळवू पाहणारी तत्त्वमीमांसा (मेटॅफिजिक्स) यांचे प्रामाण्य प्रत्यक्षार्थवाद नाकारतो. प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाच्या दृष्टीने अतींद्रिय अस्तित्वाचे ज्ञान मिळविणे हे तत्त्वज्ञानाचे कार्य नव्हे. असे अस्तित्व नसते आणि म्हणून त्याचे ज्ञान मिळविण्याचा प्रश्नही उपस्थित होत नाही. तत्त्वज्ञानाचे कार्य म्हणजे आकारिक शास्त्रांची आणि विज्ञानांची सुसंगत व्यवस्था लावणे आणि ह्या ज्ञानापासून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या तत्त्वांच्या आधाराने मानवी जीवनाचे आणि समाजाचे नियमन करणे हे असते. नीतिशास्त्रात प्रत्यक्षार्थवाद हे सामान्यपणे सुखवादी होते. अधिकांत अधिक लोकांचे अधिकांत अधिक सुख साधणारी कृत्ये नीतिमान असतात, असा त्यांचा नीतीचा निकष होता.

आग्युस्त काँत यांनी प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाची, 'पॉझिटिव्हिझम' हे नाव वापरून, प्रथम मांडणी केली.

४.७ परिभाषा

‘काँजिटो’= या प्रकारच्या इतिहास लेखनात रेने देकार्त याच्या विचारांच्या प्रभावाने इतिहास लेखन केले जात होते.

‘पॉझिटिव्हिझम’=प्रत्यक्षार्थवादी तत्त्वज्ञान

मेटॅफिजिक्स= तत्त्वमीमांसा

४.८ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

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NOTES

प्रारंभीचे आधुनिक दृष्टिकोन

घटक ५ प्रारंभीचे आधुनिक दृष्टिकोन

NOTES

- ५.० विषय परिचय
- ५.१ उद्दिष्टे
- ५.२ संरचनावाद आणि विरचनावाद
- ५.३ उत्तर-संरचनावाद
- ५.४ इतिहासातील भाषिक वळण
- ५.५ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न
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- ५.८ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

५.० विषय परिचय

विसाव्या शतकापर्यंत पॉझिटिव्हिझम हा प्रभावी होता. त्याच्या विरोधात एक प्रतिक्रिया संरचनावादाने नोंदविली. मानवी जीवनाचा शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने अभ्यास करून त्यातून काही वैश्विक तत्त्वे काढण्यासाठी एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील विचारवंत विज्ञानवादी प्रभावातून आग्रही होते. खरे तर पॉझिटिव्हिस्ट तत्त्वज्ञान होते. पुराव्याच्या आधारे वस्तुनिष्ठ इतिहास लिहिणे हाही त्याचाच भाग होता. त्यामुळे इतिहास व्यक्तीकेंद्रित व घटनाकेंद्रित बनत चालला होता. संरचनावादाने सामाजिक आणि व्यक्तीकेंद्रित इतिहासातील परिवर्तनाचे विश्लेषण देण्यास सुरुवात केली. विषयाचे तर्कनिष्ठ आणि शास्त्रीय विश्लेषण संरचनावादामुळे निर्माण झाले.

संरचनावादाची सुरुवात १९१६ साली फर्डिनांड डे सोस्युसर याच्या सिद्धांताने झाली. त्याने भाषेच्या रचनेबाबत काही मूलभूत सिद्धांत मांडले. भाषेच्या सिद्धांतातून जरी या संकल्पनेची सुरुवात झाली तरी मानसशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, मानवशास्त्र, इ. विषयांत या संकल्पनेचे उपयोजन करण्यात आले. संरचनावादामुळे विरचनावाद आणि उत्तरसंरचनावाद सिद्धांत पुढे आले व त्यातून विश्लेषणाच्या नवीन पद्धतीही निर्माण झाल्या.

५.१ उद्दिष्टे

या प्रकरणाच्या अध्ययनाने तुम्हाला संरचनावाद, विरचनावाद, उत्तरसंरचनावाद यांची वैशिष्ट्ये समजतील. त्याचप्रमाणे या संकल्पनांचा मानव्यविद्या, सामाजिक शास्त्रे यांवर काय परिणाम झाला, त्यामुळे ज्ञाननिर्मिती, विविध विषयांचे विश्लेषण यामध्ये नेमके काय बदल व परिणाम घडले त्या सर्व बाबी समजतील.

५.२ संरचनावाद आणि विरचनावाद

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संरचनावाद ही संज्ञा शब्दकोशात पुढीलप्रमाणे व्याख्यांकित करण्यात आली आहे. 'संपूर्ण सामाजिक व्यवहार व विचारातून आविष्कृत होणाऱ्या समाजाच्या अंतररचनांच्या आकृतिबंधाचा शोध घेणे व दर्शविणे म्हणजे संरचनावाद होय.'

भाषावैज्ञानिक दृष्टीने संरचनावादाची मांडणी फेर्दिना द सोस्यूर यांनी पहिल्यांदा त्यांच्या व्याख्यानमधून केली आहे. त्यांच्या या मांडणीचे उपयोजन मनोविश्लेषण, समाजविज्ञान, मानववंशविज्ञान, साहित्यसमीक्षा, मनोविज्ञान या विषयांतील विविध सिद्धांतनाच्या पद्धतीवर केले गेले आहे. सर्व मानव्यविद्या, व सामाजिक शास्त्रांत साहित्याची संरचना इ. अंगांना संरचनावादाने नवीन विश्लेषण पद्धती निर्माण करून दिली. पुढे उत्तरसंरचनावाद, विरचनावाद असा संरचनावादाचा विकासही झाला. त्यासंबंधी वाद प्रतिवादही निर्माण झाले. सोस्यूरच्या सिद्धांतनातून भाषाविज्ञान व चिन्हविज्ञान दोन्ही ज्ञानशाखा विकसित होण्याच्या मोठ्या क्षमता तयार झाल्या. कोणत्याही तथ्याला किंवा घटिताला, ते साहित्यकृती संबंधी किंवा मानव्यविद्या किंवा सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या कोणत्याही विषयासंबंधी असो त्यास एक चिन्ह व्यवस्था म्हणून समजून घेतले जाते. या चिन्हांच्या जुळणीची सर्व व्यवस्था कार्यरत असते असे त्यामागे सूत्र आहे. सोस्यूरने भाषेसंबंधीच्या संरचनात्मक मांडणीत काही मूलभूत सूत्रे विशद केली आहेत. त्याचे उपयोजन नंतर अनेक विचारवंतांनी इतर विद्याशाखांत केले आहे. पहिले सूत्र लाड म्हणजे भाषिक व्यवस्थेसंबंधी आहे. थोडंसं काल्पनिक म्हणजे अमूर्त म्हणजे ते असते पण दिसत नाही; पण जाणवते अशी भाषेची संरचना अपेक्षित धरता येते.

पारोल म्हणजेच वाचिक वर्तन, यात भाषा जशी बोलली जाते व त्यात जे भौतिक आणि मूर्त स्वरूपाचे प्रकटीकरण होते म्हणजे त्याचे दृश्य तरळून जाते प्रत्यक्षात ते जाणवते, भासते विशिष्ट अर्थबोध होतो. या द्वैतातून भाषिक संरचना प्रकटत असते. ही भाषिक व्यवस्था व वाचिक वर्तन या दोहोंनी मिळून मानवी वाचिक व्यवहार (लाडाज, langage) आकारास येत असते. भाषिक व्यवस्था ही एक कालिक आणि काळाच्या क्रमानुसार अभ्यासता येते. सोस्यूरप्रणीत भाषाविज्ञानात कालक्रमिक अभ्यासाला कमी महत्त्व आहे आणि एककालिक अभ्यासाला जास्त महत्त्व आहे. म्हणजे एककालिक अभ्यासाला प्रमुख स्थान मिळाले तेच मुळी संरचनावादी मांडणीमुळे. तसेच काहीसे अशाच प्रकारचे दुसरे द्वैत हे चिन्हक आणि चिन्हित या संकल्पनांद्वारे विकसित करून चिन्हाची कल्पना सोस्यूर यांनी मांडलेली आहे.

भाषिक चिन्हे म्हणजे शब्द. हे शब्द ध्वनी निर्माण करतात. हे शब्द वस्तुतः त्याच्या अर्थाचे सूचक नसतात. शब्दगत ध्वनी आणि अर्थ हे परंपरेने रूढ झालेल्या संकेतांमधून आणि ज्या समूहाची भाषा आहे त्या समूहातील सर्व लोकांनी मान्य करून प्रस्थापित होत असतात. भाषाशास्त्रज्ञांच्या मते त्यांच्यात कोणताही तार्किक, अर्थ प्रकट होण्यासारखा संबंध नसतो. याला भाषिक चिन्हाचे यादृच्छिक स्वरूप असे म्हटले गेले आहे.

एका चिन्हाचे इतर चिन्हांशी असलेले संबंध यातून अर्थभेद उपस्थित होत असतो कारण चिन्हांना स्वतःचा अर्थ नसतो. अर्थ बोध करून घेताना हे लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. एमिक-एटिकचे द्वैत विश्वकोशात पुढील उदाहरणे देऊन स्पष्ट केले आहे, म्हणजे उदाहरणार्थ, स्वनिमिक आणि स्वनात्मक यांतील द्वैत. अधिक विस्ताराने समजून घेण्यासाठी मराठी आणि अरबी या भाषांचे उदाहरण घेऊ. मराठी प – पळीचा आणि ब – बदकाचा. हे दोन स्वतंत्र स्वनिम आहेत कारण त्यांचा एकमेकांच्या ऐवजी वापर केल्यास अर्थभेद होतो, उदा.

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पळ आणि बळ हे वेगळ्या अर्थाचे शब्द आहेत. तसेच प आणि फ हेदेखील वेगळे स्वनिम आहेत कारण पळ आणि फळ हे वेगळ्या अर्थाचे शब्द आहेत; परंतु अरबी भाषेत प आणि ब हे स्वनिम कोणताही अर्थभेद घडवून आणत नाहीत. त्यामुळे पाकिस्तानचा उच्चार बाकिस्तान असा करताना अरबी भाषकांची गल्लत होत नाही. थोडक्यात प आणि ब हे स्वतंत्र स्वनिम म्हणून अरबीत गणता येत नाही. तसेच इंग्रजी प आणि फ हे स्वतंत्र स्वनिम नाहीत. पिन किंवा फिन असा उच्चार केला तरीही pin याच शब्दाचा निर्देश होतो इ.

सगळ्यात पहिल्यांदा क्लाउड लेवी-स्ट्रॉस याने समाजाला भाषेप्रमाणेच एक व्यवस्था मानून विश्लेषण करता येईल हे म्हटले. मानसशास्त्रात भावना या संरचित असतात, असे लॅंगर (१९५३) यांनी प्रतिपादित केले. साहित्य आणि साहित्य समीक्षा इ. तही संरचनावादी पद्धतीचा शिरकाव झाला. साहित्यकृतीची संरचना(स्ट्रक्चर) केंद्रीभूत मानून त्या संरचनेची, तिच्या सर्व अंगोपांगांची चिकित्सा व विश्लेषण करणारी ही समीक्षाप्रणाली आहे. तिने आधुनिक संरचनावादी भाषाविज्ञानाचा, तसेच चिन्हमीमांसेचा म्हणजे वाचिन्हार्थ विद्येचा (सेमिऑलॉजी) पाया घातला. वरील काही परिच्छेदांतून ध्वनी आणि भाषा, अक्षर यांसंबंधी जे विचार प्रकट झाले आहेत त्यांचा विस्तार पुढील स्पष्टीकरणातून अधिक स्पष्ट होत जाईल. भाषा ही ध्वनी व अर्थ यांच्या द्रव्याला एकत्र आणून वा त्यांची युती साधून आकार (फॉर्म) निर्माण करते. हा आकार म्हणजे चिन्हांची एक व्यवस्था होय. चिन्ह हे चिन्हक (सिग्निफायर) व चिन्हित (सिग्निफाइड) यांच्यातील संबंधांतून किंवा युतीतून सिद्ध होते. उदाहरणार्थ, आपण लिखित एखादे अक्षर घेतले, तर वाचणाऱ्याला त्यातून एकाच वेळेस वाचकाच्या मनात ते एक ध्वनी निर्माण करते, त्याचा एक नाद अंतःपटलावर निर्माण करते, त्याचप्रमाणे त्याचा अर्थही त्याचा मेंदू नोंदवून ठेवतो. ते जे अक्षर कागदावर मुद्रित होते त्याला चिन्ह म्हणता येईल. अशी अक्षरांची मालिका ज्या वेळी शब्द निर्माण करतो, ध्वनी किंवा ध्वनींची मालिका निर्माण करतो त्याला सिग्निफायर म्हणता येईल. त्यात प्रत्यक्षात अर्थ दडलेला असतो. प्रत्यक्षात जो अर्थबोध होतो त्याला सिग्निफाइड म्हणता येईल. चिन्हातून सरावाने माणसाला चटकन त्या चिन्हात असलेला ध्वनी आणि अर्थ या दोन्हींचा बोध होतो. ते एक प्रकारे प्रत्यक्षातील लेखन असते. तसेच ते मुद्रण ही असते. ऐकू येणारे ध्वनी हे चिन्हांचे काम करतात. आधुनिक भाषाविज्ञानाच्या ह्या लिंग्विस्टिक मॉडेलच्या आधारे साहित्याचा अभ्यास संरचनावादी समीक्षेत केला जातो.

मराठी विश्वकोशात संरचनेबाबत पुढील विवेचन केले आहे. 'एखाद्या व्यवस्थेतील वा समष्टीतील घटकाघटकांमधील परस्परसंबंधांची विशिष्ट प्रकारची व्यवस्था म्हणजे संरचना. समष्टित्व (होलनेस), स्व-नियमन (सेल्फ-रेग्युलेशन) व रचनान्तर (ट्रान्सफॉर्मेशन) ह्या तीन घटकांनी संरचना युक्त असते. संरचनाविषयक या संकल्पनांवर संरचनावाद आधारलेला आहे.'

साहित्याच्या अंगाने संरचनेचा विचार पुढीलप्रमाणे विश्वकोशातील माहितीचा संक्षेप करून म्हणता येईल की, 'संरचनावादी समीक्षा साहित्यकृतीच्या पूर्वस्थित अर्थाचा शोध घेते, तसेच तिच्या अर्थाला शक्य करणाऱ्या 'साहित्यिक संकेतांचा, तिच्या साहित्यिक व्याकरणाचा शोध घेत असते.

साहित्यकृतीतून प्रकट झालेल्या संकेतांच्या द्वारे साहित्यशास्त्राची उभारणी करणे हे संरचनावादी समीक्षेचे मूळ उद्दिष्ट होय. फ्रेंच साहित्य मीमांसक रॉलां बार्त(१९१५-८०), फ्रेंच समीक्षक जेराद जेने, तत्त्ववेत्ता ए.जे. ग्रिमास(१९१७-९२), रुमानियन समीक्षक त्स्वेतान तोदॉरॉव्ह इ. संरचनावादी समीक्षक यांनी 'कथनमीमांसा', 'काव्यचिन्हमीमांसा'

अशा प्रकारची साहित्य समीक्षा निर्माण केली आहे. त्यांनी संहिता, वाचक, संरचना, साहित्यिकता, साहित्याची भाषा इ. वाङ्मयीन घटकांच्या संदर्भात संरचनावादी दृष्टिकोणातून नवे विचार मांडून संरचनावादी साहित्यशास्त्राची उभारणी केलेली आहे.'

विरचनावाद (डी-कन्स्ट्रक्शनिझम)

विरचनावाद (डीकन्स्ट्रक्शनिझम). आपल्या ऑफ ग्रॅमॅटॉलॉजी (१९६७) या ग्रंथातून तसेच 'स्ट्रक्चर, साइन अँड प्ले इन द डिस्कोर्स इन द ह्यूमन सायन्सेस' (१९६६) ह्या निबंधातून तसेच 'स्पीच अँड फिनाॅमिना' (१९७३), 'रायटिंग अँड डिफरन्स' (१९७८) या ग्रंथांतून फ्रेंच तत्त्वज्ञ झाक देरिदा याने 'विरचना' ही संकल्पना तसेच विरचनावादी विचारांची सूक्ष्म, सखोल व चिकित्सक मांडणी केली. भाषाविज्ञान, मानसशास्त्र, पाश्चात्य तत्त्वज्ञान, इ. ज्ञानशाखांतील आधारभूत तत्त्वांविषयी व केंद्रांविषयी देरिदाने मूलभूत शंका उपस्थित करून काही नव्या संकल्पना मांडल्या.

मूळ फ्रेंच संज्ञा 'Deconstruirs' म्हणजे विघटनाच्या, विरचनेच्या कृतीत एखाद्या समष्टीचे घटक सुटे सुटे करणे, स्वतःचेच विघटन वा विरचना (सेल्फ डीकन्स्ट्रक्शन) करणे हे अर्थ देरिदाला अभिप्रेत आहेत. एखादी साहित्यकृती, संहिता जी तत्त्वविचाराचे, विचारप्रणालीचे वा अर्थाचे आवर्जून प्रतिपादन करीत असते, तिच्यात जो अर्थ प्रतिपादित करण्याचा प्रयत्न असतो त्या अर्थाचे ती साहित्यकृती स्वतःच कसे खंडन करीत असते, ते त्या संहितेतील भाषेच्याच द्वारे स्पष्ट वा उघड करणे म्हणजे 'विरचना' (डीकन्स्ट्रक्शन) होय.

फ्रान्समध्ये १९६५-७० या कालखंडात विरचनावाद उदयास आला व त्याचा प्रभाव युरोपीय व अँग्लो-अमेरिकन साहित्य व साहित्य समीक्षेवर पडला. अमेरिकेत १९७०-८० या दशकात या प्रभावातून 'द येल किटिक्स' हा समीक्षकांचा समूह पुढे आला. हेरल्ड ब्लू, जेफरी हार्टन, पॉल डी. मॅन, जे. हिलिस मिलर यांचा त्यात समावेश होतो. अँग्लो-अमेरिकन आणि युरोपीय अशा दोन्ही साहित्य विचारांत दुवा व संवाद साधण्याचे कार्य त्यांनी केले.

संरचना वा व्यवस्था नष्ट करणे हा विरचना कृतीचा हेतू नसतो तर विरचना ही भावात्मक व विधायक क्रिया आहे. त्यातून संरचनेच्या विविध शक्यता तपासून पाहून त्याची अभिव्यक्ती पाहून, त्यांच्या अर्थाचा, तिच्या घडणीच्या, इतिहासाचा स्वीकार करण्यासाठी विरचन करावयाचे असते असे देरिदाचे मत होते.

देरिदाने शब्दतत्त्वकेंद्रवाद (लोगोसेंट्रिसिझम), ध्वनिकेंद्रवाद (फोनोसेंट्रिसिझम) व पुरुषबुद्धितत्त्वकेंद्रवाद (फॅलोगोसेंट्रिसिझम) या तीन तत्त्वप्रणालींमागील तत्त्वांचे विचलन किंवा विरचना करण्यासाठीची आधारतत्त्वे किंवा विरचित करणारी भूमिका मांडली :

विवेकतत्त्व : लेखकाला प्रत्यक्षात भाषेत जे व्यक्त करायचे होते आणि प्रत्यक्षात व्यक्त केलेले हे थेट प्रत्यक्षात तपासणे म्हणजे समक्षता तपासणे. या समक्षतेच्या तत्त्वाला देरिदा 'लोगोस' असे म्हणतो. लोगोस विवेकतत्त्व (रीझन) आणि त्याचा तत्त्वविचार म्हणजे विवेकतत्त्वकेंद्रवाद होय. ज्या तत्त्वप्रणालीत अस्तित्वाचा अर्थ बोलल्या जाणाऱ्या आणि प्रत्यक्षात शब्दात (स्पोकन वर्ड) वा विवेकबुद्धीत (रीझन) यथार्थपणे व्यक्त होत नाही तसेच ज्यात लेखनाला (रायटिंग) बोलल्या जाणाऱ्या उक्त शब्दापेक्षा कमी लेखले जाते, त्या तत्त्वप्रणालीला विवेकतत्त्वकेंद्रवाद म्हटले जाते.

या विवेकतत्त्वकेंद्रवादामुळे अनेक प्रकारची परस्परविरोधी द्वंद्वे वा तत्त्वे (बायनरी अपोजिझन्स) एकत्र वसत असतात व त्यांपैकी एक पद वा संकल्पना दुसऱ्यावर आपली

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सत्ता वा वर्चस्व गाजवत असते, तसेच त्यांच्यात श्रेणीयुक्त विषम भावाचे नाते निर्माण होते. उदा., आत्मा-शरीर, संज्ञा-असंज्ञा, भाव-अभाव, सत्य-स्वप्न, निसर्ग-संस्कृती, वास्तव-कल्पित, पुरुष-स्त्री, मूळ वस्तू-प्रतिमा, इ. या परस्परविरोधी द्वंद्वामध्ये मूल्यभाव आहे.

मराठी विश्वकोशात देरिदाचे, साहित्यिक संरचनेच्या विरचनेचे विवेचन पुढील शब्दांत दिले आहे, 'साहित्यिक संरचनेच्या घटकांना एकार्थाशी सीमित, एकात्म व बंदिस्त करणाऱ्या सेंद्रिय एकतेच्या रुपतत्वाला वा केंद्राला विचलित वा विरचित करणे व तिच्या घटका-घटकांमधील भेदमूल संबंधांची देवघेव मुक्तपणे करू देऊन संहितेच्या अर्थाचे सर्जन, प्रसरण (डिसेमिनेशन) व अनेकीकरण निरंतरपणे करीत राहणे, हे विरचनावादी समीक्षेचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट होय.' विवेकतत्त्वकेंद्रवादाच्या विरोधात जाणाऱ्या भाषिक बाबी होत राहत असतात, त्यामुळे शब्दचिन्हांमध्ये, पदापदांमध्ये भेदांची व भेदमूल संबंधांची निर्मिती होऊन त्यांच्या देवघेवीतून अर्थाची निर्मिती होत असते. या भाषागत क्रियाव्यापाराला देरिदाने 'दिफेरँस' (Diffe'rance) ही नवी संज्ञा योजिली. देरिदाने दोन कृतींमध्ये निर्माण होणारा कालावकाश, मध्यंतर, कालांतर (काळाच्या पातळीवरील भेद) हे आपल्या नव्या संज्ञेतून सूचित केले. Diffe'rence या मूळ शब्दाने एखादी गोष्ट रूपगुणाने दुसरीपासून भिन्न असल्याचे सुचविले जाते (अवकाशाच्या पातळीवरील भेद). संबंधशीलता (रिलेशनॅलिटी) हा भेदाचा एक वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण गुणधर्म आहे. या संबंधशीलतेमुळे चिन्हे एकमेकांशी संबंध साधण्यास सक्षम बनतात, तिच्यामुळे संरचनेत भेदमूल संबंधाचे एक जाळे निर्माण होते. या जाळ्यातील घटक परस्परांशी मोकळेपणाने देवघेव करून सतत अर्थनिर्मिती करीत राहतात.'

मराठी विश्वकोशात देरिदाच्या ध्वनीकेंद्रवादाची भूमिका स्पष्ट केली आहे. ती पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे, त्याच्या मते, 'बोलणे नैसर्गिक आणि लेखन कृत्रिम मानणे म्हणजे बोलण्याला अधिक महत्त्व देणे होय. लेखनचिन्हापेक्षा ध्वनीला महत्त्व देणाऱ्या विवेकतत्त्वकेंद्रवादाच्या या रूपाला देरिदाने 'ध्वनिकेंद्रवाद' असे नाव दिले. देरिदाने भेद संकल्पनेच्या साहाय्याने या ध्वनिकेंद्रवादी तत्त्वाचे खंडन करून लेखनाला भाषाविचारात आणि साहित्यविचारात उचित समतुल्य स्थान व प्रतिष्ठा मिळवून दिली. देरिदाच्या मते भेद क्रियेमुळे भाषेतील पदापदांमध्ये मधला अवकाश (स्पेसिंग), अंतर वा मध्यंतरे (इंटर्व्हल्स) निर्माण होत असतात. हा अवकाश, अंतर वा मध्यंतरे म्हणजे स्वनिमांच्या (फोनीम्स) व रेखिमांच्या रचनेत कोरलेले 'आदिलेखन' (आर्किरायटिंग) होय. हे आदिलेखन ध्वनिखुणांच्या (स्वनिमांच्या) रूपाने हवेत आणि लेखनाच्या रूपाने कागदावर अवतरत असते. भेद-क्रियेच्या रूपातील हे आदिलेखन बोलण्यापूर्वी (आणि बोलण्यातून) अस्तित्वात येत असते.' देरिदाच्या मते, 'साहित्याचा विचार करताना, त्याच्या केवळ ध्वनिरूपाचा विचार न करता त्याच्या रेखित / लिखित रूपाचाही विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.' त्यांनी साहित्याच्या रेखित/लिखित अंगाकडे दुर्लक्ष केले, असा देरिदाचा आक्षेप आहे. 'संहितेबाहेर-भाषेबाहेर काहीही नसते, (देअर इज नथिंग आउटसाइड ऑफ द टेक्स्ट) हे सूत्र देरिदाने मांडले.' मात्र संहिताबाह्य वास्तवविश्व तो नाकारत नाही. त्याच्या मते 'वास्तवविश्व हे एक संहिता म्हणून आपल्या अनुभवाचा विषय होत असते.' मार्टिन हायडेगरच्या विचारव्यूहातील 'मानवी अस्तित्वा' ऐवजी देरिदा 'संहिता' ही संकल्पना योजितो. संहिता हे मानवी अस्तित्वाचे भाषांतर आहे म्हणून अस्तित्वाच्या अर्थाचा प्रश्न संहितेच्या अर्थाशी समांतर आहे.

'देरिदाच्या पुरुषबुद्धिकेंद्रविरोधी विचारप्रणालीचा स्त्रीवादी समीक्षेवर विशेष प्रभाव पडला. प्रामुख्याने हेलन सिक्सस, ल्यूस इरिगॅरी इ. फ्रेंच स्त्रीवादी समीक्षकांनी विरचनावादी प्रणालीचा आधार घेऊन आपली समीक्षा केली असल्याचे दिसून येते.'

५.३ उत्तर संरचनावाद (पोस्ट-स्ट्रक्चरॅलिझम)

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१९६० च्या दशकात संरचनावादाची चिकित्सक समीक्षा होऊ लागली. त्याच्या विरोधात प्रतिक्रिया उमटू लागल्या. उत्तर-संरचनावादाने संरचनावादाची तपासणी केली व पर्यायी सिद्धांतांची मांडणी केली. संरचनावादाच्या परिपूर्णतेबाबत शंका उपस्थित केल्या. उत्तर-संरचनावादी टीकाकारांच्या मते कोणत्याही संहितेचा अर्थ अस्थिर असतो. सोस्यूर याने केलेला चिन्हक आणि चिन्हार्थ यांतील मूलभूत भेदच ह्या अस्थिरतेच्या मुळाशी आहे. भाषेची अपूर्णता ही उत्तर-संरचनावादी विचारातील एक महत्त्वाची बाब आहे. अनिश्चितार्थकता (अपोरिआ) ही छटा देरिदा याच्या भेदसिद्धांतातील व विरचनावादी उपयोजनातील महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. अर्थ हा गाभ्यातून अस्थिर असतो, ही उत्तर-संरचनावादी मीमांसकांची भूमिका आहे.

१९७० पासून उत्तर-संरचनावाद ही संज्ञा प्रचारात आली. संरचनावादी भाषाविचाराचे परिशीलन व चिकित्सक समीक्षा ही उत्तर-संरचनावादाचे पायाभूत अधिष्ठान होय. संरचनावादातील केंद्रयुक्त संरचना, ज्ञाता इ. संकल्पना या प्रणालीने त्याज्य ठरवल्या. तसेच संरचनावादातील विज्ञाननिष्ठ व बंदिस्त अशा विचारांवरील टीकाही उत्तर-संरचनावादात आढळते. काही समीक्षकांच्या मते उत्तर-संरचनावाद हे संरचनावादाचेच विकसित रूप आहे. उत्तर-संरचनावादी समीक्षक व्यक्तीऐवजी ज्ञाता / कर्ता ही संकल्पना वापरतात.

संरचनावादाची मांडणी करणाऱ्या बार्त याने नंतरच्या काळात उत्तर-संरचनावादी दृष्टिकोनातून लेखक, संहिता, वाचक या संकल्पनांचे विश्लेषण केले. त्याने 'लेखकाचा अंत' (डेथ ऑफ द ऑथर) ही महत्त्वाची संकल्पना मांडली. ती उत्तर-संरचनावादी तत्त्वप्रणालीच्या मुळाशी आहे. संहितेच्या अर्थाचा विचार लेखक या व्यक्तीशी, तिच्या मनोधारणेशी वा हेतू, उद्दिष्टे यांच्याशी जखडून ठेवता येणार नाही, असा युक्तिवाद त्याने मांडला. लेखकाचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व, चरित्र, मुलाखती ही समीक्षेची मुख्य आयुधे होती. त्यात साहित्याचा संपूर्ण विचार हा आविष्कारनिष्ठ व पर्यायाने व्यक्तिनिष्ठ, लेखकनिष्ठ असाच राहिला. याउलट सोस्यूरप्रणीत भाषाविज्ञानामध्ये भाषिक व्यवस्थेची संकल्पना केंद्रस्थानी आहे. ह्याचा आधार घेऊन बार्तने असा युक्तिवाद केला, की भाषेमध्ये – भाषिक व्यवस्थेमध्ये – कर्ता किंवा कर्तृवाचक नाम असते; परंतु व्यक्ती नसते. याच भाषाविज्ञानावर आधारलेली लेखनाची संकल्पनासुद्धा अशीच व्यक्तिनिरपेक्ष झाली आहे. लेखनातील भाषा म्हणजे व्यक्ती नव्हे. लेखन म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या भावभावना व अनुभव कथन नाही तर लेखन म्हणजे विविध प्रकारची भाषिक कृत्ये असतात. तेव्हा लेखन आणि लेखक यांच्यातील संबंध तोडून पाहिले पाहिजे असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. लेखकत्व हा लेखनाच्या एकूण प्रक्रियेतील एक संरचनात्मक घटक असतो, यावर बार्तने भर दिला व त्यातून लेखकाच्या अंताची संकल्पना सिद्ध केली. बार्त व इतर उत्तर-संरचनावाद्यांनी साहित्यातील लेखकाचे अस्तित्व नाकारले व त्या जागी वाचकाची प्रतिष्ठापना केली. 'ज्या विधानांमुळे लेखन सिद्ध झाले आहे, ती विधाने ज्या अवकाशात कोरलेली आहेत, तो अवकाश म्हणजे वाचक. संहितेची एकात्मता लेखकात नाही, तर वाचकात आहे. वाचकाने संहितेचे सगळे धागेदोरे धरून ठेवलेले असतात. वाचकाचा जन्म लेखकाच्या अंतातून होत असतो,' अशी बार्तची भूमिका आहे. पुढे जाऊन बार्तची मते स्पष्ट करता येतात, 'संस्कृतीच्या असंख्य केंद्रांकडून मिळवलेल्या विधानांचे जाळे म्हणजे संहिता (टेक्स्ट). वाचकाला संहितेची अनेकविधता कळत असते, तर लेखक म्हणजे समीक्षकाने संहितेतून काढलेले, अभिव्यक्त केलेले 'गृहीत' असते, अशी

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उत्तर-संरचनावादाची धारणा आहे. 'समीक्षकाने साहित्याची संहिता व तिचे सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ यांवरच आपले लक्ष केंद्रित केले पाहिजे. उत्तर-संरचनावादी समीक्षकांनी साहित्यकृतीऐवजी साहित्यिक संहिता व संहितात्मकता (टेक्स्चुअलिटी) यांसंबंधीच्या संकल्पना मांडल्या.

जी लिखित रूपात असते, ती म्हणजे संहिता. वाचक व लेखक यांच्यामधील संबंधांच्या अवकाशात संहिता निर्माण केली जाते. साहित्यकृती ही एक पूर्ण वस्तू असते, तर संहिता ही अशी वस्तू वा संकल्पना नसून सर्जक वाचनक्रियेत अनुभवली जाणारी गोष्ट असते. संहितेचा अर्थ अनिश्चित, संदिग्ध, अनेकार्थसूचक असतो आणि एक संहिता दुसऱ्या संहितेशी देवघेव साधणे, अशा प्रक्रियांनी जोडली जाते. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक संहिता ही दुसऱ्या संहितेची एक आंतरसंहिता (इंटरटेक्स्ट) असते. बार्तच्या मते, 'संहितेच्या बहुमुखीपणाची (प्लूरॅलिटी), तिच्या अर्थाच्या अनेकत्वाची व अनिश्चिततेची कल्पना करणे, ती प्रत्यक्षपणे अनुभवणे, जगणे आणि अर्थसर्जनाची निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया मुक्त व खुली ठेवणे, हे उत्तर-संरचनावादी समीक्षेचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट होय.'

५.४ भाषिक वळण

संरचनावाद, विरचना आणि उत्तर-संरचना या संकल्पना मुळातून साहित्य व भाषा या विद्याशाखांतून विकसित झाल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या विकासात एक प्रकारचा क्रम आहे. भाषा ही एक चिन्हव्यवस्था असून त्या चिन्हव्यवस्थेतून सामूहिक अर्थ काढणे, त्याचे आकलन करून घेणे अशी व्यवस्था आहे. ही व्यवस्था एक सेंद्रिय स्वरूपाची आहे. एखादा विषय, त्या विषयाचा विस्तृत आशय हा अशा छोट्या चिन्ह व अर्थांनी एकत्र येत जोडला जातो व त्यातून समोर येणारा दीर्घ आशय त्यातील व्यामिश्रता एक प्रकारे छोट्या छोट्या घटकांनी बनलेली असते हा एकदम सरळ सरळ अर्थ संरचनावादाचा आहे. संरचनावादी दृष्टिकोन ही प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाविरुद्धची प्रतिक्रिया होती. कोणत्याही विषयाच्या रचनेच्या पृष्ठभागावरील आशयापेक्षा त्या खालील अंतररचनेचा, व्यवस्थेचा विचार महत्त्वाचा असतो, अशी संरचनावादाची भूमिका आहे. संरचनावादाचा भर एककालिकतेवर आहे. जुने ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ यात गृहीत धरले जात नाहीत. समाजातील एक व्यक्ती किंवा इतिहासातील एखादी घटना यांना दुसऱ्या संबंधाशी जोडले गेल्यामुळे आणि अशा संबंधांची खरी रचना अभ्यासल्यानेच विषयाचे खरे वास्तव आकलन होते. तसेच विरचना म्हणजे मूळ रचनेचे विघटन करून त्यातून पर्यायी नवी रचना उभी करणे असते. संरचनावाद हा आंतरव्यवस्थांचा शोध घेतो, तर उत्तर-संरचनावाद असा शोध निरर्थक मानतो. अँनल्स परंपरेत फ्रान्समध्ये निर्माण झालेला व ज्ञान व्यवहारात भाषिक वळण म्हणजे संरचना, विरचना आणि उत्तरसंरचना या संकल्पनांनी प्रभावित झालेल्या इतिहास लेखनात मोलाची भर मार्क ब्लॉच, लुसियन फाब्रे व फर्नांद ब्रोदेल यांनी भूतकाळाचा तसेच ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास समाजशास्त्रीय, अर्थशास्त्रीय, भौगोलिक, समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पनांच्या आधारे केला. एककालिक एककेंद्री घटनांचा अभ्यास ते करत नाहीत, तर दीर्घकालीन घटनांचा अभ्यास करून त्याचे विश्लेषण करून त्यांचा व्यापक दृष्टीने अर्थ लावतात. नानाविध अंतरप्रवाहांचा वेध ते घेतात. क्लॉद लेवी स्ट्रॉस हा प्रसिद्ध संरचनावादी इतिहासकार होऊन गेला. त्याने Elementary structure of kinship, The Raw and the Cooked, The

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Savage Mind, Myth and Meaning, Mythology हे ग्रंथ लिहिले. यातून त्याची संरचनावादी मते व्यक्त होतात. भाषिक वळणाने इतिहासाच्या भाषिक अभिव्यक्तीवर खोलवर परिणाम केल्यामुळे लिंगभाव, वंश, तळाकडून इतिहास, अंकित शोषित या ऐतिहासिक संकल्पना खोलवर जाऊन विश्लेषित करण्यात येऊन त्याचा प्रत्यय इतिहास लेखनात येत गेला. विशेषतः स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाने भाषा ही कशी पुरुषकेंद्री व पुरुष रचित असून त्यातूनही स्त्रियांच्या दुय्यमत्वाचा इतिहास दडला आहे हे शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तळाकडून इतिहास लेखनाची जी परंपरा निर्माण झाली त्यात बोली भाषेतील साधने, प्रत्यक्ष बोली भाषेतील संवाद व त्यातून व्यक्त होणारी आशयाची व्याप्ती व अन्वयार्थ यांचा वेगळ्या पद्धतीने वेध घेण्यात आला.

५.५ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न

- प्र. १ उत्तर-संरचनावादाविषयी बार्तने केलेले विश्लेषण थोडक्यात लिहा.
- प्र. २ सोस्युरचे भाषिक सिद्धांत थोडक्यात लिहा.
- प्र. ३ संरचनावादाची वैशिष्ट्ये नमूद करा.
- प्र. ४ विरचना म्हणजे काय? विरचना व संरचना यांची तुलना करून भेद स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र. ५ भाषिक वळणाने इतिहास लेखन कसे प्रभावित झाले थोडक्यात लिहा.

५.६ सारांश

भाषा ही एक चिन्हव्यवस्था असून त्या चिन्हव्यवस्थेतून सामूहिक अर्थ काढणे, त्याचे आकलन करून घेणे अशी व्यवस्था आहे. ही व्यवस्था एक सेंद्रिय स्वरूपाची आहे. एखादा विषय, त्या विषयाचा विस्तृत आशय हा अशा छोट्या चिन्ह व अर्थांनी एकत्र येत जोडला जातो व त्यातून समोर येणारा दीर्घ आशय, त्यातील व्यामिश्रता एक प्रकारे छोट्या छोट्या घटकांनी बनलेली असते, हा एकदम सरळ सरळ अर्थ संरचनावादाचा आहे. संरचनावादी दृष्टिकोन ही प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाविरुद्धची प्रतिक्रिया होती. उत्तर-संरचनावाद्यांच्या मते, साहित्यकृती ही पहिल्यांदा एक भाषिककृती – शब्दचिन्हांनी घडवलेली संहिता – असते. कोणत्याही साहित्यकृतीच्या संहितेतील तसेच भाषिक कृतीमधील शब्दांची रचना ही भेद, साधर्म्य व सान्निध्य/साहचर्य अशा तिहेरी संबंधांवर आधारित असते. या तत्त्वाच्या आधारे साहित्यकृतीची समीक्षा केली पाहिजे. ह्या भूमिकेमुळे उत्तर-संरचनावादी समीक्षकांनी साहित्यकृतीच्या सेंद्रिय एकतेपेक्षा वियुक्ततेला (डिसयुनिटी) – मुक्त देवघेवीला – जास्त महत्त्व दिले. उत्तर-संरचनावादी समीक्षकांनी 'संहिता' ही संकल्पना व्यापक व सर्वसमावेशक स्वरूपात मांडली. सर्वच भाषिक कृतींना त्यांनी संहिता लेखन असे संबोधले.

सर्वच लेखन प्रकारांमध्ये फरक न करता व ललितलेखनाला वरचा दर्जा न देता, सर्वच साहित्य प्रकारांमध्ये भाषेची अलंकारिकता, काव्यात्मकता वा सर्जकता यांचा वापर कमी-अधिक प्रमाणात होत असतो. उत्तर-संरचनावाद्यांच्या दृष्टीने ललित लेखन, तत्त्वज्ञानपर लेखन, समीक्षा लेखन हे सर्व 'संहिता प्रकार' आहेत. या उत्तर-संरचनावादी विचाराने समीक्षेला व सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासाला एक नवी दिशा व वेगळे परिमाण दिले.

५.७ परिभाषा

सेमिऑलॉजी = चिन्हमीमांसेचा वाचिन्हार्थ विद्येचा
सिग्निफायर = एखादा ध्वनी किंवा अक्षर
सिग्निफाइड = प्रत्यक्ष समूहाला आणि सर्वाना प्रतीत होणारा अर्थ
अपोरिआ = अनिश्चितार्थकता
लाङ्गज, language = मानवी वाचिक व्यवहार

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राजकीय इतिहास

घटक ६ राजकीय इतिहास

- ६.० विषय परिचय
- ६.१ उद्दिष्टे
- ६.२ व्याख्या, पद्धती, संकल्पना आणि विषयाचा भर
- ६.३ राजकीय इतिहासाची रांके परंपरा
- ६.४ भारतातील राजकीय इतिहास लेखन
- ६.५ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न
- ६.६ सारांश
- ६.७ परिभाषा
- ६.८ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

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६.० विषय परिचय

राजकीय इतिहासामध्ये राजकीय घटनांचे, चळवळींचे, सरकारी यंत्रणा, पक्ष आणि नेत्यांचे वर्णनात्मक कथन व सर्वेक्षण असते. हा इतिहास इतिहासाच्या इतर क्षेत्रांशीही विशेषतः राजनैतिक व सार्वजनिक इतिहास अशा इतिहासाशीही संबंधितही असतो. राजकीय इतिहास विस्तृत समाजाचे संघटन आणि कार्यपद्धती यांचाही अभ्यास करतो. सत्तेतील अभिजन आणि त्यांचा समाजावरील परिणाम, त्यांना मिळणारा प्रतिसाद, त्यांचा सामाजिक इतिहासातील इतर अभिजनांशी असलेला संबंध यावर हा इतिहास केंद्रित झालेला असतो. अलीकडे सर्वच जागतिक विद्यापीठांतून राजकीय इतिहासाऐवजी सामाजिक इतिहासाकडे प्राध्यापक, विद्यार्थी यांचा कल वळला आहे.

६.१ उद्दिष्टे

हे प्रकरण वाचल्यानंतर आपल्याला राजकीय इतिहासाचे स्वरूप तसेच राजकीय इतिहासाची व्याप्ती, त्याचे महत्त्व, राजकीय इतिहास लेखन परंपरेत रांके यांचे योगदान व भारतातील राजकीय इतिहास लेखनाचा आढावा याबद्दल विस्तृत माहिती मिळेल.

६.२ व्याख्या, पद्धती, संकल्पना आणि विषयाचा भर

बऱ्याच लोकांसाठी आणि बऱ्याच वर्षांपासून 'इतिहास' म्हणजे फक्त राजकीय इतिहासच होता. १९७० च्या दशकाच्या उत्तरार्धापूर्वी इतिहासकारांनी प्रकाशित केलेल्या ग्रंथांपैकी मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील इतिहास लेखन हे राजकीय इतिहासाचे होते; परंतु त्यापूर्वीही इतिहासकारांनी इतर विषयांवर लिहिण्यास सुरुवात केली होती. ई.ए. फ्रीमन यांनी म्हटले होते, "इतिहास म्हणजे भूतकाळातील राजकारण" म्हणजे राजकीय इतिहासावर भर दिला

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जात होता. १९७० नंतर राजकीय इतिहासावरील भर कमी होऊन इतर प्रकारच्या इतिहासावरही लिहिले जात होते. १९७० नंतरही जरी सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक इतिहासावर अधिक लिहिले जात होते तरीही नंतरही राजकीय इतिहास ऐतिहासिक लेखनाचा प्रमुख भाग राहील आणि इतिहास आहे तोपर्यंत इतिहासकारांच्या सूक्ष्मतेने लिहिणे, व्यावहारिक शहाणपणाने लिहिणे अशा क्षमतांना आणि कथनशैलीला आव्हान देत राहील, तर कधी कधी या क्षमता समृद्ध करील. टी.पी. वाईझमन यांच्या मतानुसार नागरिक, नागरिकांचे हक्क, नागरिकांचे प्रश्न सोडवण्यासाठी तयार झालेली नागरी संस्था, जी लोकशाही पद्धतीने प्रशासकीय कामकाज पाहते, या सर्व बाबींचा इतिहास म्हणजे राजकीय इतिहास होय. भूतकाळातील सत्तेचे संघटन आणि भूतकाळातील समाजामध्ये सत्ता कशा प्रकारे कार्य करते याच्या इतिहासाचा अभ्यास म्हणजे राजकीय इतिहास होय. या इतिहासात महत्त्वाची पदे धारण केलेल्या व्यक्ती, अशा व्यक्तींचा समाजाच्या विविध स्तरांवर पडत असलेला परिणाम यांचा अभ्यास होतो. या इतिहासात लोकांतून निर्माण झालेले दबाव गट कशा प्रकारे काम करतात, आणि सत्ता संबंध कशा प्रकारे कार्यरत होतात यांचा इतिहास म्हणजे एक प्रकारे राजकीय इतिहास आहे. व्यक्ती, समूह, पक्ष कशा प्रकारे सत्ता प्राप्त करतात याचे विश्लेषण तसेच सत्ता कशा प्रकारे हातून निसटते, तसेच सामाजिक, वैचारिक आणि धार्मिक हे घटक सत्तेत कशा प्रकारे हस्तक्षेप करतात व सहभागी होतात याचाही हा इतिहास अभ्यास करतो. तसेच राजकीय इतिहास फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वादंग व चर्चा, राजकीय वाद यांचा इतिहास समोर आणत असतो. हा इतिहास एक प्रकारे भाकड कथा नष्ट करून खरा इतिहासही समोर आणत असतो.

आतापर्यंतच्या इतिहास लेखनात सर्वात मोठा भाग हा राजकीय इतिहासाने व्यापलेला आहे. किंबहुना राजकीय अवकाश आणि राजकीय स्थित्यंतरे याचे योग्य आकलन करून घेणे आणि देणे हा इतिहास लेखनाचा प्रमुख उद्देश असल्यामुळे जागतिक स्तरावर इतिहास लेखनातील फार मोठे लेखन राजकीय इतिहास याच प्रकारात झालेले आहे. वसाहतवादी, राजनैतिक, प्रशासकीय, राजकीय लढे, सत्ता आणि सत्तांतरे, राष्ट्रीय युद्धांचा इतिहास, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधांचा इतिहास, राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास, साम्राज्यवादी इतिहास हे सर्व इतिहास प्रकार राजकीय इतिहास आहेत.

अभ्यासक आवश्यकतेनुसार प्रादेशिक किंवा सांस्कृतिक मर्यादा आखून घेतात आणि त्यांवरून इतिहास कथनाचे निरनिराळे प्रकार निश्चित होतात. राजकीय सत्तेच्या स्थानात आणि स्वरूपात जी स्थित्यंतरे होतात, तेवढीच सांगणारा तो राजकीय इतिहास, कुटुंब, विवाह इ. सामाजिक संस्थांच्या स्वरूपातील बदलांचा आढावा घेणारा तो सामाजिक इतिहास आणि शेती, उद्योगधंदे वगैरेंची प्रगती व परागती नोंदविणारा तो आर्थिक इतिहास होय. जीवनाच्या इतर अंगांची अनुषंगाने अगदी आवश्यक तेवढीच दखल घेऊन एखाद्या विशिष्ट बाबीपुरतीच मानवी जीवनाच्या वाटचालीची कथा सांगता येते. इतिहास वाङ्मयापुरता, कलेपुरता किंवा चित्रकला, संगीत अशा एखाद्या विशिष्ट कलेपुरताही मर्यादित होऊ शकतो. प्रादेशिक भूमिकेतून संबंध मानवी समाज एक कल्पून जगाचा किंवा मानवाचा इतिहास सांगितला जातो. आजच्या राष्ट्रीय सीमा, धर्मकल्पना किंवा सामाजिक भेद आहेत तसेच गृहीत धरून त्यांच्या भूतकाळाच्याही सुसंबद्ध हकिकती सांगण्याचे प्रयत्न होतात. भारताचा इतिहास, ख्रिश्चन धर्माचा इतिहास आणि ज्यू लोकांचा इतिहास ही अशा प्रकारांची काही उदाहरणे होत.

इतिहास लेखनासाठी निवडलेले भौगोलिक क्षेत्र व काळ हा इतिहासकार आणि जिज्ञासू

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वाचकाच्या गरजेतून आणि विशिष्ट मानसिकतेतून निर्माण होत असते. आजच्या परिस्थितीत राष्ट्र हे एक गौरवस्थान आहे राष्ट्रीयता हे एक मूल्य आहे आणि म्हणूनच राष्ट्रीय इतिहासात रस निर्माण होतो. अशा इतिहासामागे सद्यःकालीन भावना हीच प्रबळ असते. पाच हजार वर्षांपूर्वी होऊन गेलेली मोहें-जो-दडो संस्कृती भारताच्या इतिहासाची सुरुवात मानली जात होती. फाळणीने पाकिस्तानची निर्मिती झाली. ताबडतोब त्याला अतिप्राचीन इतिहास प्राप्त झाला. मोहें-जो-दडो आणि अनेक सिंधू संस्कृतीतील स्थळे, तेथील उत्खनित प्रदेश पाकिस्तानी हद्दीत गेल्यामुळे ती संस्कृती म्हणजे पाकिस्तानचाच पूर्व इतिहास झाला. प्रसिद्ध पुरातत्त्ववेत्ता डब्ल्यू. एच्. व्हीलर याने मोहें-जो-दडोवरील आपल्या पुस्तकाला 'पाकिस्तानची पाच हजार वर्षे' असे नाव दिले. ह्याच राष्ट्रीय भावनेतून इंग्लंडचा इतिहास, जर्मनीचा इतिहास, रशियाचा इतिहास आणि भारताचा इतिहास अशा प्रकारची इतिहास पुस्तके तयार होतात. ह्यांत इंग्लंड, जर्मनी, फ्रान्स, रशिया वगैरे देशांच्या आजच्या चतुःसीमा लक्षात घेऊन ह्या प्रदेशांत पूर्वी होऊन गेलेले सर्व काही आपलाच वारसा म्हणून सांगितले जाते. एखादा देश आज स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र म्हणून अस्तित्वात असला, तरी काही काळापूर्वी तशा राष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या जाणिवेने तो अस्तित्वात नसेलही, हे लक्षात घेतले जात नाही. राष्ट्रीयत्वाप्रमाणेच इतरही काही सध्याच्या मूल्यांच्या व निष्ठांच्या मागोव्याने इतिहास कथन करण्याचे प्रकार होत असतात. ह्या निरनिराळ्या प्रकारच्या स्वाभिमानांच्या प्रेरणेतून जे इतिहास निर्माण होतात, त्यांचे स्वरूप बहुधा स्वाभिमानाने निश्चित केलेले असते— भूतकालीन वस्तुस्थितीने नव्हे— हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे म्हणून, राष्ट्रांतर्गत लहान लहान प्रदेशांचेही इतिहास निर्माण होतात. वरील इतिहास प्रकार हे राजकीय इतिहास प्रकारात मोडतात.

६.३ राजकीय इतिहासाची रांके परंपरा

पहिला शास्त्रीय राजकीय इतिहास लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न लिओपोल्ड व्हान रांके या जर्मन इतिहासकाराने केला. त्यांच्या पद्धतीशास्त्राने इतिहासकाराने कशा प्रकारे चिकित्सक पद्धतीने इतिहासाची साधने तपासली पाहिजेत यावर भर दिलेला आढळतो. यातील एक महत्त्वाचा भाग म्हणजे विचारसरणीचा राजकीय बदलावर काय परिणाम होतो हे तपासणे. राजकीय इतिहासात विशेषतः एखाद्या विशिष्ट देशाचा इतिहास अभ्यासला जातो. सत्तरच्या दशकानंतर मात्र राजकीय इतिहासावरील केंद्रित लक्ष्य सामाजिक इतिहासाकडे वळाले.

राजकीय इतिहास आणि रांके

जर्मन इतिहासकार लिओपोल्ड रांके याने १८२५ साली बर्लिन विद्यापीठामध्ये इतिहासाचा प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम करणे सुरू केले. १८४१ मध्ये शासनातर्फे त्याची अधिकृत इतिहासकार म्हणून नियुक्ती झाली. वरील कामाच्या निमित्ताने त्यास युरोपातील अनेक देशांना व तेथील पुराभिलेखगारांना भेटी देऊन अभ्यास करण्याची संधी मिळाली. त्यामुळे त्यास विपुल लेखनही करता आले. त्याने मध्ययुगीन इतिहासावर अनेक ग्रंथ लिहिले.

इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासात त्याने विवेचक विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धती आचरणात आणली. त्यामुळे विवेचनात काहीसा रुक्षपणा आला; पण अचूक अर्थबोधन होऊ लागले. या मागे त्याला राजकीय इतिहास लिहिण्याची मुख्य प्रेरणा होती. त्याने खाली नमूद केलेले जे ग्रंथ लिहिले आहेत ते सर्व राजकीय इतिहासाचे प्रकार आहेत हे नमूद केले पाहिजे.

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त्याने बारतोल्ट गेओर्ख नीबूरच्या ऐतिहासिक अन्वेषण पद्धतीचा सविस्तरपणे व शास्त्रीयदृष्ट्या प्रत्यक्षात वापर केला. रांकेचा हेतू प्राचीन इतिहासाचे वस्तुनिष्ठ दृष्टिकोनातून निःपक्षपाती वृत्तीने लेखन करणे हा होता. इतिहास लिहिताना इतिहासकाराने तत्कालीन अथवा तत्पूर्वीच्या ऐतिहासिक साधनांची सत्यासत्यता पडताळून विश्वसनीय अस्सल साधनांच्या आधारेच इतिहास लेखन करावे, अशी त्याची इतिहास लेखनविषयक धारणा होती. ह्या धारणेमुळे त्याने साक्षेपी राजकीय इतिहासाची मीसांसा आपल्या ग्रंथांतून केली; पण त्यात सामान्य लोक व त्यांचे दैनंदिन जीवन यांकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले आहे. त्याचा हा इतिहासाविषयीचा दृष्टिकोन पुढे इंग्लंड व अमेरिकेत अतिशय लोकप्रिय झाला. त्याच्या चर्चासूत्रांचे वार्षिक अहवाल म्हणजे मध्ययुगीन इतिहासाची विश्वसनीय साधनसामग्रीच होय. त्याने इतिहास लेखन करीत असताना तत्कालीन राजकीय घडामोडींकडे दुर्लक्ष केले वा तटस्थतेचे धोरण स्वीकारले, अशीही त्याच्यावर टीका झाली.

त्याने विपुल लेखन केले. त्याचे सर्व प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत. हिस्टरीज ऑफ द रोमॅनिक अँड जर्मॅनिक पिपल (१८२४), इक्लीझिअस्टिकल अँड पोलिटिकल हिस्टरी ऑफ द पोप्स (३ खंड-१८४०), प्रिन्स अँड पिपल्स ऑफ सदरन युरोप (१८२७), सर्बिया अँड टर्की इन द नाईटिन्थ सेंचुरी (१८२९), जर्मन हिस्टरी ड्युरिंग द इरा ऑफ द रिफॉर्मेशन (१८३९-४७), नाइन बुक्स ऑफ रशियन हिस्टरी (१८४७-४८), मेम्बार्स ऑफ द हाऊस ऑफ ब्रॅन्डनबर्ग (१८४९), वर्ल्ड हिस्टरी (९ खंड -१८८३-८८). वर्ल्ड हिस्टरीचे शेवटचे दोन खंड त्याच्या मृत्यूनंतर प्रसिद्ध करण्यात आले.

रांकेने Historisch-Politische Zeitschrift (१८३१) नावाचे नियतकालिक काढले. त्याचा तो संपादक झाला. यातून फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीचा प्रशियन शासनावरील परिणाम स्पष्टपणे व्यक्त झाला आहे. तत्कालीन राजकीय विचारांचे दर्शनही त्यातून होई.

आधुनिक इतिहास लेखन पद्धतीला सुसूत्र व शास्त्रशुद्ध वळण लावण्याचे काम रांकेने केले. त्याच्या लेखनात राष्ट्रवाद व प्रगतिवाद या दोहोंचा समन्वय आढळतो. रांकेच्या इतिहास लेखनाच्या संकल्पनेचे अनुकरण, पाश्चात्य इतिहासकारांनी पहिल्या महायुद्धापर्यंत व त्यानंतरही काही काळ केले. जर्मनीत अभ्यास करणाऱ्या परकीय इतिहासकारांवर त्याच्या लेखनाची छाप व प्रभाव आढळतो. रांकेने विश्वसनीय साधनांच्या आधारे इतिहास लिहिला जावा असा जरी आग्रह धरला असला तरी आणि त्यासाठी साधनांची कठोर चिकित्सा कशी करावी या संबधी शास्त्रीय पद्धती घालून दिल्या असल्या तरी त्याचे सर्व इतिहास लेखन हे राजकीय इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाचे होते. राजकीय स्थित्यंतरे मांडताना त्याने जरी सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक बाबींकडे लक्ष दिले तरी त्याचा मुख्य भर हा राजकीय इतिहासावरच होता.

राजनयन किंवा राजनैतिक इतिहास

आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय इतिहासाचा एक महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. राजनैतिक किंवा राजनयन आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधांचा इतिहास हा राजकीय इतिहासाशी संबंधित आहे. आधुनिक काळातील राष्ट्रे, राज्यांचा उदय ते जागतिकीकरण या संपूर्ण कालखंडातील सर्व आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणाचा इतिहास हा राजकीय इतिहासाचा प्रकार आहे. राष्ट्रे, राज्यांचा उदय आणि विकास हा एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धापर्यंत होत होता. तसेच दोन महायुद्धानंतर आणि अलीकडे सोव्हियट रशियाच्या विघटनापर्यंत जगातील राष्ट्रे, राज्यांची पुनर्रचना होत आली आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारण आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधांतील

तणाव यांचा साक्षेपी इतिहास वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे आणि विपुल प्रमाणात लिहिला गेला आहे व तोही राजकीय इतिहासाचा प्रकार आहे.

वासाहतिक सत्तेची स्थापना व त्या अनुषंगाने लिहिल्या गेलेल्या इतिहासात मागील दोन दशकांत ब्रिटिश वासाहतिक सत्तेची स्थापना व तिची भारतावरील पकड ही मूलतः तिने दर्शविलेल्या ज्ञानसंपादनाच्या पद्धतीतून निर्माण झालीअसे म्हटले आहे. ब्रिटिशांच्या यशामागे लष्करी व राजकीय बाबींकडे लक्ष देत त्यांनी भारताविषयी सर्व माहिती कशी गोळा केली याचा इतिहास शोधण्यात येऊन त्याविषयी लेखन केले गेले.

केंब्रिज इतिहास लेखन परंपरा

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादी इतिहास लेखनातून ब्रिटिश धोरणातील साक्षेपीपणा, न्यायाचे राज्य स्थापन व्हावे याबद्दल ब्रिटिशांना असलेली कळकळ, त्यांनी निर्माण केलेल्या लोकशाहीवादी संस्था, इंग्रजी शिक्षण, विज्ञान व बुद्धिवादी वैश्विक सत्य असे ब्रिटिश राजवटीतील काही कल्याणकारी धोरणे त्याचे पुरावे देऊन इतिहासात उद्धृत केले. भारतातील राष्ट्रवाद हे आंग्लशिक्षित लोकांची कर्तबगारी आहे व ती त्यांना इंग्रजी परंपरेतून ज्ञात झाली असे या परंपरेतील इतिहासकारांचे म्हणणे होते. वरील सर्व मुद्दे केंब्रिज स्कूलच्या परंपरेत मांडले गेले आहेत. १९५३ साली आफ्रिकेच्या फाळणी व साम्राज्यवादासंबंधी जॉन गॅलघर व रोनाल्ड रॉबिनसन यांनी जो लेख लिहिला त्यातून स्थानिक समुदाय व वसाहतवादविरोधी राष्ट्रवादी चळवळीमधील परस्पर देवाणघेवाण तपासण्याची अनेकांना प्रेरणा दिली. अरविंद गणाचारी हे केंब्रिज परंपरेतील भारताविषयीच्या लेखनाचे दोन युक्तिवाद अनिल सील यांचा दाखला देऊन प्रतिपादित करतात, “भारतातील राजकारण म्हणजे अनेक स्तरांवर कार्यान्वित अशी एक आंतरसंबंधित व्यवस्था होय आणि या स्तरांना जोडण्यात सरकारची भूमिका महत्त्वाची होती.” तसेच “साम्राज्यवादने स्थानिकता, प्रदेश, आणि राष्ट्र यांच्या आंतरसंबंधांत रोवलेली राज्यव्यवस्था अस्तिवात आणली व राष्ट्रवाद म्हणजे त्यास राजकीय प्रतिक्रिया म्हणून उमटलेला पूरक प्रतिसाद होय.” साम्राज्यवाद व राष्ट्रवाद यांच्याकडे वेगळ्या दृष्टीने पाहत सील भारतीय इतिहासाला पुन्हा एकत्रित पाहण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. सील यांच्या म्हणण्यानुसार सर्व स्तरांचा अभ्यास व वेध घेता घेता स्थानिक स्तर व तो ज्या मोठ्या एककाचा भाग आहे त्याचा इतिहास अभ्यासला पाहिजे, असे त्यांचे मत होते. सील भारतातील राष्ट्रवाद बहुसंख्य भारतीयांच्या हितसंबंधांना वाचा फोडणारी चळवळ होती, या अन्वेषणावर प्रश्नचिन्ह उभे करतात. ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद आधुनिक भारताच्या जडणघडणीस कारणीभूत ठरला. ब्रिटिशांनी स्थापलेल्या प्रशासकीय राजकीय चौकटीत भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी चळवळीची वाढ झाली. अशा प्रकारे ऐतिहासिक अन्वयार्थ या परंपरेने त्यांच्या इतिहास लेखनातून लावला. या लेखन परंपरेत गॉर्डेन जॉन्सन, रिचर्ड गॉर्डेन, डेव्हिड वाशब्रूक, क्रिस्टोफर बेली यांचा समावेश होतो. केंब्रिज इतिहासकारांनी बहुजिनसी राजकारण, दाता-याचक संबंध, संघराज्यवाद, विचारसरणी, नावीन्याचा प्रसार, आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तनातील संघर्ष या सहा समाज-वैज्ञानिक प्रारूपांना स्पर्श केला असे अरविंद गणाचारी म्हणतात. अशा प्रकारे केंब्रिज परंपरा ही राजकीय इतिहासाची शाखा असून तिने वसाहतवाद व साम्राज्यवादाचे वेगळे पैलू समोर आणले आहेत.

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६.४ भारतातील राजकीय इतिहास लेखन

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प्रारंभीच्या भारताच्या राजकीय इतिहासाचे इतिहासकार व त्यांचे ऐतिहासिक लेखन इ.स.पूर्व २७०० पासून इतिहासपूर्व कालखंड सिंधू संस्कृतीपासून काही इतिहासकार कल्पितात कारण या संस्कृतीच्या समकालीन ज्या जागतिक संस्कृती या काळात होऊन गेल्या त्यांची लिखित साधने उपलब्ध असून त्यांच्या लिपीचा उलगडा झाला आहे. भारतातील प्राग इतिहास फार जुना असून तो इ.स. पूर्व तीस हजार वर्षे किमान मागे जातो असे काही इतिहासकार मानतात; परंतु भारताच्या राजकीय इतिहासाविषयी इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राच्या दृष्टीने दखल घेता येईल असे लेखन ग्रीक इतिहासकारांनी केले आहे. त्यात स्ट्रॅबोचे व मॅगोस्थेनिसचे 'इंडिका', 'पेरिप्लस ऑफ युरोश्रीयन सी', स्ट्रॅबोचे 'जिओग्राफि' अशा ग्रंथांतून आपल्याला इ.स.पूर्व चौथ्या शतकापासून प्राचीन भारताच्या राजकीय इतिहासाची माहिती मिळते. टॉलेमी, स्ट्रॅबो वगैरे भूगोलज्ञांनी भारताविषयी सविस्तर नोंद केली आहे. 'पेरिप्लस ऑफ द इरिथ्रियन सी' ह्या पुस्तकात भारताविषयी माहिती मिळते. मात्र अलेक्झांडरच्या स्वारीपूर्वी भारताविषयी म्हणावे तसे इतिहास लेखन झाले नाही; पण त्यानंतर अरियन, मीगॅस्थीनीझ, सिल्यूकस, डायोडोरस इ. ग्रीकांनी लिहिलेले वृत्तांत भारताच्या प्राचीन इतिहासावर प्रकाश टाकतात. हेमचंद्र राय चौधरी यांनी प्राचीन भारताच्या राजकीय इतिहासावर इतिहास लेखन केले आहे. व्ही.ए. स्मिथ यांनी १९०४ मध्ये साम्राज्यवादी व वसाहतवादी दृष्टीने प्राचीन भारताचा इतिहास लिहिला. या इतिहासात राजकीय इतिहासाला अधिक महत्त्व दिले गेले.

भारतातील राजकीय इतिहास लेखन

अकराव्या शतकातील अल्-बीरूनी या अरबी प्रवाशाने भारतीयांना इतिहास लेखनाची दृष्टी नव्हती, असे लिहिले आहे. भारताच्या आद्य इतिहासाचे अंश, रामायण, महाभारत, पुराणे यांमध्ये जरी असले तरी त्यात शास्त्रोक्त इतिहास पद्धतीचा अवलंब केलेला नव्हता, असे दिसते.

भारतीय इतिहास लेखनाचा उगम सामवेदातील वंशब्राह्मण, बृहदारण्यक उपनिषदातील वंश, श्रौतसूत्रातील गोत्रप्रवराच्या याद्या, सांख्यान आरण्यक, ऋगवेदातील गाथा नाराशसी यातून पाहता येतो. इतिहास आणि पुराण या वेगळ्या ज्ञानशाखा आहेत तसेच इतिहासपुराण पाचवा वेद आहे, असे छांदोग्योपनिषदात म्हटले आहे. ऋगवेदातील दाशराज्ञ-युद्ध हा राजकीय इतिहासाच्या नोंदीचा प्रकार आहे. पालीमधील धार्मिक वाङ्मयात गौतम बुद्धाच्या चरित्राचे काही अंश येतात.

ज्याला इतिहास म्हणता येईल अशा संज्ञेच्या जवळपास पोहोचणारा प्राचीन भारतातील ग्रंथ म्हणजे बाणभट्टाचे हर्षचरित (सातवे शतक) असे म्हटले जाते. त्यातून हर्षवर्धनाच्या कारकिर्दीची माहिती मिळते. दैववादि भूमिका त्यात अनुस्यूत होती. तसेच भूगोल आणि कालक्रम याच्या दृष्टीचा अभाव, आख्यायिकांना दिलेले महत्त्व यामुळे ग्रंथाचे ऐतिहासिक मूल्य कमी झाले आहे. मेरुतुंगाचा प्रबंधचिंतामणि, संध्याकरनंदीचे रामचरित, बिल्हणाचे विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हेमचंद्राचे कुमारपालचरित तसेच गुजरातमधील चालुक्य राजांसंबंधी अशा प्रकारच्या ग्रंथांत राजकीय इतिहास आलेला आहे. स्तुती, काल्पनिक घटना, चंद्रसूर्याच्या वंशावळीसारख्या कल्पना या प्रकारांमुळे हे सर्व ग्रंथ इतिहास या प्रकारात कमी आणि काव्यप्रकारात जास्त बसतात. राजपुतान्यात भाटांनी अशा प्रकारची रासो काव्ये

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लिहिली त्यात चंद बरदाईचे 'पृथ्वीराज रसो'चा समावेश होतो. आधुनिक अर्थाने इतिहासाच्या दर्जाचा ग्रंथ म्हणता येईल, असा एकच ग्रंथ म्हणजे कल्हणाचा 'राजतरंगिणी' (बारावे शतक) आहे, असे जाणकार मानतात. काश्मीरच्या राजवंशाचा इतिहास, साधनांकडे पाहण्याची चिकित्सक वृत्ती ही त्याची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत. कल्हणाने पूर्वीच्या अकरा इतिहास लेखकांचा संदर्भ दिला आहे. त्यांच्या ग्रंथाच्या अनुपलब्धतेमुळे इतिहास लेखनाच्या या प्राचीन काश्मिरी परंपरेबद्दल काही भाष्य करता येत नाही.

इस्लामी आक्रमणापासून पश्चिम आशियात उगम पावलेल्या परंपरेनुसार फारसी व अरबी या भाषांतील तवारिखांमधून मध्ययुगीन इतिहास समजतो. दिल्ली सुलतानशाहीच्या काळातील तवारिखांतून घोरी व गुलाम वंशांपासून ते सय्यद-लोदी घराण्यापर्यंतचा दिल्लीच्या सुलतानांचा राजकीय इतिहास आलेला आहे. विशेषतः बर्नीच्या लेखनातून त्या वेळच्या शासन, अर्थव्यवस्था, प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ती यांच्याबद्दल उपयुक्त माहिती मिळते. चिकित्सकता नसणे, कथा रंजक करणे, कथनावर भर, क्वचित कारणमीमांसा व अन्वयार्थ काढणे असे ठळक दोष या तवारिखांमधून दिसतात. विश्लेषण व कारणमीमांसा दिसते; पण त्यात अल्लाची मेहेरनजर किंवा बदकिस्मत या व यांसारख्या इस्लामी नीतितत्त्वांचा आधार दिसतो. बऱ्याच तवारिखांचा इतिहास हा हेतूच गौण आहे. काव्यावर भर असलेल्या हसन निजामीचे ताजुल मआसिर (घोरी वंश), इसामीचे फुतूहुस्सलातीन (बहमनी राज्य) ही त्याची काही उदाहरणे आहेत. मुघल शासकांनीही दरबारी इतिहास लेखनाची वरील परंपरा जोपासली.

अबुल फज्जलचा 'अकबरनामा', मुअदमिदखानचा 'मआसिर-इ-जहांगीरी,' तसेच 'इकबाल-नामा-इ-जहांगीरी,' अब्दुल हमीद लाहोरीचा 'बादशाहनामा,' मुहम्मद कासीमचा 'आलमगीरनामा' (औरंगजेबाचा) ही मुघल काळातील दरबारी इतिहास लेखनाची उदाहरणे आहेत. दरबारी इतिहास प्रकारात न बसणारे ग्रंथ म्हणजे निजामुद्दीनचा 'तबकात-इ-अकबरी,' बदौनीचा 'मुन्तखबुत्तवारिख' मुस्तइद्दखान याचा 'मआसिर-इ-आलमगीरी' यांचा समावेश होतो. खाफीखानाचा 'मुन्तखब-अल्लुबाब' हा व मुस्तइद्दखानाचा 'मआसिर-इ-आलमगीरी' हे ग्रंथ औरंगजेबाच्या कारकिर्दीवर आहेत. बदाऊनी आणि निजामुद्दीन यांनी अकबराच्या कारकिर्दीवर लिहिले. बाबर, जहांगीर, हुमायूनची बहीण गुलबदन बेगम यांनी त्यांच्या आठवणी व व्यक्ती निवेदने लिहिली; परंतु त्यात राजकीय इतिहास कमी प्रमाणात आला आहे. मुघल काळातील पुष्कळ इतिहास लेखन झाले होते; परंतु ते प्रामुख्याने चरित्रकथनाच्या प्रकारातील आहे. त्याचे स्वरूप राजकीय असल्याने सामाजिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक इतिहास राजकीय इतिहासाच्या अनुषंगाने येतो. अशा प्रकारचा दरबारी इतिहास जेथे इस्लामी राजवटी निर्माण झाल्या तेथे तवारिखा स्वरूपाचा दरबारी इतिहास लिहिला गेला. त्यात प्रामुख्याने पुढील इतिहास लेखनाची उदाहरणे पाहता येतील. अझीझुल्ला तबातबाई रफीउद्दीन शीराझी यांनी अनुक्रमे बहमनी व निजामशाही राज्ये व आदिलशाहीचा इतिहास लिहिला. शेख झैनुद्दीन याने केरळच्या मुसलमान व पोर्तुगीज राजवटीविषयी, तर बुर्हान इब्न हसन याने अर्काटच्या नबाबचा इतिहास लिहिला. गुलाम हुसैन सलीम यांनी बंगाल तर मिर्झा नथान यांनी मोगलकालीन आसाम असा इतिहास लिहिला. 'तारीख-इ-फिरिश्ता' हा ग्रंथ तवारिख स्वरूपाचा असून त्यात सोळाव्या शतकाची अखेर व सतराव्या शतकाची सुरवात या कालखंडातील इतिहास आलेला आहे, तर सियरूल-मुताखरीन हा अठराव्या शतकातील उत्तर भारताच्या राजकीय इतिहासासंबंधी आहे. एलियट आणि डाउसन यांनी बऱ्याच तवारिखांचे संपादन केलेले आहे.

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फारसीतील तवारिखांच्या धर्तीवर उर्दूत इतिहास लिहिला गेला. भारताचा इतिहास (१८०५), सियरूल मुताखेरीनचा उर्दू संक्षेप केलेला (१८४०), भोपाळचा इतिहास हे ग्रंथ अनुक्रमे शेरअली अफसोस, बख्शिस अली फैझबादीं सिकंदर बेगम यांनी लिहिले. सय्यद अहमद यांनी १८५७ च्या उठावावर आधुनिक चिकित्सकपणे उर्दूत लिहिले. नंतर उर्दूत लिहिलेल्या भारतातील इस्लामी संस्कृतीच्या इतिहासावर अलीगढ पंथाची छाप आहे जी इस्लामी संस्कृतीचे गौरवीकरण करते.

मराठी बखरी : बखर फारसी तवारिखेचे मराठी अनुकरण आहे. महिकावतीची बखर, शालिवाहनाची बखर या बखरीत पंधराव्या शतकात वरीलप्रमाणे तवारिखांचे अनुकरण सुरू झाले. कृष्णाजी अनंत सभासद यांची 'शिवचरित्रावरील बखर' समकालीन म्हणून महत्त्वाची आहे. शिवदिग्विजय, ११-कलमी चिटणीस बखर या बखरी उत्तरकालीन आहेत. पेशवाईच्या काळात अनेक बखरी लिहिल्या गेल्या. त्यात शाहूमहाराज, ब्रह्मोद्वस्वामी, पुरुषोत्तम दाजी पटवर्धन, पानिपतची मोहीम, खड्याची लढाई यांच्यावरील बखरींचा समावेश होतो. तंजावरच्या भोसल्यांची बखर शिलालेख स्वरूपात आहे. वंशाची बखर शिलालिखित आहे. मूळ प्रतींची अनुपलब्धता, स्थलकालविपर्यास, या व यांसारख्या तपशिलातील चुका आढळतात.

आहोम राज्यकर्ते आणि बुरुंजी : ब्रह्मदेशात मूळ स्थान असलेल्या व नंतर तेथून आसाम व ईशान्य भारताचा भाग जिंकलेल्या अहोम लोकांनी त्यांच्या अहोमी बोलीत विशिष्ट वृक्षाच्या सालीवर ऐतिहासिक महत्त्वाच्या घटना त्यांच्या जुन्या परंपरेनुसार नोंदवून ठेवण्याची परंपरा जपली. अशा प्रकारच्या नोंदींना बुरुंजी म्हणत. या बुरुंजी नंतर आसामी भाषेत लिहिल्या गेल्या. असमिया भाषेतील सर्वात जुनी बुरुंजी सु. १५३९ च्या सुमाराची आहे. सरकारी दस्तावेजांचा दर्जा असलेली, तसेच असमिया गद्याचे भूषण असलेल्या व सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांनी लिहिलेल्या या बुरुंजीत बिनचूक कालगणना, स्पष्ट अर्थ यांची प्रचीती येते. अहोमांच्या सु. ६०० वर्षांच्या राजकीय इतिहासाबरोबरच त्यात विश्वसनीय अशी सामाजिक व आर्थिक माहिती मिळते. अभिलेखागारात बुरुंजी काळजीपूर्वक जतन केल्या जात. सु. दोनशे वर्षांपूर्वी अहोमांच्या एका मंत्र्याने त्यांतल्या बऱ्याचशा संशयावरून जाळल्या. त्रिपुरासारखे प्रदेश, दिल्लीच्या बादशाहीचा इतिहास यात नोंदविला आहे. गोपालचंद्र बरुआ, बुरुंजी, दुतीराम हजारीका, विश्वेश्वर वैद्याधिप, श्रीनाथ दुआरा बडबरुआ आणि सूर्यकुमार भूयन यांनी काही बुरुंजींचे संपादन केले आहे. ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या सुसंगत प्रमाणभूत ऐतिहासिक साधन म्हणून बुरुंजींना अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे.

इंग्रजी अंमल व इंग्रज इतिहासकार : रॉबर्ट ऑर्म या कंपनीच्या अधिकृत इतिहासकाराच्या 'हिस्टरी ऑफ द मिलिटरी ट्रॅझॅक्शन्स ऑफ द ब्रिटिश नेशन इन इंडोस्तान' या ग्रंथाने भारताच्या इंग्रजीमधील इतिहास लेखनाची सुरुवात झाली. १७८४ साली विल्यम जोन्सने सुरू केलेल्या 'एशियाटिक सोसायटी' या संस्थेमुळे भारताच्या इतिहासाच्या संशोधनाला चालना मिळाली. जेम्स मिल याने भारताचा उपयुक्ततावादी दृष्टीने सर्वंकष इतिहास लिहिण्याचा पहिला प्रयत्न केला. त्याने ६ खंडांत १८१८ मध्ये हा इतिहास लिहिला. १८४४ मध्ये हॉरिस हेमन विल्सन या भारतविद्या तज्ज्ञाने मिलच्या इतिहासात चार खंडांची भर टाकून विवादित ठिकाणी मतभेद व्यक्त केले. जॉन मॅल्कम, पीटर ओबर, एडवर्ड थॉर्नटन, जॉन कॅपर या साम्राज्यवादी इतिहासकारांवर मिलचा प्रभाव होता. १८५७ च्या उठावावर कित्येक आठवणींच्या स्वरूपाचे, एतद्देशीय शिपायांच्या अत्याचारांच्या वर्णनांचे व साम्राज्यवादी प्रवृत्तीचे अनेक इंग्रजी ग्रंथ लिहिले गेले. आपल्या निबंधातून क्लाइव्ह गौरव

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व वॉरन हेस्टिंग्ज टीका मेकॉलेच्या ग्रंथातून दिसते. बेव्हरिज, सर जॉन सीली यांसारखे इंग्रज इतिहासकार उघडच वसाहतवादी होते; पण जॉर्ज फॉरेस्ट, सॅम्युअल हिल यांनी अस्सल कागदपत्रांचा वापर करत साम्राज्यवादी इतिहास लिहिला. जॉन मार्शमन, जॉर्ज पोप हे ख्रिस्ती मिशनरी इतिहासकार तसेच विल्यम मोरलंड हा आर्थिक इतिहासकार यांनी ब्रिटिश राजवटीने भारताची भौतिक व नैतिक उन्नती झाली हे दाखविले. ॲल्फ्रेड लायलने सखोल चिकित्सेचा प्रयत्न केला, तर व्हिलरसारख्या इतिहासकाराने तितके गांभीर्य दाखविले नाही. ब्रिटिश सनदी अधिकाऱ्यांनी महसुलासारखे प्रश्न सोडवण्याच्या हेतूने इतिहास लेखन केले. व्हिन्सेंट स्मिथने मात्र प्राचीन व मध्ययुगीन भारताचा अभ्यास करून लिहिले; परंतु भारतातील परिवर्तने त्याला जाणवली नाहीत. व्हर्नी लव्हेटने राष्ट्रीय चळवळीचा इतिहास लिहित असताना भारतीय राष्ट्रवादाला अनभिज्ञ होते असे लिहिले. स्मिथने प्राचीन भारताचे नायकत्व अलेक्झांडरला दिले. मिलच्या परंपरेतील विसाव्या शतकातील उत्तराधिकाऱ्यांनी केंब्रिज हिस्टरी ऑफ इंडिया या ग्रंथमालेचे राजकीय इतिहासावर केंद्रीकरण करून ६ खंड १९२१-२८ या कालखंडात लिहिले.

केवळ कुतूहलाने माउंट स्ट्यूअर्ट एल्फिन्स्टन यांनी दोन खंडांत १८४१ मध्ये राजकीय इतिहासावर भर असलेला इतिहास लिहिला. ग्रँट डफने मराठ्यांवर, विल्क्सने म्हैसूरवर, रॉबर्ट सीवेलने विजयानगरवर, ब्रिगझने हैदराबादवर, कनिंगहॅमने शिखांवर विविध साधने जमवून कुतूहलबुद्धीने लिहिलेले इतिहास महत्त्वाचे आहेत. स्टॅन्ली लेनपूलने मोगल राजवटीवर तर हॅवलने प्राचीन भारत ते अकबर या काळावर लिहिले. विल्यम फॉस्टरने दस्तावेज वापरून इंग्रज वखारींचा इतिहास लिहिला.

पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतर वंश व साम्राज्य यांचा इंग्रज इतिहासकारांवरील पगडा कमी होऊन, एडवर्ड टॉमसन आणि जॉर्ज गॅरेट यांनी भारतीय इतिहासविषयक नव्या जाणिवेने लिहिले. हेन्री डॉडवेल, पी. ई. रॉबर्ट्स या साम्राज्यवादाची डूब असलेल्यांनी नंतर बदललेल्या दृष्टीने इतिहास लेखन केले. विल्यम डिग्बी याने १९०२ मध्ये प्रॉस्पर्स ब्रिटिश इंडिया, या ग्रंथात ब्रिटन भारताचे शोषण करित आहे, असे लिहिले. एडवर्ड टॉमसनने १९२५ मध्ये लिहिलेल्या 'अदर साइड ऑफ द मेडल' या ग्रंथात इंग्रजांचे १८५७ मधील दुराचार लिहिले. व्हॅलेन्टाइन चिरोल यांनी भारतातील असंतोषाचे विश्लेषण केले.

भारतीयांचे इंग्रजीतील इतिहास लेखन : भारतीयांनी इंग्रजीतून जो इतिहास लिहिला त्यामागील प्रेरणा राष्ट्रवादाची होती. ब्रिटिशांच्या इतिहास लेखनातील साम्राज्यवादी दृष्टीने बेचैन झालेल्यांनी भारतीयांचा इतिहासातील गौरवास्पद भाग तडफेने शोधण्याची धडपड आरंभली. ब्रिटिश अंमलामुळे भारतीयांची अधोगती होत आहे याची तीव्र जाणीव होऊ लागली. रमेशचंद्र दत्तांचा 'प्राचीन भारताचा इतिहास' (३ खंड, १८८९-९०) हा भारतविद्या-वाद्यांच्या साधनांवर आधारित होता. युरोपीयनांचे पूर्वग्रह त्यांनी खोडून काढले व समतोल वृत्तीने लिहिले. राधाकुमुद मुखर्जींचा यांनी 'फंडामेंटल युनिटी ऑफ इंडिया' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. काशी प्रसाद जयस्वालांनी प्राचीन भारतावर, राखालदास बॅनर्जींनी शक-कुशाणांचे वर, अनंत सदाशिव अळतेकरांनी प्राचीन शासनसंस्था व ग्रामसंस्था यांच्यावर, फणींद्रनाथ बसू आणि बिजतराज चतर्जी यांनी बृहत्त भारतावर लिहिले. कन्हैयालाल मुन्शींनी गुर्जरांचा इतिहास लिहिला, तर रामचंद्र दीक्षितरांनी व के.ए. निळकंठशास्त्रींनी अनुक्रमे गुर्जर, युद्धकला व चोलांच्या इतिहासावर लिहिले. हे ग्रंथ मुळात राजकीय इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपातील होते; पण बृहत्तर भारतात तमिळ-आंध्रांनी सांस्कृतिक प्रभुत्व प्रस्थापिले, असा के.ए. निळकंठशास्त्रींचा दावा आहे. बंगालच्या इतिहासात शशांक राजाबद्दल इतिहास लिहिला आहे. ब्रिटिश

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राज्यकर्त्यावर टीकात्मक इतिहास लेखन सुरू झाले होते. त्यात महसूल धोरणावर रमेशचंद्र दत्तांनी, तर मेजर वामनदास बसूंनी ब्रिटिश राज्याची कारस्थाने यावर टीका केली. सावरकरांनी पहिले स्वातंत्र्ययुद्ध (फर्स्ट वॉर ऑफ इंडिपेंडन्स, १९०९) हा ग्रंथ लिहून राष्ट्रवादी विचारांना एक प्रकारे प्रज्वलित केले. हिंदु-मुस्लिम ऐक्यावर भर देण्यासाठी ताराचंदांनी इस्लामचा 'इन्फ्ल्युअन्स ऑफ इस्लाम ऑन इंडियन कल्चर' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला.

रा. गो. भांडारकर, डॉ. फ्लीट, देवदत्त भांडारकर यांनी सत्यान्वेशाच्या प्रेरणेने इतिहास लिहिला. हेमचंद्र रायचौधरींच्या 'पॉलिटिकल हिस्टरी ऑफ एन्शंट इंडिया'मधून वस्तुनिष्ठ इतिहासाचे दर्शन होते. एच्. सी. रे यांनी 'डायनॉस्टिक हिस्टरी ऑफ नॉर्दर्न इंडिया', २ खंड, १९३१-३६ हे ग्रंथही वस्तुनिष्ठ इतिहासाचा नमुना आहे. मुघल कालखंडावर लिहिणारे जदुनाथ सरकार यांनी चिकित्सक इतिहास लिहिला. साधनांचा सखोल अभ्यास करत, अभिनिवेशमुक्त असा इतिहास, कलिकिंकर दत्त, हरिराम गुप्ता, कालिकारंदन कानूंगो, नरेंद्रकृष्ण सिंह इ. इतिहासकारांनी लिहिला. एस्. कृष्णस्वामी अयंगर, नीलकंठशास्त्री, डॉ. महालिंगम्, डॉ. सालतूर, सी. एस्. श्रीनिवासचारी ही अशाच प्रकारच्या दक्षिण भारताच्या इतिहासातील वरील उदाहरणे आहेत. दक्षिण भारताच्या ब्रिटिश काळावर अभिनिवेशापासून अस्सल साधनांच्या आधारे सर शफात अहमदखान व एस्. गोपाल यांनी लेखन केले.

रमेशचंद्र मजुमदारांच्या संपादकत्वाखाली भारतीय विद्याभवन, मुंबई या संस्थेतर्फे हिस्टरी अँड कल्चर ऑफ द इंडियन पीपल (११ खंड) हे ग्रंथ राष्ट्रवादी प्रेरणेने लिहिले गेले आहेत. के. एम्. पणिकर यांनी - 'सर्व्हे ऑफ इंडियन हिस्टरी' (१९५३) हा राजकीय इतिहासावर भर असणारा पण इतरही इतिहासावर लक्ष्य केंद्रित करणारा ग्रंथ लिहिला.

इंग्रजी व इतर युरोपीय भाषांतील मराठ्यांचे इतिहास : १७९२ मध्ये प्राध्यापक कूर्ट स्प्रेंगेल याने जर्मनमध्ये मराठ्यांचा इतिहास प्रसिद्ध केला. त्या नंतर १८१० मध्ये एडवर्ड स्कॉट बेअरिंग याने मराठ्यांचा संगतवार इतिहास लिहिला. १८१८-१९ मध्ये माउंट स्ट्यूअर्ट एल्फिन्स्टनने लिहिलेल्या अहवालातही मराठी सत्तेचा धावता आढावा आढळतो. साताऱ्याचा रेसिडेंट जेम्स ग्रँट डफ याने १८२६ मध्ये २ खंडांत काही काही ठिकाणी अभिलेखागृहातील दस्तावेजांचा वापर करत मराठ्यांचा पहिला तपशीलवार इतिहास लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. इंग्रजांची बाजू समजावून घ्यायला तो उपयुक्त आहे. मराठी सत्तेच्या उदयाची कारणमीमांसा संतांच्या कार्याचा आढावा घेत न्यायमूर्ती रानडेनीं 'राइज ऑफ द मराठा पॉवर' या १८७९ मध्ये लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथात केली. १९२० मध्ये सी. ए. किंकेड व द. ब. पारसनीस यांनी मराठ्यांचा त्रिखंडात्मक इतिहास लिहिला. गो. स. सरदेसायांनी सतराव्या शतकापासून सातारा खालसा होईपर्यंतचा (१८४८) मराठ्यांचा इतिहास अस्सल कागदपत्रांच्या आधारे लिहिला आहे.

जदुनाथ सरकारांनी 'शिवाजी अँड हिज टाइम्स' या नावाने विशेष स्थान असलेला ग्रंथ लिहिला. कॉस्मा द गार्दाचे 'पोर्तुगीज शिवचरित्र' (१६८०) आणि कॅरेरी, फ्रान्स्वा मारतँ इ. समकालीनांचे फ्रेंचमधील लिखाण सुरेंद्रनाथ सेन यांनी इंग्रजीत अनुवादित करून 'फोरेईन बायोग्राफी ऑफ शिवाजी' या नावाने ग्रंथित केले आहे. डॉ. बाळकृष्णांनीही फ्रेंच व विशेषतः डच साधनांचा वापर करून शिवचरित्र लिहिले. पां. स. पिसुर्लेकरांनी पोर्तुगीज साधनांद्वारे मराठ्यांचा इतिहास लिहिला. शिवाजीखेरीज नंतरच्या मराठा इतिहासातील महत्त्वाच्या व्यक्तींवर इतिहास लिहिले गेले. मराठी विश्वकोशातील नोंदींमध्ये पुढील काही इतिहासकार व त्यांचे ग्रंथ नमूद केले आहेत. या नोंदींमध्ये, पुढील उल्लेख आले आहेत. "मराठ्यांचे मुलकी व लष्करी शासन (सुरेंद्रनाथ सेन), न्यायव्यवस्था (वि. त्र्यं. गुणे),

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इंग्रजांशी राजनैतिक संबंध (शैलेंद्रनाथ सेन, शांतिप्रसाद वर्मा), फ्रेंचांशी संबंध (हाताळकर), पेशव्यांचा उदय (एच्. एन्. सिन्हा), नागपूरकर भोसले (राममोहन सिंह), तंजावरचे मराठी राजे (श्रीनिवासन्), पेशवाईचा अस्त (रूस्तुमजी चोक्सी), पानिपतची मोहीम (त्र्यं. शं. शेजवलकर) असे राजकीय इतिहासावर बरेच इंग्रजी लेखन झाले आहे.

फाहियान, यूआन च्वांग, इत्सिंग यांसारख्या चिनी बौद्ध भिक्षूंचे वृत्तांतही पूर्णतः इतिहास नव्हेत. अल्-बीरूनीचा तारीखुल-इ-हिंद हा ग्रंथ अकराव्या शतकातील उत्तर भारताची व इब्न बतूताचे प्रवासवर्णन चौदाव्या शतकातील दक्षिण भारताची महत्त्वाची माहिती पुरवितात. शेख झैनुद्दीनची मलबारविषयक तवारिख अरबी भाषेत आहे. पंधराव्या शतकापासून अनेक प्रवासी व धर्मोपदेशक भारतात येऊ लागले; पण या सर्वांची प्रवासवर्णने साधनभूत आहेत, इतिहास नव्हेत.

एकोणिसाव्या व विसाव्या शतकात भारतीय प्रादेशिक भाषेत राजकीय इतिहासाचे अनेक सुंदर ग्रंथ लिहिले गेले आहेत.

६.५ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न

- प्र.१ राजकीय इतिहासाची व्याख्या करा.
- प्र.२ रांकेच्या राजकीय इतिहासलेखनावर टीप लिहा.
- प्र.३ केंब्रिज इतिहास लेखन परंपरेची वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- प्र.४ राष्ट्रीय इतिहासाची वैशिष्ट्ये वर्णन करा.
- प्र.५ बुरुंजीवर टीप लिहा.
- प्र.६ मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासावरील इंग्रजी इतिहास लेखनाचा चिकित्सक आढावा घ्या.
- प्र. ७ इस्लामी काळातील तवारिख किंवा दरबारी इतिहास लेखनाचा आढावा घ्या.

६.६ सारांश

जागतिक स्तरावर मुळात इतिहास लेखनाची जी परंपरा सुरू झाली तिची सुरुवात राजकीय इतिहासाची होती. सत्ता संबंधांशी निगडित असा हा इतिहास आहे. पहिला शास्त्रीय राजकीय इतिहास लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न लिओपोल्ड व्हान रांके या जर्मन इतिहासकाराने केला. आतापर्यंतच्या इतिहास लेखनात सर्वात मोठा भाग हा राजकीय इतिहासाने व्यापलेला आहे. किंबहुना राजकीय अवकाश आणि राजकीय स्थित्यंतरे याचे योग्य आकलन करून घेणे आणि देणे हे इतिहास लेखनाचे प्रमुख उद्देश असल्यामुळे जागतिक स्तरावर इतिहास लेखनातील फार मोठे लेखन राजकीय इतिहास याच प्रकारात झालेले आहे. वसाहतवादी, राजनैतिक, प्रशासकीय, राजकीय लढे, सत्ता आणि सत्तांतरे, राष्ट्रीय युद्धांचा इतिहास, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधांचा इतिहास, राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास, साम्राज्यवादी इतिहास हे सर्व इतिहास प्रकार राजकीय इतिहास आहेत. भारतामध्ये राजकीय इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा होती; पण ती शास्त्रीय नव्हती. कल्हणाचा बाराव्या शतकातील 'राजतरंगिणी' हा ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीवर आधारित पहिला ग्रंथ मानला जातो. इस्लामी राजवटीच्या काळातील तवारिखा या टिकून राहिलेला मध्ययुगातील राजकीय इतिहासाच्या साधनांचा महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत आहेत. यात

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अतिशयोक्ती, रंजकता, काव्यमयता, स्तुती असे त्यातील दोष जरी गृहीत धरले तरी कधी कधी साधनेच अपुरी असताना समकालीन असल्यामुळे आणि ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीचा अवलंब करून या साधनांचा अतिशय छान वापर इतिहास लेखनासाठी करता येतो. अन्साब (मुबारकशाह), तबकात-इ-नासिरी (मिहाज जुइ-झानी), तारीख-इ-मुहम्मदी (मुहम्मद बिहामद खानी), तारीख-इ-मुबारक शाही (यह्य इब्न अहमद सरहिंदी), तारीख-इ-फीरुझ शाही (शम्स अल्-दीन सिराज अफीफ) या तवारिखा उल्लेखनीय आहेत. प्रादेशिक भाषेत उदा. आसाममध्ये बुरुंजी, महाराष्ट्रात बखरी ही प्रादेशिक राजकीय इतिहासाची उत्तम उदाहरणे आहेत.

६.७ परिभाषा

पेरिप्लस ऑफ युरेशियन सी = हा ग्रीक भाषेतील प्राचीन व्यापार आणि नौकानयनावरील ग्रंथ आहे.

केंब्रिज इतिहास लेखन परंपरा=भारतातील ब्रिटिश वसाहतवादाची सकारात्मक बाबी ठळकपणे मांडणारी इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा.

बुरुंजी= सरकारी ऐतिहासिक नोंदींचे दस्तावेज बनवण्याची अहोम राजांची प्राचीन परंपरा. हे दस्तावेज वृक्षांच्या सालीवर लिहिले जात.

तवारिखा= फारसी भाषेत इस्लामी राज्यकर्ते काही दरबारी इतिहास लेखक नेमत. ते सुलतान आणि बादशाहाच्या दरबारातील वृतांत लिहून ठेवत, त्याला तवारिखा म्हणत. मध्य आशियातील इस्लामी परंपरेचे हे थोडे वेगळ्या स्वरूपाचे अनुकरण होते.

बखरी= फारसी भाषेतील तवारिखांचे अनुकरण करत मराठी भाषेत व्यक्ती, ऐतिहासिक प्रसंग आणि राजघराणी यांचा ऐतिहासिक पराक्रम वृतांत रंजक आणि वेधक भाषेत लिहिण्याची ही पद्धती होती.

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सामाजिक इतिहास

घटक ७ सामाजिक इतिहास

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- ७.० विषय परिचय
- ७.१ उद्दिष्टे
- ७.२ व्याख्या उगम पद्धती
- ७.३ सामाजिक इतिहासाची उपक्षेत्रे आणि विशेष केंद्रित उपविषय
- ७.४ सामाजिक इतिहासाच्या विविध परंपरा
- ७.५ भारतातील सामाजिक इतिहास लेखन
- ७.६ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न
- ७.७ सारांश
- ७.८ परिभाषा
- ७.९ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

७.० विषय परिचय

सामाजिक इतिहास, ज्याला नेहमी नवा सामाजिक इतिहास म्हटले जाते, हा एक प्रकारे प्रत्यक्षात जगलेला इतिहास आहे. १९६० आणि १९७० च्या दशकात हा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण इतिहास विभाग होता.

१९६० पूर्वीच्या जुन्या सामाजिक इतिहासात मुख्य प्रवाही इतिहासात जे राजकीय, लष्करी, राजनैतिक आणि घटनात्मक इतिहास समाविष्ट नव्हते त्यांचा समावेश या इतिहासात होत होता. नव्या सामाजिक इतिहासाचा ब्रिटनमध्ये उदय झाला आणि त्याचा प्रसार अमेरिका, इंग्लंड आणि कॅनडामध्ये झाला. फ्रेंच अ‍ॅनल्स परंपरेत या इतिहासाचा विकास होऊन फ्रेंच इतिहास लेखनात हा इतिहास प्रभावी राहिला. त्यानंतर या इतिहासाने युरोप, लॅटिन अमेरिका यांना प्रभावित केले. इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राचे हे असे क्षेत्र होते ज्यात सामाजिक रचना आणि आणि प्रक्रिया यांवर अधिक भर होता. १९६० च्या दशकातील या इतिहास शाखेने वर्ग, चळवळी, नागरीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण, कुटुंब, शिक्षण, कामकाज आणि विरंगुळा, गतीमत्त्व, विषमता, संघर्ष आणि क्रांती या विषयांना महत्त्व आले. हा इतिहास प्रकार पारंपरिक सामान्य समजावर आधारित ऐतिहासिक पद्धतीपेक्षा सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास पद्धतीवर भर देतो.

या नव्या इतिहास लेखन प्रकारातील उपरोक्त प्रकाशनात लिंग संबंध, वैयक्तिक संबंध, उपभोगता, लैंगिकता, राजकीय क्षेत्रातील सामाजिक इतिहास, गुन्हेशास्त्र, शिक्षा आणि व्यवहारी धोरणांचा इतिहास या विषयावरील इतिहास संशोधन प्रकाशित केले जाते.

७.१ उद्दिष्टे

हे प्रकरण वाचल्यानंतर आपल्याला सामाजिक इतिहास म्हणजे काय, तो सांस्कृतिक इतिहासापासून कसा वेगळा आहे, सामाजिक इतिहासात नेमके कोणकोणते बदल झाले,

सामाजिक इतिहासाची वेगवेगळी अंगे, सामाजिक इतिहासाचे जागतिक प्रवाह आणि परंपरा तसेच भारतातील सामाजिक इतिहासाचे लेखन यासंबंधी माहिती मिळेल व एकंदरीत इतिहासाच्या आकलनात भर पडेल.

७.२ व्याख्या उगम पद्धती

सामाजिक इतिहासाचे इतिहासकारांनी नेहमीच सामान्य लोकांच्या समस्या, त्याची कारणे, लोकचळवळीतील दुर्लक्षित परंतु क्रियाशील घटकांकडे लक्ष दिले. सामाजिक इतिहासाची आग्रहीपणे मागणी करणारे आणि अधिक बळकटपणे स्थिर झालेल्या पुनारावलोकीत पर्यायी इतिहास लेखनशास्त्र सामाजिक इतिहास लेखकांनी नाकारले. पूर्वीच्या उपरोक्त पद्धतीत राजकीय संकल्पना, ऐतिहासिक घटना आणि सामान्य इतिहाससमज नियम यांचे प्राबल्य होते. काही संख्यात्मक पद्धतीने संशोधन करणारे सामाजिक इतिहासकार साहित्यिक साधनांचा उपयोग करून ज्या प्रकारचा इतिहास लिहिला जातो तो मुळातच अभिजनकेंदी असतो आणि तितकासा विश्वासार्ह नसतो असे म्हणत होते. अँनल्स परंपरावादी जो दावा करत आहेत त्या पद्धतीचा इतिहास लिहायचा असेल, तर संख्यात्मक पद्धतीच्या साधनांचा आग्रह असे इतिहासकार धरतात. तळापासून सुरू होणाऱ्या या इतिहासाने पारंपरिक इतिहासाला आपल्यात समाविष्ट करून घेतले आणि एक वेगळे जग निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. सामाजिक इतिहासात जास्तीत जास्त पद्धती आणि अचूकता साधून लोकशाहीत्मक समावेशन करणे हा उद्देश काही नव्या सामाजिक इतिहास लेखकांनी प्रकट केला. या पद्धतीमध्ये, सामान्य माणसाला स्थान देऊन त्यांचे इतिहास लेखन सामाजिक रचनेत बसवून दीर्घकालीन जे प्रवाह ज्यांनी त्यांची आयुष्ये घडवली आणि त्यांचे पुनरुत्थान घडवून आणले, त्यांची जी उक्ती होती आणि त्याची अमलबजावणी केली याचे प्रतिबिंब पडत गेले व तसे प्रतिबिंब पडावे म्हणून इतिहास लेखन केले गेले. सामाजिक इतिहास असोसिएशनने १९७६ मध्ये सर्व इतिहासकार, जे सामाजिक इतिहासात रुची ठेवून होते, एकत्र आणले. आजही या संस्थेचे 'सोशल सायन्स हिस्टरी' हे त्रैमासिक नियतकालिक प्रकाशित होत आहे. १९९० नंतर सामाजिक इतिहासाच्या उपक्षेत्रात सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाने आव्हान देणे सुरू केले.

सुमित सरकार यांनी सामाजिक म्हणजे समष्टी म्हटले आहे. जीवनातील सर्व अंगे एकमेकांशी जोडण्याचे प्रयत्न करणे ही प्रक्रिया समष्टीमध्ये असते, असे त्यांचे मत होते. त्यांचे एकमेकांशी असलेले संबंध शोधता शोधता त्यांतील विरोध अधोरखित करणे अशी अपेक्षा असते असे त्यांनी म्हटले आहे. त्यांचे मते ज्या वेळेस राजकीय किंवा सामाजिक इतिहास असा शब्दप्रयोग आपण वापरतो त्या वेळेस अनिवार्यपणे हवाबंद कप्पे तयार होतात. त्यांच्या मते सामाजिक ही संज्ञा समष्टीसाठी अधिक विस्तृत आणि महत्वाकांक्षी आहे. समष्टीला सुमित सरकार दोन प्रकारे पाहतात, पहिल्यात ते एखाद्या विशिष्ट काळातील किंवा भागातील जीवनाची सर्व अंगे एकमेकांशी कशा प्रकारे जुळली गेली आहेत ते आणि ती सर्व अंगे विविध प्रकारे अभ्यासणे आणि त्याचा अन्वयार्थ मांडणे असा अर्थ सुमित सरकार घेतात. दुसऱ्या प्रकारात ते एखादी घटना किंवा फारच सूक्ष्म असा कालावधी अभ्यासासाठी निवडून त्यातील सर्व अंगे आणि सर्व कंगोरे विविध प्रकारे विश्लेषित करून योग्य अन्वयार्थ पुढे मांडणे यात अपेक्षित आहे असे म्हणतात. त्यांच्या मते ई.पी.थॉम्पसन

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हे वरील दोन्ही प्रकारच्या समष्टी सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनाचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. त्याने 'मेकिंग ऑफ इंग्लिश वर्किंग क्लास' नावाचा लेबर हिस्ट्रीवरील उत्कृष्ट ग्रंथ लिहिला. त्यात त्यांनी अठराव्या शतकाच्या शेवटी शेवटी आणि एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीचा कामगारांचा इतिहास कामगार वर्ग कशा प्रकारे निर्माण होत गेला याची प्रक्रिया देत लिहिला. तसेच थॉम्पसन यांनी विलियम ब्लेक या इंग्लंडच्या कवीच्या काळातील सामाजिक इतिहास त्यांचा काळ आणि त्याचे इतिहासातील स्थान यांचे विश्लेषण करत एक निबंध लिहिला. सामाजिक इतिहास लेखन अनेक अवस्थांतून पुढे विकसित होत गेले. त्यातील दोन महत्त्वाच्या अवस्था म्हणजे अँनल्स परंपरा आणि मार्क्सवादी परंपरा. अँनल्स परंपरेत भौगोलिक आणि लोकसंख्याशास्त्रीय अंगांचे त्यांच्या प्रक्रियांचे विश्लेषण करण्यात येऊन त्याचा इतिहासावर काय परिणाम झाला या बाबींना इतिहास लेखनात महत्त्व दिले गेले, तर मार्क्सवादी परंपरेत मानवी स्वभाव आणि सामाजिक, आर्थिक आशय यांचा वर्गाने निर्माण केलेला परस्पर संबंध याचे विश्लेषण यावर भर दिला जात असे. या दोन्ही परंपरांपासून १९६० नंतरच्या ई.पी.थॉम्पसन यांनी निर्माण केलेली परंपरा, जिला क्रांतिकारी मार्क्सवादी सामाजिक इतिहास लेखन परंपरा म्हटले गेले ती, फारकत घेणारी व वेगळे विश्लेषण करणारी होती. कर्मठ परंपरावादी मार्क्सवादी रचनासिद्धांतात रचना, ही सत्ता, वर्चस्व व शोषण संबंध ठरवते हे मान्य करते. ते सर्व ही नवी क्रांतिकारी सामाजिक इतिहास लेखन परंपरा मान्य करते; परंतु या व्यतिरिक्त एजन्सी म्हणजे अभिकरण प्रणालीलाही महत्त्व देते. विशेषतः प्लेबीयन म्हणजे कनिष्ठ स्तरावरील बहुजन लोकांचे माध्यमी कामगिरी याला महत्त्व दिले गेले. हा समूह किंवा गट प्रातिनिधिक रचना आणि भौतिक रचना जी वर्चस्वी गटाने लादलेली होती त्याच्या विरोधात संघर्ष करत होता. हा संघर्ष फक्त यांत्रिक वर्ग संघर्षाच्या चौकटीत पहिला गेला नाही तर प्रयत्नपूर्वक जागरूक पद्धतीने मूल्यमापन करून जोखला व मांडला गेला होता. ही पद्धती पुढे फार प्रसिद्ध झाली. एजन्सीला जे महत्त्व दिले गेले त्याचबरोबर रचना आणि त्या अनुषंगाने येणारे शोषण आणि तत्सम संरचना या डोळ्याआड होऊ दिल्या नाहीत, त्यामुळे या पद्धतीने एजन्सी आणि संरचना यांच्यामधील आंतरसंबंध यावर अधिक भर देण्यात आला. थॉम्पसन यांच्या पद्धतीवर १९९० नंतर भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक वळणामुळे अधिक टीका होऊ लागली. १९९० च्या इतिहास परंपरेला उत्तर सामाजिक इतिहास परंपरा म्हटले गेले होते. ज्यात भाषा एक स्वायत्त संप्रेषण माध्यम, तसेच त्याची स्वयंपूर्णता, त्याची परिणामकारकता घडवून आणणारी भूमिका यावर भर दिला गेला. या पद्धतीने काही प्रमाणात भर घातली गेली, तर काही प्रमाणात ती डोकेदुखीही आहे. थॉम्पसन यांच्या पद्धतीत लिंगभावावर काही लिहिले गेले नाही व क्रांतिकारी चळवळीवर अधिक जोर देऊन लिहिले गेले आहे, या त्रुटी त्यांनी दाखवून दिल्या. नव्या भाषिक आणि सांस्कृतिक वळणामुळे एजन्सीची भूमिका व प्रत्यक्ष कार्य यांचा इतिहास आणि इतिहास लेखन संकोचले गेले, असे सुमित सरकार म्हणतात.

७.३ सामाजिक इतिहासाची उपक्षेत्रे आणि विशेष केंद्रित उपविषय

कामगार चळवळीचा इतिहास

कामगारांचा सामाजिक इतिहास आणि कामगार संघटनांचा इतिहास हा कामगार इतिहासाचा विषय आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार आणि काम करणाऱ्या वर्गाचा इतिहास अध्ययन करणारा एक समूह अमेरिकेत १९७१ मध्ये तयार झाला. या गटाने 'इंटरनॅशनल लेबर अँड वर्किंग क्लास हिस्ट्री' नावाचे नियतकालिक सुरू केले. एच-लेबर नावाचा दैनंदिन ई-मेल चर्चा गट १९९३ मध्ये तयार केला, ज्यात एक हजारापेक्षा जादा सदस्य असलेले सदस्य रोजच्या चर्चांमध्ये भाग घेत असत. लेबर अँड वर्किंग क्लास हिस्ट्री असोसिएशन नावाची संस्था १९८८ मध्ये स्थापन करण्यात आली. १९६० मध्ये ब्रिटनमध्ये स्थापन झालेल्या सोसायटी फॉर स्टडी ऑफ लेबर हिस्ट्री या संस्थेच्या इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राच्या दृष्टीने परीक्षण किर्क याने २०२० मध्ये केले. त्याच्या मते लेबर इतिहास मुख्यतः व्यवहारी, पुराव्यांनी सिद्ध होणारा प्रत्यंतर तसेच आकर्षक इतिहास आहे. ऐतिहासिक चर्चांमध्ये ज्या तळाकडून इतिहास संस्थात्मक इतिहास विरुद्ध सामाजिक इतिहास, कामगार इतिहास लोकप्रियता, लिंगभाव, भाषा, उत्तर आधुनिकता यासह विविध विषयांचा समावेश होतो.

जातिसंस्था इतिहास लेखन

समाजाची श्रेणीबद्ध आणि उतरंडींनी बनलेली स्तरीत स्वरूपाची ही समाजरचना आहे. हिंदू धर्मशास्त्राने व पवित्र मानलेल्या रूढींनी जातींचे स्तर व उच्चनीचता ठरते. धार्मिक दृष्टीने व पवित्र रूढींच्या दृष्टीने भिन्नभिन्न जातींचे आर्थिक, व्यावसायिक, राजकीय व अन्य प्रकारचे सामाजिक व्यवहार ठरतात. जातिसंस्थेमुळे व्यक्तींच्या स्वातंत्र्यास व नैसर्गिक महत्त्वाकांक्षेस मर्यादा आल्या, समाजात काही दोष उत्पन्न होऊन दौर्बल्यही आले. परकीय आक्रमणांवर मात करेल असे मोठे राजकीय व आर्थिक सामर्थ्य प्राप्त झाले नाही. प्रगतीचा वेग मंदावला. अति दीर्घकाळ टिकण्याचे सामाजिक सामर्थ्य या संस्थेत होते. जातिव्यवस्थेच्या इतिहासाचे लेखन भारतीय मुख्य प्रवाही इतिहास लिहिताना अनिवार्य पद्धतीने येते. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात साम्राज्यवादी इतिहास लेखकांनी भारतातील या सामाजिक वैशिष्ट्यावर बोट ठेवले. जे.एस. मिल ते व्हीन्सेंट स्मिथपासून सुरू होणाऱ्या साम्राज्यवादी इतिहास लेखनात भारतातील जातिव्यवस्था कशी विषमतेला पोषक होती, ते कशा प्रकारे मागासलेपणाचे द्योतक आहे हे इतिहास लेखनातून स्पष्ट करण्यात आले. त्यांचाच किताब चार्ल्स ग्रांट ते अनेक ख्रिस्ती धर्मप्रसारकांनी गिरवला. प्राचीन भारतीय जातिव्यवस्थेच्या इतिहासावर आर. एस. शर्मा, वि.का. राजवाडे, रोमिला थापर, शरद पाटील, आ.ह. साळुंखे यांनी लिहिले आहे. आर.एस. शर्मा यांनी ऋग्वेदापासून जातिव्यवस्थेच्या उगमाचा आढावा घेतला आहे सामाजिक स्तरीकरण कसे घडून आले, अगदी सुरुवातीपासून धर्मसंस्था आणि कर्मकांडे यावर कशा प्रकारे ब्राह्मणांनी मक्तेदारी निर्माण केली व पुरोहित वर्गाने समाजाच्या इतर वर्गापासून कसे अलगत्व जपले याचा आढावा घेऊन तेथून जातिव्यवस्था कशी सुरू झाली याचे प्रतिपादन केले आहे. नंतर क्षत्रिय, वैश्य आणि शूद्र वर्ण कसे निर्माण होत गेले

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याचा ऊहापोह त्यांनी केला आहे. रोमिला थापर यांनी खाजगी संपत्तीची कल्पना आणि शेतीविस्तार, तसेच नव्या वसाहतींचा विस्तार यातून सामाजिक स्तरीकरण कसे घडून आले, गृहपतीवर्गाचा कसा उदय झाला, क्षत्रिय आणि वैश्य यांमधून कशा प्रकारे वर्ण व्यवस्था उदयाला आली याचा वेध त्यांच्या 'लिनीयझ टू स्टेट' या ग्रंथातून घेतला आहे. जातिव्यवस्थेच्या उगमाला वंशावळीचा क्रम कसा कारणीभूत आहे हे त्यांनी अप्रत्यक्ष प्रतिपादित केले. शूद्रांना वंशावळी नव्हत्या असा सिद्धांत त्या मांडतात. डी.डी.कोसंबी यांनी गण समाजातून शेतकरी वर्ग निर्माण झाला व त्यातून पुढे जाती निर्माण झाल्या अशी संगती लावली आहे. कोसंबींनी जातिव्यवस्थेमुळे शोषण अधिक तीव्र न भासता किंवा बळजोरीचा तीव्र वापर न करता वरकड काढून घेतले जात होते असा अन्वयार्थ लावला आहे. ब्राह्मणांनी खालच्या स्तरावरील लोकसंख्येला मार्गदर्शन करत पडीक जमिनी लागवडीखाली आणल्या, पंचाग व ऋतूंचे ज्ञान त्यासाठी उपयोगात आणले असा अन्वयार्थ काढला. कोसंबी स्वतः ब्राह्मण असल्यामुळे काही पूर्वग्रह असावेत असा त्यावर नंतर शरद पाटील आणि इतर विद्वानांनी आक्षेप नोंदविला होता. चातुर्वर्ण्याचे विभाजन धार्मिक-कर्मकांडीय स्तरावर अश्वीभूत व जीवाश्वीकृत झाले ज्यामुळे, वर्ण आणि वर्गामधील अतिव्यापन (overlap) एका संगती (करस्पॉन्डेंस, correspondence) मध्ये परावर्तीत होते. त्यानंतर, वसाहतवादी काळापर्यंत वर्ण-जाती समूहांत बऱ्याच प्रमाणात हे अतिव्यापन कायम होते असे कोसंबी म्हणतात. कोसंबी असेही म्हणतात, की चारच मुख्य जाती होत्या. उपजाती या आदिवासी गटातून निर्माण झाल्या. कोसंबींच्या मते, आरंभ बिंदूपाशी वर्ण स्वतःच वर्ग होते जे पुढे धार्मिक कर्मकांडीय जीवाश्वीकरणासोबत आनुवंशिक श्रम-विभाजन आणि सजातीय विवाहावर आधारित वर्ण व्यवस्थेच्या रूपात समोर आले.

शरद पाटलांनी प्राचीन भारतीय ऐतिहासिक साधनांतून अगदी प्राचीन काळापासून गुलामगिरी व शोषणाची जी सामाजिक रचना विकसित होत गेली त्याचा आढावा घेतला आहे.

रामप्रसाद चंदा, घुर्ये, ब्लंट, इबेटसन आणि सेनार्ट यांच्या मते समाजामध्ये वर्ण होते ते एकमेकांना वेगळे मानत, त्यांचे व्यवसाय आनुवंशिक झाले म्हणजे व्यवसायाची आनुवंशिकता हे जातिव्यवस्थेचे प्रमुख लक्षण झाले. चंदा यांचे असे मत होते, की वर्णानुसार व्यवसाय आनुवंशिक झाले, त्यातून जाती निर्माण झाल्या व काही जाती वर्णसंकरातून निर्माण झाल्या. घुर्ये यांच्या मते मानववंशीय भेदावरून जाती उद्भवल्या. दत्त आणि हयवदन यांचेही तेच मत होते. घुर्ये पुढे असे म्हणतात, "भारतात आलेल्या आर्यांमध्ये पहिले तीन वर्ण पूर्वीपासून होते. भारतात आल्यावर त्यांनी येथील मूळ रहिवाश्यांना शूद्र बनविले. त्यांनी पहिल्या तीन वर्णांत अंतर्गत विवाह बंधने सुरू केली. ब्लंट यांच्या मते वर्ण आणि व्यावसायिक संघ हेच जातिव्यवस्थेस कारणीभूत होते. इबेटसन यांच्या मते वर्णव्यवस्थेत ब्राह्मणांना जो श्रेष्ठ दर्जा होता त्याचा गैरफायदा त्यांनी घेतला. सेनार्ट यांच्या मते आर्यांच्या प्रारंभिक स्थितीत जी संस्कृती होती त्यातून जाती निर्माण झाल्या. त्याच्या मते कुळ म्हणजे रक्तसंबंधित आर्यांच्या प्राथमिक अवस्थेतील जमातीमध्ये पितृपूजेच्या वेळेस फक्त स्वकीय लोकांना बोलवले जाई. त्यातून त्यांनी अलगत्व जोपासत नेले. वर्णसंकर, अपावित्र्य कल्पना यातून अनेक गट निर्माण झाले. ब्राह्मण पुरोहितांनी स्वतः जातिव्यवस्था निर्माण केली व कायम राखली. श्री. व्यं. केतकर यांच्या मते पावित्र्य आणि विटाळ या दोन कल्पनांवर जातिव्यवस्था आधारलेली आहे.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे म्हणणे होते, की स्पष्ट असे आनुवंशिक वर्ण नव्हते, शूद्र म्हणविले

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जाणारे पण पूर्वी क्षत्रियांतच मोडत होते; परंतु ब्राह्मणांनी या शूद्रांना धर्माचा आधार घेऊन खालच्या वर्गात मोडले. वरीलपैकी सर्व विचारवंतांनी जातीची व्यावसायिक समाजशास्त्रीय लक्षणे ध्यानात घेऊन जातीची वैशिष्ट्ये निर्धारित केली आहेत.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मते जात म्हणजे बंदिस्त वर्ग. हा बंदिस्त वर्ग होण्यासाठी गटांतर्गत विवाहाची गरज व त्यातून स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिकतेवर बंधने आली असे ते म्हणतात. जात ही स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिक नियंत्रणामुळे अर्थात सजातीय विवाहपद्धतीमुळे टिकून राहते. जर ती नष्ट करायची असेल, तर सजातीय विवाहाच्या माध्यमातून होणारे जातीचे पुनरुत्पादन थांबविले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी मिश्र विवाहाची गरज त्यांनी प्रतिपादली. जातिव्यवस्था श्रमिकांची विभागणी आहे असे ते म्हणतात. जाती ही उतरंडीची व्यवस्था असून उतरंडीप्रमाणे सामाजिक दर्जा व शोषण त्या त्या स्तरावरील जातींचे होते. जाती आणि वर्ण अशी चार मजली इमारत असून एका मजल्यातील व्यक्तीला त्याच मजल्यावर कायमस्वरूपी अडकून राहावे लागते. त्याला दुसऱ्या मजल्यावर ये-जा करता येत नाही. जातीला पहिल्यांदा ब्राह्मणांनी बंदिस्त केले. त्यासाठी धर्मग्रंथाचा उपयोग केला. त्यांनी स्वतःला सुपरमॅन कल्पिले आणि इतरांना उन्नयनाची संधी दिली नाही असे ते म्हणतात. ब्राह्मण कधीच स्वतःहून जाती मोडणार नाहीत असे त्यांचे प्रतिपादन होते.

अशा प्रकारे जातिव्यवस्थेच्या इतिहास लेखनावर विविध प्रकारे चिंतन होऊन वेगवेगळ्या विचारवंतांनी इतिहासाच्या माध्यमातून जातीचे संभाषित पुढे नेले.

समूहांचे इतिहास लेखन

शेतकरी, कामगार, स्त्रिया असे विविध समूह समाजात अस्तित्वात असून अशा समूहांचे दस्तावेजीकरण व ऐतिहासिक इतिहास लेखन या प्रकरणात वेगवेगळ्या मथळ्याखाली वाचायला मिळेल.

लिंगभावाचे इतिहास लेखन

लिंगभाव इतिहास हा पुरुष आणि स्त्री प्रकारावर भर देतो. काळाच्या ओघात स्त्रीत्व आणि पुरुषत्व कसे विकसित झाले यावर हा इतिहास चर्चा करतो. स्त्रीवादाने लिंगभाव हे कसे सामाजिक रचित आहे ही मांडणी केली. तसेच लिंग आणि लिंगभाव यांच्यामधील फरक स्पष्ट केला. त्यातून स्त्रीशोषण कोणत्या भौतिक आधारांच्या द्वारे केले जाते हे विशद केले. ही मांडणी लिंगभाव अभ्यासाची सुरुवात होती. १९८६ मध्ये जॉन स्कॉट यांनी लिंगभाव संकल्पना विषद केल्यानंतर ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण या संकल्पनेच्या आधारे होऊ लागले. अनेक सामाजिक इतिहासकारांनी या संकल्पनेचा उपयोग नंतर इतिहास लेखनात केला. सांस्कृतिक ऐतिहासिक लेखनाच्या वळणानंतर अनेक सामाजिक इतिहासकार हे लिंगभाव इतिहासकार बनले. चर्चा कशा प्रकारे व्यवहारात परिणाम घडवून आणतात यावर लिहिले गेले.

स्त्रियांचे सामाजिक स्थान, समाजजीवनातील त्यांचा सहभाग आणि योगदान, व त्या अनुषंगाने लिंगभावाच्या दृष्टीने विचारमंथन अठराव्या शतकात होऊ लागले. या विचारमंथनातून स्त्रीवादी विचार पुढे आला. शिक्षण, राजकीय हक्क, समान संधी अशा अनेक प्रश्नांकडे स्त्रियांना समान संधी मिळावी म्हणून समाजाचे लक्ष वेधले गेले. ज्ञानोदयाच्या (इन्लाइटन्मेंट) प्रभावातून 'आम्ही साऱ्या एकत्र येऊन मिळून जाऊ', अशी घोषणा दिली गेली; पण त्याचे चळवळीत रूपांतर झाले नाही. काही स्त्रियांनी स्वातंत्र्य,

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समता आणि नैसर्गिक अधिकार हे स्त्री-पुरुष या दोघांनाही सारखेच लागू करावेत, अशी एक प्रकारे लिंगभावातील विषमता दर्शवत, जोरदार मागणी प्रबोधन काळात केली. तेव्हा प्रसिद्ध फ्रेंच नाटककार ऑलॅप द गॉजिस हिने 'डिक्लेरेशन ऑफ द राइट्स ऑफ विमेन अँड ऑफ द फीमेल सिटिझन' (इ. भा., १७९१) या ग्रंथातून स्त्री ही केवळ पुरुषाबरोबर हक्कांच्या बाबतीत समान नसून ती त्याची सहकारी-सोबती आहे, असे ठामपणे प्रतिपादिले. वुलस्टोनक्राफ्टचा 'ए व्हिन्डिकेशन ऑफ द राइट्स ऑफ विमेन' (१७९२) हा ग्रंथ याच वेळेस प्रसिद्ध झाला. शिक्षण, काम आणि राजकारण यांत स्त्रिया समान संधीच्या हक्कदार आहेत असे वरील ग्रंथात प्रतिपादित करण्यात आले. स्त्रिया पुरुषांइतक्याच निसर्गतः बुद्धिमान व हुशार आहेत, असे जोरकसपणे लिहिले. त्यांना सर्वच क्षेत्रांत बरोबरीचे स्थान दिल्यास त्या पुरुषांइतक्याच सक्षम व समर्थ बनतील. ज्ञानोदय युगाने युरोपात उन्मूलनवादाच्या चळवळीस (अबॉलिशन मूव्हमेंट) चालना मिळाली.

पॅरिसमधील महिलांनी 'द व्हाईस ऑफ विमेन' हे दैनिक काढून (१८४८) स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न ऐरणीवर आणले. या दैनिकाने स्त्रीशिक्षण, स्त्रियांचे राजकीय हक्क, समान संधी, समान वेतन, कुटुंबांतर्गत आणि कुटुंबाबाहेरील हिंसाचार, श्रमविभागणी असे प्रश्न मांडून जागृती केली. तसेच स्त्रीवादाची सैद्धांतिक भूमिका मांडली. जर्मन लेखिका लूईस डिटमर हिने सोशल रिफॉर्म या नियतकालिकातून वरील कार्य केले. न्यूयॉर्कमध्ये स्त्रियांच्या हक्कांसाठी सभा भरवली (१८४८) आणि स्त्रियांच्या मतदानाचा अधिकार हा विषय प्राधान्याने विचारात घेतला. एलिझाबेथ कॅंडी स्टॅन्टन, मार्था राइट, सुसान अँथनी या स्त्रीवाद्यांनी 'नॅशनल विमेन सफ्रेज असोसिएशन' स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा अधिकार मिळावा म्हणून जागतिक संघटना स्थापन केली (१८६९). शार्लट पॅर्किन्स गिलमन हिने लिंगभेदाच्या आधारे स्त्रियांवर दुय्यमत्व लादले जात आहे त्यामुळे पितृसत्ताक कुटुंबपद्धतीत बदल करण्याचे आवाहन केले. स्त्रियांना विसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात मतदानाचा हक्क प्राप्त झाला, तसेच हक्कही मान्य झाले. स्त्रीवादाचे हे लोण विकसित राष्ट्रांबरोबरच अविकसित व विकसनशील देशांत पोहोचले.

स्वतःची ओळख, स्व-विकास, स्वतंत्रता, स्वायत्तता, स्वयंनिर्णय, सक्रिय सहभाग या गोष्टी स्त्रियांना आवश्यक आहेत असे प्रतिपादन करून त्या मिळवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न स्त्रीवादी चळवळीने केला. त्यासाठीचे सिद्धांत स्त्रीवादाने केले. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीत जहाल, मवाळ, मार्क्सवादी, पर्यावरणवादी, कृष्णवर्णीय वगैरे अनेक छटा असलेल्या संघटना सामील झाल्या.

स्त्रीवादी-सुधारणावादी महिलांनी अधिक आक्रमक होऊन विसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात स्त्रियांचे दमन ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीतून प्रतिपादले. या स्त्रीवाद्यांनी पुनरुत्पादन, मातृत्व, लैंगिकता यांसंबंधी अनेक महत्त्वाचे प्रश्न उपस्थित केले. त्याचप्रमाणे पितृसत्ताक कुटुंबपद्धतीतील सत्ता, स्पर्धा, श्रेणीबद्धता, वर्चस्ववाद यांचा समूळ उच्छेद करावा, असे प्रतिपादन केले. 'पर्सनल इज पोलिटिकल' (जे जे व्यक्तिगत ते ते राजकीय), अशी घोषणा करताना स्त्रियांच्या जाणीव-जागृतीवर भर दिला. स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्या विकासाच्या दोन अलग प्रक्रिया न मानता दोहोंच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने एकसमयावच्छेदे विचार व्हावा, हा मनोविश्लेषणवादी सिद्धांत मांडला. सीमॉन द बोव्हाने स्त्रीच्या दमनाचे अस्तित्ववादी स्पष्टीकरण दिले. "स्त्रीला 'अन्य' किंवा 'इतर', विशेषतः 'पुरुषेतर' (अदर दॅन मॅन) मानले गेल्यामुळे ती स्वतंत्र, स्वनियंत्रित राहिली नाही. तिच्या अस्तित्वाला ती स्वतः अर्थ देऊ शकत नाही; तर तो तिच्यासाठी स्त्रीत्वाच्या साराच्या ('एसेन्स'च्या) संदर्भात ठरवला

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जातो. ” “स्त्रीवादाची चळवळ उभी राहिली, ती समाजपरंपरेतील स्त्रीप्रतिमा नाकारण्यासाठी. स्त्रियांनी त्यांचे अस्तित्व मर्यादित करणार्या स्त्रीत्वाच्या रूढ व्याख्या नाकाराव्यात. स्त्री ही माणूस आहे म्हणून व्यक्ती या स्वरूपात तिचा विचार व्हावा. नरनारी ही व्यवस्था नैसर्गिक आहे; परंतु पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्थेत लिंग भेदभाव मुद्दाम घडविला गेला. संस्कृतीच्या इतिहासाने स्त्रीची सांगड निसर्गाशी घातली. त्यामुळे स्त्रीविषयक प्रश्नांचा विचार निसर्गासापेक्ष केला पाहिजे. पितृसत्ताक पद्धतीची विचारसरणी ही श्रेणीबद्ध, द्वंद्ववादी आणि वर्चस्ववादी आहे. तीत स्त्रियांचे शोषण झाले आहे. ” असा अन्वयार्थ दीप्ती गंगावणे यांनी विश्वकोशातील आपल्या लेखात मांडला आहे.

स्त्रीवादाच्या कक्षा श्वेतवर्णीय, मध्यमवर्गीय आणि भिन्नलिंगी संबंध असणार्या स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नांपलीकडे विस्तारण्याची आवश्यकता अनेक प्रकारच्या स्त्रीवादी विचारधारांतून प्रकर्षाने पुढे आली.

स्त्रीच्या दुय्यमत्वाला कारण ठरणार्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय, मानसशास्त्रीय घटकांचा सर्व बाबींचा सखोल अभ्यास करण्यात आला. स्त्रीत्व हे नैसर्गिक असते व म्हणून ते अपरिवर्तनीय असते, की ते एक सामाजिक रचना (सोशल कन्स्ट्रक्ट) असते व म्हणून परिवर्तनशील असते? हे लिंगभावविषयक अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे प्रश्न चर्चिते गेले. लिंगभावाचे सैद्धांतिक आणि व्यावहारिक पातळ्यांवर वर्ण, वर्ग, जात इत्यादींशी जे गुंतागुंतीचे संबंध असतात, त्यांच्यावरही प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे. स्त्रीमुक्तीचा लढा हा शोषित, वंचितांच्या लढ्याचाच भाग आहे, याची अनुभूती चर्चेमधून निर्माण झाली आहे ती प्रामुख्याने लिंगभावविषयक सिद्धांतन असेही काही मुद्दे व वर वर्णन केलेले बरेच मुद्दे दीप्ती गंगावणे त्यांच्या लेखात मांडतात.

स्त्रियांचा इतिहास

१९७० नंतर स्त्रियांचा इतिहास जोरकस पद्धतीने लिहिला गेला. आता प्रत्येक भौगोलिक प्रकरणात स्त्रियांच्या इतिहासाचा समावेश केला जातो. सामाजिक इतिहास आता स्त्रियांच्या ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोनाला महत्त्व देत आहे. सामान्य स्त्रियांच्या अनुभवाला महत्त्व दिले जात आहे. स्त्रीवादी इतिहासकार पूर्वीच्या इतिहासावर टीका करत आहेत कारण त्यांच्या मते हा इतिहास पुरुषकेंद्री होता, असा त्यांचा दावा आहे. स्त्रियांना इतिहासात स्थान दिले गेले नव्हते सर्व इतिहास पुरुषांचा इतिहास आहे अशा पद्धतीने लिहिला गेला आहे अशी तक्रार अनेक स्त्रीवादी विचारवंतांनी वारंवार केली आहे. गर्दा लर्नर यांनी १९६० नंतर स्त्रीवादी चळवळीने इतिहासातील स्त्रियांचे कर्तेपण ठळकपणे मांडण्यास सुरुवात केली असे प्रतिपादन केले आहे. स्त्रियांचा अभ्यास, स्त्रियांचा इतिहास आणि स्त्रीवादी इतिहास अशा ज्ञानशाखा निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. वसाहतिक कालखंडात वसाहतवाद्यांनी भारतात स्त्रियांचा दर्जा हीन होता, तर भारतविद्यावाद्यांनी भारतात वैदिक काळात स्त्रियांना मानाचे स्थान होते, असे दावे केले. राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास लेखकांनीही प्राचीन भारतातील स्त्रियांचा दर्जा वरचा होता, असे उदात्तीकरण केले, अशी चिकित्सा अलीकडे भारतातील स्त्रीवादी इतिहासकार काढतात. नंतरच्या काळात कर्तबगार स्त्रियांची चरित्रे लिहिली गेली. स्त्रियांच्या योगदानाचा इतिहास हा तिसरा स्त्री इतिहास लेखनाचा टप्पा मानला जातो. चौथा टप्पा हा १९६० नंतर सुरू होतो. हा टप्पा स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाचा आहे. या चौथ्या टप्प्यात लिंगभाव जडणघडणीचा इतिहास लिहिला गेला.

कुटुंबाचा इतिहास

हा इतिहास १९७० नंतर मानवशास्त्र आणि समाजशास्त्र यांच्याशी अधिक जवळीक स्थापित करत उदयाला आला. हा इतिहास लोकसंख्याशास्त्रीय नमुने आणि सार्वजनिक धोरणे यावर भर देतो. वंशावळी या इतिहासप्रकारात व या इतिहासप्रकारात सारखीच प्राथमिक साधने म्हणजे कौटुंबिक कागदपत्रे व जनगणना माहिती वापरली जात असली तरी हा इतिहासप्रकार वेगळा आहे. 'वुमेन वर्क अँड फॅमिली' हा लुझी टीली आणि जॉन स्कॉट यांचा ग्रंथ या विषयावरील मूलभूत ग्रंथ आहे. फ्रान्स आणि इंग्लंडमध्ये स्त्रियांची कुटुंब आणि अर्थकारणात काय भूमिका राहिली आहे याचे सैद्धांतिक विवरण या ग्रंथात केले आहे. उत्पादनातील संवादीत्व, पारंपरिक श्रम, मुलांचे संगोपन, स्त्रियांची रोजंदारी यावर भर देत कामगार आणि कुटुंब इतिहास यांना बरोबर आणले आहे. स्त्रियांचे खाजगी आयुष्य आणि सार्वजनिक आयुष्य या द्वंद्यावर लिहिले गेले आहे.

वांशिक इतिहास

हा इतिहास अमेरिका आणि कॅनडामध्ये विशेष महत्त्वाचा आहे. येथील प्रमुख विश्वकोशांनी त्याचे क्षेत्र निश्चित करण्यास मदत केली आहे. यामध्ये वांशिक गटांचा इतिहास, ज्यामध्ये स्थानिक रहिवाशी कृष्णवर्णीय व अमेरिकन या व्यतिरिक्त गटांचा समावेश होतो. यामध्ये चिकित्सक वांशिक अध्ययन, तौलनिक वांशिक अध्ययन, चिकित्सक वंश अध्ययन या दृष्टिकोनांचा समावेश होतो. स्थलांतरीत आणि वांशिक इतिहास सोसायटी नावाची संघटना १९७६ मध्ये स्थापन झाली आणि या संघटनेने स्वतःचे नियतकालिक सुरू केले. अशा स्वरूपाच्या अनेक वेगवेगळ्या देशांतील वांशिक ओळख जपणाऱ्या संघटना निर्माण झाल्या. त्यांनी त्यांची शैक्षणिक नियतकालिके सुरू केली. वांशिक श्रेष्ठत्व आणि वांशिक वर्चस्व प्रतिपादित करण्यासाठी ऐतिहासिक लेखन केल्याची अनेक उदाहरणे पाहता येतील. आशिया आणि आफ्रिकेत ज्या वेळेस युरोपीय देशांचा साम्राज्यवाद फोफावला त्या वेळेस रुडयार्ड किप्लिंग यांनी गोऱ्या लोकांचे ओझे म्हणजे आशियायी व आफ्रिकी लोकांचे वंश. हे मागास, असंस्कृत आहेत व त्यांना सुधारण्याचे दैवी कार्य हे गोऱ्या लोकांवर येऊन पडले आहे, त्यामुळे या लोकांवरील युरोपियनांचा वर्चस्ववाद व साम्राज्यवाद समर्थनीय आहे असे प्रतिपादन केले. आपल्या भारतातील साम्राज्यवादाचे समर्थन करताना व्ही. ए. स्मिथ, जेम्स मिलसारख्या इतिहासकारांनी भारतीय संस्था मागास होत्या, भारतीयांना शासनव्यवस्था विकसित करता आली नाही, उलट प्राचीन भारतात जे इंडो-ग्रीक राजे होऊन गेले त्यांनी सुधारित पद्धतीच्या शासनसंस्था निर्माण केल्या, असा वंशवादी इतिहास लिहिला. वंशवादी इतिहास हा अंकित शासित लोकांवरील शासन कसे योग्य आहे हे प्रतिपादित करण्यासाठी तसेच शासित लोकांचे मनोधैर्य खच्ची करण्यासाठी लिहिला जात होता. याच वंशवादी ऐतिहासिक प्रेरणातून अमेरिका आणि ऑस्ट्रेलियातील मूळ जमाती नष्ट करण्यात आल्या. वांशिक सरमिसळ ही मध्ययुगातील इस्लामच्या प्रसाराच्या काळात दिसते, ती म्हणजे तुर्क आणि मोंगल यांच्यामधील वैवाहिक संबंध आणि त्यातून मध्य आशियात काही नवी राजकीय घराणी उदयास आली. त्यातून वेगवेगळ्या राजकीय आणि सामाजिक संस्था यांचे मिश्रण होऊन उदयास आल्या. या उलट वांशिक इतिहासात आपल्याला तुर्क आणि अरब, तुर्क आणि कुर्दिश असा इस्लामच्या प्रसारात आणि खलीफा पदाच्या इतिहासात संघर्ष किंवा संघर्षाची छुपी किनार पाहायला मिळते. युरोपातही ज्यू, स्लाव्ह, सर्ब, जर्मन, यझदी, कुर्द, फ्रँक असे अनेक वंश असल्याचे दिसते.

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त्यातून पहिले महायुद्ध, नाझीवाद फॅसिझम, दुसरे महायुद्ध अशा घटनांच्या मालिका पुढे आल्या असे म्हटले जाते. भारतात आर्य-द्रविड तसेच आर्यांचे आक्रमण यांसारखे वाद वांशिक इतिहासाची उदाहरणे आहेत. अलीकडे मानवशास्त्रज्ञ आणि जेनेटिकशास्त्रज्ञ(आनुवंशिकी तज्ज्ञ) यांच्याकडून पृथ्वीवरील सर्व मानव जात ही आफ्रिकेतील मूळ एकाच मानव समूहातून उत्क्रांत झाली आहे त्यामुळे वांशिक, जातीय भेद हे कसे चुकीच्या गृहीतकावर आधारित आहेत हे सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. नेवेल ब्रिंगहर्स्ट, डीन कार्टर, लॉरेन्स गराफ, बोईस, एरिक फोनेर, टेरा हंटर, रेफोर्ड लोगन इ. वांशिक इतिहासकारांनी वरील विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने इतिहास लेखन केले आहे.

खाद्य संस्कृतीचा इतिहास

विविध प्रकारचे खाद्यपदार्थ व पेये तयार करणे, त्यांचे परीक्षण, साठवण, वाहतूक वितरण यांचा खाद्यपदार्थ उद्योगात समावेश होतो. फ्रान्स देशात द्राक्षापासून दारू काढण्याच्या धंद्याची मोठी वाढ होऊन त्याला राष्ट्रीय उद्योगाचे स्वरूप आले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे अल्कोहोलयुक्त पेये तसेच शिर्का (व्हिनेगार) यांचे उत्पादन कित्येक शतकांपासून मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत आहे. खाद्यपदार्थांची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर निर्मिती करणाऱ्या उद्योगाची वाढ विसाव्या शतकातच झाली. ही वाढ विशेषत्वाने पाश्चात्य देशांत झाली. खाद्यपदार्थ तंत्रज्ञानात ही मोठी वाढ झाली.

औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या पुढारलेल्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये खाद्यपदार्थ उद्योगाला महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. खाद्यपदार्थ उद्योगांमध्ये स्थूलमानाने दूध, मांस, मासे, फळे, भाज्या, धान्ये इत्यादींपासून बनविलेले खाद्यपदार्थ चहा, कॉफी, कोको ह्यांसारखी पेये तयार करण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या भुकट्या, अल्कोहोलयुक्त पेये, वातयुक्त पेये, मसाले इ. पदार्थ बनविणाऱ्या उद्योगांचा समावेश होतो.

आहार किंवा अन्नाच्या इतिहासाला संशोधन व शैक्षणिक परिघात स्थापित करण्याचे काम अँनाल्स स्कूल या फ्रान्समधील इतिहास परंपरेने पहिल्यांदा केले. मार्क ब्लॉक, लुसीन फेब्रव्र यांनी खाद्य संस्कृतीच्या इतिहासात रुची घेण्यास सुरुवात केली. या परंपरेत वेगवेगळी धान्य पिके, पाककला यांच्या इतिहासासाठी पुरातत्त्वशास्त्र, भाषाशास्त्र, भूगोल आणि आचारशास्त्र इ. विषयांचा अभ्यास केला जात होता. १९३० च्या सुमारास हा विषय इतिहासकारांना नवखा होता. त्यामुळे वरील परंपरेचे संशोधन सीमित होते. १९६० नंतर मात्र या विषयाच्या इतिहासावर जोरकस संशोधन होऊ लागले. मानववंशशास्त्रज्ञ आहार, सामाजिक संबंध या अनुषंगाने संशोधन करू लागले. पोषणमूल्यांच्या दृष्टीनेही संशोधन होऊ लागले. अँनाल्स परंपरेने जीवशास्त्र आणि संस्कृती या विषयांच्या अनुषंगाने संशोधन पुढे नेले. मार्क ब्लॉकचे 'आर्कोलजी अँड बायलॉजी' हे पुस्तक त्याचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. फर्नांद ब्रोदेल यांनी आहारविषयक संशोधनाला महत्त्व दिले. त्यांनी 'कॅपिटॅलिझम आणि मटेरियल लाईफ' हा ग्रंथ त्यासाठी लिहिला. या विषयातील संशोधन जीवनाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रांवर परिणाम करू शकते, असे ब्रोदेल यांचे म्हणणे होते. बाजारपेठेय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या स्तराखाली दैनंदिन जीवनाचा एक अस्पष्ट स्तर असतो. हा स्तर म्हणजे भौतिक स्तर. या स्तरात ब्रोदेलच्या मते आहार, वेशभूषा, वास्तू, नगरे इ. बाबी मोडतात. 'सिविलायझेशन अँड कॅपिटॅलिझम' या ग्रंथात फर्नांद ब्रोदेलने डेली ब्रेड तसेच सुपरफ्ल्यूटी: फूड अँड ड्रिंक या दोन प्रकरणांत इतिहासाची मीमांसा खाद्यसंस्कृतीच्या आधारे केली आहे. सर्वभक्ष्यी ते मांसभक्ष्यी आणि शेती आणि धान्याची लागवड या दोन क्रांती खाद्य संस्कृतीत अनुक्रमे

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पुराणअश्मयुग व नवअश्मयुग या काळात झाल्या व त्यांनी खाद्यसंस्कृतीचा विकास केला. एखाद्या धान्याच्या साहाय्याने मानवी गट त्यांची संस्कृती विकसित करतात, असे फर्नांद ब्रोदेलचे मत होते. खाद्य संस्कृतीचा इतिहास लिहिताना अँनाल्स परंपरा, भूगोल, मानवशास्त्र, संख्याशास्त्र यांचा चपखल उपयोग करताना निदर्शनास येते. काळ आणि अवकाश यांच्या संदर्भात खाद्यसंस्कृतीचा अभ्यास केला जात आहे. वैद्यकशास्त्र आणि सांस्कृतिक इतिहासकार खाद्यसंस्कृतीच्या इतिहासाचा उपयोग करून घेताना दिसत आहे. अँनाल्स परंपरेत १९८० नंतर खाद्यसंस्कृतीवर विपुल लेखन झाले. के. एन. चौधरी यांनी 'एशिया बिफोर युरोप: इकोनोमी अँड सिव्हिलायझेशन ऑफ इंडियन ओशन फ्रॉम दि राइझ ऑफ इस्लाम टू १९७०' नावाच्या ग्रंथासाठी ब्रोदेलच्या ग्रंथाचा उपयोग केला आहे. जॉन बर्नेट यांनी इंग्लंड तर रिचर्ड बॅकेट यांनी इंग्लंडच्या खाद्यसंस्कृतीवर ग्रंथ लिहिले आहेत. फिलीप फर्नांडो आर्मास्तो याने जगाच्या इतिहासाची मांडणी खाद्यसंस्कृतीच्या आधारे केली आहे. के.सी.चाग संपादित 'फूड ऑफ चायना' या ग्रंथात चीनमधील प्राचीन ते आधुनिक काळातील खाद्यसंस्कृतीची माहिती आली आहे. स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाने पाककला आणि खाद्यसंस्कृतीच्या इतिहास लेखनावर सकारात्मक परिणाम घडवून आणला व त्यामुळे या विषयात अधिक संशोधन झाले. औद्योगिकीकरण, खाद्यसवयी, शहरीकरण हेही संशोधनाचे आवडीचे विषय बनले. औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या विकासात कामगारांना साखरेपासून जी ऊर्जा प्राप्त होत होती त्यावर स्टिफन मॅंटस यांचा ग्रंथ उल्लेखनीय आहे. कॉड माशामुळे बदललेल्या इतिहासावरही लिहिले गेले आहे. आल्फ्रेड क्रोस्बी यांनी खाद्यवस्तूंच्या आदान-प्रदानामुळे कोणते सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक बदल झाले याचा वेध घेतला आहे. बोस्टन शहरात अलीकडे इतिहासावर जोरकस संशोधन होऊ लागले आहे. खाद्यसंस्कृतीच्या इतिहास संशोधनासाठी अलीकडे अभिलेखागृहाबरोबर खाजगी पत्रे, दैनंदिनी, परकीय प्रवाशांची वर्णने, शब्दकोश, इतर प्रकारचे कोश यांसारखी साधने वापरली जात आहेत. अपारंपरिक साधने व मौखिक साधने अभ्यासासाठी तसेच इतिहास लेखनासाठी अलीकडे वापरात येऊ लागली आहेत. भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्यात विचार केला तर के.टी. अच्चया यांचा 'इंडियन फूड ए हिस्टोरिकल कम्पानियन' हा ग्रंथ इतिहासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहावर प्रभाव टाकणारा आहे. १९४० साली दो. गोडे यांनी प्राचीन आणि मध्ययुगीन काळातील भारतातील अन्न संस्कृतीच्या अंगाने विविध खाद्य पदार्थ, अन्नघटक यांचा व्यापक पट आपल्या लिखाणातून समोर आणला आहे. हा इतिहास चिकित्सक आणि पृथक्करणात्मक नसला, वर्णनात्मक असला तरी भारतीय खाद्यसंस्कृतीच्या इतिहासातील आद्य ग्रंथ आहे असे मान्य करावे लागते.

धर्माचा इतिहास

“निसर्गातीत, अत्यंत पवित्र, संपूर्ण मानवी भवितव्याशी संबद्ध, जीवन व विश्व अथवा निसर्ग यांची नियंत्रक अशा अलौकिक शक्तीवर (किंवा अशा शक्तींवर) माणसाची श्रद्धा असते. त्या शक्तीचा (वा शक्तींचा) स्वतःशी अनुकूल, पवित्र व घनिष्ट संबंध स्थापित करणारी वैयक्तिक अथवा सामाजिक मनःप्रवृत्ती व त्यातून निघणारी आचरणाची पद्धती म्हणजे धर्म (रिलिजन) होय आणि त्या शक्तीशी (वा शक्तींशी) प्रतिकूल मनःप्रवृत्ती व आचरण म्हणजे अधर्म होय.” अशी धर्माची व्याख्या मराठी विश्वकोशात केलेली आहे. सर्वच धर्म अलौकिक शक्तीचे पवित्र तारक वा उपकारक (उदा. माना, कॅरिझ्म, पुण्य, तीर्थंकर, बोधिसत्त्व, प्रज्ञापारमिता, देव, अहूर मज्द, ताओ, परमात्मा, अल्ला इ). आणि

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अपवित्र, पतनकारक अथवा अपकारक (उदा., असुर, राक्षस, पाप, सैतान, मार इ.)

धर्मचिंतनाचा इतिहास क्रमशः अभ्यासता येतो. लक्ष्मणशास्त्री यांनी विश्वकोशातील त्यांच्या लेखात त्याचा आढावा घेतला आहे तो संक्षेपाने पुढीलप्रमाणे नमूद करता येईल.

सर्व धर्मांची व्यापक, समर्पक, सर्वसंमत व्याख्या करणे कठीण आहे. जे. एच्. ल्यूबा यांनी स्वतःच्या दोन व्याख्या सांगितल्या आहेत. त्या सर्वांचा विचार करून विल्यम जेम्स यांच्या मते सर्व व्याख्या धर्माची पूर्णपणे व्याख्या करू शकत नाहीत. 'रिलिजन' हा जगातील सर्व धर्मांचा केवळ समष्टीबोधक, अस्पष्ट अर्थाचा शब्द आहे असे त्यांचे मत होते. भिन्न भिन्न मानवी प्रवृत्तींप्रमाणे आणि संस्कृतींच्या उच्चनीच स्तरांप्रमाणे धर्माचे प्रत्यक्ष दिसणारे स्वरूप भिन्न भिन्न दिसते, असे ते म्हणतात, तरी 'दिव्य शक्तीकडे ओढा असलेली, स्वतःच्या असहायतेच्या जाणिवेने भरलेली माणसाची त्यागमय मानसिक प्रवृत्ती,' अशी धर्माची सामान्य व्याख्या त्याने सांगितलीच. त्याच्या मते, धार्मिक जीवनातील दृश्य जगत हा उच्च अशा चैतन्यमय विश्वाचा भाग आहे व त्यामुळे जगाला अर्थ आहे. त्या उच्चतम विश्वाशी संवादी संबंध निर्माण करणे हे ध्येय असले पाहिजे. प्रार्थनेने किंवा अंतरंगाचा संबंध स्थापण्याने पूर्ण समाधान प्राप्त होते, नवीन उत्साह प्राप्त होतो, दिव्य सौंदर्यानुभवाने मन भारले जाते किंवा धैर्य व शौर्य निपजते. पूर्ण सुरक्षिततेचे आश्वासन मिळते, शांत मनःस्थिती प्राप्त होते आणि इतरांबद्दलच्या शुद्ध प्रेमाने मन भरून जाते. जेम्सने धर्मचिंतनाचा वरील जो निष्कर्ष काढला, तो ऋषी, संत, प्रेषित, गूढानुभव घेणारे योगी इत्यादिकांच्या वैयक्तिक धर्मानुभवांच्या आधारे काढला आहे. संघटित संस्थारूप सामाजिक धर्माचे निष्कर्ष त्याने काढण्याचे टाळले आहे. लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी यांनी विविध धर्मांचा अभ्यास करून धर्माच्या उत्पत्तीसंबंधी चिंतन प्रस्तुत केले आहे. त्याचा सारांश आणि मुद्दे पुढील परिच्छेदातून आकलन करून घेता येतात. तो एक प्रकारे विविध इतिहासकारांनी किंवा धर्म विचारवंतांनी मांडलेल्या विचारांचा ऐतिहासिक आढावाही आहे.

जेम्स फ्रेझर (१८५४—१९४१) जीवनव्यापी, विश्वनियंत्रक, श्रद्धेय दिव्य तत्त्वाची आराधना म्हणजे धर्म होय, असे म्हणतो.

एमील द्यूरकेम (डुरखाइम् १८५८—१९१७) याने जगातील प्राथमिक समाजांच्या 'टोटेमिझम' म्हणजे कुलचिन्ह संप्रदाय वा देवकपूजा इ. चा अभ्यास करून आचरणाचे सामाजिक नियम म्हणजे धर्म होय, अशी व्याख्या सांगितली आहे. सिगमंड फ्रॉइडसुद्धा टोटेम अँड टॅबू या प्राथमिक धर्माची सामाजिक उपपत्ती देवकपूजा संप्रदायावरून सांगतो.

ब्रॉनीस्लॉ मॅलिनोस्की (१८८४—१९४२) याने 'सेक्रेड' म्हणजे पवित्र, कल्याणमय, मंगल व 'प्रोफेन' म्हणजे पवित्रेतर, केवळ ऐहिक असे मानवी जीवनाचे आणि आचरणाचे दोन घटक मानले आहेत.

जी. गॅलोवे याने धार्मिक अनुभवाचे भावना व जाणीव असे दोन भाग कल्पिले. जाणीव श्रद्धेचे रूप घेते आणि भावनांची दिव्य वस्तूच्या जाणिवेशी सांगड घालते असे प्रतिपादिले. जीवनेच्छा माणसात व इतर प्राण्यांत प्रबळ असते. जीवनातील धोक्यातून सावरण्यासाठी प्रकट वा अप्रकट रूपात पूजा, भक्ती व सेवा घडते. हेच धर्माचे स्वरूप होय असा अभिप्राय त्याने नोंदविला.

ल्यूबा याने धर्माचे बहिर्मुख (अॅक्टिव्ह) आणि अंतर्मुख (पॅसिव्ह) असे दोन प्रकार सांगितले आहेत. बाह्य आचार—आराधना, शरणागती, पूजा इ.—पहिल्या प्रकारात तर पवित्र किंवा मंगल तत्त्वाबद्दलच्या भावनांची इच्छाशक्तीने जागृती होते म्हणजे भक्तिभाव निर्माण होतो हा दुसरा प्रकार होय.

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आर. आर. मॅरेट (१८६६—१९४३) याच्या मते प्राथमिक समाजात प्राण-आत्मा, देव-देवता, असुर-राक्षस, पाप-पुण्य ह्या गोष्टी भौतिक पदार्थापासून वेगळ्या आहेत, अशी कल्पना नसते. भेदाची कल्पना संस्कृतीच्या वरच्या थरावर गेलेल्या समाजातच असते.

टॉमस अक्वायूनस (१२२५?—७४) सारखे ख्रिस्ती संत किंवा इतर उच्च धर्मातील तत्त्वज्ञ संत 'श्रद्धेनेच ईश्वर, आत्मा व अमरत्व हे सिद्ध होते' असे म्हणतात.

झां झाक रूसो (१७१२—७८) सारखे तत्त्वज्ञ म्हणतात, की 'ईश्वर वा अमरत्व यांचे सत्यत्व एकांतात बसलेल्या माणसाच्या हृदयाने सिद्ध होते, बुद्धीने नव्हे.'

रॉबर्टसन स्मिथ म्हणतो, की 'धर्म हा सत्य की असत्य किंवा कोणता धर्म सत्य व कोणता असत्य या प्रश्नापेक्षा धर्म ही मानवी स्वभावाची एक फार महत्त्वाची बाजू आहे, हे लक्षात ठेवले पाहिजे.' सिगमंड फ्रॉइड (१८५६—१९३९) व युंग या दोघांनीही अबोध आत्मा किंवा मन हे सामाजिक असते, असे भिन्न अर्थाने म्हटले आहे.

फ्रॉइडच्या मते, धर्म हा भावनातिरेकग्रस्त मनाच्या विकृतीतून (ऑब्सेशनल न्यूरोसिस) निर्माण झालेला आहे. प्रेम, द्वेष, भय इ. भावनांची गुंतागुंत होऊन मनोग्रंथी (कॉम्प्लेक्स) तयार होतात. सी. जी. युंग (१८७५—१९६१) याच्या मते धर्मानुभव घेणारी व्यक्तीच्या बोधयुक्त मनाखाली अबोध आत्मा असतो. त्यात मनुष्यत्व प्राप्त होण्यापूर्वीचाही अनुभवसंचय त्यात असतो. या अबोध आत्म्याच्या बळामुळे धर्मतत्त्वे व्यक्तीच्या अनुभवाचा विषय बनतात व त्यानंतरच त्यांना धर्मसंस्थेचे संस्थात्मक रूप येते. लुडविग फॉयरबाख (१८०४—७२) यांच्या 'एसन्स ऑफ क्रिश्चॅनिटी' या पुस्तकात ते म्हणतात, 'मनुष्याला ज्ञान व सुख अपुरे असते. भयनिवारणशक्ती, निसर्गावर पूर्ण ताबा मिळविण्याची शक्ती नसतात म्हणून सर्वशक्तिमान, सर्वज्ञ, दयामय आणि कृपाळू ईश्वराची कल्पना माणूस करतो.' फॉयरबाखच्या या विचारांचे कार्ल मार्क्स (१८१८—८३) याने स्वागत करून धर्मसंस्था ही उच्च धनिक सत्ताधारी वर्गाने निर्माण केलेल्या विचारसरणीतून निर्माण झालेली संस्था आहे असे म्हटले. शोषित वर्गाने बिनतक्रार अशी ही विषम समाजरचना मान्य करून जगावे, बंड करून उठू नये, शांतता राखावी याकरता समाजातील विषमतेची व सुखदुःखांची सर्व जबाबदारी देवावर टाकली व ती देवाची संकल्पना शोषित वर्गाने खरी मानली, असे सिद्धांकन केले. मार्टिन ल्यूथर (१४८३—१५४६) व जॉन कॅल्विन (१५०९—६४) यांनी उच्चतर धार्मिक श्रद्धा आधारित ख्रिस्ती धर्म सुधारणा आंदोलन उभारले. "प्रकटित धर्म म्हणजे ख्रिस्ती धर्म हाच ईश्वरी साक्षात्काराचा मार्ग नाही, मनुष्याच्या हृदयात जो अंतश्चक्षू आहे, तो अंतःकरण शुद्ध झाल्यावर ईश्वराला पाहू शकतो," असे रूसोने म्हटले. या सिद्धांतामुळे पश्चिमी विद्या, कला, राज्यपद्धती, समाजरचना यांना अधिक प्रगती करण्यास आवश्यक अशी शक्ती लाभली, असे निरीक्षण विश्वकोशात नोंदविले आहे.

धर्माची समीक्षा युरोपात अठराव्या शतकात व्होल्तायर थॉमस पेन व आपल्याकडे चार्वाकाने केली. त्यात धर्म भ्रांती आहे असा पवित्रा घेतला. अनेक मानववंश शास्त्रज्ञांचा हवाला देऊन धर्माची उपपत्ती व विकास देता येऊ शकतो. धर्माचा हा विकास जगातील सर्व आदिम समाजापासून आधुनिक समाजापर्यंत होताना एक विशिष्ट क्रम दिसतो. जसा समाज तसा त्याचा धर्म, असे एक प्रकारचे धर्मसमीक्षेचे सूत्र आहे. समाज जितका प्रगत तितका समाज धर्म प्रगत असे सूत्र दिसते. समाजाची प्रगती ती धर्माची प्रगती. ही परिवर्तनातून दिसते, म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक क्रमातून दिसते. तसेच त्यातून सामान्य सिद्धांत व प्रमेये काढता येतात, त्यांची सुसंगत मांडणी करता येते; हे एक प्रकारे ऐतिहासिक तत्त्वज्ञान आहे अशी संगती लावता येते. धर्म विकासात गणधर्म, राष्ट्रधर्म व विश्वधर्म या क्रमाने जगातील धर्म

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विकसित झाले असे दिसते. संस्कृती व धर्माच्या आंतरसंबंधाला अधिक महत्त्व धर्माचे भाष्यकार किंवा इतिहासकार देतात. 'मानवी संस्कृती मानवसंघाच्या अंतर्गामी वसत असलेल्या आत्म्याच्या जागृतीतून निर्माण होते,' या स्पेंगलरच्या विवेचनाचा वेगळ्या पद्धतीने ऋग्वेदातील पुरुषाशी संबंध जोडला गेल्याचे दिसते. पहिल्यांदा काव्य, धर्म, कायदा, संगीत, राज्य, प्रभुत्व या बाबी विकसित होतात व नंतर विज्ञान व भौतिक सुधारणा येतात. स्पेंगलरची धर्मविषयक उपपत्ती गूढ, अस्पष्ट, अव्यक्त, काव्यमय कल्पनानिर्मिती गूढ तत्त्वज्ञानाने निर्माण केली होती. ही उपपत्ती नाझी पक्षाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाला पूरक ठरली. ऋग्वेदातील पुरुषसूक्ताशी याचा संबंध लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशींनी सखोलपणे मांडला आहे. धार्मिक जीवन भौतिक जीवनाशी संवादी असते, असे टायलर, फ्रेजर, डूरखी मॅरेट मोलेन्स्की वेबर मुल्लर त्यांच्या धर्माच्या अभ्यासावरून मांडतात. धार्मिक इतिहासकार भौतिक जीवन व सामुदायिक जीवन अशा मानवी जीवनाच्या दोन कक्षा आहेत असे मानतात. या दुहेरी जीवनास भौतिक व सामाजिक शक्तीची आवश्यकता असते. हे धर्माचे मूळ आहे. निसर्गाच्या किंवा इतर कल्पित शक्तीच्या विषयी व्यक्तीच्या भय, आदर, शरणागती, प्रीती, इत्यादी भावना उत्पन्न होतात. पदोपदी असहायतेची व निराधारतेची जाणीव होऊन मनुष्य त्या शक्तीचे साह्य घेण्याचे प्रयत्न करतो. त्याची पद्धती म्हणजे मन वळविणे किंवा स्वाधीन होणे म्हणजेच धार्मिक कार्य होय. स्वाधीन करण्याची क्रिया म्हणजे साधना व मन वळविण्याची क्रिया म्हणजे आराधना. साधनात्मक क्रियेत जादू (मंत्र, तंत्र, जारण मारण) मुख्य व आराधनेत भक्ती मुख्य. आराधनेत पूजा, हवन, नमस्कार, दान, श्रद्धा, भक्ती यांचा समावेश होतो.

एडवर्ड टायलर या धार्मिक इतिहासकाराने पहिल्यांदा धर्माच्या उत्पत्तीसंबंधी विचार मांडले. त्याने प्रत्येक सजीव किंवा निर्जीव वस्तूतील जीव भूत किंवा आत्मा त्याला हालचाल करायला लावतो, असा समज प्रत्येक प्राथमिक समाजात असतो, त्याला पेसॅनोलीझम किंवा अनिमिझम वस्तूपुरुषवाद किंवा मूर्तीजीववाद असे म्हटले जाते.

जीवात्मा आणि नैसर्गिक निर्जीव शक्तींच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या जीवांच्या कल्पनेतून अनुक्रमे देव, पितर, यक्ष, राक्षस, अमरत्व, स्वर्ग, नरक, मोक्ष हा एक संच व देवपूजा किंवा देवयज्ञ हा दुसरा कल्पना संच निर्माण झाले. फ्रेझरने अगदी अप्रगत समाजानंतर थोड्या प्रगत समाजाची वरील अवस्था होती असे प्रतिपादिले. मॅलीव्हेनिस्कीच्या मते मृत्यू आघाताने हतबल माणसे अंत्यविधी व पितृपूजा सामूहिकरीत्या करून मृताच्या अस्तित्वाची खात्री समाजाच्या मनात असते. यातून अनिमिझमचे तत्त्व रूढ झाले. झरच्या मते निसर्गशक्ती आपल्याशा करण्याच्या प्रयत्नातून जादू व त्यातून धर्म निर्माण झाला. जादू नंतर धर्म हे निसर्ग विस्मयकारक अभिव्यक्ती शक्ती अनुकूल करण्यासाठी व नंतर त्याच धर्तीवर वैद्यक कायदा यांचा उपयोग गूढ भावना गुप्त पद्धतीने करण्यासाठी निर्माण झाले. मारेट धर्माची उत्पत्ती भय, विस्मय, चमत्कृती यांच्या मुळाशी निसर्गातील गूढ शक्ती तसेच जादू, मंत्र, सत्पुरुष, पूज्यता हे भाव, यातून उद्भवणाऱ्या अलौकिकवादातून झाली असे म्हणतात. याच पूज्य भावनेला मेलानेशियन जमातीत माना mana असे म्हणतात. पूज्य किंवा अनुकूल शक्तींच्या विरोधी निर्बंध म्हणजे टाबो हीपण कल्पना अस्तिवात होती. कुललक्षणपूजा पद्धती (Totemism) हीदेखील धर्म निर्मितीची उपपत्ती मानली जाते. माणसांच्या टोळ्यांचे म्हणजे मूळ कुळाचे वृक्ष, वनस्पती, पक्षी, जलचर, प्राणी, पशु, स्थावर किंवा जड वस्तू ही प्रतीके मानली जातात. त्या संबंधित मानवी टोळीची उत्पत्ती त्या प्रतीकातून झाली. त्या प्रतीकाबद्दल पूज्य भाव म्हणजे देवक कल्पना. ही एक सामाजिक भावना आहे. अशा प्रकारची सामाजिक

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भावना म्हणजे एकप्रकारे धार्मिक कर्मकांडातून समाजात असलेल्या सामूहिक शक्ती देवाच्या ठिकाणी कल्पून त्याची पूजा साधली जाते. त्यामुळे सर्व धार्मिक कार्ये ही सामुदायिक भावनांचा आविष्कार असतो, त्यामुळे धर्माचे रहस्य सामाजिक जीवन व समाजधारणा होय असे रॉबर्टसन स्मिथ जेव्हान्स डूकॉहिम यांचे मत होते. ती सामुदायिक अस्तित्वाची उत्कट भावना देवात पाहण्याची लोकांची प्रवृत्ती असते असे मत नोंदवितात. परलोक निर्मिती एक प्रकारे माणसाचे दौर्बल्य दर्शविते. समाजाच्या अनुभवाची जेवढी कुवत तेवढा त्याचा परलोक. रूढ धार्मिक मार्गाने ऐहिक साध्ये प्राप्त होत नाहीत म्हणजे कामना व भावना यांची तृप्ती या जीवनात होणे अशक्य आहे असा अंदाज येऊ लागल्यानंतर त्याच्या तृप्तीकरता मनाने रूढ धार्मिक मार्गाशी पारलौकिक ध्येयाची सांगड घातली व या जगापेक्षा वेगळे जग मनाने निर्माण केले. पारलौकिक स्थिती म्हणजे मृत्यूनंतर प्राप्त होणारी किंवा जगाव्यतिरिक्त स्थिती. त्यासाठी देह व जीव वेगळा आहे असे कल्पिले. यात सत्ताधारी वर्गाचे हितसंबंध होते. समाजरचनेतील निर्बंध परमेश्वराने अलौकिक शाश्वत नियमांनी घातले आहेत. निमूटपणे येथील शोषक विषम व्यवस्था सहन करा, ते ईश्वरी संकेत आहेत. असे केल्याने, असे निर्बंध पाळल्यामुळे पारलौकिक जीवनात हित साधले जाईल. तसेच या जीवनात त्यामुळे दैवी कोप होणार नाही, असा समज शोषित समाजात कायम करण्याचा प्रयत्न धर्माचे सत्ताधारी करत असतात. निसर्गशक्तीच्या ठिकाणी व्यक्तित्वाचा आरोप होऊन उत्क्रांतीत व विकसित होणाऱ्या समाजाच्या देवता कल्पना विकसित होतात, उदा. आदिम समाजाचे देव पशु, जलचर इ. व पशुपालक समाजाचे देव श्रीकृष्ण इ. कर्मविपाकाच्या सिद्धांताने सर्व धर्म प्रभावित झाले आहेत, असे सूत्र लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी देतात. फक्त इस्लाम, ज्यू, ख्रिस्ती या जन्मातील चांगल्या कर्मांमुळे निर्णयाच्या दिवशी देव योग्य निर्णय घेईल असे त्या धर्माचे तत्त्व विशद करतात, तर हिंदू धर्म संचित, क्रियमाण व प्रारब्ध अशी तीन कर्मे नोंदवितो. तसेच वर्तमान सगळ्या घडामोडी व सुखदुःखे प्रारब्ध(पूर्व जन्मातील) कर्माची फळे होत, या गूढ सिद्धांतानुसार जातिभेद, चातुर्वर्ण्य हिंदू धर्मात प्रविष्ट झाले असे प्रतिपादित करून जोशी आज कर्मविपाकाचा सिद्धांत शुद्ध वेडेपणाचा ठरला आहे कारण सामाजिक शक्तीचे गूढत्व सामाजिक विज्ञानाने नष्ट केले आहे, असे पुरोगामी, मानवतेला व सुधारणेला अनुकूल मत देतात. धर्माची सूत्रे सत्ताधारी वर्गाकडे खाजगी संपत्तीच्या कल्पनेतून राहत आल्यामुळे जो विषमतेचा अंतःकलह उत्पन्न होत राहिला तो धर्माचा वापर करून दाबला. विश्वधर्म ही धर्म विकासाची सर्वोच्च अवस्था आहे. या अवस्थेनंतर धर्मविकासात पुढे काहीही सुधारणा झाल्या तरी त्याचे मौलिक स्वरूप कायम राहते. विश्वधर्मात त्यानंतर परिवर्तन संभवत नाही. असे परिवर्तन झाले, तर धर्माचे धर्मत्व नष्ट होते. विश्वाकडे व जीवनाकडे पाहण्याचा विज्ञानशुद्ध दृष्टिकोन म्हणजेच विश्वधर्माच्या पुढील प्रगतीची पायरी. जोशी बौद्ध धर्माला विश्वधर्म मानतात. हिंदुस्थानात बौद्ध धर्माच्या उदयानंतर जी धर्म समीक्षा उदयास आली, तिचा हेतू धर्माच्या मूलभूत तत्त्वांची चिकित्सा करणे हा होता. जी दर्शनशास्त्रे भारतात बौद्ध धर्मानंतर उदयाला आली तीपण धार्मिक गूढ तत्त्वांची छाननी करतात. या गूढ तत्त्वांची छाननी इंद्रधनुष्यासारखे काहीच हाती लागू देत नाही. ही छाननी भारतीयांनी सगळ्यांच्या अगोदर सुरू केली.

धर्म आणि संस्कृती यांचा अन्योन्य संबंध आहे त्यामुळे धार्मिक विचारांचा इतिहास तसेच धर्म चिंतनाचा इतिहास हा एक सामाजिक इतिहासाचा भाग ठरतो. धार्मिक घडामोडी या राजकीय, आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक बाबींवर परिणाम घडवून आणतात. मध्ययुगातील इस्लामच्या प्रसाराने अरबस्तानात, मध्यपूर्वेत, मध्य आशियात, उत्तर आफ्रिकेत तसेच पूर्व

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युरोपात फार मोठे राजकीय, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक बदल व परिणाम घडवून आणले. तुर्की, मंगोल, अफगाण, कुर्द, अरब असे मध्य आशियातील अनेक वांशिक लोक मुस्लीम बनले. पुढे धार्मिक कारणावरून ख्रिस्ती आणि मुस्लीम धर्मात अकरावे आणि तेराव्या शतकात धर्मयुद्धे घडून आली. या धर्मयुद्धांमुळे युरोपात पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीला चालना मिळाली, तसेच सरंजामशाहीला धक्के बसले असे मानले जाते. पुढे अरब-इस्त्रायल संघर्षालाही धार्मिक रंग आहे हे उघड दिसते. सॅम्युल हंटीगटन यांच्या मते पुढे इस्लामी आणि इतर असा धार्मिक संघर्ष अटळ आहे व ते फारच विघातक असेल व त्यातून सभ्यता नष्ट होतील असे भक्ति त्यांनीच वर्तवले आहे. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करता सामाजिक इतिहासाचा एक अविभाज्य भाग म्हणून धार्मिक इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासाला महत्त्व आहे.

गुन्हेगारी

माणूस हा सामाजिक प्राणी आहे. माणसाच्या सर्व गरजा समाजात व समाजाकडून पूर्ण होत असतात. त्यासाठी माणसाला समाजाशी आंतरक्रिया कराव्या लागतात. स्वतःच्या अधिकाधिक गरजा पूर्ण व्हाव्यात म्हणून माणूस इतर व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांवर आक्रमण करू लागला. त्यातून माणसांच्या हातून गुन्हे होऊ लागले. माणसाच्या वर्तनाचे नियंत्रण व्हावे म्हणून मानवी समाजाने काही नीती-नियम बनविले. या नियमांविरुद्ध केलेले वर्तन गुन्हेगारी वर्तन ठरविले गेले. या वर्तनाला शिक्षा ठरविल्या गेल्या. मानवाच्या गुन्ह्यांसाठी अनेक सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक कारणे ठरविली गेली आहेत. व्यक्तीविरोधी, मालमत्तासंबंधी, अनैतिक संबंधविषयक, आर्थिक, लैंगिक, राजकीय, व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध, संपत्तीविरोधी असे गुन्ह्यांचे विविध प्रकार मानले गेले आहेत. गुन्हा आणि गुन्हेगार यांचा सर्वांगीण अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्र म्हणजे गुन्हेशास्त्र. गुन्हेगाराची मानसिक प्रकृती अथवा विकृती आणि त्यामुळे उद्भवलेल्या समस्या, गुन्हेगार व समाज यांचे परस्परसंबंध, गुन्हेगारीच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी समाजाने व कायद्याने केलेले प्रयत्न, या आणि यांसारख्या सर्व बाबींचा विचार गुन्हेशास्त्रात केला जातो. अशी गुन्हेशास्त्रविषयक व्याख्या विश्वकोशात केलेली आहे. गुन्ह्यांच्या विविध व्याख्या केल्या आहेत. वेस्टर मार्क म्हणतो, 'कायदे व समाज ज्या मूल्यांवर आधारलेले असतात व त्यांविरुद्ध जे वर्तन त्याला गुन्हा म्हणावे.' मायकेल व अँड्रुलर यांच्या मते 'फौजदारी कायद्याने ज्या वर्तनाला अयोग्य ठरविले आहे ते वर्तन म्हणजे गुन्हा होय.' गिलीन यांच्या मताप्रमाणे 'सदाचारी मानवसमाजाच्या मते जे कृत्य समाजास हानिकारक, ते कृत्य गुन्हा होय.' गुन्हेगारीशास्त्राच्या व्याप्तीमध्ये समाजातील गुन्हेगारीचे अस्तित्व, ती सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचा भाग व आविष्कार म्हणून पाहणे, या सर्वांची शास्त्रीय उपपत्ती लावणे, गुन्हेगाराची मानसिक प्रकृती अथवा विकृती यांचे विवेचन करणे व गुन्ह्याच्या कारणांचे व प्रतिकाराचे विवेचन करणे, गुन्हेगाराच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा ठाव घेणे व त्याच्या अंतर्मनात प्रवेश करणे, गुन्ह्याच्या प्रतिकाराची आदर्श पद्धती शोधणे, त्याचप्रमाणे बेकायदेशीरपणाच्या चक्रात सापडलेल्या गुन्हेगार व्यक्तीचे मानसशास्त्र, व्यक्तिमत्त्व व नीतिमत्ता या सर्वांचा अभ्यास करणे या सर्वांचा समावेश होतो. लोकसंख्येची अधिक घनता, सामाजिक व धार्मिक पार्श्वभूमी, कौटुंबिक परिस्थिती, शिक्षण, आर्थिक व सामाजिक विषमता, राजकीय स्थित्यंतरे, गलिच्छ वस्त्या इ. विविध प्रकारच्या कारणांमुळे व्यक्तींना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. अशा परिस्थितीशी कसे जुळवून घ्यावे हे न कळल्यामुळे व्यक्तीच्या हातून गुन्हा घडतो. गुन्हेगारी ही विशिष्ट परिस्थितीतून निर्माण होते. कुटुंब, शाळा, आर्थिक संस्था, राजकीय वातावरण यातून माणसाला समाजात

कसे वर्तन हवे याचे मार्गदर्शन होते. वरील क्षेत्रांत अंदाधुंदी, भ्रष्टाचार व अराजकता तयार झाली, तर व्यक्तींना सदाचारी वर्तन ठेवणे मुश्कील होते. त्यामुळे गुन्हेगारी निर्माण होते.

गुन्हेशास्त्राचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा

विश्वकोशातील काही महत्वाच्या नोंदीच्या आधारे गुन्हेगारी शास्त्राच्या विकासाचा संक्षेपात्मक आढावा या परिच्छेदात नमूद केला आहे.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात गुन्हेगारीचे एक शास्त्र म्हणून त्याकडे शैक्षणिक दृष्टीने पाहिले गेले. इटलीतील शास्त्रज्ञ लोंब्रोसो तसेच फेन्य व गारॉफालो यांनी या विषयात पायाभरणीचे काम केले. लोंब्रोसो यांनी १८७२ साली शरीरमापनावर पहिले पुस्तक लिहून गुन्हेशास्त्राचा पाया घातला. १८२५ मध्ये फ्रान्समध्ये गुन्हेगारीविषयक आकडेवारी गोळा करण्याचे काम सुरू झाले होते. त्यानंतर दहा वर्षांनी कटले याने यासंबंधी एक पुस्तक लिहून, गुन्हेगारी सांख्यिकीचा पाया घातला. कटले याचे कार्य फ्रान्समध्ये तार्द याने व जर्मनीत फ्रान्झलिष्ट यांनी पुढे नेले. समाजशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, वैद्यकशास्त्र, जीवविज्ञान या विषयांतील प्रगतीनंतर गुन्हेशास्त्र अधिक प्रगत झाले.

लोंब्रोसोने वेड्यांच्या रुग्णालयातील रोगी व कारागृहातील कैदी यांची लक्षणे नोंदवून घेतली होती. काही विशिष्ट गुन्द्यांमध्ये लोंब्रोसो याला तीच तीच शारीरिक लक्षणे सापडली. विशिष्ट लक्षणे असणारा इसम गुन्हेगार असतो, असे आपले मत त्याने नोंदविले. गुन्हेगार ही व्यक्ती मध्यवर्ती समजून तिच्या भोवती जीवविज्ञानाच्या आधारे गुन्हेशास्त्र उभारण्याचे काम प्रथम लोंब्रोसो यानेच केले. गुन्हेगारांचे वर्गीकरण करून कोणते गुन्हेगार जन्मतःच गुन्हेगार असू शकतील व कोणते गुन्हेगार सवय, विकार अथवा संधी यांमुळे गुन्हेगार बनतील ते त्याने ठरविले.

लोंब्रोसोच्या १०० वर्षे पूर्वी इटलीमध्ये बेकारिआने १७६४ मध्ये गुन्हे व शिक्षा यांवर पुस्तक लिहून दंडशास्त्राचा पाया घातला. शिक्षाप्रकारांविषयी मूलभूत विचार प्रदर्शित केले आणि त्यामुळे दंडशास्त्राच्या विचारामध्ये क्रांती झाली.

लोंब्रोसो व त्याच्या वर्गातील शास्त्रज्ञांनी गुन्हेगाराच्या शरीरावर व व्यक्तिमत्त्वाच्या काही लक्षणांवरच भर दिला. अलीकडे बोंगर, सेलीन, ग्रीस्पीनी वगैरे शास्त्रज्ञ सगळ्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वावर, व्यक्तिगत परिस्थिती आणि आसमंत या सर्वांवर भर देतात.

लोंब्रोसोचा सिद्धांत आज सर्वसंमत नाही पण गुन्हेगार, गुन्हा व गुन्हेशास्त्र या अभ्यासाचा पाया लोंब्रोसो याने घातला.

गारॉफालो याच्या मते गुन्हा म्हणजे कायद्याच्या व्याख्यातील क्रिया (म्हणजे व्याख्याविषय) नव्हे, तर गुन्हा ही एक निसर्गाने घडणारी घटना आहे आणि गुन्द्याचे केवळ कृत्यच न बघता गुन्हेगार या व्यक्तीचा अभ्यास करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. गारॉफालो याने मानसिक लक्षणांवर भर दिला.

फेन्य या शास्त्रज्ञाने मानवशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, दंडशास्त्र आणि सांख्यिकी या सर्वांचा आधार घेऊन वेडा, जन्मजात, रुळलेला, नैमित्तिक व विकारवश असे गुन्हेगारांचे पाच प्रकार केले. राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक पर्यावरणाचा तसेच राजकीय संस्था, पोलीस व न्यायसंस्था या सर्वांचा गुन्हेगारीवर कसा परिणाम होतो, हे दाखवून दिले.

जर्मन शास्त्रज्ञ आशाफोन्य बर्ग, इंग्रज शास्त्रज्ञ एलिस, पारमेली, एलवुड आगस्ट, ड्राहमस, प्रोगिलीन यांनीही आपापली गुन्हेगार व गुन्हेगारी यांची वर्गीकरणे केली आहेत. सदरलँडच्या मते गुन्हा करणारा वर्ग निश्चित करणे अशक्य आहे. तसेच मानसिक अथवा

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राष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या दृष्टीने गुन्हेगार आणि निर्दोष या दोहोंमध्ये खास वेगळेपण असते असेही नाही.

१७७५ साली बेकारिआ याने, प्रत्येक गुन्हा करणारी व्यक्ती साधकबाधक परिणामांचा विचार करून स्वेच्छेने गुन्हा करते, म्हणून अधिक कठोर शिक्षेची तरतूद असल्याशिवाय गुन्हाची प्रवृत्ती नष्ट होणार नाही, असे प्रतिपादन केले. त्यासाठी गुन्हा व त्यावरील शिक्षा यांची पूर्व कल्पना लोकांना पाहिजे, हे मत त्यांनी मांडले. विशिष्ट भौगोलिक व सामाजिक वातावरणात गुन्हे उद्भवतात, हे सिद्ध करण्यासाठी काही तज्ज्ञांनी पुढे सांख्यिकीचा अवलंब केला. १८५० साली मार्क्स आणि एंगेल्स यांच्या लिखाणावरून गुन्हेगारीचे मूळ आर्थिक परिस्थितीत असते, हे तिसऱ्या इतर प्रकारातील तज्ज्ञांनी सिद्ध केले. १८७५ नंतर चौथ्या प्रकारातील तज्ज्ञांनी व्यक्तीच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक लक्षणांशी गुन्हेगारी निगडित असते, असे मांडले. गुन्हेगारी ही सामाजिक घटना नसून मुख्यतः वैयक्तिक घटना आहे, असे या संप्रदायाचे प्रतिपादन आहे. १९१५ साली पाचव्या प्रकारातील तज्ज्ञांनी म्हणजे लिस्ट, प्रिन्स फान हेमह, फाइन टस्की वगैरेंनी 'सामाजिक परिसराच्या परिणामांतून' गुन्हेगारी निर्माण होते असे मत मांडले. असे पाच विचार संप्रदाय सदरलँडने कल्पिले आहेत. सदरलँडच्या मते गुन्हात सात कल्पना आहेत. गुन्ह्यामुळे नुकसान झाले पाहिजे, कायद्याच्या विरोधी कृती पाहिजे, त्यातून प्रवृत्ती दिसली पाहिजे, त्यामागे कर्त्याची दुर्भावना पाहिजे, गुन्हेगाराची वागणूक व दुर्भावना यांमध्ये मेळ असला पाहिजे, गुन्हेगारी कृत्य व नुकसान यांमध्ये कार्यकारणभाव पाहिजे, अशा कृत्यास कायद्याने मंजूर अशी शिक्षा पाहिजे.

सामाजिकदृष्ट्या गुन्हा एक विसंवाद किंवा विघटन आहे. रेडक्लिफ ब्राउन म्हणतो, "गुन्हा म्हणजे शिक्षेस पात्र असा समाजसंकेत." त्याच्या मते सत्ताधारी वर्ग काही मूल्यांचा आदर करतो, दुसऱ्या काही व्यक्ती या मूल्यांचा अनादर करतात आणि सत्ताधारी वर्ग तो आदर कायम राखण्यासाठी या दुसऱ्या व्यक्तींवर बळजबरी करतो. या साखळीमुळे त्याच्या मते गुन्हा घडतो.

श्रीमंत अथवा मध्यम वर्गात गुन्हेगारीला एरवी जी करणे दिली जातात ती कारणे या वर्गात आढळत नसूनही त्यांत गुन्हेगारी आढळून येते. त्यामुळे गुन्हेगारीचे मूळ शोधताना परिस्थिती अथवा घटना आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व या दोन दृष्टिकोनांतून विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे म्हणून, चोराचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व, त्याचा पूर्वेतिहास इ. लक्षात घेऊन विशिष्ट व्यक्ती गुन्हेगार का झाली, याबद्दल काहीतरी स्पष्टीकरण मिळू शकते. 'डिसिप्लीन अँड पॅनिश' नावाचा ग्रंथ १९७५ साली मिशेल फुको याने लिहिला. या ग्रंथात शिक्षेच्या ज्या पद्धती सुचविल्या आहेत त्या कशा प्रकारे बदलत गेल्या हे वर्णन केले आहे. यात सुरुवातीला शारीरिक वेदना देण्याची पद्धती, नंतर तुरुंगवासाची शिक्षा अशा पद्धतीच्या शिक्षा दिल्या गेल्या. शासन व्यवस्थेतील म्हणजे सत्ता संबंधातील बदल व स्थित्यंतरे कशी घडून आली तेही यातून समजून येते. राजेशाहीच्या काळात सार्वजनिकरीत्या लोकांवर सत्तेचा दबदबा राखण्यासाठी सार्वजनिकरीत्या शिक्षा दिल्या जात. गुन्हेगारांवर अंकुश ठेवण्यासाठी शारीरिक इजा केल्या जात. तुरुंगवास व शिस्तीसाठी नंतर पॅनऑप्टीकॉन प्रकारची संकल्पना व तुरुंग निरीक्षण कसे केले जाऊ शकत असे या पद्धती वापरल्या जाऊ लागल्या, असे त्यांनी निदर्शनास आणून दिले.

सामाजिक इतिहासाचे आंतर-विद्याशाखीय स्वरूप

एकोणिसाव्या शतकात मानवी जीवन विविधअंगी आहे म्हणून समाजाचा तसेच केवळ

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राजकीय नव्हे तर जीवनाच्या इतर अंगांचा अभ्यास केल्याखेरीज मानवी जीवनाचे योग्य आकलन होणार नाही म्हणून समाज व संस्कृतीच्या व्यापक अध्ययनाची व विश्लेषणाची सुरुवात झाली. विल्यम रॉबर्टसनने हिस्ट्री ऑफ इम्परर चार्ल्स फिफथ याच्या काळातील सामाजिक जीवनाचा इतिहास लिहिला. औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे जी ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तने झाली त्यावर जे. एल. बार्बरा यांनी 'द व्हिलेज लेबरर' आणि एली हालवी यांनी 'द इंग्लिश पिपल इन १८१५' हे ग्रंथ सामाजिक इतिहास म्हणून प्रसिद्धीस आले. जी.डी.एच. कोल यांचे 'द कॉमन पिपल' आणि जी. एम. ट्रिव्हीलीयन यांचा 'इंग्लंडचा इतिहास' हे ग्रंथ आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोनातून लिहिलेले सामाजिक इतिहास आहेत. यातील दुसऱ्या ग्रंथातून इंग्लंडच्या चारशे वर्षांच्या इतिहासातील इंग्लिश समाजाची जीवनपद्धती, राहणी, कुटुंब व्यवस्था, चालीरीती, रूढी, धर्मविषयक विचार, जीवनमूल्ये, उत्पादन व्यवस्था, उपजीविकेची साधने, निसर्गाबाबत दृष्टिकोन, इ. बाबतीत झालेल्या स्थित्यंतरांचे दर्शन या ग्रंथातून होते. ऑगस्ट कॉमन्स याने शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने मानवी समाजाचे अध्ययन करण्यावर भर देऊन नंतर इतिहास व समाजशास्त्र यांची निकटता प्रस्थापित केली. ऐतिहासिक घटिते किंवा तथ्ये शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने स्थापित करून भौतिक शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने इतिहासकाराने घटितांची संगती लावली, तर सर्वकालिक सिद्धांत स्थापन करता येतील असे त्याचे मत होते. नंतर हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर याने समाजाची उत्क्रांती विशद केली. एकाकी ऐतिहासिक घटना जीवनाचा अर्थ उलगडून दाखवू शकत नाही म्हणून समाज, संस्कृती, सामाजिक व्यवस्था, संस्था यांच्या आकलनातून प्रभावी ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण करता येते, असा आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोन विकसित झाला. विल्हेम डील्ट्हे यांनी समाज सजीव आहे म्हणून निर्जीव भौतिक जीवनाला लावण्यात येणारे शास्त्रीय नियम सामाजिक शास्त्राला तितक्या परिणामकारकपणे वापरता येत नाही असे म्हणून वेगळ्या अध्ययन पद्धतीचा आग्रह धरला. जॉर्ज सीमेलने सामाजिक परिवर्तनामागे व्यक्तीच्या मानसिकतेवर भर दिला. परिस्थितीशी जुळवून घेणे, स्थैर्यातून आलेला आळशीपणा यातील संघर्ष त्यांनी उलगडून दाखवले. इतिहास व समाजशास्त्र यातील विभाजन पुसून टाकावे असे मत इ. एच. कार यांनी व्यक्त केले होते. मार्क ब्लॉच, लुसियन फ्राबे, या अँनल्स गटातील इतिहासकारांनी समाजाचा इतिहास हा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने व आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टीने लिहिण्यावर भर दिला. सामाजिक संस्था, सामाजिक स्थित्यंतरे, रूढी, चालीरीती, परंपरा, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण या समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पनांच्या साहाय्याने ऐतिहासिक स्पष्टीकरण व विश्लेषण करता येते हा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन एकाच वेळेस सामाजिक इतिहास आहे त्याचबरोबर आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोनही आहे. रोमिला थापर, असगर अली, डी.एन. धनागरे, इरावती कर्वे, श्री.व्य. केतकर, ए.आर. देसाई यांनी आणि अतिशय परिणामकारकपणे डॉ.बी. आर. आंबेडकर यांनी समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पना व विश्लेषण पद्धतीने इतिहास लेखन केले आहे. एमिल डरखाईम यांनी एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरच्या दशकात मानवी समाजातील भिन्न भिन्न घटक परस्परसंलग्न परस्परावलंबी असतात असे प्रतिपादन करून हे घटक निर्धारित कार्ये पार पाडतात व त्यामुळे समाज संतुलित राहतो, असे मत व्यक्त केले. सामाजिक संरचना, श्रमविभागणी, सामाजिक व्यवस्था यांचा त्याने ऐतिहासिक आढावा घेतला आहे. तो रानटी अवस्थेतील समाजाची मानसिकता, व्यक्तिमत्त्व घडवण्यातील धार्मिक निष्ठा व पुराणकथांची भूमिका तपासतो. धर्माचा उगम सामाजिकतेत आहे. धर्माचे सामाजिक कार्य आहे. सामाजिक ऐक्य धर्मांमुळे निर्माण होते. ईश्वराचा विचार करताना माणूस अप्रत्यक्ष समाजाचाही विचार करतो. अशा प्रकारे विश्लेषण करताना माणसाच्या

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मूलभूत विचारांचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण केले. समाज हा गतिशील असल्यामुळे त्याच्या अध्ययनासाठी भौतिकशास्त्राच्या अध्ययन पद्धतीचा वापर करता येत नाही या डीलथेच्या मताशी सहमत होत मॅक्स वेबर यांनी सामाजिक व्यवहारांच्या व माणसांच्या कृतीचा अन्वयार्थ लावून त्याची कार्यकारणमीमांसा करणे म्हणजे समाजशास्त्र अशी व्याख्या केली. समाजाच्या रचनांचा अभ्यास करण्याऐवजी माणसाच्या कृत्यांची गुंतागुंत व त्यातील परस्परसंबंध तपासणे हे इतिहास व समाजशास्त्राचे हेतू होते असे मत होते. डरखाईम हा सामाजिक वास्तवावर अधिक लक्ष देतो, तर वेबर व्यक्ती, त्याचे समाजातील स्थान, त्याची गुंतागुंत तपासतो. धार्मिक विचार, त्याचा सामाजिक जीवनावरील परिणाम, सामाजिक स्तर व धार्मिक कल्पना यांचा संबंध, पाश्चात्य जगताचे स्वरूप, वैशिष्ट्ये, भांडवलशाही, नोकरशाही या समाजशास्त्रीय चिंतनातून त्यांनी ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तने विशद करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. अशा प्रकारे सामाजिक इतिहासाचा आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोनाचा पट फार मोठा आहे.

७.४ विविध देशांतील सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा

अमेरिकेतील सामाजिक इतिहास लेखन

ऐतिहासिक लोकसंख्याशास्त्र

सामान्य लोकांचे जीवन ज्याने १९६० मध्ये क्रांतिकारी बदल केले त्यांचा अभ्यास सुधारित संख्यात्मक पद्धतीने आणि लोकसंख्याशास्त्राच्या पद्धतीने अभ्यासला गेला. त्यासाठी जनगणनेतून आणि स्थानिक जन्म मृत्यू आणि विवाह नोंदी कार्यालयातून प्राप्त करण्यात आल्या. ऐतिहासिक लोकसंख्याशास्त्र म्हणजे लोकसंख्या इतिहासाचा आणि लोकसंख्याशास्त्राच्या प्रक्रियांचा जनगणना किंवा तत्सम सांख्यिकी माहितीच्या आधारे लोकसंख्या बदलाचा अभ्यास करणे होय.

कृष्णवर्णीय इतिहास

हा आफ्रिकन अमेरिकन इतिहास आहे. अशा प्रकारचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी अमेरिकेत असोसिएशन फॉर आफ्रिकन अमेरिकन लाइफ अँड हिस्टरी अशी संस्था निर्माण झाली. कार्टर जी वूडसन यांनी १९१५ मध्ये या संस्थेची स्थापना केली. त्याचे आता २५०० सदस्य आहेत. ही संस्था 'जर्नल ऑफ आफ्रिकन अमेरिकन हिस्टरी' हे नियतकालिक प्रसिद्ध करते.

वांशिक इतिहास

हा इतिहास अमेरिका आणि कॅनडामध्ये विशेष महत्त्वाचा आहे. येथील प्रमुख विश्वकोशांनी त्याचे क्षेत्र निश्चित करण्यास मदत केली आहे. यामध्ये वांशिक गटांचा इतिहास ज्यामध्ये स्थानिक रहिवासी कृष्णवर्णीय व अमेरिकन या व्यतिरिक्त गटांचा समावेश होतो. यामध्ये चिकित्सक वांशिक अध्ययन, तौलनिक वांशिक अध्ययन, चिकित्सक वंश

अध्ययन या दृष्टिकोनांचा समावेश होतो. 'स्थलांतरित आणि वांशिक इतिहास सोसायटी' नावाची संघटना १९७६ मध्ये स्थापन झाली आणि या संघटनेने स्वतःचे नियतकालिक सुरू केले. अशा स्वरूपाच्या अनेक वेगवेगळ्या देशांतील वांशिक ओळख जपणाऱ्या संघटना निर्माण झाल्या. त्यांनी त्यांची शैक्षणिक नियतकालिके सुरू केली.

इंग्लंडमधील सामाजिक इतिहास

इ.पी.थॉम्पसन यांच्या काळापासून इंग्लंडमध्ये सामाजिक इतिहासाला सुरुवात होते. 'द मेकिंग ऑफ इंग्लिश वर्किंग क्लास,' 'व्हीग्स अँड हंटर्स,' 'द ओरिजिन ऑफ ब्लॅक अँक्ट' यांसारख्या ग्रंथांतून त्यांनी दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर इंग्लंडमध्ये पारंपरिक इतिहासात ज्यामध्ये महान व्यक्तींवर केंद्रित झाला होता त्याला विरोध केला. त्यांनी त्यासाठी तळाकडून इतिहास ही संकल्पना सुचवली. अशा प्रकारे इंग्लंडमधील सामाजिक इतिहासाच्या प्रभावामागे जोरकस राजकीय पाठिंबा होता. पारंपरिक इतिहासात अभिजन आणि सत्ताधाऱ्यांचा इतिहास त्यांच्या सोयीच्या राजनैतिक आणि अभिलेखागृहांच्या साधनांवरून लिहिला होता ज्यात सामान्यांच्या आवाजाला काहीच महत्त्व नव्हते. असा सामाजिक इतिहास फार वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची साधने उपयोगात आणून इतिहास लेखनात वापरला जातो. या इतिहास लेखन पद्धतीत संख्याशास्त्रीय माहिती, मौखिक इतिहास यांचा उपयोग केला जातो. त्याच्या साह्याने योग्य दृष्टिकोन आणि विस्तृत असा पट मांडला जातो व ज्या अभिलेखामध्ये सामान्यांचा इतिहास मांडला जात नव्हता तो इतिहास अशा साधनांतून मांडला गेला. इरिक हॉब्समन हा महत्त्वाचा सामाजिक इतिहासकार होता. त्याने इंग्लंडचा विस्तृत इतिहास लिहिला. इरिक हॉब्समन आणि इ.पी. थॉम्पसन यांनी इंग्लंडच्या इतिहासात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले.

फ्रान्समधील सामाजिक इतिहास

१९२० पासून फ्रान्समध्ये सामाजिक इतिहास अँनल्सच्या स्वरूपात प्रभावी ठरत गेला. अँनल्स या नियतकालिकातून ऐतिहासिक नमुने व प्रकार सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक, संख्याशास्त्रीय, वैद्यकीय अहवाल यातील माहिती संकलित करून सामाजिक इतिहासाच्या विविध पैलूंवर लिहिले जात होते. विषेतः भूगोल आणि लोकसंख्याशास्त्राच्या साह्याने ऐतिहासिक संगती व अन्वयार्थ काढून इतिहास लिहिला जात होता. याविषयी अधिक विवेचन इतर घटकांत आले आहे.

जर्मनीमधील इतिहास लेखन

जर्मन इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रामध्ये १९५०-६० मध्ये राष्ट्रीय इतिहासाच्या वारसदारांनी राष्ट्रीय समाजवाद या नावाने जो इतिहासाचा प्रकल्प निर्माण केला त्याला राष्ट्रीय समाजवाद म्हणतात. जर्मनीतील 'हिस्ट्री सोसायटी' नावाच्या संघटनेने १९६० नंतरच्या जर्मन इतिहासात सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, आधुनिकीकरण या अंगांनी इतिहास लेखन सुरू केले होते. हान्स उलरिक व्हेलर याने (१९३१-२०१४) आणि त्याच्या बिल्फेल्ड संस्थेने पारंपरिक इतिहास जो काही महान व्यक्तींभोवती राजकीय इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपात गुंफला जात होता त्याच्याशी जर्मनीतील सामाजिक रचनांच्या माध्यमातून केलेले विश्लेषण गुंफून त्या पारंपरिक इतिहासाशी एकप्रकारे एकीकरण घडवून आणले. व्हेलरने मॅक्स वेबरच्या आधुनिकीकरणाचे सिद्धांत व संकल्पना तसेच कार्ल मार्क्स, ओटो हिंट्झे, गुस्ताव स्कोलमोर

यांच्या सिद्धांतांच्या साह्याने विश्लेषण केले. १९७० आणि १९८० मध्ये जर्मन इतिहासकार व्हेलर आणि जुर्गन कोका यांच्या बेलफेल्ड स्कूलने सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या पद्धती आणि आधुनिकीकरणाच्या पद्धतींचा योग्य वापर करत सामाजिक इतिहासात दबदबा निर्माण केला. १९८० नंतर ही संस्था राजकीय इतिहासाचा सामाजिक इतिहासाच्या नावाखाली संकोच करत आहे तसेच सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाकडे लक्ष देत नाही अशी ओरड सुरू झाली. या संस्थेच्या इतिहासकारांनी नंतर थोडा वेगळ्या पद्धतीचा इतिहास लिहिला. त्यांनी हेगेलच्या दृष्टिकोनाची चिकित्सा केली. पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोनाऐवजी आधुनिक दृष्टिकोन राबवून नवा सामाजिक इतिहास लिहिला गेला.

७.५ भारतातील सामाजिक इतिहास लेखन

भारतीय सामाजिक इतिहास

भारतातील सामाजिक इतिहास सुरुवातीला काही ब्रिटिश इतिहासकारांनी मांडला. हा इतिहास व्यावसायिक इतिहासकारांच्या परिघाबाहेरील इतिहासकारांनी मांडला. यात फार कमी प्रमाणात राजकीय दृष्टिकोनाला महत्त्व दिले गेले होते. अशा इतिहासात काही अल्प प्रमाणातील अपवाद वगळल्यास ज्यात जो अल्प राजकीय इतिहास आला तो साम्राज्य आणि शासन पद्धती या अंगाने आला आहे. त्यामुळे देशभक्त राष्ट्रवादी इतिहासकारांना या इतिहासाने अजिबात आकर्षित केले नाही. १९०२ मध्ये रवीन्द्रनाथ टागोर यांनी त्यांच्या एका निबंधात शासन किंवा राष्ट्र हा एक वेगळा प्रांत आणि समाज हा वेगळा प्रांत कल्पिला. या निबंधात त्यांनी पाश्चात्यांनी राजकीय क्षेत्रातील इतिहास लेखनात सर्वोच्च पातळी गाठली आहे असे म्हटले आहे, तर भारतीयांचे खरे बौद्धिक कौशल्य हे सामाजिक इतिहास किंवा सामाजिक लेखाजोखा प्रदर्शित करण्यात आहे. या ठिकाणी खरा इतिहास घडला. याच क्षेत्रात सामूहिक आयुष्ये परिपूर्णतेने जगली गेली. त्यामुळे पाश्चात्य इतिहासकारांनी ज्या प्रमाणे राजकीय इतिहासावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले त्याप्रमाणे भारतीयांनी सामाजिक इतिहासाकडे लक्ष पुरवावे असे रवीन्द्रनाथांनी म्हटले होते. १९०५ सालच्या बंगालच्या फाळणीने मध्यमवर्गीय बंगाली लोकांची अस्मिता दुखावली गेली. त्यांनी त्यांच्या प्रादेशिक अस्मितेसाठी वेगवेगळ्या चर्चा घडवून आणल्या. त्यात लोककला आणि स्थानिक इतिहासाचा समावेश होतो. या प्रयत्नांतून अनेक प्राथमिक आणि दुय्यम साधने संग्रहित करण्यात आली. बंगाली स्थानिक परंपरा आणि सांस्कृतिक चालीरीती यांची माहिती आणि संकलन करण्यात आली. त्यामुळे जिल्हे, गावे, शहरे यांचा इतिहास संकलित करण्यात आला. त्यांनी सार्वजनिक कला, कारागिरी यांचा इतिहास तसेच वैष्णव पंथांचा प्रसार यांचाही इतिहास लिहिला. अनेक पत्रे, कौटुंबिक माहिती, कौटुंबिक कागदपत्रे यांचे संकलन करण्यात आले. दिनेशचंद्र सेन यांनी महिलांच्या कलाकृती आणि कारागिरीचा इतिहास संकलित केला. तसेच सार्वजनिक आणि कौटुंबिक तसेच सार्वजनिक कला, वास्तुकला आणि कलाकृती यांचा इतिहास लिहिला गेला, तर पंचानन मंडळींनी अनेक घरांतून महत्त्वाची कौटुंबिक माहिती संकलित केली. स्थानिक जाती आणि पोटजाती यांचा इतिहास लिहिला गेला. त्यांनी त्यांचा धार्मिक विधीसंदर्भात असलेला वरचा दर्जा, त्यांच्या परंपरा महत्त्वाच्या व्यक्तींचे योगदान या संदर्भात लिहिले गेले. या काळात हौशी इतिहासकारांनी ग्रामीण जीवन, ग्रामीण संस्कृती यांचा; रूढी, परंपरा, चालीरीती यांची माहिती मिळवून तसेच अनेक कागदपत्रे मिळवून; इतिहास लिहिला.

डी. डी. कोसंबी यांनी पहिल्यांदा सामाजिक इतिहासात महत्वाचे योगदान देऊन वेगळ्या प्रकारचा इतिहास लिहिला. त्यांनी त्यांच्या पुण्यातील, सभोवतालीचा प्रदेश फिरून लोकांची उपजीविकेची साधने, हस्तकला, जगण्याची पद्धती यांची माहिती संकलित करून त्याच्याद्वारे वर्तमान आणि भूतकाळ यांच्यामध्ये काय संबंध होता हे शोधून काढण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. नेहा रंजन रे यांनी याच पद्धतीने भौतिक परिसर आणि उपजीविका तसेच उत्पादन पद्धती यांचा प्राचीन आणि मध्ययुगीन बंगालचा इतिहास लिहिला. इस्लामिक इतिहास जो धार्मिक तत्त्वज्ञानावर भर देणारा होता, त्यात १९१८ नंतर बदल झाला. लोकप्रिय इस्लामी चळवळी, विविध पंथ, तसेच सुधारणा चळवळी, मुद्रित साहित्य, उर्दू साहित्य, स्त्री शिक्षण, दफने, वर्तमानपत्रे, प्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्ये यांचा विशेषतः उत्तर भारतातील इतिहास लिहिला जाऊ लागला. कोसंबींपासून पुढे सामान्य माणसांचा सामाजिक इतिहास लिहिला जाऊ लागला. शोषणाच्या विविध पद्धती, संपत्तीचा उपभोग आणि उपयोगाच्या पद्धती यांच्या विशेष अभ्यासासह राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक इतिहास यांचा योग्य समन्वय साधून इतिहास लिहिला गेला पाहिजे, असा आग्रह धरण्यात येऊ लागला. प्रादेशिक भाषेतील इतिहास लेखनावर भर दिला गेला. त्याकडे अधिक लक्ष पुरविले गेले. औद्योगिक, बूड्वा, कामगार अशी वर्गवारी करून इतिहासाकडे पाहिले गेले. ट्रेड युनियन, संप, टाळेबंदी यांचा इतिहास लिहिला जाऊ लागला. मार्क्सवादी इतिहासाचा आढावा घेत असताना त्यांनी त्यात आलेली सैद्धांतिक यांत्रिकता व त्यातून आलेला साचलेपणा सुमित सरकारांनी वर्णन केला आहे. याच यांत्रिक पद्धतीने मुद्रण कला, चित्रपट, इतर क्षेत्रांतील कामगार यांच्या इतिहासाचा आढावा घेण्यात आला. त्याच पद्धतीने सामाजिक निर्मितीचा इतिहास व प्रक्रियेकडे पाहिले गेले. १९६० नंतर शासकीय अभिलेखागृहे उशिरा खोलण्यात आली. या अभिलेखागृहातील कागदपत्रे नंतर केंब्रिज परंपरेतील इतिहासकारांनी शोधून काढून आणि त्यांचा योग्य वापर करून त्यांनी प्रांतिक व स्थानिक पातळीवरील अभिजन आणि त्यांचे स्थानिक निम्न स्तरावरील लोकांशी असलेले संबंध विशेषतः पालक, पाल्य किंवा प्रायोजक आणि प्रायोजकत्व यांचा संबंध शोधून काढला. वसाहतवादाविरुद्ध जी चळवळ निर्माण झाली आणि केंब्रिज इतिहासकारांनी त्या चळवळीतील राजकीय तत्त्वज्ञानाकडे ज्या पद्धतीने पाहिले त्या विरुद्ध जोरकस प्रतिक्रिया डाव्या इतिहासकारांनी दिली. डाव्या इतिहासकारांनी राष्ट्रीय नेत्यांच्या शौर्याचा इतिहास लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न केला; परंतु शेतकरी कामगार नेते, स्थानिक चळवळी, लोकउठाव, त्यांच्या चळवळी, त्यांचे राष्ट्रीय चळवळीतील योगदान, यांचा सामाजिक इतिहास फार कमी प्रमाणात संशोधन करून लिहिला गेला. हा इतिहास नंतर सबअल्ट्रन इतिहासकारांनी १९७० नंतर लिहिला. हा इतिहास अतिशय सूक्ष्म व परिणामकारक पद्धतीने या चळवळीचा राष्ट्रीय नेते, राष्ट्रीय चळवळी यांच्याशी नेमका कोणता संबंध होता, तसेच शासन अभिकरण किंवा एजन्सीची नेमकी काय भूमिका होती, याचा वेध घेत लिहिला. रणजीत गुहा, गौतम भद्र, ज्ञान पांडे, शाहीद अमीन, डेव्हिड हार्डीमन, डेव्हिड आर्नोल्ड आणि काही प्रमाणात सुमित सरकार यांनी अशा प्रकारचा इतिहास लिहिला. बदललेले आर्थिक हितसंबंध आणि त्याचा स्थानिक आदिवासी उठावांशी असलेला संबंध या संबंधीचे गतीमत्त्व तसेच त्यांचा शेतकरी आणि आदिवासी संस्कृतींशी असलेला संबंध यावर लिहिले गेले. त्यांनी जाती आणि धर्म यांच्या चौकटीत राजकीय विचार एक वेगळ्या स्वायत्त संदेश यंत्रणेमार्फत कसे पोहचवले गेले व त्यामुळे त्यातून निर्माण झालेल्या प्रतिक्रिया या कशा प्रकारे राष्ट्रीय नेत्यांच्या नियंत्रणाबाहेर गेल्या याबद्दल लिहिले गेले. संरचनावाद आणि त्यानंतर आलेल्या भाषिक वळणाने सबअल्ट्रन इतिहास लेखनावर परिणाम घडवून आणले. ते लेखन अधिक प्रक्षोभक आणि क्रांतिकारी बनले. या

सामाजिक इतिहास

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इतिहास लेखनातून शेतकरी, आदिवासी, लोकचळवळी या कशा प्रकारे राष्ट्रीय चळवळी ज्या ज्या वेळेस थंड असत आणि कमजोर असत त्या त्या वेळेस जोर पकडत आणि त्या अभिजनांतील नेतृत्वातून त्या प्रोत्साहित न होता कशा प्रकारे त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या गतीमत्त्वातून तयार होत अशा प्रकारचे विश्लेषण करण्यात येऊ लागले. त्यामुळे या इतिहास लेखनात तोच तोचपणा आला. १९८० ते १९९० च्या दरम्यान उत्तरवसाहतवादी व विशेषतः एडवर्ड सैद यांच्या प्रभावामुळे या इतिहास लेखनावर प्रभाव पडला. पार्थो चटर्जी यांच्या रूपाने तो दिसतो. नंतर या इतिहास लेखनातील सुरुवातीचे मुद्दे व विचार मागे पडल्याचे दिसते. नंतर ते अभिजनांच्या मध्यमवर्गीय राजकीय इतिहासाच्या तसेच वसाहतवादी संभाषिताच्या विश्लेषणाकडे वळले व त्या दृष्टीने इतिहास लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यांनी पुढे सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोनाला अधिक महत्त्व दिले. मध्यमवर्गीय जाणीव राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास लेखन यावर भर दिला गेला. पूर्वीचा अभिजन विरोध मुख्य प्रवाही राष्ट्रवादी जाणिवांच्या विरोधी जाणिवांची धार बोथट झाली. पाश्चात्य प्रबोधनाच्या प्रभावातून निर्माण झालेल्या विश्लेषक दृष्टिकोनाचा प्रभाव नंतरच्या इतिहास लेखनावर पडत गेला. पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतर भारतात कामगार चळवळींची वाढ झाली व तिला राष्ट्रव्यापी स्वरूप आले. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ आणि रशियन राज्यक्रांतीमुळे हे घडून आले. १९२० साली 'अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस' (आयटक) प्रस्थापित झाली. १९२६ साली कामगार संघटनेला कायदेशीर स्वरूप आले. १९२९ साली आयटकमध्ये फूट पडून 'ऑल इंडिया ट्रेड युनियन फेडरेशन'ची स्थापना झाली. ह्या संघटनेने शांततेच्या सनदशीर मार्गाने कामगारांची गाऱ्हाणी दूर करण्याचे ध्येय पुढे ठेवले होते, तर या उलट आयटक साम्यवादी होती. ह्यानंतर आयटकमध्ये आणखी फूट पाडून जहालवाद्यांनी १९३१ साली वेगळी कामगार संघटना प्रस्थापित केली. १९४० साली ह्या सर्व संघटनांचा समझोता झाला; परंतु युद्धविषयक धोरणाबाबत झालेल्या मतभेदांमुळे रॉयनी वेगळ्या कामगार संघटनेची स्थापना केली. या सर्व बाबींचा नंतर कामगार चळवळींच्या इतिहासकारांनी वेध घेतला. क्रौच हेरोल्ड, व्ही. बी. कर्णिक आणि डब्ल्यू एच. मिर्नयक यांनी हा सर्व इतिहास लिहिला आहे.

१९८० नंतर मॉरीस आणि मॉरीस यांनी व्यवस्थापकीय दृष्टीने इतिहास लिहिला तर मार्क्सवादी परंपरेने आर्थिक विश्लेषण करत शोषण आणि कामगारांच्या स्थितीचे विश्लेषण करत इतिहास लिहिला. दिपेश चक्रवर्ती यांनी ज्यूट मिल कामगारांचा इतिहास लिहिला. ते ई.पी. थॉम्पसन यांच्या प्रभावातून व नंतर सांस्कृतिक घटकांच्या दृष्टीने इतिहास लेखन केले. भारतातील धार्मिक आणि जातीय दर्जानुसार कामगारवर्गात स्तर निर्माण झाले. कामगार नेते वरच्या जातीतील व सांस्कृतिक दर्जाचे होते. त्याचा परिणाम कामगार चळवळींवर होऊन युरोपसारखा वेगळी कार्य संस्कृती असणारा कामगारवर्ग भारतात निर्माण झाला नाही असे त्यांचे मत होते. हिंदू आणि मुस्लीम ज्यूट कामगारांच्या कृती धार्मिकअस्मितेमुळे वेगवेगळ्या होत. त्याचा परिणाम कामगार एकजुटीवर व आंदोलनावर होई हे दिपेश चक्रवर्ती यांनी दाखवून दिले आहे. रणजीत दासगुप्ता या मार्क्सवादी इतिहासकाराने या उलट कामगार ऐक्यावर काही परिणाम झाला नाही असा युक्तिवाद केला. राज चंदावरकर यांनी मुंबईतील १९४० नंतरच्या कामगार चळवळींच्या इतिहासावर, त्यांच्या स्थितीवर मार्क्सवादी विश्लेषणाने लिहिले आहे. चित्रा जोशीने कानपूरच्या कामगार चळवळीवर लिहिले आहे.

७.६ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न

- प्र. १. सामाजिक इतिहासाच्या व्याख्या लिहून त्याची व्याप्ती विशद करा.
- प्र. २ ई.पी.थॉम्पसन यांच्या इतिहास लेखनाची वैशिष्ट्ये नमूद करा.
- प्र. ३ अँनल्स स्कूलचे सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनातील योगदान स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र. ४ खाद्यसंस्कृतीच्या इतिहासावर निबंध लिहा.
- प्र. ५ भारतातील सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनाचा आढावा घ्या.
- प्र. ६ गुन्हेगारी शास्त्राच्या उत्क्रांतीचा इतिहास लिहा.
- प्र. ७ लिंगभाव या संकल्पनेने स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाचा प्रवाह कसा समृद्ध केला ते सविस्तर लिहा.

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७.७ सारांश

१९७० नंतर सामाजिक इतिहास हे इतिहासाचे क्षेत्र विकसित होत गेले. युरोप आणि अमेरिकन विद्यापीठांतून अनेक प्राध्यपक व विद्यार्थी त्यांचे प्रावीण्य सामाजिक इतिहासात मिळवू लागले. फ्रान्समध्ये सामाजिक इतिहासाला सुरुवात अँनल्स स्कूलच्या रूपाने १९२० नंतरच झाली होती. कामगार, लिंगभाव, खाद्यसंस्कृती, कुटुंब, वंश, जाती यांचा इतिहास हे सामाजिक इतिहासाचे भाग आहेत. सामाजिक इतिहासाची व्याप्ती फार मोठी आहे. सर्व समष्टीला कवेत घेण्याचे, त्याचे अन्वयार्थ मांडण्याचे काम सामाजिक इतिहास करतो, असे सुमित सरकार म्हणतात. सामाजिक इतिहासाने इतिहासाची व्याप्ती, अन्वयार्थ मांडण्याची क्षमता यामध्ये प्रचंड वाढ केली. या इतिहास लेखनाने युरोपात व अमेरिकेत विद्यापीठात सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनाच्या परंपरा निर्माण केल्या. सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनाने आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोन निर्माण करून मानव्यविद्यांच्या विश्लेषण पद्धती इतिहासाच्या स्पष्टीकरणासाठी उपयोगात आणल्या गेल्या. भारतात सामाजिक इतिहासाचा विविध अंगांनी विकास झाला; परंतु भारतात आणि जगातही सामाजिक इतिहासात डाव्या इतिहासकारांनी मोठे योगदान दिले आहे. डॉ. बी.आर. आंबेडकर यांनी व नंतर लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी यांनी सामाजिक आणि धार्मिक बाबींवर लिहिताना ऐतिहासिक आढावा घेताना जी परिवर्तने नोंदविली ती नोंदवताना व अन्वयार्थ मांडताना सामाजिक शास्त्रे आणि मानव्यविद्यांमधील संकल्पना फार बेमालूम पद्धतीने वापरल्या आहेत. हे सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनाचे सामर्थ्य आहे.

अभिजातांच्या राजकीय इतिहासाने मोठी विद्वता निर्माण केली. ही विद्वता नंतर सामान्यांचा राजकीय इतिहास लिहू लागली. मतदार आणि सामूहिक चळवळी यावर लेखन होऊ लागले. अलीकडे काही इतिहासकार राजकीय इतिहासाकडे सांस्कृतिक दृष्टीने पाहू लागले आहेत. सामाजिक इतिहासकार अलीकडे राजकीय इतिहास, लिंगभाव, वर्ग आणि वंश यांच्यावर अधिक भर दिला जातोय व एक प्रकारे डावा विचार पुढे केला जात आहे असा दावा केला. दैनंदिन कामकाजात शासनाने सामान्यांच्या हिताचे निर्णय घ्यावेत अशा प्रकारचा अट्टहास धरला होता. शासनत्व, सांस्कृतिक वर्चस्व, शासन संस्थेची स्थापना या अंगांनी सामाजिक इतिहासकारांनी राजकीय इतिहास मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

७.८ परिभाषा

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अॅनल्स स्कूल = लोकसंख्याशास्त्र, भूगोल, हवामान, अन्न, आणि मानवी जीवनातील इतर अनेक बाबी या सामाजिक इतिहासात समाविष्ट होऊ शकणाऱ्या सर्व अंगांचा, त्यातील संकल्पनांचा इतिहास लेखनात उपयोग करणारी फ्रान्समधील इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा

देवक/टोटेम = टोळी अवस्थेतील मानवी समूह एखादी वनस्पती किंवा एखादा प्राणी त्यांना पूज्य म्हणून त्यांची पूजा करत आणि त्याच्या साहाय्याने स्वतःच्या समूहाचे वेगळेपण जपत. कोसंबी यांच्या मते अशा मानवी समूहांना उपजीविका ओळख त्यांमुळे मिळे. असे मानवी समूह स्वतःच्या समूहात अंतर्गत विवाह करत नसत.

ज्ञानोदय/एन्लाइटन्मेन्ट = पुनरुज्जीवन चळवळीनंतर नैसर्गिक शास्त्रे आणि सामाजिक शास्त्रात जे नवीन संशोधन झाले व ज्ञान निर्मिती झाली त्याला ज्ञानोदय म्हटले आहे.

उन्मूलनवाद चळवळ/ अबॉलिशन मूव्हमेंट= गुलामगिरी समाप्त करण्यासाठी १८३० साली झालेली चळवळ.

प्रोफेन = जे धार्मिक अथवा पवित्र नाही असे

गृहपती = प्राचीन भारतात इ.स.पूर्व सहाव्या शतकात बौद्ध काळातील श्रीमंत शेतकऱ्याला गृहपती किंवा गहपती म्हटले जाई.

माना/ mana = पूज्यता भाव

टाबो = पूज्य किंवा अनुकूल शक्तींच्या विरोधी ज्या कृती निषिद्ध मानल्या गेल्या त्यांना टाबो म्हणत.

७.९ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

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आर्थिक इतिहास

घटक ८ आर्थिक इतिहास

NOTES

- ८.० उद्दिष्टे
- ८.१ विषय परिचय
- ८.२ व्याख्या उगम पद्धती
- ८.३ अर्थ व्यवस्थेचे घटक: इतिहासाचे घटक : शेती, वित्त, व्यापार, व्यापारीकरण नागरीकरण
- ८.४ अर्थ व्यवस्थेचे घटक: औद्योगिकीकरण, मजूर, भांडवलवाद, वसाहतवाद
- ८.५ भारतातील आर्थिक-इतिहासाचे लेखन
- ८.६ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न
- ८.७ सारांश
- ८.८ परिभाषा
- ८.९ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

८.० उद्दिष्टे

हे प्रकरण वाचल्यानंतर आपल्याला अर्थशास्त्र या विद्याशाखेचा विकास कसा झाला, आर्थिक विचारांचा अर्थशास्त्र व इतिहासावर काय परिणाम झाला, अर्थशास्त्राच्या विविध घटकांचे आकलन व त्याचा इतिहास लेखनाशी असलेला संबंध, आर्थिक सिद्धांत व त्याचा इतिहासाच्या अन्वयार्थावर होणारा परिणाम तसेच भारतातील आर्थिक इतिहास लेखन याचा व्यवस्थित परिचय होईल.

८.१ विषय परिचय

आर्थिक इतिहासाचा मागोवा घेताना खालील आर्थिक विचार व त्या अनुषंगाने जागतिक अर्थकारणाचे जे जे विश्लेषण समोर आले, त्याचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा व ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनाचे या विचारांच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यात विश्लेषण महत्त्वाचे आहे. आपल्याला आर्थिक विचार त्याचा विकासक्रम संक्षेपाने पुढील परिच्छेदातून वर्णन केला आहे. देवदत्त दाभोलकर यांनी तो विश्वकोशात विस्तृत आढावा घेऊन लिहिला आहे. त्याचा काही अंश पुढील परिच्छेदातून आला आहे.

पंधराव्या शतकापासून सुरु झालेली व्यापारी क्रांती, अठराव्या शतकातील औद्योगिक क्रांती व त्यानंतरची औद्योगिक प्रगती यामुळे आर्थिक बाबींचा व त्या विषयक विचारांचा अधिक प्रगत विचार होत गेला.

आर्थिक घटनांच्या आधारे, आर्थिक विचारांतील रचनात्मक स्थित्यंतरे, मतप्रणालीवर आधारित विवेचन, तात्त्विक दृष्टिकोनांतून तसेच पद्धतिशास्त्रातील विकासाच्या दृष्टीने आर्थिक विचारांचा अभ्यास केला गेला.

समाजवादी गट, रिकार्डो, अँडम स्मिथ, मॅल्थस फेबिअन यांच्या विचाराने शासनाच्या

NOTES

धोरणावर परिणाम झाला. यावरून व्यावहारिक आर्थिक प्रश्न व अर्थशास्त्रविषयक विचार एकमेकांना पूरक व प्रोत्साहनकारक असतात हे दिसते. गेल्या चाळीस वर्षांपूर्वीच्या काळापासून केन्सच्या विचारांनी जगातील सर्व राष्ट्रे प्रभावित झाली होती.

प्राचीन ग्रीक कालखंडात प्लेटोने श्रमविभागणीच्या तत्त्वावर समाजरचनेचे नियम मांडले. भागभांडवलाची कल्पना त्याने त्या काळात मांडली होती. तसेच, प्राचीन काळात झेनोफनच्या दृष्टीने जमीन व श्रमशक्ती हे उत्पादनाचे दोन महत्त्वाचे घटक होते. आधुनिक आर्थिक विचाराने नंतर यांत भांडवल व प्रवर्तक अशी आणखी दोन घटकांची भर घातली. साम्यवादी विचारसरणीचा भर जमीन व श्रमशक्ती याच घटकांवर सुरुवातीपासून राहिला.

प्राचीन ग्रीसमध्ये अर्थशास्त्र हे एक स्वतंत्र शास्त्र असल्याची पुसटशी कल्पना अॅरिस्टॉटलला होती. मानवी स्वभावाशी सुसंगत असल्यामुळे खासगी मालमतेचे त्याने अत्यंत जोरदार समर्थन केले होते; परंतु त्यासाठी त्याने नैतिक बंधने असावीत, असे म्हटले होते. पैसा, विनिमय आणि मूल्य यांवरही अॅरिस्टॉटलने भाष्य केले. ग्रीक विचारवंतांनी अर्थशास्त्राकडे कमी लक्ष दिले.

मध्ययुगीन काळात सरंजामशाहीला पूरक अर्थव्यवस्था विकसित होऊ लागली. सेंट टॉमस अक्वायनसने (१२२५-१२७४) ग्राहकाचे शोषण होऊ नये, म्हणून मागणी-पुरवठ्याच्या तत्त्वानुसार नाही तर समाजात चालू असलेल्या चालीरीतीनुसार वस्तू मूल्य ठरवावे असे मत नोंदविले.

अॅरिस्टॉटलच्या वितरण विभाजन व विनिमयाच्या नियमानुसार प्रत्येकाला सामाजिक स्थानानुसार नेहमीच्या गरजा भागतील असे वेतन दिले जावे, असे अक्वायनसचे मत होते. परंपरागत समाजरचनेचे यात समर्थन होते. सावकारीला सेंट टॉमसचा विरोध होता. ग्राहक व विक्रेता या दोघांच्या फायद्याचे मूल्य ठरविणे त्याच्या दृष्टीने न्याय बनले.

पंधराव्या शतकातील व्यापारवादामुळे शक्तिशाली देशाकडे सोन्याचा साठा असणे आवश्यक असते. हे अशी धोरणे आखून त्याची अंमलबजावणी केली जात होती. व्यापार तोलातून परदेशी सोने स्वतःच्या देशात यावे, म्हणून जे जे आवश्यक आहे अशी सर्व धोरणे राबविली गेली.

टॉमसमनला माहीत झाले होते किंवा अभ्यासातून समजले होते की, किमतीची पातळी व चलन पुरवठा यांत परस्परसंबंध आहे. तसेच, चलनाचे इतर देशांशी जो व्यापार किंवा व्यवहार केले जातात, त्याची किंमत आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार व संबंधित राष्ट्रांच्या चलनांच्या उपलब्धतेवर अवलंबून राहत असते.

व्यापारवादी अर्थशास्त्रावर त्या वेळच्या राजकीय घडामोडी आणि तत्वे यांचा परिणाम दिसून येतो. आर्थिक विचारवंतच त्या काळात व्यापारात गुंतलेले होते. त्या काळात भेडसावलेल्या समस्यांनुसार त्यांचे विचार प्रकट होत गेले. प्रगल्भ शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने ज्ञान मिळवले नसले, तरी प्रश्नांची उकल मांडून व्यवहारी पद्धतीने आर्थिक समस्यांचे विवेचन त्यांनी केले व शास्त्रीय धोरणे कशी असावीत हे नमूद केले.

कांतियाँ व गाल्यानी या अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांनी मागणी व पुरवठा, वस्तूच्या किंमती व पैशाचे मूल्य, ग्राहकाला वस्तूच्या किमतीतून मिळणारा फायदा व उपभोग मूल्य, जसे जसे नग वाढत जातील त्या प्रमाणे कमी कमी होत जाते. या सर्व सिद्धांतांना महत्त्व आहे असे अनेक विचार मांडले.

व्यापारवादानंतर प्रकृतिवाद पुढे आला. आन त्याूर्गो याने १७६१ ते १७७६ या काळात प्रकृतिवादाचे तत्त्व फ्रान्समध्ये राबविले. व्यापारवादी लोकांचा भर व्यापारावर होता, तर

प्रकृतिवादी लोकांचा भर शेतीवर होता. प्रकृतिवादही अनिर्बंध अर्थव्यवस्थेचे म्हणजेच निर्हस्तक्षेपी धोरणाचा पुरस्कर्ता होता.

सनातनवाद :

अँडम स्मिथ, डेव्हिड रिकार्डो, टॉमस मॅल्थस, जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल हे ब्रिटिश अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ व झां बातीस्त से हा फ्रेंच अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ हे सनातनवादी अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ होते.

खुला व्यापार, खुली स्पर्धा आणि श्रमविभागणी, शासनाने आर्थिक व्यवहारात हस्तक्षेप करू नये आणि खासगी मालमत्तेवरील व्यक्तीचा हक्क हे सनातनवादाचे पायाभूत विचार होते.

श्रमानुसार मूल्यनिर्धारण सिद्धांताचा पाठपुरावा डेव्हिड रिकार्डो याने केला. यावरून मार्क्सने आपला अतिरिक्त मूल्याचा व मजुरांच्या शोषणाचा सिद्धांत मांडला.

‘जमिनीचा खंड ही एक अनर्जित मिळकत आहे’, असे रिकार्डो म्हणतो. मजुरीचे दर हे मजुराला किमान जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या वेतनाइतकेच राहावेत, त्यापेक्षा कमी जास्त नसावेत, असे मत रिकार्डो व मॅल्थस स्मिथ यांचे होते.

‘चलनाचा पुरवठा वाढला की भाववाढ होते’ असे अँडम स्मिथ आणि रिकार्डोचे निरीक्षण होते. रिकार्डोचा सिद्धांत म्हणजे भूमीचा ‘खंड सिद्धांत.’ यात अर्थशास्त्रात निसर्गाकडून विनाश्रम प्राप्त झालेली कोणतीही संपत्ती म्हणजे भूमी, असा अर्थ अभिप्रेत आहे. जमिनीवरील अकारण खंड व त्याचा नफ्यावर होणारा परिणाम यामुळे भांडवलदार व जमीनदार यांच्यातील विरोध पुढे येईल, असे रिकार्डोचे म्हणणे होते. उद्योगधंद्यांच्या वाढीसाठी आयातसंरक्षक जकात त्याला मान्य नव्हती. आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचा ताळेबंद जुळवावा लागतो, हेही त्याने स्पष्ट केले. त्याने कर पद्धतीवर विचार सुचविले.

मॅल्थसने लोकसंख्या गुणोत्तरश्रेणीने वाढत असते, तर अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन समांतरश्रेणीने वाढत असते असा सिद्धांत मांडला. त्यामुळे लोकसंख्येची वाढ रोखणे आवश्यक आहे, असे विवेचन केले.

जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिलने ‘प्रिन्सिपल्स ऑफ पॉलिटिकल इकॉनॉमी’ (१८४८) या ग्रंथातून निर्हस्तक्षेपाच्या धोरणाच्या विपरीत परिणामावर भाष्य केले. त्याने ‘यूटोपियन’ समाजवाद, यावर भाष्य केले. लोकसंख्येवर नियंत्रण शक्य आहे, अशी त्याची मते होती.

तो स्वतःला ‘समाजवादी’ समजत असला, तरी भांडवलशाही टिकणे शक्य आहे, स्पर्धा, व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य आवश्यक आहेत अशी त्याची मते होती.

इतिहासवाद :

राष्ट्राच्या भरभराटीसाठी राष्ट्राची उत्पादनशक्ती वाढली पाहिजे त्या साठी शिक्षक, डॉक्टर, प्रशासक मदत करत असतात म्हणून ते उत्पादक असतात आणि व्यक्तीपेक्षाही समाज अधिक महत्त्वाचा आहे. आर्थिक समृद्धीतही सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांकडे भान पाहिजे, अशी अनुक्रमे गेओर्ख फ्रीडरिख लिस्ट व आडाम म्यूलर यांची मते होती.

इतिहासवादाने मानवाच्या सामाजिक जीवनाशी संबंध असणाऱ्या इतर सर्व अंगांशी संबंध जोडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. वेळ, काळ, परीस्थिती पाहून आर्थिक धोरणे असावीत केवळ सिद्धांतानुसार नसावीत असे काही तज्ञांचे मत होते.

NOTES

NOTES

समाजवाद :

हिंसा व हुकूमशाही साम्यवादी व्यवस्थेतून बाजूला काढून स्वातंत्र्य व लोकशाही या मूल्यांना जोडणाऱ्या विचाराला 'समाजवाद' म्हटले गेले आहे; परंतु उत्पादनाची साधने सरकारी असणे व उत्पादनाचे समान वाटप यांविषयी दोघांचीही भूमिका एकच आहे.

नवसनातनवाद यालाच 'केंब्रिज संप्रदाय' म्हणता येते. अर्थशास्त्रीय स्पष्टीकरणासाठी गणितीय मांडणीवर या विचारांचा आग्रह होता. सीमांत उपयोगितेच्या तत्वांचा उपयोग करून वस्तूच्या मूल्याचा सिद्धांत मांडला. त्यात मागणी व पुरवठा या दोन्ही बाजूंचे विश्लेषण केले. याखेरीज चलन, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार यांचे विवेचन केले. निर्हस्तक्षेप धोरणाच्या मर्यादा प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात स्पष्ट झाल्या होत्या, त्या त्यांनी मांडल्या.

मक्तेदारी स्पर्धेचा सिद्धांत :

प्रत्यक्ष बाजारपेठ खुली स्पर्धा आणि मक्तेदारी या दोन्ही गृहीत तत्वांचा मेळ साधून बनलेली असते, असे प्येअरो स्ट्राफा, एडवर्ड एच. चेंबरलिन इ. केंब्रिज अर्थतज्ज्ञांचे मत होते.

खुल्या स्पर्धेच्या तुलनेत मक्तेदारी स्पर्धेत आढळून येणारे वस्तूमूल्य अधिक असते आणि उत्पादनाचे प्रमाण कमी असते, असे चेंबरलिन म्हणतो. खुल्या स्पर्धेत बाजारात निश्चित होणारी किंमत सर्व विक्रेत्यांना स्वीकारावीच लागते; परंतु मक्तेदारी स्पर्धेत अधिक माल खपवण्यासाठी किमती कमी कराव्या लागतात. त्यामुळे माल कमी उत्पादित केला जातो. खुल्या स्पर्धेत उत्पादन खर्च कमी करणे, जास्त माल उत्पादित करून जास्त नफा कमावणे हे ध्येय असते. मक्तेदारी स्पर्धेत स्पर्धा करताना किंमत कमी करण्यापेक्षा वस्तूचा दर्जा व स्वरूप बदलले जाते.

केन्सचे अर्थशास्त्र :

केन्सने राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचा समग्रतेने विचार करण्यावर भर दिला. राष्ट्रांचे एकूण उत्पन्न, उपभोग, विनियोग, बचत, भांडवल गुंतवणूक असा विस्तृत व सर्वांगीन विचार केन्सने केला.

आर्थिक मंदीची चक्रे हा भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेचा गहन प्रश्न होता. सरंजामशाहीपेक्षा भांडवलशाही उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीत बरी हे मार्क्सला मान्य होते; परंतु, आर्थिक मंदीच्या काळात भांडवलशाही अधिक दुष्कर असते अशी समाजवाद्यांची भांडवलशाहीवर टीका होत होती.

'प्रभावी मागणी उत्पादनाच्या मूल्याच्या संदर्भात टिकवून ठेवणे यावर केन्सचा भर होता. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न क्रयशक्ती म्हणून लोकांच्या हाती असते ती उपभोगासाठी प्रवृत्तीनुसार वापरली जाते. उपभोग घेऊनही काही क्रयशक्ती बचतीत रूपांतरित होते. उपभोग-प्रवृत्ती जर शंभर टक्के नसेल (तसी ती असत नाही), तर मागणी पुरवठ्याच्या मानाने अपुरी पडू लागते व भाव घसरतात व मंदी येते,' असे केन्सचे विवेचन होते.

क्रयशक्तीच्या बचतीचे भांडवलात रूपांतर होत गेले, तर प्रभावी मागणी कमी पडत नाही व भाव घसरत नाही. अपेक्षित बचतीइतकीच अपेक्षित भांडवल गुंतवणूक कायम होत राहिली, तरच आर्थिक मंदी टाळता येईल, असे त्याचे मत होते.

व्याजाचा दर कमी करावा तसेच मुख्य भर तुटीच्या अर्थसंकल्पाच्या धोरणावरच द्यावा. त्यातून पूर्ण रोजगारीच्या अवस्थेकडे जाण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. मध्येच काही अडचणींमुळे

उत्पादनवाढ कमी होणे, भाववाढ होणे, अशा अडचणी तुटीच्या अर्थभरण्यामुळे आल्या तरी या अडचणी दूर करून तुटीच्या अर्थसंकल्पाचे धोरण चालू ठेवावे. पूर्ण रोजगारीची अवस्था आली तरी अर्थव्यवस्था घसरू नये, याकडे शासनाने लक्ष्य द्यावे असे विचार केन्सने मांडले.

एकाच वेळेस अर्थव्यवस्थेतील अडचणीच्या काळात शासनाचा हस्तक्षेप तसेच भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था व तिची चौकट त्याला मान्य होती. समाजातील विषमतेमुळे अधिक बचत अर्थव्यवस्थेत होण्याची शक्यता असते. त्यामुळे त्याला आर्थिक समता व उत्पन्नाच्या साधनांचे अराष्ट्रीयीकरण हवे होते. भांडवलशाहीचे मुख्य दोष कसे काढून टाकता येतील, याकडेच त्याचा कटाक्ष होता. मार्क्सने जे भांडवलशाहीवर जबरदस्त आक्षेप घेतले, त्याची धारच त्याने काढून घेतल्यासारखे झाले. त्यामुळे मध्यममार्गी लोकशाही समाजवादी विचाराच्या लोकांना काही सैद्धांतिक अर्थशास्त्रीय दिशा मिळाली.

संस्थावाद :

अप्रगत राष्ट्रांसाठी व सामान्यपणे भांडवलशाहीतील दोष काढून आर्थिक विकासासाठी नियोजित विकास करणे शासनाचे आवश्यक कर्तव्य ठरते.

८.२ व्याख्या उगम पद्धती

स्थूलमानाने गतकालातील अर्थव्यवस्थांचा अभ्यास म्हणजे आर्थिक इतिहास. अशी ए. रा. धोंगडे यांनी आर्थिक इतिहासाची व्याख्या केली आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थांमधील कुंठितता, विकास, वाढ, ऱ्हास, वेगवेगळ्या गटांचे आर्थिक स्थैर्य, स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक संघटन, त्याच्या वेगवेगळ्या घटकांचा समन्वय, त्यांची कार्यान्वितता इ. विषयांवर आर्थिक इतिहासकाराचे लक्ष केंद्रित झालेले असते. तरीही, आर्थिक इतिहास लिहिताना सामाजिक व राजकीय घटनांचा अन्वयार्थ व त्याचा आर्थिक बाबींवर व आर्थिक बाबींचा राजकीय, सामाजिक बाबींवर होणारा परिणाम यांकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालत नाही. असे असले, तरी गांध्याच्या आर्थिक बाबी, त्यांचे एकूण ऐतिहासिकरीत्या विश्लेषण, त्यांचे समाजातील विविध गटांच्या आर्थिक स्वास्थ्यावर होणारे परिणाम ह्यांचाच प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक इतिहासात विचार केला जातो. आर्थिक इतिहास हा अर्थशास्त्रापेक्षा वेगळा आहे. अर्थशास्त्र हे समाजाच्या वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थितीगतीविषयक बाबींवर लक्ष केंद्रित करते, तर आर्थिक इतिहास भूतकाळातील आर्थिक घटनांचे परिशीलन करतो. आर्थिक इतिहास लिहिताना इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राबरोबर समाजशास्त्रांच्या संशोधन पद्धतींचा उपयोगही करावा लागतो.

अठराव्या शतकात अर्थशास्त्र एक विद्याशाखा म्हणून उदयास आले. अर्थशास्त्रात अजून एक शाखा म्हणून आर्थिक इतिहास उदयास आले. अँडम स्मिथ आणि इतर अभिजात अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ होऊन गेले. औद्योगिक क्रांतीदरम्यान अर्थशास्त्र या विषयाचे प्रमुख विचारवंत अँडम स्मिथ आणि इतर अभिजात आर्थिक विचारवंत होते. या अभिजात अर्थतज्ज्ञांच्या दृष्टिपथात औद्योगिक क्रांतीच्या काळात भारत होता. त्यांनी मुक्त आर्थिक धोरणाचा पुरस्कार केला होता व कमीत कमी सरकारी हस्तक्षेप सरकारी धोरणात असावा, असा आग्रह धरला होता. त्यांनी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी जी भूमिका भारतात राबवत आहे, त्या भूमिकेचा विरोध केला होता. त्यांच्या म्हणण्यानुसार ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे जे मक्तेदारी धोरण होते, ते धोरण

NOTES

मुक्त बाजार धोरणाच्या विरोधी होते. त्याने कंपनीमार्फत चालणारे इतर कोणत्याही सरकारपेक्षा सर्वात वाईट प्रकारचे सरकार असते असे त्याच्या 'वेलथ ऑफ नेशन्स' या ग्रंथात म्हटले होते. विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला अर्थशास्त्र सैद्धांतिकदृष्ट्या बदलत होते. अशा परिस्थितीत जॉन मेनार्ड केन याने रोजगारनिर्मिती करण्यासाठी, लोककल्याण साधण्यासाठी सरकारने व्यवस्थेत धोरणात्मक हस्तक्षेप केला पाहिजे, असे धोरण स्वीकारले. केनने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा त्याच्या 'भारतीय चलन आणि वित्तीय स्रोत' (इंडियन करन्सी अँड फायनान्स) या ग्रंथात सखोल विचार केला होता. त्यात त्याने अर्थशास्त्राच्या आदर्श चलन व्यवस्थापनाच्या तत्वांचे प्रात्यक्षिक वर्णन केले आणि नवे सिद्धांत समोर आणले.

अनेक देशांतील विचारवंतांनी सतराव्या शतकापासून राष्ट्रीय संपत्ती तसेच राष्ट्रीय प्रभुत्व यांसंबंधी विचार करण्यास सुरुवात केली. आकडेवारीच्या मदतीने तत्कालीन वस्तुस्थितीचे वर्णन करण्याचे प्रयत्न व तशी सुरुवात हेरमान कोनरिंग (१६०६-१६८१) व विल्यम पेटी (१६२३-१६८७) यांनी अनुक्रमे जर्मनीत व इंग्लंडमध्ये केले; परंतु या प्रयत्नांना आर्थिक इतिहास म्हणता येत नाही. व्यापाराचा इतिहास, कर-आकारणी व चलन यांतील फेरबदल इत्यादींवर अठराव्या शतकात प्रकाश टाकणारे काही लेखन युरोपमध्ये पुढे आले. ऍडम स्मिथने १७७६ मध्ये वरील लेखनाचा आधार घेऊन वेलथ ऑफ नेशन्स या ग्रंथातून अर्थशास्त्रातील प्रमेये मांडली. मॅल्थसचा १७९८ लोकसंख्येवरील ग्रंथ आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या स्वरूपाचा आहे. १७८९ ते १८४८ या काळातील राजकीय व आर्थिक उलथापालथीमुळे आर्थिक इतिहासाकडे विचारवंतांचे विशेष लक्ष गेले. कापडउद्योग, कामगार संघटना, कामगार चळवळ, किंमतीतील फेरबदल या आर्थिक बाबींच्या इतिहासावर ग्रंथरचना होऊ लागली. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात अनेक देशांत जनगणना सुरू झाल्यामुळे या विषयावर विपुल माहिती व त्यावर विश्लेषणात्मक लेखन सुरू झाले. लहान लहान उद्योग किंवा आर्थिक प्रश्नापेक्षा कितीतरी अधिक महत्त्व समग्र अर्थव्यवस्थेला आहे, असे मार्क्सने प्रतिपादित केले. त्यामुळे वेगवेगळ्या देशांचा आर्थिक इतिहास व आर्थिक बाबी यावर लिहिले जाऊ लागले. ब्रिटिश विद्यापीठांतून विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीपासून अनेक नामवंत तज्ज्ञांनी आर्थिक इतिहासाचे अध्यापन व लेखन केले. हाच किता इतर ब्रिटिश विद्यापीठांनीही गिरवला.

या विद्याशाखेत पुढील बदल नोंदवता येतात. अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांचे या शाखेकडे अधिकाधिक लक्ष वेधले गेले आहे. विकसित आणि विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्था यांच्यावर संशोधन केले गेले आहे. अर्थमिती व सांख्यिकी या विषयांची तंत्रे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ वापरू लागले आहेत. गतकालातील आर्थिक सांख्यिकी उपलब्ध होऊ लागली आहे. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचा जो नियमित ताळेबंद उपलब्ध होतो, तसेच अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विविध फेरफारांची जी सांख्यिकीय माहिती मिळते तिच्या आधारे आर्थिक घटना कशा घडतात, याचा वस्तुपाठ सायमन कुझनेट्स या अमेरिकन अर्थशास्त्रज्ञाने घालून दिला. तेव्हापासून आर्थिक इतिहास क्षेत्राचा अधिक विकास झाला. आर्थिक सांख्यिकी व शास्त्रीय संशोधन पद्धती, अर्थशास्त्रातील सिद्धांत, आर्थिक वास्तव व घटिते यांमधील कार्यकारणसंबंध इ. मार्गांचा अवलंब आर्थिक इतिहासकारांना करावा लागतो. गेल्या पंचवीस-तीस वर्षांत या शाखेचा व्याप बराच वाढला आहे. आतापर्यंत आर्थिक इतिहास त्याच्या स्वायत्त अशा तत्त्वप्रणालीवर उभा नाही. आकडेवारी मिळण्यातील अडचणी, त्यातील त्रुटी, तसेच फसवी आकडेवारी या समस्यांमुळे आर्थिक इतिहास गुणात्मक वर्णन करून लिहावा लागतो. यासाठी सुद्धा प्राथमिक साधनांची जुळवाजुळव, त्यांची छाननी म्हणजे पुराव्यांचे बहिर्गत आणि अंतर्गत परीक्षण ह्या इतिहासकाराच्या सामान्य

पद्धतींचा वापर आर्थिक इतिहासकाराला करावाच लागतो. यामुळे पुढील अभ्यासकांना पुढे संशोधन करणे, भर घालणे, चिकित्सा करणे सोपे जाते. कोणत्याही राष्ट्राच्या परिवर्तनशील अर्थकारणाची आर्थिक परिस्थितीच्या संदर्भातच चिकित्सा करावी लागते. हे कार्य आर्थिक इतिहास करतो, म्हणूनच त्याचे महत्त्व वादातीत आहे.

अभिजात अर्थतज्ज्ञ रिकार्डो हा भारतात जो उपयुक्ततावादी प्रशासनाचा प्रयोग झाला त्याने प्रभावित झाला. भारतात ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीची व्यापाराची जी मक्तेदारी होती ती १८१३ व १८३३ च्या चार्टर कायद्याने समाप्त झाली. त्यामुळे अर्थतज्ज्ञ इंग्लंडमधील आर्थिक सिद्धांत कशा प्रकारे प्रत्यक्षात धोरणात परावर्तीत होतात, याकडे लक्ष ठेवून होते. हे एरिक स्टोक, एस. आंबीरंजन यांच्या लेखनातून सिद्ध होते. इंग्लंडमधील अभिजात राजकीय अर्थशास्त्राने एकोणिसाव्या शतकात इंग्लंडमध्ये मुक्त आर्थिक धोरणाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली. केनप्रणीत अर्थशास्त्राने विकासात्मक अर्थशास्त्राची सुरुवात करून दिली. दोन्ही प्रकारच्या अर्थशास्त्राने भारतातील शासन आणि राजकारण यावर परिणाम केले.

अर्थमिती ही आर्थिक इतिहासाची एक पद्धती आहे. वर वर्णन केलेल्या आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या पद्धतीबरोबर अर्थमिती ही अर्थशास्त्राची जशी पद्धती आहे तशीच ती आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या अन्वयार्थाचीही पद्धती आहे.

अर्थमिती :

अर्थशास्त्रीय संकल्पनांचे सांख्यिकीय अवलोकन तसेच गणितीय अर्थशास्त्र म्हणजे अर्थमिती, अशा आर्थिक सिद्धांताच्या गणिती पडताळणीचा उपयोग अर्थशास्त्रात तसेच आर्थिक इतिहासात वर्णनासाठी व संशोधनासाठीही केला जातो. मात्र, गणितीय अर्थशास्त्र आणि आर्थिक सांख्यिकी यांपासून अर्थमिती भिन्न आहे; परंतु या तिन्ही पद्धतींचा वापर अर्थशास्त्रात व आर्थिक इतिहासात करतात.

एखाद्या आर्थिक घटनेच्या बाबतीत तिच्या काही वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे शुद्ध सांख्यिकीय पद्धतींमध्ये आधारभूत असलेल्या एक वा अनेक कल्पनांची पूर्तता होत नसेल, तर त्यामुळे उद्भवणाऱ्या प्रश्नांचा शुद्ध अर्थमितीमध्ये विचार केला जातो. अर्थमितीय उपपत्तीमध्ये हे प्रश्न सोडविण्यासंबंधी विचार केला जातो.

इतिहास :

अर्थशास्त्रातील गणिताचा वापर १९ व्या शतकाच्या मध्यात ओळखला गेला; परंतु विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीस जेव्हा खासगी व सरकारी संस्थांद्वारे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सांख्यिकीय सामग्री उपलब्ध होऊ लागली, तेव्हाच अर्थशास्त्रातील मोजमापनाला व्यापक प्रमाणावर प्रारंभ झाला.

अर्थमितीय पद्धतींचा उपयोग :

अर्थशास्त्रीय विश्लेषणामध्ये अर्थमितीय गणितीय किंवा संख्यात्मक पद्धतींचा व्यापक प्रमाणावर उपयोग होत आहे. आर्थिक संबंधांचे मोजमापन करणे, सिद्धांत शोधून काढणे, सरकारी, व्यापारी व इतर संस्थांकरिता योग्य निर्णय ठरविणे यांसाठी अर्थमितीय पद्धतींचा उपयोग होत आला आहे. मागणी- पुरवठा, मूल्य बचत इ. प्रकारच्या अनेक अर्थशास्त्रीय सूत्रांच्या अर्थमितीय पद्धतींच्या साहाय्याने आकलन करण्यात येते. या पद्धतींनी अनेक सिद्धांत समजून घेण्यात आले. त्यात व्यापारचक्रांसंबंधीचे सिद्धांत, अन्नखर्चासंबंधीचा अन्स्ट

NOTES

एंगेल यांचा नियम, उत्पादनातील घटकांच्या खर्चातील वाटणीसंबंधीचा उत्पादन-व्यय-वाढ- व वेतन-वाढ-सिद्धांत, स्थायी प्राप्तीसंबंधीचे गृहीतक इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. आयात-निर्यात किंमत लवचिकता इत्यादी चढ उतार व प्रवाह अर्थमितीय पद्धतीने आकलन करता येते. आर्थिक धोरण ठरविणाऱ्या तज्ज्ञांना शेती-उत्पादनावर पावसाचा होणारा परिणाम, उत्पन्न-वितरणातील असमानतेचे स्वरूप इ. प्रश्नांचा परिमाणात्मकरीत्या अभ्यास या गणितीय पद्धतीने करता येणे शक्य आहे. या पद्धतीचा उपयोग आर्थिक इतिहासकारही अलीकडे करतात.

८.३ अर्थ व्यवस्थेचे घटक : शेती, वित्त, व्यापार, व्यापारीकरण, नागरीकरण शेती आणि आर्थिक इतिहास

एकोणीसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात कृषी अर्थशास्त्र या विषयाचा उगम झाला. पूर्ण विसाव्या शतकात सामान्य अर्थशास्त्राची शाखा म्हणून विपणन संघटन सिद्धांत आणि व्यावसायिक संस्थांचे अर्थशास्त्र यांच्या संयोगातून एक गणितीय अर्थशास्त्र शाखा म्हणून या विषयाचा विकास घडून आला.

शेती अर्थशास्त्रामध्ये अर्थमितीचा वापर अलीकडे केला गेला. कोणत्याही देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषी क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व फार मोठे आहे. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येची अन्नधान्याची गरज पूर्ण करण्याबरोबर द्वितीय व तृतीय क्षेत्राच्या विकासास शेती हातभार लावते. प्रा. जोझीयर यांच्या मते, कृषी व्यवसायात जास्त नफा मिळवण्यासाठी विविध संबंधित निरनिराळ्या घटकांच्या परस्परसंबंधातील नियमनाचा अभ्यास ज्यामध्ये केला जातो, त्या कृषिशास्त्राच्या एका शाखेस कृषी अर्थशास्त्र म्हणतात. एकंदरीत शेती व्यवसाय व कौशल्यास सर्वसाधारण अर्थशास्त्र लागू करणे म्हणजे कृषी अर्थशास्त्र किंवा शेती अर्थशास्त्र म्हणतात. जगातील अनेक व्यवसायांपैकी कृषिव्यवसाय सर्वात जुना आहे. कारण, अन्न व वस्त्र या प्राथमिक स्वरूपाच्या गरजा असल्यामुळे मानवजात वसाहती करून राहू लागल्यापासून तिला शेतीकडे विशेष लक्ष द्यावे लागले. आधुनिक युगात औद्योगिकीकरणाचा विस्तार व विकास जगभर बऱ्याच मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाला असला, तरी आजही कृषिव्यवसाय हा जगातील सर्वात मोठा व्यवसाय समजला जातो. कारण, जगाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी जवळजवळ दोन-तृतीयांश लोकांचे जीवन कृषीवर अवलंबून आहे. शिवाय जगातील सर्वच लोकांना अन्नाचा पुरवठा मुख्यत्वे कृषीमुळेच होतो. जगातील एकूण उत्पादन होणाऱ्या अन्नात जवळजवळ २३ टक्के वाटा मासे व मांस यांचा आहे. जगाची लोकसंख्या प्रतिवर्षी वाढत असल्यामुळे शेतीसाठी वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या घटकांचा योग्य उपयोग करून पुरेसा कृषिविकास घडवून आणण्याला सर्वच राष्ट्रांमध्ये फार महत्त्व आहे. अर्थशास्त्राचे सिद्धांत इतर व्यवसायांप्रमाणे कृषिव्यवसायासही लागू पडत असले, तरी कृषिव्यवसायाची वरील वैशिष्ट्ये लक्षात घेतल्यास काही बाबतींत तरी कृषिव्यवहारांचे विश्लेषण विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोनातून करावे लागते. अर्थशास्त्रातील प्रस्थापित सिद्धांताच्या अनुरोधाने कृषिविशिष्ट व्यवहारांचे परीक्षण करणे व कृषिव्यवहारांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचे

स्पष्टीकरण करणे, हे कृषिअर्थशास्त्राचे काम आहे. इतिहासकारांनी या सर्वांचा वेध घेऊन त्याप्रमाणे आर्थिक इतिहास लेखनात कृषी अर्थशास्त्रीय अन्वयार्थ त्यांच्या संशोधनातून काढले आहेत.

शेतीचा विकास आणि प्राचीन संस्कृतींचा उदय याचा परस्परसंबंध कसा होता, येथपासून शेती कशी अस्तित्वात आली आणि शेतीविकासाने इतिहासावर काय काय परिणाम केले हा शेती अर्थशास्त्र आणि आर्थिक इतिहासाचा भाग आहे. शेतीतून जे उत्पादन निघू शकले आणि त्यातून जी वरकड निर्माण झाली त्यामुळेच इजिप्त, आसेरीया, बॅबेलोनिया, चिनी आणि भारतीय द्विकल्पातील प्राचीन संस्कृतींचा उदय होऊ शकला. शेतीविकास आणि त्यानुसार विकसित होत गेलेली समाजव्यवस्था याचा आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या दृष्टीने मार्क्सने पहिल्यांदा आपल्या ऐतिहासिक भौतिक विकासवादातून आढावा घेतला आहे. आद्य समाजवाद, खाजगी मालमत्ता आणि नंतर सरंजामशाहीचा विकास या मार्क्सच्या सिद्धांताने प्रभावित होऊन ऍनल्स परंपरा, तळाकडून इतिहास अशा पद्धतीचा इतिहास जागतिक स्तरावर विविध देशांत लिहिला गेला. आर्थिक विचारांच्या इतिहासातही सनातन आर्थिक विचारवंतांनी अन्नधान्य कशा प्रकारे स्वस्त ठेवता येईल, हा विचार मांडला. रिकार्डोने शेतीच्या दृष्टीने क्रांतिकारी खंड सिद्धांत विकसित केला. नंतरच्या काळात युरोपच्या आणि जगाच्या इतिहासात शेती अर्थशास्त्र, सरंजामशाही, त्यातून पुढे आलेल्या क्रांत्या याचा सुव्यवस्थित रुहापोह आर्थिक इतिहासकारांनी केलेला आहे. अमेरिकन राज्यक्रांतीत व पुढे अमेरिकन नागरी युद्धात शेती आधारित अर्थव्यवस्थेने कशा प्रकारे राजकीय परिणाम घडवून आणले हे आर्थिक इतिहासकार स्पष्ट करतात. भारताच्या प्राचीन ते आधुनिक इतिहासात आर्थिक इतिहासकारांनी सर्व इतिहास भारतातील शेती व्यवस्था व राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तने कशी झाली, याचा इत्थंभूत आढावा आणि अन्वयार्थ काढून इतिहास लिहिला गेला आहे. शेतीचा विकास, लोखंडाचा शेतीवरील परिणाम, शेतीच्या विस्ताराबरोबर वाढणारी लोकसंख्या त्यानुसार वाढत जाणाऱ्या वसाहती, शहरे, ग्रामे यांचा विस्तार, शेती महसूल, पीकपद्धती, सिंचनाच्या सोयी, शेती आधारित उद्योग, व्यापार, शेतीचे व्यापारीकरण, शेतीवर आधारित राज्याचे उत्पन्नाचे स्रोत, त्यासाठी होणारी युद्धे, शेती सुधारणा, जहागीरदारी पद्धती, या सर्व बाबी ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनास कारणीभूत आहेत, याचा इतिहासकार त्यांच्या ऐतिहासिक अन्वयार्थासाठी उपयोग करतात. भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्यातून अनेक इतिहासकारांनी आर्थिक इतिहासाचे लेखन शेतीच्या अर्थशास्त्राच्या अनुषंगाने समृद्ध केले आहे.

वित्तीय आर्थिक इतिहास

भांडवलाची देवघेव करणाऱ्या ज्या संस्था भांडवल बाजारात असतात, त्यांत प्रामुख्याने बँका, पतपेढ्या, व्यापारी पेढ्या, विमा कंपन्या, शेअर बाजार, युनिट ट्रस्ट, गुंतवणूक न्यास इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. फक्त वर नमूद केलेल्या संस्था या वित्तीय संस्था आहेत. या संस्थांचे व्यवस्थापन आणि कार्ये खासगी भांडवली उद्योग करतात. त्यातून ते नफा कमवतात व हे भांडवल जागतिक स्तरावर कोठेही हालचाल करू शकते आणि या संस्था जागतिक भांडवली बाजारातून कोठूनही भांडवल उभारू शकतात. तसेच, या संस्था भांडवल म्हणजे वित्त इतर उद्योग समूहांना कर्जाऊ देऊ शकतात. भारतात विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीपासून वित्तीय भांडवलशाहीची अवस्था सुरू झाली.

पैसा किंवा वित्तकेंद्रित सर्व कामकाज अर्थशास्त्राच्या ज्या शाखेशी संबंधित आहे तिला

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वित्तीय अर्थशास्त्र असे म्हणतात. या अर्थशास्त्राच्या शाखेचा संबंध दोन्ही बाजूंनी पैसा किंवा वित्ताच्या व्यापाराशी आहे. या विद्याशाखेचा संबंध मालमत्तेची किंमत जोखणे आणि बड्या उद्योग समूहाच्या वित्तीय बाबींशी संबंधित आहे. भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेचा विचार करता आर. सी. दत्त यांनी भारतीय व्यवस्थेच्या विकासाच्या ज्या तीन अवस्था वसाहतवादकाळात कल्पिल्या, त्यात तिसरी अवस्था ही वित्तीय भांडवलशाहीची कल्पिली होती. जागतिक व्यवस्थेत व्यापारवाद, औद्योगिक क्रांती आणि नंतर उदयास आलेले बडे बहुराष्ट्रीय उद्योग असा विकासक्रम लक्षात घेता वित्तीय भांडवलशाही अवस्था जागतिक स्तरावरही शेवटी विकसित झाली, अर्थात भारतात वसाहतवाद असताना जागतिक स्तरावर तुलनेने लवकर आलेली वित्तीय भांडवली अवस्था भारतीय परिस्थितीत थोडी उशिरा सुरू झाली. वित्तीय व्यवस्थेचा भांडवलशाहीवरील आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार संबंध याच्या अनुषंगाने ज्या आधुनिक काळातील ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तने घडून आली. त्याचा अर्थशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत समोर ठेवून आर्थिक इतिहासकार ऐतिहासिक अन्वयार्थ काढताना दिसतात. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर उत्पादनतंत्रामध्ये झालेला क्रांतिकारक बदल, त्यामधून निर्माण झालेल्या उद्योग मंडळाचे गुंतागुंतीचे जंजाळ व व्यापक स्वरूप यातून वित्तीय भांडवलशाही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सुरू झाली. अमेरिकेत मोटार उद्योग आणि त्या अनुषंगाने आवश्यक भांडवल, भांडवलबाजार आणि आर्थिक नियोजन यातून फार मोठ्या वित्तीय संस्था, वित्तीय समूह व त्यांचेच उद्योग निर्माण झाले. आर्थिक इतिहासकारांनी या बाबींचा वेध घेतला आहे. १९९० च्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या धोरणामुळे तसेच जागतिक व्यापार संघटना, जागतिक वित्तीय संस्था म्हणजे आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी, आणि जागतिक बँक यांच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय भांडवली गुंतवणूक आणि सेवा यांच्या जागतिक स्तरावरील विनानिर्बंध हालचालीस मान्यता व उत्तेजन देण्याच्या धोरणामुळे जी ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तने जागतिक स्तरावर सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात झाली त्याचाही वेध आर्थिक इतिहासकारांनी घेतला आहे.

व्यापारी आर्थिक इतिहास

उपभोक्त्यांना नित्य गरजेचा माल अल्प प्रमाणात विकण्याची प्रक्रिया याला किरकोळ व्यापार, तर उत्पादकाकडून मोठ्या प्रमाणावर माल गोळा करण्याचे, तो साठविण्याचे आणि लहान व्यापाऱ्यांना पुरविण्याचे कार्य म्हणजे घाऊक (ठोक) व्यापार अशी व्यापाराची व्याख्या विश्वकोशात केली आहे. वस्तू व सेवा यांचे उत्पादन झाल्यापासून त्या उपभोक्त्यांच्या हातात पडेपर्यंत त्या वस्तू व सेवांच्या खरेदी-विक्रीचे होणारे एकूण व्यवहार यांना व्यापार किंवा (ट्रेड) म्हणतात, अशी दुसरी एक व्याख्या उपलब्ध आहे. विनिमयाचे व्यापाराचे शास्त्र म्हणजे वाणिज्यशास्त्र होय.

मानवी प्रगतीबरोबर व्यापाराची प्रगती होत गेली. अन्नसंकलक व शिकारी अवस्थेतील अतिप्राचीन मानवी समूहांत व्यापाराचा पूर्ण अभाव होता. सुरुवातीला वस्तू विनिमयास सुरुवात होऊन म्हणजे वस्तूच्या बदल्यात वस्तू अशी देवघेव होत; व्यापाराचा पाया घातला गेला. नंतर चलनाचा वापर होऊ लागला. व्यापारी व्यवहारांचे प्रमाण वाढल्याने स्वतंत्र व्यापारी वर्गाची गरज निर्माण झाली.

औद्योगिक क्रांतीची सुरुवात आठराव्या शतकाच्या दुसऱ्या पर्वात सुरू झाली. त्यामुळे वस्तू व सेवा यांच्या उत्पादन प्रमाणात तसेच उत्पादनतंत्रात व विनिमय-यंत्रणेत क्रांतिकारक बदल झाले. समांतर पद्धतीने, वाहतूक व दळणवळण क्षेत्रांतही क्रांती झाली, शहरी बाजारपेठांबरोबर राष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठा निर्माण झाल्या. पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतरच्या काळात

उपभोग्य वस्तू व इतर वस्तूंना परदेशी मागणी वाढली. त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कारखानदारी वाढून उत्पादनास सुरुवात झाली व जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण झाली.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील वस्तुविनिमय बाजारासारख्या संघटित बाजारपेठेमध्ये वस्तूंची किंमत ठरविण्यासाठी मध्यस्थाची किंवा दलालाची मदत घेतली जाते. बाजारपेठेतील घडामोडींचे अद्ययावत ज्ञान दलालाला असल्याने तो विक्रेता व खरेदीदार या दोघांना मान्य होईल, अशी किंमत ठरविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. हा एक वित्तीय इतिहासाचा महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. १९३० मध्ये वित्त आणि बँक यांचा इतिहास लिहिणे सुरू झाले. सर जॉन चांप यांनी बँक ऑफ इंग्लंडचा इतिहास लिहिला. डब्ल्यू क्रीक आणि जे. इ. वाड्सवर्थ यांनी जॉईंट फायनान्शियल बँकिंग याचा इतिहास लिहिला. वर उल्लेख केलेल्या वित्तीय अर्थशास्त्राच्या सर्व घटकांचा इतिहास वरील ग्रंथात आला आहे. फ्रान्समधील अँनल्स परंपरेने अशा प्रकारचा इतिहास लिहिला आहे.

व्यापाराची व्याप्ती :

व्यापाराचे देशी किंवा आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार असे वर्गीकरण केले जाते. अलीकडे जागतिकीकरणाच्या संदर्भात अंतर्गत व्यापाराबरोबरच अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचे महत्त्व वाढू लागले आहे. जगातील जवळ जवळ सर्वच देशांनी मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केला असल्याने, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराला फार महत्त्व आले आहे.

अंतर्गत देशी व्यापार :

या व्यापारी व्यवहारामध्ये वस्तू अगर सेवा यांच्या खरेदी-विक्रीच्या व्यवहारांचा समावेश होतो. भारतात खरेदी-विक्रीचे व्यवहार 'भारतीय मालविक्री कायद्या' नुसार होत असतात. व्यापारी व्यवहार पूर्ण होण्यापूर्वी अनेक क्रिया कराव्या लागतात.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार :

आधुनिक कोणतेही राष्ट्र स्वतःच्या गरजांबाबत स्वयंपूर्ण नाही. त्यामुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार अस्तित्वात आला. आता जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेमुळे सदस्य देशांना नियंत्रणे, आयात कर इ. बाबींमध्ये समानता ठेवणे आवश्यक झाले आहे.

व्यापारचक्र (ट्रेड सायकल):

भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेत ज्या देशांत वस्तूंचे उत्पादन आणि वितरण खासगी क्षेत्राच्या हाती असते अशा देशांना ठरावीक काळानंतर तेजी-मंदीच्या चक्रातून जावे लागते. अर्थव्यवस्थेत तेजी, घसरण, मंदी, संजीवन अशा चार अवस्थांना तोंड द्यावे लागते.

व्यापारचक्राचा मागोवा व मीमांसा :

फ्रेंच अर्थतज्ज्ञ क्लेमेंट जगलर यांनी १८६० साली व्यापारचक्राच्या तीन अवस्था दर्शविलेल्या होत्या. आर्थिक भरभराट (प्रॉस्पेरिटी) ही पहिली अवस्था, आर्थिक घसरण (रिसेशन) ही दुसरी अवस्था तर आर्थिक अरिष्ट म्हणजे डिप्रेशन ही तिसरी अवस्था नमूद केल्या होत्या. व्यापारचक्राच्या प्रत्येक अवस्थेत सर्वात महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य असे की, अर्थोद्योगांची पातळी दर्शविणारे जे महत्त्वाचे आर्थिक प्रवाह असतात, त्यांचे सूचकांक एकाच दिशेने बदलत असतात आणि परिणाम अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्व क्षेत्रांत होत असतात.

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व्यापारचक्राच्या संदर्भात जे बदल होतात, त्यांपैकी उत्पादन, रोजगार, किमती व राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न यांत होणारे बदल महत्त्वाचे असतात.

व्यापारचक्राच्या चार अवस्था :

व्यापारचक्राचा मागोवा घेण्यासाठी संजीवन अथवा पुनरुज्जीवन (रिव्हायव्हल) या अवस्थेपासून सुरुवात करता येईल. मंदी अनिष्ट असली, तरी तिच्या ओघात व्यापारउद्योगाला अनुकूल असलेल्या गोष्टी घडलेल्या असतात.

मराठी विश्वकोशात या वर अतिशय समर्पक विचार आले आहेत त्यांचा संक्षेप या परिच्छेदात आला आहे. 'तेजीच्या काळात उत्पादन, रोजगार, किमती, नफा, उत्पन्ने, भांडवल गुंतवणूक, मागणी इ. गोष्टी वाढत असतात आणि मंदीच्या काळात याच गोष्टी घटत असतात. तसेच या गोष्टींचा एकमेकींवर परिणाम होतो आणि त्यांची तेजीच्या अथवा मंदीच्या काळातील दिशा एकच असते. त्याचप्रमाणे भरभराटीची अवस्था कमी काळ टिकते; पण मंदीचा कालावधी तुलनेने दीर्घ असतो, हेही मान्य झालेले आहे; पण घटनांचे वर्णन बरोबर असले, तरी त्यामुळे तेजी-मंदीला चालना देणारी व कलाटणी देणारी निश्चित कारणे कोणती, ही कारणे तेजी-मंदीच्या प्रक्रियेतच अंतर्भूत असतात की बाह्य असतात, यांबाबत अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांत खूप मतभेद आहेत. त्यांतील एक मत असे आहे की, तेजी-मंदीच्या कारण-परिणामांविषयी भरपूर चिकित्सा आजवर झालेली असली, तरी व्यापारचक्रांबाबत समाधानकारक खुलासा मिळाला, असे म्हणता येणार नाही. या मतभेदाच्या गदारोळात एक गोष्ट मात्र स्पष्ट दिसते, ती म्हणजे तेजी-मंदीचक्राचा नफ्याशी संबंध असतो आणि म्हणूनच नफ्याच्या प्रेरणेवर चालणाऱ्या भांडवलशाहीशी व्यापारचक्र निगडित झाले आहे. भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था जोपर्यंत आहे, तोपर्यंत तेजी कितीही आली, तरी मंदीची भीती कायम राहणारच आणि ती भीती जोपर्यंत आहे, तोपर्यंत आपली आर्थिक धोरणे ठरविताना भांडवलशाही देशांच्या राज्यकर्त्यांना जागरूक राहावे लागणार, असे मत अमेरिकेसारख्या देशांच्या अर्थकारणाच्या संदर्भात नामवंत अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांकडून द्वितीय महायुद्धोत्तर मांडण्यात आले आहे. ज्यांना हे मत अमान्य आहे, त्यांचे म्हणणे असे की, दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतरच्या काळात भांडवलशाहीच्या स्वरूपात असे मूलभूत बदल झाले आहेत, की ज्यामुळे मंदीच्या भीतीला आता अर्थ उरला नाही. या मतभेदांचे सम्यक आकलन व निराकरण करण्यासाठी तेजी-मंदीच्या चक्राची कारणमीमांसा करणारी जी विविध मते अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांकडून मांडली गेली आहेत, त्यांचा मागोवा घेतला पाहिजे.'

व्यापारचक्रावरील उपाययोजना :

गतिमान अर्थव्यवस्थेत मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होणारे आर्थिक चढ उतार अटळ आहेत, असे म्हणण्यास मुळीच हरकत नाही. समृद्ध अर्थव्यवस्थेत फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन चालू ठेवण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भांडवल गुंतवणूक लागते. अशा परीस्थित गुंतवणुकीतील चढ उतार तीव्रतेने जाणवणारे असतात. अशा अवस्थेत मंदीचा धोका भयंकर असतो. ते १९२९ च्या महामंदीने चांगलेच दिसून आले आहे. त्या मंदीमुळे तेजी-मंदीचे स्वरूप आकलन घेणे व त्यावरील इलाज शोधण्याची आवश्यकता व त्याची जाणीव करून दिली.

व्यापारचक्रातील चढ - उतार हटवण्याचे उपाय म्हणजे खचितच मंदीविरुद्ध केलेली उपाययोजना असते. तथापि, तेजीच्या कालखंडातही आर्थिक अस्थैर्य असतेच. हे होऊ नये म्हणून तेजी अशा एखाद्या स्थिर ठिकाणी गेली, की तेव्हाची अर्थस्थिती स्थितीशील

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ठेवण्यासाठी उपाययोजना आवश्यक ठरते. अर्थव्यवस्थेत बेकारी नसणे हे सर्व दृष्टींनी महत्वाचे असल्यामुळे पूर्णरोजगाराच्या पातळीवर उत्पादनप्रमाण नेऊन तेथे ते स्थिर राहिल, अशी उपाययोजना झाली आणि ती यशस्वी ठरली, तर व्यापारचक्र उद्भवणारच नाही. अशी उपाययोजना केन्सप्रणीत अर्थशास्त्रात प्रथम सुचविण्यात आली. पूर्ण रोजगाराला आवश्यक असे भांडवल गुंतवणुकीचे प्रमाण नेहमी राखले पाहिजे, हे या उपाययोजनेचे वैशिष्ट्य होय.

फ्रांक पर्लीन, पी.जे. मार्शल, रजत दत्ता यांनी अठराव्या शतकातील भारताचा आशियायी व युरोपीय देशांशी असणारा व्यापार व त्याचा इतिहास यावर लिहिले आहे. फिलीप डी कर्टीन यांनी आफ्रिका व युरोप यांच्यातील व्यापार व विशेषतः गुलामांच्या व्यापाराचा इतिहास लिहिला आहे. हा इतिहास सोळावे शतक ते १८७० इतका कालखंड व्यापतो. इली हेक्सर यांनी व्यापारवादाच्या इतिहासावर १९५० साली ग्रंथ लिहिला. ओम प्रकाश या भारतीय व्यापारी इतिहासकाराने डचांचा भारतात व विशेषतः बंगाल व भारतात असलेला व्यापार यावर लिहिले आहे. भारताच्या मध्ययुगीन समुद्री व्यापारापासून ते युरोपीय आधुनिक व्यापाराचा इतिहास त्यांनी लिहिला आहे. त्या संबंधांवरही लिहिले आहे. कीर्ती नारायण चौधरी यांनी 'ट्रेड अँड सिव्हायझेशन इन इंडियन ओसियन,' 'एशिया बिफोर युरोप,' 'ट्रेडिंग वर्ल्ड ऑफ एशिया अँड इंग्लिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी,' 'द इकॉनॉमिक डेव्हलपमेंट ऑफ इंडिया' असे व्यापार इतिहासावर विद्वतापूर्ण ग्रंथ लिहिले आहेत. केनिथ मॉर्गन यांनी गुलामांचा व्यापार यावर 'ट्रान्स अटलांटिक स्लेव्हरी' असा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. केव्हिन ओरोरूक यांनी जागतिकीकरणाच्या इतिहासावर लिहिले आहे. मायकेल पीयर्सन यांनी १९६० नंतर हिंद महासागराचा इतिहास व व्यापार त्या अनुषंगिक बाबींचा इतिहास लिहिला आहे.

बाजारीकरणाचा आर्थिक इतिहास

बाजारीकरणाची प्रक्रिया फार प्राचीन असून, ज्या वेळेस चलनाचा शोध लागला किंवा चलनाचा वापर विनिमयात होऊ लागला तेव्हाच बाजारीकरणाची सुरुवात झाली. व्यापारवादांमुळे खऱ्या अर्थाने आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार वाढला आणि परिणामी बाजार आणि व्यापाराचा विस्तार झाला. नगदी पिकांच्या वाढत्या मागणीमुळे शेतीचे व्यापारीकरण व बाजारीकरण घडून आले. जागतिकीकरणामुळे सेवा क्षेत्राचे जागतिकीकरण घडून आल्या परिणामी अनेक अपारंपरिक सेवांचेही फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर व्यापारीकरण घडून आले. वस्तू आणि सेवा फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बाजारात विकल्या जाऊ लागल्या आहेत. अलीकडे भारतातील अठराव्या शतकाचे सी. ए. बेली, पी. जे. मार्शल, फ्रांक पर्लीन यांच्यासारख्या इतिहासकारांनी भारताच्या अर्थकारणाचे कशा प्रकारे व्यापारीकरण घडून आले ते स्पष्ट केले आहे.

नागरीकरण आणि आर्थिक इतिहास

जगाच्या इतिहासात इ. स. पूर्व ३५०० वर्षांपासून काही शहरेपण अस्तित्वात आली. याचे कारण जलसिंचन व कृषिपद्धतींमध्ये सुधारणा झाल्यामुळे व नवीन हस्तव्यवसाय उदयास आल्याने लोकवस्त्यांमध्ये स्थैर्य येऊन त्यांचा विस्तारही शक्य झाला. टायग्रिस-युफ्रेटीस नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यांत चाकांचा शोध लागून वाहने वापरली जाऊ लागली. त्यामुळे रस्ते आणि जलवाहतुकीत सुधारणा झाल्या. ग्रीक-रोमन काळापर्यंत एक लक्ष किंवा अधिक वस्तीची शहरे अस्तित्वात नव्हती. प्राचीन ग्रीस आणि रोममध्ये सेनादलसामर्थ्यावर मोठमोठी

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शहरे बांधून त्यांचा कडेकोट बंदोबस्त ठेवणे शक्य झाले. कालवे बांधून व नळ टाकून मोठ्या वस्तीला पाणीपुरवठा करण्याची सोय रोमनांनी केली. शहरांमध्ये अनेक व्यवसाय चालत.

मध्ययुगीन काळांतील शहररचना पुरातन खेड्यांसारखीच होती. एखाद्या रस्त्याच्या दोन्ही बाजूंस घरे पसरत जात. रस्तेही अरुंदच. जणू काही पाऊलवाटच. ते बांधून काढलेले नसत.

औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतरच्या काळात शहरांचा जलद विकास व सुधारणाही झाल्या. औद्योगिकीकरणाद्वारे शहरवासीयांचे राहणीमान सुधारले. शहरांमुळे औद्योगिकीकरण शक्य झाले व त्याचा शहरांच्या वाढीवर विस्मयजनक परिणाम झाला. वाहतुकीतील सुधारणांमुळे शहरांचे आकार वाढण्यास मदत झाली व त्यांच्या उत्पादकतेमध्येही भर पडली.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील औद्योगिक शहरांत गलिच्छ वस्त्यांचा प्रादुर्भाव होणे अटळ होते. एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस मात्र कायद्यांमुळे औद्योगिक शहरांतील वस्त्यांची परिस्थिती सुधारू लागली. पाणी, उजेड व स्वच्छता यांचे प्रमाण वाढले व कामगारांचे जीवन अधिक सुसह्य बनले.

विसाव्या शतकात वाहतूक व दळणवळण क्षेत्रात झालेल्या सुधारणांमुळे शहरांतील लोकसंख्या आणि कारखाने शहरांबाहेर पसरू लागले. शहरांची महानगरे बनू लागली व अमेरिकेसारख्या देशांत काही विशाल नगरेही अस्तित्वात आली.

नागरीकरणामुळे शहरांमध्ये बाल-अपचारिता, गुन्हेगारी, दारूबाजी, वेश्याव्यवसाय, आत्महत्या, मनोवैफल्य, सामाजिक अशांतता व राजकीय अस्थिरता या समस्याही जाणवतात.

नागरीकरणामुळे समाजातील विविध स्तरांच्या महत्त्वातही बदल झाला आहे. व्यापारी शहरांच्या उदयामुळे व्यापारी लोकांची सत्ता वाढली व जमीनदारांची त्या मानाने कमी झाली. औद्योगिक शहरांतून उद्योगपती, वित्तदाते व व्यवस्थापक यांच्या संपत्तीत भर पडून त्यांची सत्ता वाढली. बुद्धिमंतांना व व्यवसाय करणाऱ्यांनाही समाजात विशेष दर्जा प्राप्त झाला.

विसाव्या शतकात नागरीकरणामुळे शहरांपुढे निर्माण झालेले प्रमुख प्रश्न म्हणजे वाहनांची दाटी, शहराच्या आंतरगत भागांचा अपक्षय, कमी उत्पन्नाच्या कुटुंबांसाठी घरांची टंचाई, गलिच्छ वस्त्यांची वाढ, कचरा गोळा करणे व त्याची विल्हेवाट लावणे, जलनिःसारण, हवा व पाणी यांचे प्रदूषण तसेच गोंगाट, पाणीपुरवठा, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, वाहतूक व करमणूक या सेवांचा अपुरेपणा आणि या सर्वच प्रश्नांना तोंड देण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या आर्थिक साधनांचा अभाव.

आर्थिक इतिहासकारांनी नागरीकरण आणि त्याचा अर्थकारणाशी असलेला संबंध उलगडून दाखवला आहे व त्यातून इतिहासाचे वेगवेगळे पैलू समोर आणले आहेत. अमेरिकेत ऑस्कर हंडलीन, आर्थर श्लेसिंगर, एडविन बुरो, कोलीन जॉनस यांनी नागरीकरणाच्या इतिहासावर लिहिले आहे. 'अर्बन डिके इन इंडिया' या ग्रंथात आर. एस. शर्मा यांनी 'आर्थिक स्थिती खालावल्यामुळे मध्ययुगाच्या प्रारंभी भारतात नागरीकरण न्हासाकडे गेले,' असे विधान केले आहे. प्राचीन भारताच्या नागरीकरणाच्या इतिहासासाठी शर्मा यांचा ग्रंथ उपयुक्त आहे. बी. डी. चट्टोपाध्याय, रणबीर चक्रवर्ती यांनी मध्ययुगीन भारतावर लिहिता लिहिता तत्कालीन नागरीकरणाच्या इतिहासावरही लिहिले आहे. आर. चंपालक्ष्मी, जॉन डेयल यांनी व्यापारी इतिहासावर लिहित असताना तत्कालीन नागरी इतिहासावरही लिहिले आहे.

८.४ अर्थव्यवस्थेचे घटक: औद्योगिकीकरण, मजूर, भांडवलवाद, वसाहतवाद औद्योगिकीकरण

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कारखाना पद्धतीच्या मोठ्या व भांडवलप्रधान उद्योगांचा विकास म्हणजे औद्योगिकीकरण. प्रत्येक देशाची औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील वाटचाल व तिची दिशा कोणत्याही साचेबंद सिद्धांतावरून ठरत नसून ती स्थानिक व तत्कालीन परिस्थितीवरच अवलंबून असते.

साधनसामग्री, भांडवल, प्रेरक शक्ती, कुशल कामगार व व्यवस्थापन, धाडसी उद्योगसंयोजक, विस्तृत बाजारपेठ व साहाय्यकारी शासन, विकासाची जिद्द, तांत्रिक ज्ञान व ते आत्मसात करून त्याचा उपयोग करण्याची उत्कटता, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय संस्थांत विकासास पोषक असा बदल करण्याची तयारी व विकासाकरिता खुले वातावरण; ज्या राष्ट्रांत, उपरिनिर्दिष्ट घटकांबाबत अनुकूल परिस्थिती होती, त्या राष्ट्रांनी औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या क्षेत्रात आघाडी मारली आहे. अर्थात अशा सर्वच राष्ट्रांचे औद्योगिकीकरण एकाच वेळी झाले नाही. स्थानिक व तत्कालीन परिस्थितीप्रमाणे अशा राष्ट्रांनी औद्योगिकीकरणाचा टप्पा वेगवेगळ्या वेळी गाठला आहे.

इंग्लंडमध्ये अठराव्या शतकाच्या मध्यास औद्योगिकीकरणास प्रथम सुरुवात झाली. व्यापारातील नफ्यापासून मिळविलेले भांडवल, ते पुरविणाऱ्या बँका, यांत्रिक शोध, कुशल कामगार, अंतर्गत खुले वातावरण, साधनसामग्री, वाहतुकीची साधने, राजकीय स्थैर्य व सहानुभूतीपूर्ण शासन वगैरे औद्योगिकीकरणाला पोषक अशा गोष्टींची इंग्लंडला अनुकूलता असल्यामुळे औद्योगिकीकरणाबाबत इंग्लंडचा प्रथम क्रमांक लागला.

फ्रान्स व बेल्जियम ह्या राष्ट्रांत एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीस औद्योगिकीकरणास सुरुवात झाली, तर जर्मनीमध्ये १८७१ नंतर औद्योगिकीकरणाचा पाया घातला गेला. सरंजामपद्धतीचे वर्चस्व, यामुळे फ्रान्समध्ये औद्योगिकीकरण उशिरा सुरू झाले. जर्मनीत तर औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत अनेक अडचणी होत्या. वसाहती नसल्यामुळे विश्वसनीय बाजारपेठेचा तर अभावच होता. १८७१ साली ज्या वेळी जर्मनीचे एकीकरण झाले, त्याच वेळी औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या वाटेतील प्रमुख अडचणी नष्ट होऊन औद्योगिकीकरणास झपाट्याने सुरुवात झाली.

१८६० च्या यादवी युद्धानंतरच अमेरिकेतील औद्योगिकीकरणाला सुरुवात झाली.

विविध राष्ट्रांच्या औद्योगिक इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासावरून औद्योगिकीकरणाबाबतचा अनुक्रम आर्थिक परिस्थितीबरोबरच तेथील राजकीय परिस्थिती व शासकीय धोरण यांमुळे ठरला गेला. विविध राष्ट्रांचे औद्योगिक धोरण, औद्योगिकीकरणाकरिता त्यांनी वापरलेले तंत्र व त्या तंत्रातील विविध उद्योगांच्या विकासांचा क्रम ह्यांविषयी साहजिकच एकरूपता आढळत नाही.

राष्ट्रांनी औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या क्षेत्रात केलेले प्रगतीचे मूल्यमापन करताना भांडवल, विजेचा वापर, यंत्रसामग्रीचे मूल्य, इ. गोष्टींचे दरडोई प्रमाण ज्या राष्ट्रांत जास्त आहे, ती राष्ट्रे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात आघाडीवर आहेत, असे मानले जाते.

अविकसित राष्ट्रांमध्ये दारिद्र्यामुळे दारिद्र्य निर्माण होत असते; दारिद्र्यामुळे होणाऱ्या कमी बचतीमुळे साहजिकच भांडवलनिर्मितीही कमी होते; कमी भांडवलामुळे कमी उत्पादन व कमी उत्पादनामुळे कमी भांडवल, असे हे अविकसित राष्ट्रांतील दुष्टचक्र आहे. अविकसित देशांतील बहुसंख्य लोक शेतीवरच अवलंबून असतात. औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या

NOTES

इतिहासावर वरील सर्व प्रकारचे विवेचन करत व अन्वयार्थ लावत आर्नोल्ड टोयनबी, टी. एस. अस्टान, आर. एम. हार्टवेल, जोयल मोकेर इ. इतिहासकारांनी औद्योगिकीकरणाचा इतिहास व त्याचा अन्वयार्थ मांडत इतिहास लेखन केले आहे.

मजूर किंवा कामगार

कामगार वर्ग किंवा श्रमिक वर्ग हा शब्द प्रयोग सामाजिक शास्त्रे आणि नेहमीच्या बोलण्यात कनिष्ठ कामे जसे की, कमी उत्पन्नाच्या कामात ज्या लोकांना काम करावे लागते त्या लोकांना म्हटले जाते. कामगार वर्ग मुख्यतः औद्योगिक आणि बिगर औद्योगिक शहरांमध्ये आढळून येतो. खेड्यात शेतमजूरही याच प्रकारात मोडतात.

आपले श्रम विकून त्याच्या मोबदल्यात वेतन घेणार्या लोकांचा कामगारवर्गात समावेश होतो. मात्र, अनेकदा कामगारवर्ग असा ज्या वेळी निर्देश केला जातो, त्या वेळी सामान्यपणे भूमिहीन मजूर आपल्या नजरेसमोर येत नाहीत. 'कामगारवर्ग' या संबोधनाने आपल्यासमोर मुख्यत्वे उभा राहतो तो, भांडवलदारवर्गाने चालविलेल्या छोट्या मोठ्या कारखान्यांतून श्रम करून आपली उपजीविका चालविणारा मजूरवर्ग. स्वतःचे भांडवल नसलेला, उपजीविकेसाठी काम करणे आवश्यक असलेला कामगारवर्ग अर्थातच भांडवलशाहीच्या उदयानंतर अस्तित्वात आला. नव्या यंत्रांच्या व तंत्रांच्या शोधानंतर मोठमोठे कारखाने निघू लागल्यावर हा छोटा स्वतंत्र उत्पादक-श्रमिक अडचणीत आला. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे व शेतीच्या यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे या लोकांची उपजीविका शेतीवर होऊ शकण्याच्या मार्गात अडथळे निर्माण झाले. जमिनीचा आधार तुटलेला व उपजीविकेसाठी कारखान्यात काम करणे अटळ असलेला हा कामगारवर्ग नव्याने अस्तित्वात आला.

कामगारवर्गाच्या अशा असहाय अवस्थेत भांडवलदारवर्गाने त्याचे शोषण करावयाचा प्रयत्न केला. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात व विसाव्या शतकाच्या पहिल्या तीन दशकांत कामगारवर्गाला एक अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व होते.

मार्क्सच्या विवेचनाप्रमाणे भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेत भांडवलदारवर्ग विरुद्ध कामगारवर्ग असा वर्गविग्रह अटळ आहे. एकाच वेळेस औद्योगिक प्रगती साधून उत्पादन वाढविणे तसेच एका वर्गाची आर्थिक उन्नती साधने आणि दुसऱ्या बाजूने स्वतः निम्नस्तरावरील उपजीविकेत राहून स्वतःच्या वर्गाची काही संस्कृती निर्माण करणे अशी परस्परविरोधी तत्त्वे आपल्याला कामगार वर्गाच्या व्याख्येत आढळतात.

नेईल चेंबरलिन, जॉन कॉमन्स, जॉन थॉमस डनलोप, सेलीग पेरीमन, जोसेफ रेबॅक, स्मनर श्लीचर, फिलीप टाफ्ट हे मजूर इतिहासकार होऊन गेले. त्यांनी मजूर इतिहास लिहिला आहे.

भांडवलशाही :

ज्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत उत्पादनाची सूत्रे खाजगी भांडवलदारांच्या हातात असतात, ती अर्थव्यवस्था 'भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था' म्हणून ओळखली जाते.

यांत्रिक शोधांचा परिणाम म्हणून घडून आलेल्या औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे खाजगी भांडवलदारांचा एक वर्ग अस्तित्वात आला. हा वर्ग कारखाने उभे करीत असे, मजुरांना वेतन देऊन कामावर लावत असे व शेवटी व्यवसायात येणाऱ्या नफानुकसानीची जबाबदारी स्वीकारत असे. भांडवलदारवर्गाची स्वाभाविक आर्थिक प्रेरणा ही अधिकाधिक नफा मिळवण्याची होती. औद्योगिक क्रांतीचे हे भांडवलदार प्रवर्तक होते व औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे

पूर्वीच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेपेक्षा अधिक उत्पादन करता येते, हा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव सर्वांना येत होता. साहजिकच या वर्गाच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाला पोषक अशाच स्वरूपाचे विचार आणि आचार त्या काळात पुरस्कारिले जाऊ लागले. या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील दोष पुढे पुढे जसजसे अधिकाधिक अनुभवास येऊ लागले, तसतशी या आचारविचारांत फेरबदल करण्याची आवश्यकता लोकांना वाटू लागली.

या अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे, पूर्वीच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या तुलनेत, एकूण उत्पादनात वाढ झाली यात शंकाच नाही; परंतु सर्व मानवांना अधिक सुखी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने तिचे कार्य अपुरे पडत आहे, इतकेच नव्हे तर ते विघातक ठरत आहे असे आढळून येऊ लागले. भांडवलशाहीच्या अगदी सुरुवातीच्या काळातही सहृदय डोळस विचारवंतांनी या अर्थव्यवस्थेत एका बाजूला वैभवशाली इमले रचले जातात; परंतु दुसऱ्या बाजूला असंख्य मानव हीनदीन अवस्थेत जगत असतात, हे दृश्य नीट निरखले होते; परंतु जसजसा काळ लोटू लागला तसतसा भांडवलशाहीच्या दोषांचा अधिकाधिक स्पष्ट असा अनुभव येऊ लागला व त्या अनुभवाची अधिक शास्त्रशुद्ध अशी उपपत्तीही लावली जाऊ लागली.

भांडवलशाही खुली स्पर्धा, मुक्त व्यवसाय व शासकीय निर्हस्तक्षेप यांवर मुख्यत्वेकरून आधारित असल्यामुळे व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याच्या विचाराला ती अधिक पोषक होऊ शकेल अशी अपेक्षा असते.

भांडवलशाहीवरचा मुख्य आक्षेप म्हणजे ती मजुरांचे आर्थिक शोषण करते या दैन्यावस्थेतूनच साम्यवादी क्रांतीला पोषक अशी स्फोटक परिस्थिती निर्माण होईल, अशी अपेक्षा होती. प्रगत भांडवलशाही राष्ट्रांतून आज अशी परिस्थिती असल्याचे आढळून येत नाही. आज तेथील मजुरांना सुखी जीवनमान उपलब्ध आहे असे विधान केले, तर ते अतिशयोक्तीचे होणार नाही.

कार्ल मार्क्सपासून ते एफ. ए. हायेकपर्यंत अनेक इतिहासकारांनी भांडवलशाहीच्या इतिहासावर लिहिले आहे. सव्हेन बेकररट आणि ख्रिस्टाईन डेसान यांनी अमेरिकेतील भांडवलशाहीचा इतिहास लिहिला आहे. एडवर्ड बापटीस्ट, इ.पी. थॉम्पसन, वॉल्टर जॉन्सन इत्यादींनी वर चर्चा केलेल्या सर्व भांडवलशाही वैशिष्ट्यांचा समर्पक इतिहास लिहिला आहे.

वसाहतवाद :

आर्थिकदृष्ट्या संपन्न व लष्करीदृष्ट्या समर्थ देशाने आपल्या सामर्थ्याच्या बळावर एखादा भूप्रदेश व्यापून, त्या ठिकाणी वसाहत स्थापून त्या देशावर राजकीय वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करणे, या प्रक्रियेस वसाहतवाद म्हणतात. वसाहतवाद हा साम्राज्यवादाचाच एक विशेष आविष्कार होय. दुसऱ्या प्रदेशात वा देशात वसती केल्यानंतर तो संपूर्ण प्रदेश व्यापणे अथवा त्या प्रदेशातील लोकांत आपला संघटित गट करून आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापिणे, ही पुढची प्रक्रिया होय. या प्रक्रियेला वसाहतवादी प्रवृत्ती म्हणतात. या प्रवृत्तीत समर्थ देशाने आर्थिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक वर्चस्व दुसऱ्या प्रदेशावर लादणे अंतर्भूत असते. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर वसाहतवादाचे स्वरूप विस्तृत व सर्वंकष झाले आणि त्याची परिणती नवसाम्राज्यवादात झाली. औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या पुढारलेल्या युरोपीय राष्ट्र-राज्यांनी व्यापारी बाजारपेठांसाठी मागासलेल्या व अविकसित वसाहतींवर राजकीय, आर्थिक, लष्करी वर्चस्व लादणे, ही अनिवार्य गोष्ट झाली. त्यामुळे औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतरचा वसाहतवाद आर्थिकदृष्ट्या शोषक, राजकीयदृष्ट्या जुलमी, सामाजिकदृष्ट्या अनुदार व सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या असहिष्णू बनला.

NOTES

नॅथनील हॅल्हद यांचे 'ए कोड ऑफ गेंटू लॉ' (१७७६) किंवा विल्यम जोन्स यांचे 'इन्स्टिट्यूट्स ऑफ हिंदू लॉ' (१७९४) ही पुस्तके वसाहतवादी प्रेरणेतून लिहिली आहेत. एडवर्ड सैद यांनी 'ओरिएंटालिझम' नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला. युरोपियन वसाहतवाद्यांची वसाहतीतील लोकांची संस्कृती समजून घेण्याची धडपड ही त्यांचा साम्राज्यवाद या प्रदेशात दीर्घ काळ कसा टिकून राहिल यासाठी होती व ती या ग्रंथात चित्रित करण्यात आली आहे. फ्रेडरिक कुपर, निकोलस ट्रिक, पार्थ चटर्जी, दिपेश चक्रवर्ती, रणजीत गुहा हे वसाहतवादाचा इतिहास लिहिणारे इतिहासकार आहेत. त्यांनी वसाहतीची वरील परिच्छेदात वर्णन केलेली वैशिष्ट्ये व त्यांचा इतिहास त्यांच्या ग्रंथांतून लिहिला आहे.

८.५ भारतातील आर्थिक इतिहासाचे लेखन

भारताचा आर्थिक इतिहास

भारताचा आर्थिक इतिहास ही अर्थशास्त्र व इतिहास या दोन्ही विषयातील एक दुर्लक्षित शाखा आहे. भारतीय अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ भूतकाळापेक्षा वर्तमानकाळावर अधिक लक्ष देत आहेत. मानवी संस्थांत सातत्य असते त्यामुळे आर्थिक इतिहासाला महत्त्व आहे. 'केंब्रिज हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडिया' आणि 'द हिस्ट्री अँड कल्चर ऑफ द इंडियन पीपल' भारतीय विद्याभवन खंड ९ आणि १० यामध्ये आर्थिक इतिहास म्हणजे आर्थिक परिस्थितीची स्थूल रूपरेखा आहे. प्राचीन भारताच्या आर्थिक इतिहासावर फक्त आर्थिक इतिहास म्हणून कमी लेखन झाले आहे तरी सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक इतिहास असा आढावा घेत असताना अनेक इतिहासकारांनी आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या काही महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग आपल्या इतिहासात समाविष्ट केले आहेत. ग्यानचंद चौहान यांनी प्राचीन भारतातील शेती व्यवस्थेवर 'अँग्रारियन इकॉनॉमी इन एन्शियंट इंडिया' नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला. या ग्रंथातून प्राचीन भारतातील शेती क्षेत्राशी निगडित सर्व बाबींचा सखोल आढावा घेतला आहे. त्यात शेतीची सुरुवात, शेतीची उत्क्रांती, शेतीचा प्रसार याविषयी इत्थंभूत माहिती आलेली आहे. संतोषकुमार दास यांनी 'दि इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ एन्शियंट इंडिया' नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. यातही प्राचीन भारतातील आर्थिक बाबी व आर्थिक विकास कसा झाला याचा आढावा घेतला आहे. हा ग्रंथ १९२५ साली प्रसिद्ध झाला होता. प्राचीन भारताचे अतिशय प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार आर. एस. शर्मा यांनी 'सोशियो-इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ अर्ली इंडिया' नावाचा अतिशय प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. त्यांची ऐतिहासिक अन्वेषण पद्धती मार्क्सवादी असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या अन्वयार्थात आर्थिक विश्लेषण अपरिहार्य पद्धतीने येते. असेच विश्लेषण रोमिला थापर आणि डी. डी. कोसंबी यांच्या इतिहास लेखनातूनही येते. शेतीचा विकास, शेती व महसूल व्यवस्थेतून निर्माण झालेली तसेच विकसित होत गेलेली अर्थव्यवस्था, त्यातून निर्माण झालेली खाजगी मालमत्ता, नव्याने झालेला गृहपती वर्गाचा उदय, कारागीर वर्गाचा उदय, लोखंडाच्या शोधामुळे झालेले बदल, भारतात उदयाला आलेले वर्ग, भारतातील सरंजामशाही, दक्षिण भारतातील शेतकरी वर्गाचा उदय, मंदिर आणि त्याभोवती निर्माण झालेली शेती व्यवस्था, ग्रामीण समाजाचे संघटन, यांचा अतिशय प्रभावी आणि अन्वयार्थक आढावा या प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकारांनी घेतला आहे. प्राचीन भारतात सरंजामशाही होती की नाही यावर एक मोठे संभाषित नंतरच्या काळात पुढे आले. यामध्ये पहिल्यांदा डी. डी. कोसंबी यांनी खालून

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व वरून निर्माण झालेली व विकसित होत गेलेली सरंजामशाही अशी सरंजामशाहीची मांडणी केली. नंतर भारतामध्ये खरोखर सरंजामशाही होती का कारण युरोपीय पद्धतीच्या सरंजामशाहीची कोणतीच वैशिष्ट्ये त्यात नाहीत, असा प्रश्न हरबंस मुखिया यांनी उपस्थित केला. आर. एस. शर्मा, बी. एन. एस. यादव आणि डी. एन. झा यांनी भारतात अगदी युरोपियन पद्धतीची नाही तर भारतीय पद्धतीची सरंजामशाही वैशिष्ट्ये भारतीय सरंजामशाहीत होती अशी भूमिका घेतली, तर डी. सी. सरकार आणि हरबंस मुखिया या इतिहासकारांनी भारतात सरंजामशाही नव्हती, अशी भूमिका घेतली. भारतीय वर्ण आणि जाती व्यवस्थेचा उगम आणि विकास भारतातील दुसरे नागरीकरण, शहरांचा विकास, हस्तउद्योगांचा विकास, गणसमाज, शेतकरी जाती, वंशावळी या मागे आर्थिक परिवर्तने आहेत याचा आढावा आपल्या संशोधनपर ग्रंथातून रोमिला थापर, आर.एस. शर्मा आणि डी. डी. कोसंबी यांनी घेतला आहे. 'एसेज इन एन्शियंट इंडियन इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री' असा तीन खंडात्मक इतिहास ब्रजदलाल चटोपध्याय यांनी लिहिला असून त्यात प्राचीन भारतातील इत्थंभूत आर्थिक परिवर्तने नोंदविली आहेत. एन. नायपाल यांचा 'इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडिया' तसेच 'इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ एन्शियंट इंडिया अर्थ वेल्थ ऑफ वेदिक राष्ट्रम' हा एस. कल्याणरामन यांचा ग्रंथ, डी.एन. झा यांचा 'इकॉनॉमि अँड सोसायटी इन अर्ली इंडिया,' 'हिस्ट्री ऑफ एन्शियंट इंडियन इकॉनॉमी' हा अब्दुल साबुद्दीन राजेश शुक्ला यांचा ग्रंथ, 'द इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडिया' हा रोमेश चंद्र दत्त यांचा ग्रंथ व वरील सर्व ग्रंथ प्राचीन भारताच्या आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या सर्व पैलूंवर प्रकाश टाकतात. तरीपण भारतीय आर्थिक इतिहासावर लेखन करण्याचा पहिला सुव्यवस्थित प्रयत्न डब्ल्यू. एच. मोरलँड यांनी केला होता. 'रिसेंट वर्क इन इंडियन इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री' हा त्यांचा लेख त्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचा आहे. एम. डी. मॉरीस आणि बी. स्टेइन यांनी आर्थिक इतिहासावर लेखनाचा दुसरा प्रयत्न 'द इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडिया : अ बिबिलीओग्राफिक एसे' या त्यांच्या निबंधाच्या रूपाने केला. तिसरा प्रयत्न टी. रायचौधरी व इ. एन. कोमोरोव्ह यांनी केला होता. 'कॉन्ट्रिब्युशन टू इंडियन इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री' हा आर्थिक इतिहासाचा लेखसंग्रह टी. रायचौधरी यांनी संपादित केला होता. 'सम रिसेंट रायटिंग्ज ऑन द ब्रिटिश इंडियन इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री' असा रायचौधरी यांचा लेख असून, त्यात १४ ग्रंथांचे परीक्षण करण्यात आलेले आहे. भारतातील आर्थिक इतिहासावर १७५७ पर्यंतच्या एका कालखंडात वेगळ्या प्रकारचे आर्थिक इतिहास लेखन झाले आहे, तर १७५७ ते १९०० या कालखंडात वेगळ्या प्रकारचे इतिहास लेखन झाले आहे.

पहिल्या कालखंडात सर्वात जुने इतिहासलेखक म्हणून डब्ल्यू. एच. मोरलँड यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. 'इंडिया अँट दि डेथ ऑफ अकबर: अँ ए इकॉनॉमिक स्टडी' या त्यांच्या ग्रंथात सोळाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस व सतराव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीस उत्तर भारताची एकूण आर्थिक स्थिती कशी होती याचे विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे. 'फ्रॉम अकबर टू औरंगझेब: अ स्टडी इन इंडियन इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री' या आपल्या ग्रंथात त्यांनी आपले विवेचन जहांगीर यांच्या राजवटीत पुढे नेले आहे. शेती अर्थव्यवस्थेवर त्यांचा हा तिसरा ग्रंथ आहे तोही फार महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. एच.एल. छबलानी यांनी सोळाव्या शतकातील अर्थव्यवस्थेवर एक सुंदर ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. एस.एस. कुलश्रेष्ठ यांनी मुघल काळातील उद्योगावर एक महत्त्वपूर्ण ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. ब्रिजनारायण यांनी 'इंडियन इकॉनॉमिक लाइफ पास्ट अँड प्रेझेंट' असा ग्रंथ लिहिला असून यात सोळाव्या शतकाची शेवटची दोन दशके आणि सतराव्या शतकाची पहिली पंचवीस वर्षे भारतामध्ये सुबत्ता नांदत होती असे

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त्यांचे मत होते. 'रीडिंग्ज इन इंडियन इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री' हा बी. एन. गांगुली यांचा ग्रंथ असून यात मध्ययुगातील शेती उद्योग व व्यापार यांच्यावर लेख आहेत. इरफान हबीब यांचा 'द अँग्रेरियन सिस्टीम ऑफ मुघल इंडिया' हा गाजलेला ग्रंथ असून यात समकालीन प्रशासकीय नोंदी, पत्रे इ. फारसी हस्तलिखित साधनांचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे. मुघलकालीन कृषी व्यवस्थेचा सर्वांगीण विचार या ग्रंथात करण्यात आला आहे. या ग्रंथाच्या शेवटच्या प्रकरणामध्ये मुघल साम्राज्यातील कृषीविषयक पेच प्रसंगाचे विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे. एन. ए. सिद्दीकी यांनी 'लँड रेव्हेन्यू अँड मिनीस्ट्रेशन अँडर दि मुगल्स' नावाचा जमीन महसूल पद्धतीवर फार सुंदर ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. यात लेखकाने प्रादेशिक जमीन महसूल पद्धतीवर काहीही न लिहिता केवळ मुगल जमीन महसूल प्रशासनाची स्थूल माहिती वर्णन केली आहे. एच. के. नक्वी यांच्या 'अर्बन सेन्टर्स अँड इंडस्ट्रीज इन अपर इंडिया' या ग्रंथात आग्रा, दिल्ली, लाहोर, पाटणा, बनारस या शहरांचा तेथे चालणाऱ्या उद्योगांचा विशेषतः सुती कापडाच्या उद्योगांच्या संदर्भात विचार करण्यात आला आहे. एन. एस. गुप्ता यांनी 'इंडस्ट्रियल स्ट्रक्चर ऑफ इंडिया ड्युरिंग मेडीव्हल पिरीयड' या ग्रंथात मुगलपूर्व व मुगल काळाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. बी. के. भार्गव यांच्या 'इंडीजिनियस बँकिंग इन एन्शियंट अँड मेडीव्हल इंडिया' या ग्रंथातून भारतातील प्राचीन चलन आणि सावकारी पद्धतीची माहिती मिळते. अशाच प्रकारचा एक ग्रंथ 'द कमर्शियल पॉलिसि ऑफ द मुगल्स' हा डी. पंत यांनी लिहिला. एफ. सिमिकन यांच्या 'द ट्रेडिशनल ट्रेड ऑफ एशिया' या ग्रंथात मध्ययुगीन भारतातील व्यापाराची हकिकत दिलेली आहे. जे. एन. सरकार यांच्या 'द लाईफ ऑफ मीर जुमला' या ग्रंथात मीर जुमलाच्या व्यापारी हालचालीचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आलेले आहे. बी. के. सरकार यांच्या 'इनलँड ट्रान्सपोर्ट अँड कम्युनिकेशन इन मेडीव्हल इंडिया' या ग्रंथात मुगलपूर्व व मुगल काळाचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे. इ. थॉमस यांच्या 'द रेव्हेन्यू रिसोर्सेस ऑफ दि मुगल एम्पायर इन इंडिया' या ग्रंथात लेखकाने फिरोजशाह तुघलक आणि बाबर यांच्या काळातील जमीन महसुलाचे तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण केले आहे. नंतर सर्व मुघल बादशाहांच्या कारकिर्दीवर लेखन केले आहे.

जे. एन. सरकार 'मुगल अँड मिनिस्ट्रेशन,' एस. आर. शर्मा 'मुगल गव्हर्नमेंट अँड अँड मिनिस्ट्रेशन,' पी. शरण 'द प्रोव्हिन्शियल गव्हर्नमेंट ऑफ द मुगल्स' असे काही ग्रंथही वरील धर्तीवर लिहिले गेले आहेत. के. दत्ता यांनी 'सर्व्हे ऑफ इंडियाज सोशल लाईफ अँड इकॉनॉमिक कंडिशन इन एटीन्थ सेन्चुरी' असे काही ग्रंथ सामाजिक आणि प्रशासकीय इतिहासाबरोबर आर्थिक इतिहासाचा परिचय करून देतात. मध्ययुगातील प्रादेशिक सत्तांच्या प्रदेशातील आर्थिक इतिहासाचा विचार करता टी. व्ही. महालिंगम यांच्या 'इकॉनॉमिक लाईफ इन द विजयानगर एम्पायर' या ग्रंथाचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. एस. पी. छाबलानी यांचा 'इकॉनॉमिक कंडिशन इन सिंध' हा त्याच तोडीचा अतिशय महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ आहे. ए. सी. रॉय यांचा 'हिस्ट्री ऑफ बँगाल मुगल पिरीयड' हाही एक महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ आहे. ए. चटर्जी यांचा 'बँगाल इन दि रेन ऑफ औरंगझेब,' ए. करीम यांचा 'डाक्का: दि मुगल कॅपिटल' आणि 'मुर्शिद कुली खान अँड हिज टाइम' हे ग्रंथ अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आणि प्रादेशिक आर्थिक इतिहासासाठी उपयुक्त आहेत.

'केंब्रिज इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडिया' या दोन खंडांतील ग्रंथातून बाराव्या शतकापासून ते समकालीन भारतीय आर्थिक इतिहासाचे सर्वच पैलू वेगवेगळ्या शोध निबंधांतून त्या त्या कालखंड व भौगोलिक क्षेत्रातील अतिशय विद्वान संशोधकांनी अतिशय अभ्यासपूर्ण लेख लिहून उजेडात आणले आहेत. धर्मकुमार आणि मेघानंद यांनी दुसरा खंड

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संपादित केला आहे, तर तपन रायचौधरी आणि इरफान हबीब यांनी पहिला खंड संपादित केला आहे. आर. सी. दत्त यांनी 'द इकॉनॉमिक हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडिया इन द व्हिक्टोरियन एज' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. इरफान हबीब यांनी भौगोलिक पार्श्वभूमी, बर्टन स्टेईन यांनी दक्षिण भारतातील विजयनगर व काही प्रादेशिक राजवंश, तेथील आर्थिक स्थिती, इरफान हबीब व सायमन डीग्बी यांनी मध्ययुगातील अर्थव्यवस्था, शेती अर्थव्यवस्था, चलन व्यवस्था यावर लिहिले आहे. सायमन डीग्बी यांनी समुद्री व्यापारावर लिहिले आहे. लोकसंख्या या विषयावर इरफान हबीब, मुघल काळातील शासन आणि अर्थव्यवस्था यावर अतिशय सुंदर अशा प्रकारे लिहिले आहे. मुघल साम्राज्यावर एक शोध निबंध तपनराय चौधरी यांनी लिहिला आहे. फुकुझावा यांनी महाराष्ट्र आणि डेक्कन असा लेख लिहिला असून त्यांनी स्वतः शोधलेली मराठी कागदपत्रे तसेच एक तटस्थ भूमिकेतून नेमके विश्लेषण करत आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक जे सहसा मराठी इतिहासकारांना पैलू समजले नाहीत ते भेदक पद्धतीने मांडले आहेत. अशा प्रकारे मध्य युगातील त्या त्या क्षेत्रातील मातब्बर विद्वानांनी या ग्रंथांच्या निर्मितीत योगदान दिले आहे. पहिल्या खंडात इ.स.१२०० ते इ.स.१७५० असा कालखंड आहे, तर दुसऱ्या खंडात १७५७ ते १९७० असा प्रदीर्घ कालखंड समविष्ट केलेला आहे. या खंडात तपन रायचौधरी, इरिक स्टोकस, बी. चौधरी, फुकुझावा, धर्मकुमार, एस. भट्टाचार्य, व्ही.डी. दिवेकर, ए. हेटसन, जे. कृष्णमूर्ती, मॉरीस डी. मॉरीस, जॉन. एम. हर्ड, ए. जी. चंदावरकर, के. एम. चौधरी, मिशेल अक्लपिन, ए. विद्यानाथन, आर. बोस, इत्यादींनी त्यांच्या त्यांच्या क्षेत्रात ज्यावर त्यांचे प्रभुत्व आहे अशा विषयावर उदा. लोकसंख्या, उद्योग, सेवाक्षेत्रे, व्यापार, चलन, दळणवळण, आर्थिक बदल इ. विषयवार विद्वतापूर्ण लेखन केले आहे. भारतीय इतिहासातील अठराव्या शतकातील संभाषित (डीबेट) किंवा चर्चाविश्व हा एक मोठा वादविषय विविध इतिहासकारांनी अठराव्या शतकातील आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या अंगाने चर्चिला आहे. अलीगड विद्यापीठातील प्रा. अथर अली आणि इरफान हबीब हे सतराव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस व अठराव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीस विशाल मुघल साम्राज्य आणि त्याचे छोट्या छोट्या भागांत झालेले विभाजन हे जहागीरदारी समस्या आणि नव्या मनसबदारांना नवीन जमिनी व जहागीच्या उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे घडून आले, असे म्हणतात. हे सर्व घडून येत असताना दीडशे वर्षे चालू असलेले एक विशाल साम्राज्य विघटित होत होते, त्यामुळे कायदा, सुव्यवस्था व ज्याला मुघल शांती म्हणता येईल ती नष्ट झाली. तसेच विशाल साम्राज्याचे जे केंद्रित राजकीय ऐक्य होते ते संपुष्टात येत होते असा त्यांचा युक्तिवाद होता. तसेच साम्राज्याचे विघटन होत असताना जे वित्तीय आणि आर्थिक अरिष्ट येत होते, त्यातून एक वेगळी आर्थिक रचना निर्माण होत होती. या रचनेतून प्रत्येक संबंधित व्यक्ती याचा आपल्याला जास्तीत जास्त कसा फायदा होईल हे पाहत होता. हे सर्व जमीन महसुलाचे जे मक्ते दिले जात होते म्हणजे इजारा दिला जात होता त्यातून घडून येत होते, असे विवेचन या इतिहासकारांनी केले होते. त्यामुळे एक प्रकारे पुढे अठराव्या शतकात आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक प्रगती खुंटली. आर्थिक न्हास घडून आला. शहरांचे अर्थकारण ठप्प झाले. अभिजन जीवनशैली लुप्त झाली. तसेच ऐतिहासिक सातत्य संपुष्टात आले व अठरावे शतक एक प्रकारे अंधकारी शतक आहे असे विवेचन करण्यात येऊ लागले; परंतु या मांडणीला नंतर काही इतिहासकारांनी पद्धतशीरपणे ऐतिहासिक साधने व तथ्ये मांडून एक वेगळ्या प्रकारची मांडणी केली व अठरावे शतक प्रगतीचे शतक होते. तसेच एक प्रकारे हे शतक म्हणजे जुन्या ऐतिहासिक क्रमाचे सातत्य होते अशी मांडणी करण्यात आली. त्यात सी. ए. बेली, मुझफर आलम,

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पी.जे. मार्शल, रजत दत्ता, रिचर्ड इटन, फ्रँक पर्लीन, स्टुअर्ट गॉर्डन यांसारख्या इतिहासकारांचा समावेश होता. सी.ए. बेली यांनी पहिल्यांदा त्यांच्या 'रुलर्स, टाऊनसमन अँड बझार' या पुस्तकातून भारतातील अठरावे शतक हे अंधकारमय अधोगतीचे शतक नसून हे शतक प्रगतीचे आणि ऐतिहासिक सातत्य दाखवणारे शतक होते अशी मांडणी केली. बेली यांची मांडणी वर उल्लेख केलेल्या इतर इतिहासकारांपेक्षा थोडी पुढे जाणारी व अठराव्या शतकाच्या दुसऱ्या मध्याच्याही पुढील कालखंडाला भिडणारी होती. अठरावे शतक म्हणजे दीर्घ ऐतिहासिक पल्ल्यात व्यापारी वाढीचे शतक होते. व्यापारी वाढ ही मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील व्यापारी वाढ होती. ही एक व्यापारी पद्धतीची वाढ होती. राजकीय सत्तेचेही व्यापारीकरण घडून आले, असे म्हणताना बेली प्रत्यक्ष इजारादारीचा उल्लेख करतात. पुढे ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात सतराव्या शतकात जो व्यापार सुरू केला त्या व्यापारातून एक प्रकारे भारतात ब्रिटिश राजवटीची पायाभरणी झाली. भारतातील सर्व दर्शनी क्षेत्रात व्यापारीकरण व्यापून राहिले. त्यामुळे ब्रिटिश राजवट भारतात यशस्वी होऊ शकली. संपूर्ण अठराव्या शतकात काही ठिकाणी स्थिर आर्थिक भरभराटीची केंद्रे व आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्थिर अशी केंद्रे निर्माण झाली. त्यामुळे जरी जुनी आर्थिक भरभराटीची केंद्रे लुप्त होत गेली, तरी नवीन केंद्रे विकसित होत गेली. खेड्यातील आठवडे बाजार व व मोडकळीस आलेली जुने शहरे यांच्यामध्ये मध्यम प्रकारची शहरे किंवा कसबे विकसित होत होते. या मध्यम नवीन शहरांच्या ठिकाणी नवीन व्यापार व आर्थिक भरभराट होत होती. या काळात नवीन वेगळी अभिरुची असलेला, व्यापारातून पुढे आलेला विविध व्यवसायांत म्हणजे सावकारी हिशोब, लेखन इ. क्षेत्रातील मध्यम वर्ग उदयास आला. अशा प्रकारचे विश्लेषण बेली यांनी पहिल्यांदा केले. नंतर मुझफर आलम यांनी अवध, रजत दत्ता आणि पी. जे. मार्शल यांनी बंगाल, रिचर्ड इटन यांनी पश्चिम भारत यावर अठराव्या शतकातील साधने वापरून संशोधन करून अठरावे शतक म्हणजे आर्थिक अधोगती व अंधकार काळ नसून आर्थिक भरभराटीचा काळ होता, अशी मांडणी केली. हा काळ एक प्रकारे ऐतिहासिक सातत्याचा काळ होता असे वरील इतिहासकारांनी प्रतिपादित केले.

पुण्यातील गोखले इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पॉलिटिक्स अँड इकॉनॉमिक्स या संस्थेने भारतातील मराठी भाषेतील अगदी पहिले चार अर्थशास्त्रावरील ग्रंथ पुन्हा प्रकाशित केले आहेत. हे ग्रंथ अँडम स्मिथच्या आणि जेम्स मिलच्या अर्थशास्त्रीय ग्रंथांच्या आधारावर समकालीन भारतीय अर्थतज्ज्ञांनी लिहिले असून, १८४३ ते १८५५ या काळात लिहिले गेले होते. हे ग्रंथ एक प्रकारे आर्थिक इतिहासावरील ग्रंथ आहेत. १९६९ साली हे ग्रंथ एकत्रित करून लिहिले असून त्याची प्रस्तावना प्रसिद्ध विचारवंत डी. के. बेडेकर यांनी लिहिली आहे. प्रस्तुत ग्रंथात 'हिंदुस्थानची प्राचीन व सांप्रतची स्थिती व पुढे काय त्याचा परिणाम होणार' असा ग्रंथ रामकृष्ण विश्वनाथ यांनी, 'लक्ष्मी विज्ञान' हा लोकहितवादींनी, 'देशव्यवहारव्यवस्था' हा हरी केशवजी पाठारे यांनी तर 'अर्थशास्त्रीय परिभाषा' हा कृष्णाशास्त्री चिपळोणकर यांनी लिहिलेला ग्रंथ अशा चार ग्रंथांचा समावेश आहे. रामकृष्ण विश्वनाथ यांना 'वेलथ ऑफ नेशन' हा स्मिथ यांचा ग्रंथ माहीत होता असे कळून येते. श्रमाने मूल्याची निर्मिती होते असा स्मिथचा सिद्धांत सोप्या भाषेत ते वर्णन करतात. भारताच्या संपत्तीचे इंग्रजांकडून कशा प्रकारे वहन होत आहे हे त्यांनी आपल्या ग्रंथात दादाभाई नौरोजी यांच्या अगोदर मांडले. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे भारतातील शासनाचे स्वरूप कशा प्रकारचे होते हे त्यांनी वर्णन केले आहे. स्वदेशी आणि औद्योगिक भारत अशा कल्पना त्यांनी मांडल्या होत्या. प्रत्येक देशाचे स्वातंत्र्य नैसर्गिक आहे असे नमूद करून त्यांनी भारतीय राष्ट्रवादाच्या कल्पना प्रस्तुत

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केल्या. लोकहितवादींनी लिहिलेला लक्ष्मीज्ञान हा ग्रंथ क्लिफ्ट यांच्या ग्रंथाच्या आधारे रचला आहे. लक्ष्मी म्हणजे वेल्थ या अर्थाने त्यांनी हा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. श्रम हे वस्तूचे मूल्य ठरवते हा स्मिथ, रिकार्डो यांनी स्वीकारलेला सिद्धांत मान्य करत संपत्ती उत्पादित करावी लागते असे मत त्यांनी मांडले. वर्ग नैसर्गिक नाहीत व ते संपत्तीचे विषम वाटणीस कारणीभूत आहेत अशी संगती ते लावतात. भांडवल, निर्भयपणा, क्रय-विक्रय, किंमत, धारा, नफा, मजुरी अशा संकल्पना, त्याचे स्पष्टीकरण ते भारताच्या संदर्भात करतात. हरी केशवजी यांनी आपला ग्रंथ लिहिताना मार्सेट या लेखिकेच्या ग्रंथाचा आधार घेतला आहे. त्यांनी संवादरूपाने अर्थशास्त्रीय संकल्पना स्पष्ट केल्या आहेत. कृष्णाशास्त्री चिपळूणकरांनी भारत पारतंत्र्यात आहे व त्याचा आर्थिक विकासाचा मार्ग दुष्कर झाला आहे म्हणून अर्थशास्त्रीय ज्ञान व त्याची परिभाषा समजली पाहिजे म्हणून १८५५ साली हा ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात रजनी पामे दत्त, दादाभाई नौरोजी, महादेव गोविंद रानडे, आर.सी दत्त, आर. पी. दत्त, यांसारख्या आर्थिक इतिहासकारांनी ब्रिटिश राजवटीमुळे भारतीय संपत्ती कशा प्रकारे इंग्लंडमध्ये वाहून नेली जात होती; तसेच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कशा प्रकारे खुरटी राहिली; भारतीय व्यापार, चलन, महसुली व्यवस्था कशा प्रकारे इंग्लंडच्या फायद्याच्या दृष्टीने बदलले गेले; याचे विवेचन केले आहे. भारतीय शेती, शेतकरी, दुष्काळ, कामगारांची स्थिती यावरही या लेखकांनी लिहिले आहे.

एकॉनॉमिक अँड सोशल हिस्ट्री रिव्ह्यू Vol.I XV No.I या नियतकालिकात व्ही. डी. दिवेकर यांनी Survey of Material in Marathi on the economic and social History of India -I हा लेख लिहिला असून मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासावरील मराठीत आर्थिक इतिहासावर जितकी कागदपत्रे उपलब्ध आहेत तितकी सर्व कागदपत्रे, त्याबद्दलची माहिती या ग्रंथात समाविष्ट करण्यात आली आहे. के. टी. शहा यांनी 'ट्रेड टेरिफ्स अँड ट्रान्सपोर्ट इन इंडिया,' एम. एच. डे यांनी 'दि इंडियन टेरिफ प्रॉब्लेम,' के.पी. खारा यांनी 'इंडियन फिस्कल पॉलिसी' असे विसाव्या शतकातील आर्थिक इतिहासावर लेखन केले आहे. डी. भट्टाचार्य यांनी 'सेन्सस ऑफ इंडिया' या ग्रंथातून लोकसंख्येवर लिहिले आहे. अशा प्रकारे विसाव्या शतकाच्या आर्थिक इतिहासावर विपुल लेखन पुढे आले आहे.

८.६ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न

- प्र.१ आर्थिक इतिहासाची व्याख्या करून आर्थिक इतिहासाची संशोधन व लेखन पद्धती वर्णन करा.
- प्र.२ आर्थिक इतिहास लेखनात आर्थिक विचारांच्या विकासाचा कशा प्रकारे परिणाम झाला?
- प्र.३ आर्थिक इतिहास लेखनाच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घ्या.
- प्र.४ वसाहतवादाचे इतिहास लेखन यावर टीप लिहा.
- प्र.५ भांडवलशाही इतिहास लेखनात भांडवलशाहीची कोणती वैशिष्ट्ये अपेक्षित असतात?
- प्र.६ भारतातील आर्थिक इतिहास लेखनाचा आढावा घ्या.

८.७ सारांश

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आर्थिक इतिहास, हा अर्थशास्त्र एक विद्याशाखा म्हणून जेव्हापासून विकसित झाले तेव्हापासूनच सुरू होतो. यामध्ये पहिल्यांदा अँडम स्मिथ यांच्या वेल्थ ऑफ नेशन या ग्रंथाचा समावेश होतो. आर्थिक विचार जसे प्रगत होत गेले तसे त्याचे प्रत्यंतर किंवा छाप त्या त्या वेळच्या देशांच्या आर्थिक धोरणात पडले. त्याचाही परिणाम आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या लेखनावर दिसून येतो. आर्थिक व्यवस्थेचे जे घटक आहेत उदा. शेती, व्यापार, उद्योग, विपणन, भांडवल, बँका, मजूर, वित्त, चलन या सर्व घटकांच्या इतिहासाचाही आर्थिक इतिहास लेखनात समावेश होतो. आर्थिक इतिहास लेखन पद्धतीमध्ये जी संशोधन व लेखन पद्धती वापरली जाते, त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक स्पष्टीकरणाला एक वेगळे परिमाण मिळते. ऐतिहासिक अन्वयार्थ भेदक पद्धतीने काढता येतो. उत्पादन पद्धती, उत्पादनाचे वितरण, वरकड जमा होण्याची पद्धती अशी आर्थिक विश्लेषणाची साधने मार्क्सवादी इतिहासकार चपखल पद्धतीने वापरताना दिसतात; परंतु पद्धती म्हणून त्याचे महत्त्व इतर विश्लेषणात, स्पष्टीकरणात व अन्वयार्थातही महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. भारतातील आर्थिक इतिहास लेखनात प्राचीन भारत ते समकालीन भारत असा फार मोठा कालखंड मोडतो. रूढ अर्थाने पूर्णतः आर्थिक इतिहास म्हणता येणार नाही; परंतु आर्थिक इतिहासाचे अनेक पैलू इतिहासकार डी. डी. कोसंबी, आर. एस. शर्मा, रोमिला थापर या इतिहासकारांनी त्यांच्या इतिहास लेखनात वापरल्याचे दिसते. मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या आर्थिक इतिहास लेखनात मूरलँड या इतिहासकाराचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. त्याने मध्ययुगीन भारताचा आर्थिक इतिहास लिहिला आहे. इरफान हबीब, अथर आली यांसारख्या इतिहासकारांनी एक प्रकारे आर्थिक इतिहासाच्या काही पैलूंवर लेखन केले आहे. भारतीय इतिहासातील नागरीकरण, सरंजामशाही, वित्त, चलन यांसारख्या अनेक आर्थिक बाबींवर विपुल प्रमाणात लेखन झाले आहे. सरंजामशाही, अठराव्या शतकातील संभाषित (चर्चा विश्व), नागरीकरण आणि नागरीकरणाचा ऱ्हास, दुसरे नागरीकरण इत्यादी अनेक विवाद्य विषयांवर अनेक प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकारांनी ऐतिहासिक लेखन केले आहे. अशा आर्थिक इतिहासाने फार मोठा भाग व्यापला आहे. वसाहतकाळातील आर्थिक राष्ट्रवाद हा दादाभाई नौरोजी, म. गो. रानडे, आर. सी. दत्त, रजनी पामे दत्त यांसारख्या आर्थिक इतिहासकारांच्या लेखनावर उभा राहिला. विसाव्या शतकात संयुक्त भांडवली उद्योग, लोकसंख्या, चलन, व्यापार, व्यापार तोल, दळणवळण इ. अनेक विषयांच्या अनुषंगाने भारतातील आर्थिक इतिहासावर लेखन झाल्याचे दिसते.

८.८ परिभाषा

अर्थमिती = गणितीय अर्थशास्त्र म्हणजे अर्थमिती

वित्तीय संस्था = भांडवलाची देवघेव करणाऱ्या ज्या संस्था भांडवल बाजारात असतात, म्हणजे बँका, पतपेढ्या, व्यापारी पेढ्या, विमा कंपन्या, शेअर बाजार, युनिट ट्रस्ट, गुंतवणूक न्यास या वित्तीय संस्था आहेत.

औद्योगिकीकरण = कारखाना पद्धतीच्या मोठ्या व भांडवलप्रधान उद्योगांचा विकास म्हणजे औद्योगिकीकरण.

कामगार वर्ग किंवा श्रमिक वर्ग = कनिष्ठ कामे जसे की कमी उत्पादनाच्या कामात ज्या लोकांना काम करावे लागते ते लोक.

भांडवलशाही = ज्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत उत्पादनाची सूत्रे खाजगी भांडवलदारांच्या हातात असतात, ती अर्थव्यवस्था 'भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था' म्हणून ओळखली जाते.

व्यापारचक्र (ट्रेड सायकल) = ज्या देशांत वस्तूंचे उत्पादन आणि वितरण खाजगी क्षेत्राच्या हाती असते अशा देशांना ठरावीक काळानंतर तेजी-मंदीच्या चक्रातून जावे लागते.

वसाहतवाद = एखाद्या देशाने आपल्या सामर्थ्याच्या बळावर एखादा भूप्रदेश व्यापून, त्या ठिकाणी वसाहत स्थापून त्या देशावर राजकीय वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करणे, या प्रक्रियेस वसाहतवाद म्हणतात.

NOTES

८.९ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

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सांस्कृतिक इतिहास

घटक ९ सांस्कृतिक इतिहास

NOTES

- ९.० विषय परिचय
- ९.१ उद्दिष्टे
- ९.२ व्याख्या
- ९.२.१ उदय विकास व पद्धतीशास्त्र
- ९.३. भाषिक वळण, चिन्हे, चिन्हमीमांसेचा वाचिन्हार्थ, वाचिक वर्तन
- ९.४ अस्मिता
- ९.५ लिंगभाव
- ९.६ वंश
- ९.७ लैंगिकता
- ९.८ सत्ता संबंध
- ९.९ वैचारिक प्रवाह
- ९.१० कला
- ९.११ बौद्धिक क्षेत्रे
- ९.१२ भारतातील सांस्कृतिक इतिहास लेखन
- ९.१३ आकलनासाठी प्रश्नोत्तरे
- ९.१४ सारांश
- ९.१५ परिभाषा
- ९.१६ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

९.० विषय परिचय

‘संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास’ नावाचे नवे अभ्यासक्षेत्र विकसित होऊ लागले आहे. संस्कृती अध्ययन, सांस्कृतिक अभ्यास या अभ्यासक्षेत्रांच्या चौकटीत संस्कृतीचे म्हणजेच भिन्न प्रकारे अभिव्यक्त होणाऱ्या रीतीचे निरीक्षण, संस्कृतीचे उत्पादन-भिन्न माध्यमांमधून तयार केली जाणारी संस्कृतीची अभिव्यक्ती, संस्कृतीचा विनिमय, उपभोग या अर्थी आणि संस्कृतीला शह देणे (सांस्कृतिक राजकारण) असे सारे येते. या चारही घटकांचा एकमेकांशी असणारा आंतरसंबंध शोधून काढणे, अशी व्याख्या सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासक्षेत्राची विश्वकोशात केली आहे.

माणसे व्यक्तिशः व समुदायशः जी जीवनपद्धती निर्माण करतात आणि जीवन साफल्यार्थ स्वतःवर व बाह्य विश्वावर संस्कार करून जे आविष्कार करतात, ती पद्धती किंवा तो आविष्कार म्हणजे संस्कृती होय, अशी लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी संस्कृतीची व्याख्या विश्वकोशात करतात.

इरावती कर्वे यांच्या मते, ‘भौतिक आणि अधिभौतिक अशी म्हणजे डोळ्यांनी दिसणारी भौतिक सृष्टी आणि डोळ्यांनी न दिसणारी, मनोमय; पण विचारांना आकलन होणारी मानवी समाजाची सृष्टी म्हणजे संस्कृती होय.’ संस्कृती सार्वजनिक समुदायाची असते. व्यक्तींमध्ये संस्कृती साक्षात प्रतीत होते; उद्भव, विकास व हास पावते; पण व्यक्ती संपूर्ण संस्कृतीचा

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अखंड प्रत्यय देऊ शकत नाही. संस्कृतीचे स्वतंत्र असे व्यक्तिनिरपेक्ष अस्तित्व असते. व्यक्ती जन्मापासून भौतिक व परंपरागत वस्तुरूप संस्कृतीत वाढलेली व वेढलेली, सामाजिक परंपरेत गुरफटलेली असते. एडवर्ड बेर्नेट टायलर म्हणतो, “विशालतर मानववंशीय-भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोनातून पाहिल्यास, ज्ञान, धर्मविश्वास, कला, नीती, कायदे, आचार आणि मानवाने समाजाचा सदस्य म्हणून जे संस्कार, समर्थता व सवयी आत्मसात केलेल्या असतात, त्या सर्वांचा समग्र व संमिश्र परिपाक म्हणजे ‘संस्कृती’ ऊर्फ सभ्यता होय.”

संस्कृती हा शब्द दोन अर्थानी भिन्न प्रसंगी वापरलेला आढळतो. मनुष्याने निर्मिलेले आध्यात्मिक व आधिभौतिक विश्व हे एका अर्थात समाविष्ट होते, तर दुसऱ्या अर्थात माणसाच्या मानसिक उन्नतीचाच समावेश होतो, असा पृथक् अर्थ लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी प्रतिपादित करतात.

अर्थ व्यवस्थेच्या तिन्ही विभागांत कार्यरत सर्व व्यवसाय व इतर सर्व भौतिक जग म्हणजे शेती, पशुपालन, स्थापत्य, धातुकाम, यंत्रनिर्मिती, सर्व वास्तू, रस्ते, दळणवळणाची साधने यांस भौतिक संस्कृती म्हणतात. बाह्य विश्वाचा उपभोग घेणे किंवा भौतिक प्रगतीस प्राधान्य देणे, यासही भौतिक संस्कृती म्हणतात. संस्कृतीच्या आध्यात्मिक भागात कलाप्रावीण्य, वाङ्मय, धर्म, नीती, कायदा, सर्व प्रकारचे शिष्टाचार आणि मानवी सद्गुण यांचा समावेश होतो. काम, लोभ तसेच क्रोध यांसारख्या विकारांचे नियमन करून मनाचा समतोल साध्य करणे, यासाठीही माणसास फार मोठा कालखंड व्यतीत करावा लागला. म्हणजे, आध्यात्मिक संस्कृतीलाही इतिहास आहे. आध्यात्मिक संस्कृतीची अभिव्यक्ती व्यक्तिगत असते. त्यामुळे गणित व भौतिक विज्ञानपण एक प्रकारे आध्यात्मिक संस्कृतीचे भाग होतात. बुद्धीवर संस्कार केल्याशिवाय भौतिक विज्ञान प्राप्त होत नाही. बुद्धीनेच संख्या आणि परिमाण यांच्यासंबंधी कल्पना कल्पिलेल्या असतात. त्यांचे बौद्धिक उपयोजन म्हणजे गणित-विज्ञान होय. गणितपण त्यामुळे आत्मशक्तीची अभिव्यक्ती ठरते. ललितकला व्यक्तिगत असतात. शब्द, ध्वनी, रंग, मृत्तिका इ. ललितकलेची माध्यमे होत. शब्द, ध्वनी, रंग, मृत्तिका इ. माध्यमांच्या द्वारे मानवी मनातील संकलित अनुभव कलाकारांत जागृत होतात. कलेच्या अनुभूती रसिकाच्या हृदयातील पूर्व अनभुवावर आधारित संचित सामुग्रीवर अवलंबून असते, माध्यम हे विजेच्या कळीसारखे असते, ते हृदयामध्ये चैतन्याचा प्रकाशाचा झगमगाट करते. मूर्तिकार मूर्तीतून अंतःकरणाचे सूक्ष्म भाव व्यक्त करतो. चित्रकार अवकाश आणि महासागर यांचे दर्शन घडवितो. पाषाण, कागद व रंग अशी माध्यमे मनुष्याच्या अंतःकरणातील संस्काररूपाने सुप्त असलेल्या अनुभवांना उत्तेजित करून विशिष्ट पद्धतीने त्यांची संघटना करतात. ललितकला आध्यात्मिक संस्कृतीचे एक उच्च स्वरूप आहे.

‘मानसिक उन्नतीचा दर्शक जीवनक्रम किंवा वर्तनपद्धती’ अशी संस्कृतीची दुसरी एक व्याख्या करतात.

१.१ उद्दिष्टे

या प्रकरणाच्या अध्ययनानंतर तुम्हाला संस्कृती म्हणजे काय, तिचे घटक, सांस्कृतिक इतिहास, त्याची व्याप्ती, सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाचे महत्त्व, सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाचे विविध आयाम, या इतिहासप्रकारात समाविष्ट असलेली अनेक बौद्धिक क्षेत्रे, त्यांचा विकास, या इतिहास लेखनासंबंधी असलेले विविध मतप्रवाह, वैचारिक चिंतन, तसेच प्रत्यक्षात झालेले लेखन व प्रकाशने याची सविस्तर माहिती मिळेल.

१.२ व्याख्या

१) सांस्कृतिक इतिहास जीवनात भूतकाळातील स्थळ आणि काळ जवळ आणतो. या शोधात सांस्कृतिक इतिहासकार बुद्धिवादी इतिहासकारांप्रमाणे श्रद्धा आणि संकल्पना यांचा अभ्यास करतात; पण बऱ्याच वेळेस समाजात अनौपचारिक पद्धतीने बोलले जाते, की सांस्कृतिक इतिहास हा वैचारिक इतिहासापेक्षा दुय्यम असतो व असे सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाचे इतिहासकार स्वतः मान्य करतात. हा इतिहास कलात्मक इतिहास जसे की, रोजच्या जीवनातील अनुभव, वस्त्रे-प्रावरणे, खाद्य संस्कृती यातही दिसून येतो.

२) 'संस्कृती' म्हणजे दैनंदिन दृष्टिकोन, मूल्ये, गृहीतके आणि पूर्वग्रह, त्याचबरोबर अशा प्रकारची कर्मकांडे आणि परंपरा ज्यामध्ये यातू विद्या, लिंगभाव आणि वांशिक सत्ता उतरंडी यांची अभिव्यक्ती होत असते. या अर्थाने, आपल्या अंतःप्रेरणा, विचार आणि क्रियांना एक प्राचीन परंपरा आहे जी सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाची समीक्षा करते आणि प्रत्यय देते. याले विद्यापीठातील सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाचे इतिहासकार हे जागतिक आंतरसंबंधित दुव्यासह या सर्व बाबींचा अभ्यास करतात. तसेच, ते आपले विविध स्वरूपाचे आकलन हे आपल्या वर्तमानातील विविध आकलनाशी कशा प्रकारे जोडून घेते हेही दर्शवतात. सांस्कृतिक इतिहास विविध क्षेत्रातील लोकांशी संबंधित आहे. हा महान साहित्यिक रोमांचकारी प्रवास आहे. आपल्या स्वतःच्या इतिहासाचे चिंतन करण्यासाठी हा इतिहास अमूल्य आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे आपण श्वासोच्छ्वास घेतो त्याप्रमाणे आपले सांस्कृतिक संचित नेहमीच आपल्या बरोबर असते आपले भावविश्व हे संस्कृतीने निर्माण झालेले असते.

३) सांस्कृतिक इतिहास, लोकप्रिय सांस्कृतिक परंपरा आणि इतिहासाच्या सांस्कृतिक अन्वयार्थाच्या एकत्रित अनुभवाची दृष्टी प्रदान करण्यासाठी मानववंशशास्त्र आणि इतिहासाच्या दृष्टिकोनांना जोडतो. हे एखाद्या संस्कृतीशी संबंधित असलेल्या घटनांना त्या घटनेच्या अखंडित घटनेसह (भूतकाळापासून वर्तमान आणि अगदी भविष्यातदेखील अग्रगण्य) समाविष्ट करून मागील गोष्टींच्या नोंदी आणि वर्णनात्मक वर्णनांचे परीक्षण करते.

४) सांस्कृतिक इतिहास एखाद्या समुदायाला अनुकूल असलेल्या कला आणि शिष्टाचाराशी संबंधित सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आणि राजकीय मानवी समाजाद्वारे मानवांचा समावेश असलेल्या भूतकाळातील घटनांचा अर्थ लावतो, त्याच्या नोंदी करतो. जैकब बर्कहार्ट (1818-1897) यांनी सांस्कृतिक इतिहास एक विद्याशाखा म्हणून विकसित करण्यास मदत केली. सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाचा अभ्यास केला जातो आणि विचाराधीन लोकांच्या गटाने तयार केलेले जगण्याचे विविध मार्ग दर्शवितात आणि मानवी समाजांच्या नोंदीचे स्पष्टीकरण करतात. सांस्कृतिक इतिहासामध्ये मागील सांस्कृतिक क्रियाकलापांचा संपूर्ण समावेश असतो, जसे की समारंभ, प्रथा प्रकार आणि लोककला सह-संवाद.

१.२.१. उदय, विकास पद्धतीशास्त्र

सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाच्या ठोस मुळांचा शोध घेण्यात फारसा अर्थ नाही कारण प्रत्येक

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स्पष्ट बौद्धिक प्रेरणा ही पूर्वीच्या काही विकासांमुळे प्रेरित झाली आहे. पीटर बर्क यांनी नमूद केले आहे की, सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाच्या ऐतिहासिक प्रेरणा व शोध घ्यायचा ठरल्यास आपल्याला अपरिहार्यपणे ऑरिस्टॉटलच्या विचारांचा अभ्यास करावा लागतो. ऑरिस्टॉटलने त्याच्या पोईटीक्समध्ये शोकांतिकेसारख्या साहित्यिक शैलींच्या अंतर्गत विकासाबद्दल चर्चा केली, त्याच्या या दूरदृष्टीमुळे त्याला काहीसे परंपराप्रिय व्हिग इतिहासकारांच्या वर्गात घालावे लागते. रेमंड विल्यम्सने म्हटल्याप्रमाणे, सांस्कृतिक इतिहासात अनेक जटील कल्पना अंतर्भूत आहेत. त्यामध्ये अनेक आंतरसंवादी, एकमेकांना जुळणारे किंवा आच्छादित करणारे अर्थ निघू शकतील, अशा कल्पना संस्कृती या कोटिक्रमात अठराव्या शतकापासून दिसून येतात. त्यामध्ये विशेषतः पुढील बाबी दिसून येतात.

१) बौद्धिक, सौंदर्यवादी आणि आध्यात्मिक विकासाची सामान्य प्रक्रिया;

२) एखाद्या गटाची किंवा विशिष्ट कालखंडातील किंवा सर्वसाधारणपणे मानवतावादी विशिष्टजीवनशैली,

३) बौद्धिक आणि कलात्मक व्यावसायिक कार्यांची परंपरा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास या कोटीक्रमाचा पहिला आणि तिसरा मुद्दा समजून घेत एकमेकांना मजबूत करतो. अशा प्रकारे संस्कृती ही काही गटांसाठी किंवा त्यातल्या त्यात फक्त अभिजनांसाठी आहे असा समज निर्माण करून देतो. प्रत्यक्षात हे खरे नाही. मॅथ्यू आर्नोल्ड यांनी १८६९ मध्ये संस्कृतीची जी व्याख्या केली आहे ती एक उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण म्हणून मानली गेली आहे. ती अशी 'आपल्याला सर्वात अधिक आवश्यक तसेच आपल्याशी संबंधित सर्व बाबी सर्वोत्तम अवस्थेपर्यंत विकसित करण्यासाठी जे जे करणे आवश्यक आहे ते ते जाणून घेण्याचे सर्व प्रयत्न म्हणजे संस्कृती.' संस्कृती ही एक नैतिक आणि विशेष अशी परिपूर्ण संकल्पना होती जी सामाजिक आणि वांशिक गटांच्या सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या कर्मठ साहित्यिक आणि कलाकृती यांच्या द्वारे तसेच त्यांचे योग्य मूल्यमापन करण्याचे सक्षम दृष्टिकोन प्रदान करून वरील दोन गटांमध्ये अव्यक्त फरक निर्देशित करते.

सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक इतिहास यांचे संबंध जरी संस्कृतीकडे अधिक मानवशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने पाहिले तरी गुंतागुंतीचे राहिले आहेत. अनेक सामाजिक इतिहासकार सांस्कृतिक पुराव्यांनी प्रारंभी बिचकून जात व काही असे विषयांसाठी ते सांस्कृतिक घटक किंवा कारणे शोधण्याऐवजी असांस्कृतिक कारणे सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाला दुर्लक्षित करण्यासाठी शोधत. उदाहरणार्थ कौटुंबिक रचनेऐवजी ते कौटुंबिक मूल्ये यांचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करत. आपल्याला काही उदाहरणांवरून दिसेल, की सामाजिक इतिहासातही जरी त्यात सांस्कृतिक बाबी एकमेकांना पूरक व समान असल्या तरी, मार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोनामुळे काही विशिष्ट समस्या उद्भवल्या आहेत; परंतु १९७० च्या नंतर सांस्कृतिक विषयांकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर ओढा निर्माण झाला. जरी ते पूर्वीच्या सामाजिक इतिहास परंपरेवर आधारित असले तरी याला सांस्कृतिक 'वळण' असे म्हणता येईल. अनेक सामाजिक इतिहासकार, त्यांना बदलांचे विश्लेषण करताना अडचणी येऊ लागल्या. त्यामुळे, सांस्कृतिक घटकांचे बारकाईने समीक्षण करू लागले. उदाहरणार्थ, जन्मदरातील बदल ते सामाजिक अंगाने विश्लेषण करू शकत होते; परंतु त्यामुळे त्यांची कारणमीमांसा अधिक आभासी वाटत होती. लिंगभावासारख्या नव्या विषयातील रुचीमुळे सांस्कृतिक घटक अधिक प्रभावी बनत चालले त्यामुळे सांस्कृतिक वळण मिळण्यास अनुकूलता निर्माण झाली. सांस्कृतिक विषयात अधिक रस दाखवून त्यावर अधिक भर दिला गेल्यामुळे काही सामाजिक इतिहासकार, त्यामुळे वर्ग संघर्ष सत्तासंबंध आणि तत्सम अधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ विषय व बाबींकडे तसेच

NOTES

संख्यात्मक दृष्टीकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे अशी चिंता व्यक्त करताना दिसत आहेत. सामाजिक इतिहास आणि नवा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास एकच आहे की दोन्ही वेगळे आहेत किंवा त्यांची क्षेत्रे काही बाबतीत परस्परव्यास होतात हा वाद अजून पूर्ण निकाली निघाला नाही. 'नवीन' सांस्कृतिक इतिहास सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रामधील स्वायत्त घडामोडी तसेच सामाजिक इतिहासामध्ये संतुलन साधल्याचे निर्देशित करतो.

सांस्कृतिक बदल होत असताना विविध समाज आपला रचनात्मक ढाचा बदलतात. त्याला समाजबाह्य तसेच समाजांतर्गत कारणे असतात. संस्कृतीच्या आकृतिबंधात सतत बदल होत असतात. त्यांचे प्रकार, गती आणि दिशा भिन्न असतात. ते संथ असतात. सांस्कृतिक बदलांबाबत काही प्रश्न समोर येतात जसे की, बदल घडविणारे घटक कोणते? त्याची प्रक्रिया कशी होते? हे बदल अभ्यासण्यासाठी कोणते प्रकार आणि पद्धती उपलब्ध आहेत? आणि सांस्कृतिक बदल नवप्रवर्तन, क्रमविकास, अभिसंस्करण आणि जन्मस्थळ या नैसर्गिक घटकांच्या अभिसरणाशी संलग्न असते का? परंतु सांस्कृतिक बदल, त्याचे गतीमत्त्व आणि दिशा यांना एकच एक घटक कारणीभूत नाही. अनेक विद्वानांचे मत आहे, की परिस्थितीविज्ञान, संस्कृतींचा संपर्क किंवा अभिसरण आणि क्रमविकास (परिस्थितीनुसार जीवनशैलीत होणारे बदल) हे घटक सांस्कृतिक बदलाला कारणीभूत असावेत.

विल्यम ऑगबर्न (१८८६-१९५९) या समाजशास्त्रज्ञाने सोशल चेंज (१९२२) या ग्रंथात निदर्शनास आणले की, एखादा महत्त्वाचा शोध संस्कृतीच्या एका अंगावरच परिणाम करतो इतर क्षेत्रांवर नाही, त्यासाठी इतर पर्याय असतात. आधुनिक संस्कृतीच्या विविध क्षेत्रांत एकाच गतीने परिवर्तन होत नाही. एखादे अंग कमी वेगाने परिवर्तित होते, तर दुसरे एखादे अधिक वेगाने परिवर्तित होते. परिवर्तनाचा हा कालावधी सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियेवर अवलंबून असतो. कित्येक वेळा कित्येक वर्षे हा बदल घडून येत नाही. त्यामुळे या अवस्थेस सांस्कृतिक अव्यवस्था म्हणतात. ऑगबर्न भौतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक संस्कृतींमध्ये फरक करतो. नवीन शोधांच्या द्वारे शास्त्र आपली भौतिक संस्कृती फार वेगाने बदलते. आध्यात्मिक संस्कृतीमध्ये साहित्य, कला, धर्म, चालीरीती, कौटुंबिक संबंध, वैवाहिक रिवाज इत्यादींचा वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात समावेश असतो. या बाबींमध्ये बदल संथ गतीने होतात. याचा परिणाम असा होतो की, आपल्या संस्कृतीत सुव्यवस्था राहत नाही. भौतिक संस्कृती सुलभतेने आत्मसात केली जाते; परंतु आध्यात्मिक संस्कृती काही मर्यादेपर्यंतच आत्मसात केली जाते. उदा., इंग्रजांनी भारतावर दीडशे वर्षे राज्य केले. त्यांची पाश्चात्य भौतिक संस्कृती येथे रुजली; परंतु आध्यात्मिक संस्कृतीत भारतीयत्व अद्याप अविशिष्ट आहे, तथापि पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीची छाया भारतीयांच्या आचार-विचारांवर पडली आहे. यास सांस्कृतिक पश्चायन म्हणतात व त्याचा हा परिणाम होय. सांस्कृतिक पश्चायनामुळे दोन सांस्कृतिक अवस्थांमध्ये सामाजिक अंतर पडते. याची विविध उदाहरणे समाजात दिसतात. नवीन शोधांच्या बदलांमुळे येणाऱ्या परिस्थितीला सामोरे जाण्याची सामाजिक स्थिती आधी निर्माण होणे आवश्यक असते, तसे झाले नाही तर पश्चायन होते. हाही एक प्रकारे सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाचा भाग आहे.

ऑगबर्नच्या संकल्पनेवर सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक दोन्ही प्रकारच्या टीका झाल्या आहेत. ऑगबर्न यांच्या सांस्कृतिक पश्चायनाच्या सिद्धांताला निश्चितच काही मर्यादा आहेत; परंतु एक विश्लेषण पद्धती म्हणून त्याचा उपयोगही आहे.

१.३ भाषिक वळण, चिन्हे, चिन्हमीमांसेचा वाचिन्हार्थ, वाचिक वर्तन

फेर्दिनांद सोस्यूर (१८५७ – १९१३) याच्या, भाषेसंबंधी व्याख्यानांवरून चिन्हमीमांसेचा वाचिन्हार्थ विद्येचा (सेमिऑलॉजी) पाया घातला. भाषा ही एक चिन्हपद्धती वा संरचना आहे. भाषा ही ध्वनी व अर्थ यांना एकत्र आणून त्याला एक आकार (फॉर्म) देते. भाषा म्हणजे चिन्हांची एक व्यवस्था होय. यात चिन्ह (सिम्बॉल किंवा साईन) तसेच चिन्हक म्हणजे (सिग्निफायर) तर 'चिन्हित' (सिग्निफाईड) म्हणजे संकल्पना किंवा अर्थ या संकल्पना असतात. चिन्हे ही चिन्हक-चिन्हित यांच्या युतीतून जशी सिद्ध होतात, तसेच ती इतर चिन्हांशी असणाऱ्या त्यांच्या संबंधांमुळेही सिद्ध होतात. चिन्ह म्हणजे ज्यात चिन्हक आणि चिन्हित या दोन्ही संकल्पना एकत्रित आलेल्या असतात. त्यातून एक प्रकारचा अर्थ आणि संदेश एक किंवा अनेक व्यक्तींकडून दुसऱ्या एखाद्या व्यक्तीपर्यंत किंवा समूहापर्यंत पोहचवला जातो व त्यातून भाषा सिद्ध होते. चिन्हक म्हणजे एखादा ध्वनी आवाज किंवा अक्षर असू शकते आणि चिन्हित म्हणजे जो अर्थ किंवा संकल्पना प्रतीत होते ती. आधुनिक भाषाविज्ञानाच्या ह्या नमुना रूपाच्या (लिंग्विस्टिक मॉडेल) आधारे साहित्याचा, साहित्यशास्त्राचा व साहित्यविषयक प्रश्नांचा विचार व अभ्यास संरचनावादीसमीक्षेत केला जातो.

भाषिक वळण

भाषा संस्कृती आहे आणि संस्कृती ही भाषा आहे. भाषा आणि संस्कृतीचा एक जटिल, एक मुख्य संबंध आहे. भाषा संस्कृतीशी अत्यंत गुंतागुंतीची आहे (ते दोघे एकत्र विकसित झाले आहेत, प्रक्रियेत एकमेकांवर प्रभाव टाकणे, शेवटी मानवी असणे म्हणजे काय आकार देणे). या संदर्भात, ए. एल. क्रॉबर् (१९२३) म्हणाले, "जेव्हा भाषण अस्तित्वात होते, तेव्हापासून संस्कृती सुरू झाली आणि तेव्हापासूनच भाषेच्या संवर्धनाने दुसऱ्या अर्थाने आणखी विकास केला." संस्कृती ही भाषेप्रमाणेच एक रचित असते.

आधुनिक संस्कृती सतत नवे आकृतिबंध स्वीकारीत असल्यामुळे तिच्या अभ्यासाचे क्षेत्रही सतत बदलत असते, तथापि काही गोष्टी मूलभूत आढळतात. त्यांतील एक म्हणजे संवाद (कम्युनिकेशन) होय. सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासामध्ये संवाद महत्त्वाचा आहे कारण भाषा या प्रमुख माध्यमातून अर्थ (मीनिंग) विनिमय केला जातो.

सोस्यूरच्या आधुनिक भाषाविचाराचा व सुचविलेल्या चिन्ह सिद्धांतामुळे संरचनावादाचा सिद्धांत निर्माण झाला. चिन्हांची रचना, चिन्हव्यवस्था, चिन्हांची विशिष्टता, भाषानियम (लांग), भाषित/भाषण (पॅरोल), इ. संकल्पनांचा वापर संरचनावाद निर्मितीत केला. मानवी मन चिन्हांच्या साह्याने विचार, चिंतन, सर्जन व संदेशन करीत असते. मानवी संस्कृती ही चिन्हे व चिन्हव्यवस्था यांवर आधारलेली आहे. चिन्हांचे स्वरूप, त्यांची रचना, त्यांचा अर्थ व कार्य इ. या बाबींचे अध्ययन योग्य पद्धतीने होत आलेले आहे. हे एक विज्ञान असून संरचनावाद ही त्याची विश्लेषणपद्धती आहे, असे काही लोक दोन्हीत फरक मानतात, तर काही फरक मानत नाहीत. उत्तरसंरचनावादाच्या लेखनानंतर भाषेला इतिहासात महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. भाषेच्या माध्यमातून ऐतिहासिक घटना आणि ऐतिहासिक जाणीव घडवली जाते असे भाषा अभ्यासक म्हणतात. स्त्रीवाद आणि उत्तरसंरचनावाद यांच्या विशिष्ट अशा संबंधातून

भाषिक वळणाचा विकास झाला. भाषा हा विश्लेषणाचा महत्त्वाचा घटक असल्याने अनेक ज्ञानशाखांमधील सीमारेषा पुसट झाल्या. खरं तर त्यामुळे काही प्रमाणशास्त्रीय प्रश्न समोर आले; परंतु त्यामुळे पूर्वी इतिहासाचा वा इतिहास लेखनाचा भाग नसलेले अनेक विषय इतिहासाच्या कक्षेत आले.

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९.४ अस्मिता किंवा ओळख

प्रत्येक संस्कृती वेगळी व विशिष्ट असते. प्रत्येक संस्कृतीतील एका अंगाचा दुसऱ्या अंगाशी संबंध असतो. संस्कृती प्रसरणशील असते. संस्कृतीमध्ये त्या त्या समाजातील अंतःशक्तीचा स्वाभाविकपणे होणारा विकास होय आणि दुसरी पद्धती म्हणजे एकमेकांवर क्रिया प्रतिक्रिया घडून होणारा बदल होय. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक संस्कृती स्वतःचे वेगळेपण जपण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. भाषा ही सांस्कृतिक ओळख किंवा अस्मितेचे महत्त्वाचे अंग आहे. भाषेबरोबरच पेहराव, सण समारंभ, सामाजिक व्यवस्था, रूढी, परंपरा, धर्म आणि भौगोलिक स्थान हे सर्व विशिष्ट संस्कृतीला तिची ओळख आणि अस्मिता प्रदान करते. प्रत्येक संस्कृतीच्या वाहकाला त्याची संस्कृती इतरांपेक्षा श्रेष्ठ वाटत होती. चिनी लोकांना त्यांची संस्कृती पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीपेक्षा श्रेष्ठ वाटत होती. सांस्कृतिक अस्मितेमुळे पुढे सांस्कृतिक टकराव निर्माण होईल असे भाकीत सॅम्युल हंटींगटन यांनी व्यक्त केले आहे.

९.५ लिंगभाव

मेरी जॉन या विदुषीच्या मतानुसार स्त्रियांचा प्रश्न त्यांच्या समस्या आणि इतिहास यांचे प्रत्येक टप्प्यावरील आंतरसंबंध तपासणे हे प्रारंभीच्या स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनातून प्रतीत होत होते. इतिहास लेखन ज्या प्रकारे होत आलेले होते व लिहिले जात होते त्यामध्ये झाकले गेलेले सत्तासंबंध आणि अशा प्रकारच्या इतिहास लेखनाने प्रकट केलेल्या स्त्रीत्वाबद्दलच्या संकल्पना तसेच प्रतिमा यांची समीक्षा करून त्यातून प्रकट होणारा स्त्रिया बदलचा कधी दुय्यम आणि अनुदार दृष्टिकोन समोर आणणे हे काम सुरुवातीच्या टप्प्यावर स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाने केले. स्त्रियांचा इतिहास, लिंगभावात्मक इतिहास आणि स्त्रीवादी इतिहास स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाचे असे क्रम व टप्पे आपल्याला पाहता येतात.

स्त्रीवादी विचारमंथनाने लिंगभाव एक सामाजिक रचित आहे हा विचार पुढे आणला. जेंडर या इंग्रजी शब्दाचा मराठी अनुवाद लिंगभाव असा करतात. हा शब्दप्रयोग समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने केला जातो. स्त्री पुरुषांचे स्थान व भूमिका यात समाजात कसा भेद केला जातो याचे या शब्दामुळे किंवा संज्ञेमुळे आकलन होते. म्हणजेच स्त्रीपुरुषसंबंधीच्या सामाजिक वस्तुस्थितीचे ज्ञान होण्यासाठी एक साधन म्हणून ही संकल्पना वापरली जाते. लिंगभावाच्या संकल्पनेमुळे आपल्याला लिंग आणि लिंगभाव या दोन वेगळ्या बाबी आहेत हे मांडणे शक्य होते. लिंग ही संकल्पना किंवा हा कोटिक्रम फक्त व्यक्तीच्या जननेंद्रियाच्या म्हणजे शरीराच्या आधारे ठरविला जातो; परंतु लिंगभाव हा समाज काही समजातून सार्वत्रिक जो समज निर्माण करून देतो त्यातून ठरतो. स्त्रीचे शरीर एकदा दुय्यम मानले, की समाज स्त्रियांना मिळणाऱ्या दुय्यम वागणुकीचे समर्थन करतो. स्त्रियांचे हे दुय्यमत्व बऱ्याच बाबतीत

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वास्तविक नसते; परंतु इतर सर्व क्षेत्रांतील स्त्रियांचे हे दुय्यमत्व हे समाजाने तिच्यावर लादले असते, त्यामुळे लिंगांच्या आधारे जे ठोकताळे समाज निर्माण करतो त्याला लिंगभाव असे म्हणता येईल. जन्मापासून मुलामुलींसाठी भिन्न सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक पूर्वनियोजित एक प्रकारे कृतीकार्यक्रम ठरवलेला असतो त्याला लिंगभाव म्हणतात. प्रत्येक समाज हळूहळू मुलगा किंवा मुलगी म्हणजे भिन्न लिंग असलेल्या लिंग अर्भकापासून एक स्त्री व एक पुरुष म्हणून घडवतो. त्यांच्या दोघांच्या वेगवेगळ्या भूमिका, वेगळे गुण, हक्क व जबाबदाऱ्या, अपेक्षा व वर्तनप्रकार ह्यातून घडविले जाते. लिंग जैविक घटकांनी ठरते; परंतु स्त्रिया व पुरुषांच्या लिंगभावाशी निगडित अस्मिता मानसिक व सामाजिक पातळीवर म्हणजेच ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक घटकांनी ठरतात. लिंगभाव हा सांस्कृतिक असून, मनुष्यनिर्मित आहे. लिंगभाव सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक असतो. तो भूमिका, गुण, वर्तनप्रकार व जबाबदाऱ्या इत्यादी स्त्रियोचीत आणि पुरुषोचीत अशी विभागणी करतो. लिंगभाव बदलत असतो. संस्कृती, काल आणि कुटुंबांगणिक तो बदलत असतो. काही प्रमाणात लिंगभाव लिंगाशी संबंधित असतो. म्हणजे स्त्रीच फक्त मुलाला जन्म देऊ शकते; परंतु इतर अशी अनके कर्तव्ये आहेत, की जी स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष दोघेही करू शकतात; परंतु स्त्रियांना काही कामांपासून दूर ठेवले जाते व काही कामे फक्त स्त्रियांना दिली जातात. म्हणजे स्वयंपाक इ. सांस्कृतिक इतिहासात लिंगभावाच्या सिद्धांताने इतिहासात पुढे स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाले. त्यात उमा चक्रवर्ती, मीरा कोसंबी यांनी भारतात स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखन केले. मुख्य प्रवाहातील इतिहास लेखनातील गृहीतकांना प्रश्न विचारण्यात येऊ लागले. मुख्य प्रवाहातील इतिहास लेखनातील सत्ता संबंधाबद्दल प्रश्न विचारू जाऊ लागले. सत्तेच्या कोणत्या चौकटी इतिहास लेखनाला घडवीत असतात, कोणत्या सत्ता चौकटी ठाम होतात या दोहोंचा विचार स्त्रियांचा इतिहास किंवा लिंगभावाचा इतिहास स्पष्ट करताना महत्वाचा ठरतो. त्यामुळे स्त्री असण्याची निरनिराळी आकलने स्त्रिया आणि लिंगभावासंबंधीच्या इतिहास लेखनातून पुढे आली. सुरुवातीला इतिहासात अदृश्य असलेली स्त्री इतिहास लेखनात ठळकपणे मांडण्याचे काम स्त्रीवादी इतिहासकारांनी केले. स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाच्या दुसऱ्या टप्प्यात स्त्रियांच्या अन्यायावर लिहिले गेले. स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय, अत्याचार यावर या टप्प्यावर लेखन झाले. स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाच्या तिसऱ्या टप्प्यावर स्त्रियांच्या विविध क्षेत्रांतील कामगिरीला उजाळा देण्यात आला. चौथ्या टप्प्यावर लिंगभावात्मक जाणीव कशी घडते व घडवली जाते यावर इतिहास लेखन झाले.

लिंगभावाची जडण घडण ही वंश, जात, वर्ग, राष्ट्र, लैंगिकता यांसारख्या घटकानुसार बदलते याचे भान या इतिहास लेखनात प्रतिबिंबित झाले. भाषिक वळणापूर्वीच स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाने भाषेच्या उपयोजित लेखनातून जे सत्तासंबंध पुढे येत ते उलगडून दाखवले. भाषिक वळणानंतर गुलामगिरी स्त्रीवाद यांचे पुन्हा नव्याने इतिहास लेखन सुरू झाले. स्त्रीला शरीरामुळे दुय्यमत्व येते, स्त्रियांचे अनुभव महत्वाचे आहेत याच्या पलीकडे जाऊन इतिहास लेखन करण्यासाठी भाषिक वळणाने वंश, वांशिकता, लैंगिकता यांचा इतिहास लेखनासाठी उपयोग करून दिला. काही स्त्रीवादी इतिहासकारांनी घटितांची कारणमीमांसा तसेच घटना प्रक्रिया यांच्या विश्लेषणाला भाषिक वळणामुळे मर्यादा आल्या हे स्पष्ट करून त्या पलीकडे जाऊन इतिहास लेखन केले पाहिजे असा आग्रह धरला. १९७० नंतर व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य, उत्पादन व पुनरुत्पादन यातील फरक यावर अनुक्रमे उदारमतवादी व मार्क्सवादी स्त्रीवाद्यांनी इतिहास लेखन केले, तर खाजगी सर्व राजकीय असते असे म्हणून जहाल स्त्रीवाद्यांनी खासगी आणि सार्वजनिक यांच्यामधील अंतःसंबंधावर प्रकाश टाकला.

भारतात कुंकुम संगारी आणि सुदेश वैद यांनी 'रिकास्टिंग वूमेन'(१९८९) या ग्रंथातून स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखन हे कसे सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाकडे सरकले आहे याचे स्पष्टीकरण दिले आहे. स्त्री साहित्याचा मागोवा(२००२) यांसारख्या ग्रंथातून अलीकडे स्त्रियांच्या साहित्यिक कामगिरीचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. १९९० च्या दशकात राधाकुमार भारती रे यांनी स्त्रियांचे कर्तेपण तसेच त्यांचे अनेकविध पैलू उलगडून दाखवले आहेत. गेल ऑमव्हेट, मीनाक्षी मून, उर्मिला पवार यांनी अनुक्रमे स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनाच्या नव्या शक्यता, जात व लिंगभाव यांचे स्वरूप आपापल्या लेखनातून व्यक्त केले. पुढे व्ही. गीथा आणि उमा चक्रवर्ती यांनी स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनातील जात व लिंगभाव जात, वर्ग आणि राज्यसंस्था, ब्राह्मणी पुरुष सत्ता यांची सिद्धांताने करून प्रत्यक्ष स्त्रीवादी इतिहास प्रकाशात आणला. स्त्रीवाद ही अतिव्याप्त अशी संज्ञा आहे. १९७० च्या नंतर स्त्री चळवळीमुळे इतिहास या विद्याशाखेवर खोल आणि दूरगामी संस्कार आणि परिणाम घडवून आणला. स्त्रियांच्या समस्या, स्त्री अस्तित्व, आणि त्याचा एकंदरीत सामाजिक व्याप, या अनुषंगाने स्त्रियांची कर्तबगारी, संधी, मर्यादा, अडथळे याचे वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे विविध ज्ञानशाखांमध्ये आकलन होऊ लागले.

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एकोणिसाव्या आणि विसाव्या शतकात वंशवादाला विकृत स्वरूप आले. राजकीय आणि आर्थिक स्वार्थ साधण्यासाठी वंशवादाचा विचार वापरला जाऊ लागला. त्याचे सोयीस्करपणे वेगवेगळे अर्थ लावले जाऊ लागले. त्याचे सैद्धांतिक पातळीवर समर्थन केले जाऊ लागले. नाकाची ठेवण, रंग, केसांचा पोत, उंची, कवटीचा आकार इ. गोष्टीत साधर्म्य असणारे लोक साधारणपणे एका वंशाचे आहेत असे शास्त्रज्ञ सांगू लागले. आनुवंशिक शारीरिक लक्षणे तसेच व्यक्तिमत्त्वविशेष, सांस्कृतिक वैशिष्ट्ये यांच्या आधारे काही वंश जात्याच इतरापेक्षा श्रेष्ठ असतात, ही कल्पना मांडणारा सिद्धांत म्हणजे वंश सिद्धांत म्हणता येईल. वंश हे अनेक (जेनेटिक) स्रोतापासून झाले आहेत. वेगवेगळ्या स्रोतांपासून वेगवेगळे वंश निर्माण झाले या विचाराला मान्यता मिळून त्यातून वांशिक उच्चनीचतेचा उगम झाला. विसाव्या शतकात या दाव्याला आव्हान देण्यात आले. प्रत्येक वंश आपापल्या परीने श्रेष्ठच आहे असे विचार पुढे आले. त्यामुळे वंशसंकल्पनेच्या मूळ कल्पनेस आव्हान दिले गेले. जगातील सर्व मानव आफ्रिकेतील एकाच मानवी समूहाकडून जगात सर्वत्र स्थलांतरित झाले व त्यांच्यापासून सर्व मानवी समूह विकसित झाले, असा सिद्धांत मांडला गेला आहे. गटागटातील काही शारीरिक विषमता आनुवंशिकी संरचनेमुळे व काही वातावरणाच्या परिणामांमुळे दिसून येते. राष्ट्रीय, धार्मिक, भौगोलिक, भाषिक, सांस्कृतिक गटांचा वंशगटांशी काही संबंध नसतो. निदान सांस्कृतिक लक्षांनाचा असा संबंध दर्शविणारा एकही पुरावा अद्यापि झालेला नाही किंवा तसा दाखला देता येत नाही.

समाजातील सर्वच संबंध वंशवादावर अवलंबून असत नाहीत. समाजातील विविध गटांत अनेक प्रकारचे भेद असले तरी, त्यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंध विशिष्ट चौकटीतच घडतात. वांशिक भेदभावांमुळे नेहमीच सामाजिक अंतर पडत नाही. जैविक किंवा शारीरिक

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भेदभावांमुळे निरनिराळ्या गटांच्या संबंधात ताण येतात. तसेच संबंध ठेवताना वांशिक निकष लावले जातात व सामाजिक आंतर वाढते, तेव्हा वंशवादाचा प्रभाव अधिक दिसतो. बऱ्याच वेळा समाजात निर्माण होणारे संघर्ष व भेदभाव सांस्कृतिक भेदभावांमुळेच निर्माण होतात. वांशिक संघर्ष हे नियमित आढळणाऱ्या भेदभावापेक्षा वेगळे असतात. वंशवाद एका विशिष्ट विचारसरणीच्या लोकांची निर्मिती आहे. व्यक्तींच्या वर्तनातून ती स्पष्ट दिसते. वंशवादी विचार एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे सामाजिकीकरणाचा भाग म्हणून येतात. वंशवाद संस्थीकृत होत जातो. अल्पसंख्यांक किंवा आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल वांशिक समाजाला अनेक पातळ्यांवर कनिष्ठ दर्जा प्राप्त होतो. या उलट बहुसंख्य आणि सबळ समूहाला सत्ताधिकार, सवलती व स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त होते. त्यांतूनच सामाजिक संघर्ष निर्माण होतो. एकोणिसाव्या शतकात आशिया व आफ्रिकेतील साम्राज्यवादाचे वंशवादाच्या आधारे समर्थन करण्यात आले. १९४८ नंतर दक्षिण आफ्रिकेत वर्णविद्वेषवादी (अॅपरथाइड) धोरण, बोलके व घृणास्पद उदाहरण आहे.

वंशवादामुळे अल्पसंख्यांक दुर्बल गटाला त्रास सोसावा लागला, त्यांच्यात नियतिवादी विचारसरणी दृढावली. ते आपला आत्मविश्वास व स्वाभिमान गमावून बसले. त्यांच्यातील एकी कमी होते. वंशवादी प्रवृत्तीचा सत्ताधारी वर्गावरही विशिष्ट परिणाम होतो. सत्ताधारी वर्ग मग्न बनून समाज व सत्ताधीश यांत कटुता निर्माण होते. तद्वतच गरीब-श्रीमंत यांतील दरीही रुंदावते आणि मुक्त व स्वतंत्र वृत्ती दडपल्या जातात. अखेर सुव्यवस्था व शांतता यांसाठी दडपशाहीचा अवलंब करावा लागतो, असे निरीक्षण वंशवादाचे अभ्यासक नोंदवतात. तरी वंशवादी सिद्धांत निर्दोष नाही. जगातील प्राचीन, मध्ययुगीन व आधुनिक संस्कृतींत संस्कृतीचे आदानप्रदान दिसते. आजच्या मानव समाजात संस्कृतींचे जोमदार अनुकरण केले जाते. १९६० नंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वंश या विषयावर संशोधन आणि वैचारिक मांडण्या झाल्या. सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद, सामाजिक सुधारणा, आंदोलने, आणि शहरी भागातील कृष्णवर्णीय आंदोलने यामुळे अमेरिकेत त्याचबरोबर इतर राष्ट्रांत मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लेखन केले गेले. वांशिक विचार कशा प्रकारे एक सिद्धांत बनून सामाजिक संबंधात मानवीय विचारांनी प्रभावित करतो याचा अभ्यास समोर आला. जॉन रेक्स यांच्या सिद्धांतानुसार सामाजिक संबंध जे वंशवादी विचाराने प्रभावित झाले आहेत त्याची एक संरचना उभी केली जाते. रॉबर्ट माईल्स यांनी अमेरिकेत जी स्थलांतरे इतर देशांतून झाली त्याच्या आधारे इतिहास वंशवादाचा अभ्यास केला. त्यांच्या मते वंश हे राजकीय आणि सामाजिक संदर्भातील एक रचित आहे. अमेरिकेतील वांशिक आंदोलने ही सामाजिक समतेसाठी केली जात नाहीत तर अस्मिता आधारित सांस्कृतिक विलगता हे त्याचे स्वरूप बनले गेले असे विचार पुढे आले.

१.७ लैंगिकता

“कामसूत्र” उल्लेखनीय ठरते ते दोन गोष्टींसाठी – स्त्रियांना कामेच्छा असतात, हे फार पूर्वी भारतात ओळखण्यात आले आणि दुसरे म्हणजे वात्स्यायनाने कामव्यवहाराकडे पाहण्याची एक वेगळी सौंदर्यदृष्टी विकसित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखनात व सिद्धांतात स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिकतेचा विचार केला नाही. पुरुषसत्ता नेहमी स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिकतेवर नियंत्रण ठेवत आली आहे असे विचार मांडले गेले. उमा चक्रवर्ती यांनी ब्राह्मणी

पुरुषसत्ता या आपल्या सिद्धांतातून यातील पेच उलगडून दाखवले आहेत.

स्त्री-पुरुष संबंध व त्या संबंधी सांस्कृतिक कल्पना कशा विकसित झाल्या, हे सांस्कृतिक इतिहासातून समजते. लैंगिकता आणि काम यांचा संबंध पाहताना सुखाच्या आणि इंद्रिय अनुभवाच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यात वात्सायनाने पाहिले. तो त्या पुढे जाऊन त्याकडे कलाविष्कार, सौख्य मिळविणे अशा दृष्टीने चिकित्सा करतो. कामाचा संबंध परलोकाशी संबंध नसून इहलोकातील सौख्याशी तो निगडित आहे. नैतिक आचरण करून हे सौख्य मिळविता येईल, असे त्याला वाटत होते. ही लैंगिकतेची वेगळी दृष्टी होती. प्रत्यक्षात ते एक सामाजिक रचित होते. तसेच समाजाच्या अंतःप्रवाहातील चालत आलेल्या कल्पनेद्वारा स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिकतेवर वर्चस्व मिळवण्यासाठी लैंगिकतेच्या कल्पना रूढ केल्या गेल्या.

लैंगिकतेवर आधुनिक काळात विचार केला गेला. स्त्रियांना लैंगिक स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले, तर पुरुषांची अधिसत्ता धोक्यात येईल, या जाणिवेने त्यांच्यावर लैंगिक बाबतीत निर्बंध लादण्याचे प्रयत्न इंग्लंडमध्ये औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतरच्या काळात होऊ लागले. लैंगिक आकर्षण ज्यायोगे वाढेल असे सर्व आचार विचार नियंत्रणाखाली आणण्यासाठी अश्लील प्रकाशन प्रतिबंध कायदा हा १८५७ मध्ये मंजूर करण्यात आला, असा अन्वयार्थ काही अभ्यासकांनी काढला. लैंगिक आकर्षणाच्या जोरावर स्त्रिया पुरुषांना आपल्या जाळ्यात ओढतील ही भीती धर्म मार्तंडांना कायम वाटत आली आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर 'कामसूत्रे' इंग्रजीमधून खाजगी वितरणासाठी प्रकाशित इंग्लंडमध्ये केली गेली. त्या मागे लैंगिकतेबद्दलच्या दृष्टिकोनाला धक्का देणे हा हेतू होता.

स्त्रीवादी चळवळी व भान उभे राहिले तरी, पुरुषी लैंगिकता स्त्रियांवर लादली जाऊन त्यांचे शोषण होते. या वर्चस्ववादी पुरुषी लैंगिकतेविरुद्ध काहीही उपाययोजना व ठोस सामाजिक सिद्धांत उभे राहिले नाहीत. कारण भिन्नलिंगी संबंधांची चौकट (Hetrosexual Institution) हीच नैसर्गिक आणि खरी आहे या परिप्रेक्ष्यात लैंगिकता पाहिली गेली. संपूर्ण स्त्रीजीवनाला अत्यंत सूक्ष्म, अदृश्य पातळीवर व्यापणारे स्त्री लैंगिकतेवरील हे नियंत्रण हे जगाच्या कोणत्याही कोपऱ्यात सारखेच आहे. फक्त त्याच्या दृश्यरूपात फरक असू शकतो, असे स्त्रीवादी अभ्यासक मांडतात.

मानवी विकास प्रक्रियेत या पुरुषी लैंगिक नियंत्रणाचा उगम, विकास याचा इतिहास अभ्यासकांनी धुंडाळला. १९व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात स्त्रियांनी स्त्री-पुरुष असमानतेविरुद्ध लढे दिले. यात 'भिन्नलिंगी संबंध' व्यवस्थेच्या चौकटीतच या बाबतीत स्त्रियांच्या समानतेचा विचार होता. शारीरिकतेचे कारण देत लैंगिक संबंधात पुरुष 'लैंगिकदृष्ट्या' आक्रमकच असतात आणि स्त्रिया 'समर्पण'वादीच असतात ही स्त्रियांची 'शारीरिकदृष्ट्या' (Biologically) अपरिहार्यता डार्विनसारख्या अनेक शास्त्रज्ञांनी त्यांच्या सिद्धांतांनी ठसवली. लैंगिकता व लैंगिक प्रेरणा यांचे विश्लेषण करणारी ही नैसर्गिक-अपरिहार्यवादाची जी चौकट होती, तिला विरोध विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला सुरू झाला. प्रसिद्ध मानसशास्त्रज्ञ सिगमंड फ्रॉइड यांनी सर्व मानवी कृती व कर्तबगारीमागे लैंगिक सुप्त अशी प्रेरणा अप्रत्यक्षपणे कार्यरत असते असा सिद्धांत मांडला. खरे तर हा 'अपरिहार्यवादी' चौकटीला जोरदार धक्काच होता. मिशेल फुको यांच्यासारख्या समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी तर लैंगिक प्रेरणांची नैसर्गिकता आणि 'अपरिहार्य'ता पूर्णपणे नाकारली. त्यांनी म्हटले की, लैंगिकता हे पूर्णपणे सामाजिक रचित आहे. फुको यांची सैद्धान्तिक मांडणी पुढे स्त्रीवादी विचारवंतांनी उचलून धरून त्याद्वारे स्त्री शोषण ठळकपणे मांडले. कारण पुढे स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळीच्या दुसऱ्या पिढीने भिन्नलिंगी संबंधातील पुरुषी वर्चस्ववादी लैंगिकतेला विरोध केला. एक

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साम्यवादी स्त्रीवादी (Socialist Feminist) आणि दुसरा जहाल स्त्रीवादी (Radical Feminist) या दोन्ही विचारांनी पारंपरिक स्त्री शोषणावर आधारित लैंगिकतेला विरोध केला. सिमॉन द बोव्हानी 'सेकंड सेक्स' या पुस्तकातून स्त्रीच्या लैंगिक, सामाजिक आणि राजकीय-अर्थिक शोषणाची स्थिती समोर आणली. सुझन ब्राऊन मिलर यांनी 'अगेन्स्ट अवर बिल'मध्ये पुरुषाची भिन्नलिंगी लैंगिकतेमधील हिंसात्मकता Every Man is Potential Rapist असे म्हणून पुढे आणली. साम्यवादी स्त्रीवादी स्त्रियांनी उत्पादनसंबंध आणि सामाजिक सत्ता / अधिकार संबंध (Power Relations) यामुळे पुरुषी लैंगिकता ही वर्चस्ववादी असते असे म्हटले. अशा विचारांमुळे व चळवळीने सगळी समाजव्यवस्थाच ढवळून निघाली. काही स्त्रीवादी गट भिन्नलिंगी संबंधांच्या कुटुंबसंस्थेविरुद्ध उभे राहिले आणि स्त्री-स्त्री समलिंगी संबंधांचे समर्थन करू लागले. पुरुषी लैंगिकता हीच स्त्रियांवरील सर्व प्रकारच्या अत्याचाराचे मूळ आहे, असे त्यांनी प्रतिपादित केले. एड्डीन रीच या स्त्रीवादी लेखिकेने पुरुषी लैंगिकतेमधील हिंसात्मकतेचे त्याच्या आर्थिक-सामाजिक अधिकार संबंधांचे (Power Relations) दाखले देत लेखन केले आहे. तसेच, स्त्री समलिंगी संबंधांचे समर्थन केले. ही एक आक्रमक स्त्री चळवळ होती. या आक्रमक स्त्री समलिंगी स्त्रीवादी (Lesbian) प्रवाहातून तिसरी- चौथी पिढी उदयास आली आहे, जी स्त्री समलिंगी संबंधांचा पुरस्कार करणारी आहे; परंतु तिसऱ्या पिढीतील आक्रमकतेचा जोरच संपला आहे, असे मत काही स्त्री अभ्यासकांनी व्यक्त केले आहे. चौथ्या पिढीतील स्त्री-स्त्री आकर्षण आणि स्त्री समलैंगिकतेचा पुरस्कार करणारी होती. अशी लैंगिक प्रेरणादेखील नैसर्गिक व अपरिहार्यवादाच्या (Essentialist Theory) जवळ जाते असे एड्डीन रीच म्हणतात. या चळवळीला मर्यादा आल्या आहेत असे काही लोक म्हणतात, असा लैंगिकतेचा अभ्यास अलीकडे काही अभ्यासकांनी मांडला आहे. स्त्री-पुरुष लैंगिकतेबाबत अत्यंत भौतिकवादी, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनातून शोध घेऊन मांडणी वि.का. राजवाडे या इतिहासकाराने १९२० ते १९२३ या काळात 'भारतीय विवाहसंस्थेचा इतिहास' आणि 'राधामाधवविलासचंपू' अशी पुस्तके लिहून केली. त्यांनी भारतीय वर्णव्यवस्थेला उत्पादन संबंधांचा आणि संपत्तीवरील मालकीला स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या लैंगिक संबंधांचा शास्त्रीय पाया कसा आहे हे वैदिक वाङ्मयातून सप्रमाण दाखवून दिले. स्त्रियांना आपली लैंगिक प्रेरणा व्यक्त करण्याचे संपूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य होते. 'विवाह' म्हणजे शरीरसंबंध अशी स्पष्ट कल्पना असणाऱ्या हिंदू संस्कृतीत अनिर्बंध लैंगिक संबंधापासून बंदिस्त विवाहसंस्था तयार होण्यापर्यंत नेमकी केव्हा वाटचाल झाली, याबद्दलचा खूप उद्धोधक आढावा राजवाडे घेतात.

स्त्री-पुरुष असमानतेची मुळे वर्गसंबंध आणि अधिकार संबंध यांमध्ये आहेत आणि स्त्रियांचे लैंगिक शोषण व अत्याचार हे त्याचे पर्यवसान आहे, असे साम्यवादी स्त्रीवाद्यांना वाटते.

जहाल स्त्रीवाद्यांच्या (Radical feminist) मते, स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता (Gender inequality) आणि लैंगिक वर्चस्वातून मुक्ती (Sexual liberation) या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. लिंगभाव लैंगिक संबंधांमध्ये पुरुषाच्या आक्रमक लैंगिकतेमधून आणि स्त्रीच्या लैंगिक संबंधांमध्ये पुरुषाच्या आक्रमक लैंगिकतेमधून आणि स्त्रीच्या लैंगिक शोषणातून व्यक्त होतो म्हणून मूलतः लिंगभाव विरोधी चळवळ (Gender inequality) आणि लैंगिक मुक्ती चळवळ केल्याशिवाय पूर्णत्वास जाऊ शकत नाही अशी त्यांनी मांडणी केली. गर्भधारणा आणि मातृत्व यामुळे त्या काळात स्त्रीच्या हालचालीवर विशेष मर्यादा पडतात. या मर्यादांचा फायदा घेऊन पुरुषप्रधान समाजाने तिच्यावर परावलंबितता लादली

आहे. या लादण्याला या स्त्रीवाद्यांचा विरोध आहे. पुरुषी लैंगिकता स्त्रियांवर लादण्याला तिसऱ्या पिढीच्या स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा विरोध आहे.

मिशेल फुको या समाजशास्त्रज्ञाने लैंगिक प्रेरणा या मुख्यतः धर्मशास्त्रातील तत्त्वज्ञान, मानसशास्त्राने दिलेली माहिती आणि समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी केलेले विश्लेषण या सगळ्यांच्या संस्कारातून घडत जाते असे म्हटले आहे. कौहेलबर्ग या शास्त्रज्ञाच्या मते, मूल जन्माला आल्यानंतर त्याच्यासमोर प्रथम दोन लिंगांमधील भेद समोर येतो. उदा. आई आणि वडील इ. या प्रक्रियेत त्यांची लैंगिक जाणीव वाढू लागते आणि नंतर ती सेक्सपासून जेंडर आयडेंटिटीपर्यंत उत्क्रांत होत जाते. त्याच्या मते पुरुषी वर्चस्ववादी लैंगिकतेमध्ये लहानपणापासून नकळतपणे हा लिंगभाव शिरतो.

लिंग, लैंगिकता आणि लिंगभाव (Sex, Sexuality and Gender) या तीन वेगवेगळ्या गोष्टी आहेत. मनुष्याच्या लैंगिकतेमधून त्याचा लिंगभाव व्यक्त होतो, तर प्रत्येकाची लैंगिकता त्याच्या लिंगसापेक्ष असते, असे पॅट कॅपलान या स्त्री अभ्यासिकेने म्हटले आहे. त्यांनी पुढे असेही म्हटले आहे की, 'लैंगिकता प्रत्येक मनुष्याच्या स्वत्वाचा एक आविष्कार असतो. एखादा अनुभव तेव्हाच लैंगिक बनतो जेव्हा ती व्यक्ती सामाजिक प्रक्रियेत आकळलेले ज्ञान आचरणात आणते.'

लैंगिक भावनांची नैसर्गिकता शरीरशास्त्राच्या आधारे शास्त्रज्ञांनी मांडली व त्या आधारे स्त्रीची लैंगिकता चाळवणाऱ्या घटकांचा विचार पुढे मांडला. या ज्ञानाच्या आधारावर लैंगिक कृती माणूस करतो, म्हणजे एकंदरीत या लैंगिक प्रेरणा मनुष्याच्या घडणीवरच ठरतात.

९.८ सत्ता संबंध

भिन्न उतरंडींच्या सत्ता-संबंधांच्या भानामधून माणसांनी त्यापलीकडे जाऊन कृती करावी, हे सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासाचे सर्जनशील उद्दिष्ट आहे. सांस्कृतिक सत्तासंबंधी उतरंड निर्माण झाली की, त्यातून अपरिहार्य असे जे जन्माला येते, ते म्हणजे अर्धवट लपविले गेलेले उपसंस्कृतीचे भिन्न आणि सांस्कृतिक शक्यतेचे जग. यातून प्राणिपातळीवरील वेदना, फसवणूक, मत्सर, सहनशीलता आणि मृत्यू या साऱ्यांपासून सुटका मिळत नाही, असे चार्ल्स टेलर या तत्त्वज्ञ अभ्यासकाने त्याचे मत मांडले आहे. उपसंस्कृतीच्या जगातून ज्या कथा, कविता, कला आणि समीक्षा संवर्धित केल्या जातात. त्यांतून प्रमुख प्रवाही संस्कृतींना शह देणारी, पर्यायी मानवी एकजुटीची कथनस्वरूपी प्रतिमुद्रा संस्कृती उभी राहते.

चार्ल्स टेलरने सामाजिक कल्पनाविश्व (सोशल इमेजिनरी) असा शब्द वापरला आहे. 'इतर' म्हणजे 'स्व'पेक्षा भिन्न अशा संस्कृतींचा विचार भिन्नता आणि शक्यता अशा पद्धतीने केला की, आपल्यावरच्या वर्चस्वात्मक संस्कृतीला असा विचार अपरिहार्यपणे पोषक ठरतो. आपण अशा 'इतर' संस्कृतींच्या एका अर्थी विस्कळीत अथवा एकसंध रचित नसलेल्या अनौपचारिक संस्कृतींच्या स्वरूपाकडे पाहत आपल्या सामाजिक अस्तित्वाची कल्पना करू लागतो. त्यातून आपण इतरांबरोबर किती प्रमाणात जाऊ शकतो, कोणत्या गोष्टी योग्य आहेत, आपल्यासाठी आणि इतरांसाठी किंवा अधिक महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे काय असणे योग्य हेही ठरविता येते. असे झाले तर, चार्ल्स टेलरच्या मते, या प्रक्रियेमध्ये सांस्कृतिक हस्तक्षेपाची सुप्तशक्ती असते आणि आधुनिक संस्कृतीमध्ये परिवर्तन करण्यासाठी संस्कृती हे पायाभूत संसाधन ठरते.

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अशा रीतीने लक्षात येते की, सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासक्षेत्र, सत्ता या चौकटीतून अर्थ कसा घडविला जातो, याविषयीचे भान वाढविते. यातून माणसाला सत्तेच्या पकडीमध्ये गुदमरणे टाळता येते आणि मुक्त होता येते. अवतीभवती असणारी मिथके, जनांच्या मनात रुजलेली मिथके आणि त्यांची शक्ती समजून घेण्याचे भान येते. त्याचबरोबर भोवतीच्या जगाचे गूढ उकलले पाहिजे, अशी निष्ठा निर्माण होऊ शकते. मिथकांनी भारून जाण्याची क्षमताही या अभ्यासातून येऊ शकते. नागरिकत्वाचे व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य यामुळे निर्माण होणे शक्य होते. असे होतानाच आपण स्वतःला आणि आपल्या भोवतीच्या लोकांना अधिक चांगल्या रीतीने समजावून घेऊ शकतो. म्हणजेच सांस्कृतिक अभ्यास हा एक असा मुक्तिदायी व्यवहार आहे की, जो वेगवेगळ्या माणसांमधील जोडलेपण आणि विभागलेपण यांविषयीची जाण सधन करून व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य निर्माण करू शकतो. राष्ट्रपातळीवर, विश्वपातळीवर आणि इतिहासाच्या संदर्भात यामुळे नवे संकेत, नवे प्रातिनिधिकत्व निर्माण होऊन सर्वांच्या वास्तवामधील सर्वांना अनुभवाला येणारा अर्थ कळून नवे जोडलेपण निर्माण होऊ शकते. इतकेच नाही तर, सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या आपण कोणाला सामावून घेतो, कोणाला वगळतो, कोणाची भिन्नता सर्वस्वी भिन्न मानतो, यांविषयीही चिकित्सक भान येते. हे एकदा लक्षात आले की, दारिद्र्य, परिघाबाहेर असणे आणि सामाजिकदृष्ट्या वगळले जाणे, हे सारे कसे घडविले जाते, यांविषयीही एक जागरूक भान येते आणि मग असे होणे अपरिहार्य आहे असे वाटण्याऐवजी अशी परिस्थिती सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय शक्तींच्या परस्पर विणीमधून घडविली जाते आणि व्यक्तींना त्यांच्या संबंधांमध्ये ठेवून स्थिर केली जाते, असेही लक्षात येते.

मिशेल फुको या विचारवंताने सत्तेचा विचार आपल्या चिंतनात आणला. ज्ञान आणि सत्ता यांचा अनोन्य संबंध आहे हा क्रांतिकारी विचार त्याने मांडला. मानसशास्त्र, गुन्हेगारी शास्त्र अशा अनेक ज्ञान शाखा समाजावर वर्चस्व गाजवण्याच्या इच्छेतून जन्माला येतात, असे त्याचे सिद्धांतन होते. वैश्विक सत्य हा सत्तेचा समानार्थी शब्द आहे असे त्याचे मत होते. सत्तेचा विचार ज्ञानाच्या मुखवट्याआड लपलेला असतो असे तो प्रतिपादित करतो. ज्ञानाच्या विविध विशेष अवडंबर निर्माण केलेल्या आणि प्रसिद्ध शाखा या प्रचंड व प्रभावी सत्ता यंत्रणेचे केवळ भाग आहेत. शास्त्रीय पद्धती आणि विवेकवाद हा असा पवित्र आहे की ज्या योगे सत्ता वापरता येते. आजच्या सामाजिक व्यवस्थेत खोलवर कोठे तरी सत्ताकेंद्री विचार दडलेला आहे. सामाजिक व्यवस्था, तिच्यातील व्यवहार यात नैतिकदृष्ट्या अस्वस्थ करणारे सत्तेचे परस्पर संबंध खोलवर लपून राहिले आहेत. तुरुंग हे सत्ता व्यवस्थेचे प्रतीक आहे असे त्याचे मत होते.

१.१ वैचारिक प्रवाह

१.१.१ अभिजात सांस्कृतिक इतिहास

एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील पारंपरिक इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राच्या दृष्टीने सांस्कृतिक इतिहास हा परिघावरचा इतिहास होता. त्याचा पुरावा आपल्याला या काळातील इतिहासकार लीओपाल्ड व्हान रांके याचा भर राजकीय इतिहास व राष्ट्रांचा इतिहास लिहिताना दस्तावेजावर आधारित पुराव्यावर अधिक असल्याचे दिसते.

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एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात शैक्षणिक ऐतिहासिक परंपरा व्यावसायिक बनत गेली, विद्यापीठातील बऱ्याच इतिहास विभागांनी जर्मन प्रतिकृतीवर आधारित राजकीय इतिहासावर अधिक भर देत, सांस्कृतिक इतिहास हा प्रांत हौशी इतिहासकारांचा प्रांत आहे व त्याकडे फार इतिहास लेखनशास्त्राच्या भूमिकेतून पाहण्याची गरज नाही असे प्रतिपादित केले. अशा प्रकारच्या कर्मठ पारंपरिक विचारसरणीला एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस जर्मनी, फ्रान्स, आणि अमेरिकेतील इतिहासकारांकडून इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रातील शास्त्रीय संकल्पनांनी आधुनिक समाजाच्या गरजेची पूर्तता करण्याचे आव्हान दिले. अमेरिकेत फ्रेडरिक जॅकसन टर्नर यांचा 'फ्रंटीयर थेसिस' ग्रंथ राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता निर्माण करण्यात कोणती भूमिका बजावतो याकडे लक्ष वेधतो. तर, नवा इतिहास ही संकल्पना पुढे आणणारा जेम्स हार्व्ही रॉबिनसन आणि चार्ल्स बेअर्ड यांनी तुलनात्मक सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक इतिहास जो विस्तारित सामाजिक प्रक्रिया यांच्या विश्लेषणावर ठसठशीत व्यक्तित्वाच्या प्रतिनिधित्वावर भर देण्यापेक्षा अधिक भर देणाऱ्या इतिहासाचा अधिक आग्रह धरतात. फ्रान्समध्ये एमिल डूकाहिम आणि इतिहासकार हेन्री बेर् यांनी पारंपरिक इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रावर वरील प्रमाणेच टीका केली आणि १९२९ मध्ये त्यामुळे अँनल्स नावाचे नियतकालिक उदयास आले, ज्याने सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या आंतर-विद्याशाखीय पद्धतीवर भर देऊन व्यक्तित्व आधारित इतिहास लेखन नाकारले. जर्मन इतिहासकारांनी मात्र अशा नावीन्याला विरोध केला. त्यातील काहींनी कार्ल लेम्पचाटच्या 'सामाजिक आणि राजकीय विकासाच्या कायद्याच्या विकासाचा शोध' या ग्रंथाला विरोध केला होता. या संक्रमणाच्या काळात अभिजात आणि विसाव्या शतकाच्या नव्या संकल्पनायुक्त सांस्कृतिक इतिहासात फार मोठी तफावत किंवा फरक करण्यात चूक ठरेल असे काही जाणकार म्हणतात कारण अभिजात सांस्कृतिक इतिहास लेखन करणारे संस्कृतीच्या विस्तृत व्याखेत काही प्रयोग करत होते. जुन्या आणि नव्यामधील दुवा म्हणून मानसशास्त्रीय घटकांमध्ये ह्युझिंग हे स्वतः शेवटच्या टप्प्यात रुची दाखवत होते. अँनल्स इतिहास लेखन शैलीमधील सदस्य बहुविध मानव्यविद्यामधून म्हणजे लोकसंख्याशास्त्र ते पद्धतीशास्त्र ते अर्थशास्त्र तसेच समाजशास्त्र ते मानवशास्त्र यांच्या पद्धती अंगीकारित होते. १९२० मध्ये अँबी वारबुर्ग हे पारंपरिक सांस्कृतिक पद्धतीशास्त्र ज्यामध्ये मानववंशशास्त्रीय नमुन्याचा उपयोग केला जात होता त्याच्याऐवजी आंतरविद्याशाखीय अभ्यास पद्धतीचा उपयोग केला जात होता.

१.१.२ नवा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास प्रभाव आणि प्रत्यक्ष लेखन

नवा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास सांस्कृतिक जीवनाच्या मानवशास्त्रीय आकलनाचे अधिक व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व करून थांबत नाही तर तो प्रखर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करत इतिहास लेखनातील पेच व अडचणी दिग्दर्शित करतो. ज्ञानाचा विषय आणि त्याचे उद्दिष्ट्य कशा प्रकारे संपूर्ण मानवी जीवन विविध प्रकारच्या समाजात आणि समाजांतर्गतही संकेतीत करते व समन्वयीत करते हा प्रश्न ऐरणीवर आला आहे. ब्रूकहार्ट यांच्यासारखे अभिजात सांस्कृतिक इतिहासकार अभिजन लोकांच्या संस्कृतीवर भर देतात आणि कलात्मक साहित्यिक स्वायत्ततेवर भर देऊन अशा कलाकृतीद्वारे कशा प्रकारे समीक्षकांच्या द्वारे विस्तृत सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विकास साधला गेला हे सांगण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जातात. नव्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासकारांचा अभिजनांच्या संस्कृतीच्या ऐवजी सामूहिक रचनांचे आकलन, भावना, आणि श्रद्धा यांवर अधिक भर दिला जात असे. या सांस्कृतिक इतिहास लेखन प्रकारासाठी अनेक सैद्धांतिक आणि पद्धतीशास्त्रीय बीजघटक शोधून काढण्यात

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आले. प्रत्यक्षात विविध प्रकारचे आणि एकजीव नसलेले विद्वत विचार यामध्ये एकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी पद्धतीशास्त्रीय वैशिष्ट्ये, ऐतिहासिक अभ्यासाचे विषय आणि स्थळे यांचे विस्तृत सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरणात अस्तित्व निर्माण करते. या पद्धतीशास्त्राला काही वेळा सांस्कृतिक संरचनावाद किंवा सातत्याच्या परिभाषेत इतिहासवाद म्हणतात.

इतिहासवाद

नव्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाची सैद्धांतिक नावीन्यपूर्ण पद्धती जुन्या पारंपरिक इतिहासवादाच्या चौकटीतच अभिजात सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाला नाकारत होती. पारंपरिक किंवा जुना इतिहासवाद अठराव्या शतकात ब्रिटिश आणि फ्रेंच सामाजिक करार सिद्धांताच्या विरुद्ध तयार झाला. तो विवेकवादी व्यक्तीतत्त्व कशा प्रकारे रचनात्मक भूमिका बजावू शकत होता यावर भर देत होता. राज्यसंस्थेचा उदय या सिद्धांतानुसार जे सहज आकलन होते त्या पद्धतीचा उपयोग करत म्हणजे ज्या सिद्धांतात लोक स्वतःच्या जीवन आणि संपत्तीच्या सुरक्षेसाठी एकत्र येतात यात विवेकवादी लोक त्यांचा मनाचा विचार न करता स्वतःच्या स्वार्थासाठी एकत्र येऊन समाज निर्माण करतात. त्यामुळे जॉन लॉकसारख्या विचारवंतांनी फक्त परंपरा ही काही समाजनिर्मितीत भूमिका बजावू शकत नाही अशी भूमिका घेऊन सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक मुद्दे आणि घटक दुर्लक्षित केले होते. त्यामुळे अठराव्या शतकातील ज्या विचारवंतांनी व्यक्तीच्या विवेकवादी भूमिकेवर अधिक जोर देऊन सामाजिक भावना नाकारली होती त्याला काही जॉहन हार्डर यांनी सामूहिक भावना, परंपरा, रूढी आणि सामूहिक भाषा यावर अधिक भर दिला. कोणत्याही बाबी ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्यातून पाहिल्या पाहिजेत अशी भूमिका घेत त्यांनी पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीचे अंगभूत वर्चस्व नाकारले. त्यांनी प्रत्येक राष्ट्राचे विविध आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक गट व त्यांचे सांस्कृतिक वैविध्य आणि महत्त्व मान्य करून त्यावर जोर दिला. अँग्लो अमेरिकन गटामध्ये रांकेनी इतिहासाकडून काहीही नैतिक बाबी न शिकता जे खरे खरे घडून गेले आहे त्यावर विश्वास ठेवावा हे जे तत्त्व शिकवले गेले, त्याला चुकीच्या पद्धतीने समजले गेले व इतिहासाचा पुराव्यावर आधारित विश्वासाह दृष्टिकोन अंगी बाळगावा असा समज करून घेतला गेला. मॉरीस मॅड्लबाम यांनी ऐतिहासिक प्रकल्पाची चपखल व्याख्या केली आहे. त्यांच्या मते इतिहासवाद म्हणजे ऐतिहासिक वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण घटिताच्या स्वरूपाचे पुरेसे आकलन, त्याचे मूल्य आणि ऐतिहासिक टप्प्यावरील विकासातील त्याचे महत्त्व व त्याचे योग्य मूल्यमापन हे होय.

जरी जर्मन इतिहासकारांनी सिद्धांत म्हणून संस्कृती हा इतिहासाच्या रुचीचा भाग आहे हे मान्य केले होते तरी प्रत्यक्षात त्यांचा जोर हा राजकीय आणि राष्ट्र राज्यांच्या इतिहासावर अधिक होता; परंतु त्यांनी जे विविध खंडांत लेखन केले आहे त्यात मानवशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, साहित्यिक समीक्षा आणि स्त्रीवादी सिद्धांत यांच्या सिद्धांतांचा वापर त्यांच्या लेखनात केला आहे. नव्या सांस्कृतिक इतिहासकारांनी जुन्या इतिहासवादातील विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धतीचा योग्य वापर करत त्यांना जे फार आक्षेपाहर्ष गृहीतके वाटतात त्यांचा अन्वेष केला. भावनात्मक बाबी जर्मन इतिहासकारांनी मान्य केल्या तरी त्यांनी इतिहासवादावर अधिक भर दिला. त्यांनी राजकीय इतिहास व राज्यसंस्था यांचे गौरवीकरण केले.

९.१० कला

कला बौद्धिक क्षेत्र

जीवशास्त्रीय क्रियापेक्षा वेगळ्या किंवा काही जीवशास्त्रीय क्रियांत पण मानवी गुणवैशिष्ट्यांचे, उत्कटतेचे माणसाला भान होते. त्यात तो गुंग होऊ लागतो. येथून मानवी कलाव्यवहार सुरू होतो. तुलनेने प्रगल्भ ठरणार्या संस्कृतींना उत्तरोत्तर जीवनजाणिवांमधील आणि त्यांच्या प्रकट व्यवहाररूपांमधील बारकावे आणि गुणात्मक भिन्नता जाणवत गेली आणि त्या प्रमाणात कलाव्यवहाराचे जीवनातील आगळे व वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण स्थान स्पष्ट होत गेले. जीवनातील कोणताही ज्ञानात्मक किंवा क्रियात्मक व्यवहार कौशल्यपूर्ण असल्यास त्याला कला म्हणावे लागते.

एकूण सर्वच आद्य संस्कृतींना गवसलेले कलात्मक चैतन्य धार्मिक श्रद्धेतून आणि जादूच्या विधीमधून अंकुरित झाल्याचे दिसते.

शोकात्मिकेतील अनुभवाचा आस्वाद घेण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत भीती आणि करुणा या भावनांच्या प्रत्ययातून रसिकाच्या एकूण भावनाविश्वाचे विरेचन (कॅथार्सिस) होते, या मुख्य प्रमेयावर ऑरिस्टॉटलचे काव्यशास्त्र भर देते. भावनांचे असे विरेचन किंवा निचरा झाला, की आस्वादकाची मानसिक घडण उच्च कोटीची होऊ लागते आणि आदर्श नागरिकासाठी ही प्रक्रिया आवश्यक असते, असा या प्रमेयाचा एक अर्थ होऊ शकतो.

युरोपात प्रबोधनकाळापासून कलाकृतीच्या रचनेवरील लक्ष वाढत गेले. त्यातून पुढे लयतत्त्वांचे सूत्र उद्भवले. रॉजर फ्राय आणि भारतात मर्ढेकर यांनी कलाकृतीच्या रचनेतील लयतत्त्वांवर भर दिला. सौंदर्यवृत्तीचा आविष्कार संवाद, विरोध, ताण, तोल यांसारख्या लयतत्त्वांमधूनच होतो.

विचारवंतांना कलेच्या नैतिक, सामाजिक फलनिष्पत्तीचे महत्त्व वाटते; पण जीवनातून आशय घेऊन पोसलेली कला जीवनापासून तुटू नये, असे मात्र त्यांना मनोमन वाटत असते.

प्रबोधनकाळाबरोबर ही कलाविषयक जागरूकता व कलाश्रय युरोपात वाढत गेला, तर भारतातील राजाश्रय राजकीय व्हासाबरोबरच संपुष्टात आला. सर जमशेटजी जिजीभाई किंवा नाना शंकरशेट यांसारख्या लोकप्रिय धनिकांचे लक्ष या दुःस्थितीकडे गेले आणि कारागिरी जगविण्यासाठी त्यांनी इंग्रजी शासनाच्या नेतृत्वाने मुंबईमध्ये कलासंस्था निर्माण केली. या दरम्यान याच हेतूने मद्रासमध्येही युरोपीय विचारवंतांच्या प्रयत्नाने कलासंस्था निघाली.

कलाकृतीच्या रचनेत कलावंतांचे बौद्धिक सामर्थ्य कसास लागते, हा विचार जॉत्तोच्या भूमिकेत महत्त्वाचा होता. पंधराव्या शतकात लेओन बात्तीस्ता आल्बेर्ती (१४०४-१४७२) याने आकृतिवादाची (डिसेग्नो) भूमिका स्पष्टपणे मांडून रचनातत्त्वाकडे पुन्हा लक्ष वेधले. लिओनार्दो दा विंचीने तर सर्वच कलानिर्मिती ही शास्त्रांसारखीच एक बौद्धिक घटना असते तीत रंग, धातू, दगड वगैरे साधनांच्या वैज्ञानिक गुणधर्मांना फार महत्त्व असून कलावंताला त्यांचे पूर्ण ज्ञान असावे लागते, या विचारावर भर दिला. चित्रकलेमध्येही अनुकृतीपेक्षा छायाप्रकाशनाला (Chiaroscuro) अनन्यसाधारण स्थान असते, या सूत्राचा त्याने निर्देश केला. प्रबोधनकाळातील मायकेलअँजेलोने (प्लेटोप्रणीत) मूळ चैतन्यतत्त्व वस्तुजात प्रतिबिंबामध्ये गुंतून पडते. या वस्तुजाताची अनुकृती करताना कलावंत हे क्षणैक भासमान होणारे तरल पण शाश्वत चैतन्यतत्त्व, दगड, रंग, धातू यांसारख्या जड आणि अशाश्वत

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साधनांमध्ये बंदिस्त करून ठेवतो, अशी गूढवादी मांडणी केली.

छायाप्रकाशनाचे सूत्र लिओनार्दो दा विंचीने प्रतिपादिले. आकृतिवादामुळे अडलेली कलाजाणीव मोकळी करण्यासाठी स्वच्छंदतावादाने विरोधी पवित्रा घेतला. नव-अभिजाततावाद विरुद्ध स्वच्छंदतावाद असे हे द्वंद्व होते. त्याच्या मुळाशी आकृतिप्रामाण्य आणि अभिव्यक्तिप्रामाण्य हे दोन मूलभूत विचारप्रवाह होते.

नव-अभिजाततावाद व स्वच्छंदतावाद यांमधील सारतत्त्वे उचलून त्यांचा समन्वय करण्याची कांटची ईर्ष्या लक्षणीय होती. डिसेग्नोमधील रचनेचा आग्रह आणि स्वच्छंदतावादामधील अभिव्यक्तीचे स्वातंत्र्य यांचा हा समन्वय होता. त्याच्या मताप्रमाणे, गुलाबाच्या फुलाकडून येणार्या रंगसंवेदनांची जाणीव सौंदर्यानुभवात खरी महत्त्वाची, फुलाच्या अस्तित्वाला महत्त्व नाही. येणार्या संवेदनांची रचना अनुभव घेणार्याने करावयाची असते. ती केली की सौंदर्यानुभवाला पूर्णत्व येते. कांटच्या या विचारसरणीत फुलाच्या प्रत्यक्ष वास्तवाला बाद ठरवून, माणसाला जाणवणार्या संवेदनांनाच सर्वस्व मानलेले आहे. संवेदनानिष्ठ किंवा मूलतः अनुभवनिष्ठ साक्षात जाणीव आणि तशाच साक्षात पातळीवरील रचना असा त्याचा विचारव्यूह होता. त्यांतून पुढे, एकीकडे संवेदना सर्वस्व मानणारा आकृतिवाद आणि दुसऱ्या दिशेने साक्षात प्रगल्भ जाणीव किंवा अंतःप्रज्ञा मानणारा अभिव्यक्तिवादी पंथ निर्माण झाला.

पुढील शतकात रोबर्ट फिशरने (१८४७—१९३३) प्रतिपादिलेल्या कलात्मक 'समानुभूती'ची (एम्पथी) ही सुरुवात होती. समानुभूतीच्या संकल्पनेत, वस्तुजाताकडून येणार्या संवेदनानुभवांची सहकंपित होण्याची वृत्ती अभिप्रेत आहे.

प्रगतीच्या पहिल्या पायरीवर वास्तुकला, दुसऱ्या पायरीवर शिल्पकला आणि तिसऱ्या पायरीवर (म्हणजे हेगेलच्या काळात) चित्रकला असा उत्कर्ष झाल्याचे हेगेलचे म्हणणे आहे. या आलेखामुळे कलास्वाद आणि कलेचे मूल्यमापन या दृष्टींनी काहीही हाती लागत नाही, हे स्पष्ट आहे.

कलांमध्ये धातू, दगड, रंग, स्वर, आंगिक क्रिया ही माध्यमद्रव्ये मूलभूत महत्त्वाची होत. आशयाचा प्राण त्यांतून मूर्त रूप धारण करतो. माध्यम वापरण्याची तंत्रे आणि शैली आशयानुगामी आणि आशयाच्या मर्यादेतच अर्थपूर्ण असतात. अन्यथा केवळ तंत्र किंवा शैली म्हणून त्यांना स्वतंत्र महत्त्व नसते आणि तसे झाल्यास ती केवळ लकब ठरते.

माध्यमाच्या गुणवैशिष्ट्यांचा पुरेपूर उपयोग करून त्याच्या अभिव्यक्तिकक्षा वाढवीत नेण्यासाठी तितक्याच सामर्थ्याचा व प्रतिभेचा कलावंत लागतो. अस्सल कलाकृती सार्वदेशिक आणि सार्वकालिक कशा होतात, या प्रश्नांची योग्य उत्तरे देणे, हे मानसशास्त्राचे कलेच्या दृष्टीने आवश्यक असे कार्य आहे. मानसशास्त्रात रंग, आकार, स्वराकार, इ. वेदनचेतकांचा मानवी मनावर समग्रपणे परिणाम कसा होते, याचा शोध घेतला जातो. वस्तुमात्रातील विविध आकार घटनांची संवेदने ही परस्परसापेक्ष आणि त्या एका विशिष्ट क्षणाशीच संबंधित असतात, हे व्यूह मानसशास्त्राचे महत्त्वाचे सूत्र; पण या संवेदनानुभवांतून सौंदर्याकृती निर्माण होते, ती नेमक्या कोणत्या तत्त्वामुळे याचे उत्तर व्यूहप्रणालीमध्येही मिळत नाही. दबलेल्या भूतकालीन वासनांचे प्रकटीकरण कलाकृतीमधून होते. मात्र, हे प्रकटीकरण होताना कलावंत त्या वासनांना उदात्ततेची डूब देतो, असे फ्राँडचे मनोविश्लेषण सांगते. कोणत्या प्रक्रियेमुळे हे सर्व घडते ज्यांच्यामुळे ही अभिव्यक्ती आस्वाद्य व्हावी, या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर फ्राँड शोधत नाही.

युंगच्या विचारसरणीत भूत-वर्तमान-भविष्य यांचा समग्र विचार सामूहिक अबोध या

एकाच संकल्पनेतून स्पष्ट होत जातो. युंगच्या सामूहिक अबोध या संकल्पनेप्रमाणे व्यक्तिमात्राची अबोधावस्था ही अनादि-अनंत आहे. तीत व्यक्तिगत भाग पृष्ठभागासारखा, फारच थोडा असून सार्वत्रिक विश्वात्म अंग अथांग समुद्रासारखे असते.

सांस्कृतिक अंग :

संस्कृतीच्या अधिष्ठानामुळेच कलाकृतीला जातिवंत आशय लाभतो. मूळ जीवनकलहातून चैतन्यस्रोत प्राप्त होतो आणि संस्कृतीमुळे त्याचे स्वरूप ठरते. आशयाची बहुविध अंगांनी होणारी समृद्धता संस्कृतीमुळे मिळते, हे संस्कृतीचे कलेमधील महत्त्व. शिवाय संस्कृतीमध्ये विविधता असली, तरीही मूलभूत मानवी स्वरूप हे सर्वत्र समान असते. मानवी प्रकृतीचा समान धागा जगात इतरत्र कोठेही दिसतो. जीवनाच्या मूलस्रोताचा असा ठाव घेण्याची क्षमता कलावंताला असेल, तरच त्याच्या कलाकृतीतील आशय सर्वकष आणि समृद्ध होतो. सांस्कृतिक अंगाचा कलेतील कार्यभाग अशा रीतीने महत्त्वाचा ठरतो.

संस्कृतीचे आद्य प्रतिबिंब मानवाच्या कनिष्ठ कलांमध्ये दिसते. मानवी कृती, त्यांच्याशी संलग्न असणाऱ्या संस्कृतिसंबद्ध भावजाणिवा आणि सांस्कृतिक आदर्श यांचे विशुद्ध कलांमध्ये घडणारे दर्शन अति व्यापक व विराट असते. शिवाय त्यातील संस्कृतिप्रकृती हे लक्ष्यकेंद्र नसून त्यांतून होणारी आनंदपरिणती हे लक्ष्यकेंद्र असते. संस्कृतींची विविधता जोपासण्यापेक्षाही ती ओलांडण्याकडे विशुद्ध कलांची प्रवृत्ती अधिक असते. याउलट कृतिसौंदर्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करणाऱ्या कनिष्ठ कलांमध्ये संस्कृतिप्रकृतींची विविधता अधिक दिसते. म्हणूनच एखाद्या संस्कृतीशी अन्य संस्कृतीतील माणसाचा पहिला परिचय कनिष्ठ कलाविष्कारातून होतो. संस्कृतीचे मूलभूत, कृतिशील रूप कनिष्ठ कलांमधून प्रतिबिंबित होते. सर्व आदिम संस्कृती किंवा मोहें-जो-दडो, हडप्पा, इजिप्त, मेक्सिको किंवा सुमेरियन यांसारख्या इतिहासपूर्व संस्कृतींचे पहिले सुटसुटीत दर्शन मुख्यतः त्यांच्या कनिष्ठ कलाविष्कारांतून होते.

९.११ बौद्धिक क्षेत्रे

९.११.१ नव मार्क्सवाद

मार्क्सचा पाया इमला हा सिद्धांत महत्त्वाचा आहे. पाया म्हणजे उत्पादन पद्धती आणि उत्पादन व वितरण, तर इमल्यात सामाजिक रचना व संस्था, धर्म, राजकीय विचार, संस्कृती, कला अशी मानवी जीवनाची विविध अंगे यांचा समावेश होतो. मार्क्सच्या म्हणण्यानुसार आर्थिक उत्पादन व वितरण संबंधांवर इमला उभा राहतो. नव मार्क्सवादी उत्पादन पद्धती ही एकमेव मानवी व्यवहारामागे प्रेरक शक्ती नाही, तर इतरही बाबी त्यामागे आहेत असे प्रतिपादित करतात. मार्क्सप्रणीत सामाजिक इतिहासातून पुढे सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाला पोषक वातावरण निर्माण झाले. तरीपण या दोन्ही दृष्टिकोनात नेहमीच समन्वय राहिला नाही. रशियातील मार्क्सवादी विचारांपेक्षा जो वेगळा विचार नवमार्क्सवादाने दिला त्यात सांस्कृतिक अंगाचा समावेश आहे. या विचारांवर नित्शे, सिगमंड फ्रॉइड आणि मॅक्स वेबर यांच्या विचारांतून काही उपयोजित सिद्धांत निर्माण करण्यात आले. अन्तोनिओ ग्रामची

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याने मार्क्सच्या विचारांचा विस्तार करत सांस्कृतिक वर्चस्ववाद ही नवी संकल्पना मांडली. आर्थिक सत्ताधारी वर्ग प्रसार आपली सत्ता अंकित गटावर दोन प्रकारे लादतो. पहिला मार्ग दमनाचा असून त्यात कायदे, नियम, प्रशासन व्यवस्था, पोलीस, दंड व्यवस्था यांचा समावेश होतो; पण हा मार्ग नेहमीच सोयीस्कर ठरत नाही म्हणून दमन मार्गासोबत अंकित वर्गाची संमती त्यांच्या वर्चस्वासाठी ठेवणे गरजेचे असते. त्यामुळे सत्ताधारी वर्ग त्यांच्या हितसंबंधांना पोषक होणारे विचार, नीतिमूल्ये बुद्धिवंतांकडून प्रसृत केली जातात. साहित्य, शिक्षण, धर्म यांच्या माध्यमांतून ही नीतिमूल्ये इतकी सातत्याने व प्रभावीरीत्या प्रसृत केली जातात, की ती अंकित वर्गाच्या मनावर परिणामकारकरीत्या बिंबवली जातात. ती वैश्विक चिरकालीन आहेत असा समज अंकित वर्गाचा होतो. वर्चस्वी वर्गाची मूल्ये समाजाची मूल्ये बनतात. याला ग्रामची हेजीमनी म्हणजे प्रभुत्व म्हणतो; परंतु अंकित वर्गात एक सेंद्रिय बुद्धिवंतांचा वर्ग असतो. हा वर्ग जागृती करून शास्ता वर्गाविरुद्ध क्रांतीला अनुकूल वातावरण निर्माण करतो. या विचाराने प्रभावित होऊन नवसांस्कृतिक इतिहास लेखन नंतर सुरू झाले. जॉर्ज लुकाक या विचारवंताने मॅक्स होर्कायमर, हर्बर्ट मार्कोस हे इतिहासकार जे फ्रँकफर्ट स्कूलशी संबंधित आहेत त्यांनी, प्रसारमाध्यमे ही वास्तविक सांस्कृतिक उद्योग आहे जो लोकक्षोभ कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो असे सिद्धांतन केले. फ्रँकफर्ट स्कूलने सामाजिक विश्लेषण पद्धती व सिद्धांत माणसांचे मनोव्यापारांचे विश्लेषण व अस्तित्ववाद यांचा समन्वय केला. प्रत्यक्षार्थवादी पद्धतीमुळे घटनाज्ञान होते; परंतु ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया ज्ञान होत नाही. इतिहासाचे खरेखुरे ज्ञान होण्यासाठी सामाजिक सिद्धांत त्या अनुषंगाने संस्कृतीच्या चिकित्सक परीक्षणाची गरज त्याने प्रतिपादली. त्यामुळे सामाजिक विचारप्रणाली तसेच ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रियेतील सामाजिक सिद्धांताचे महत्त्व समजते. थिओडोर अडोर्णो हा अन्याय दडपशाही वाढत आहे असा सूर आळवतो; परंतु समाजातील विचारवंत जागरूक असतो तो काही अनर्थ होऊ देत नाही, असे त्याचे मत होते. जॉर्ज लुकाक या नवमार्क्सवादी विचारवंताच्या मते ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रियेतील द्वंद्व हे कोणत्या दिशेने जात आहे हे श्रमिक वर्गाला जाणवले, तरच तो वर्ग परिवर्तन घडवून आणू शकेल नाही तर सुट्या ऐतिहासिक घटना ह्या अर्थहीन असतात. ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रियेचा भाग म्हणून त्यांना अर्थ आहे, सुटा अर्थ त्यांना नाही. भौतिक विकास विचार म्हणजे एक प्रकारे विचारालाही महत्त्व दिले गेले. खरा इतिहास समजण्यासाठी धर्मशास्त्र महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे, असे तो म्हणतो. यॉर्गन हेबार्मास याने उत्तर आधुनिकता विचारातील सापेक्षतेला विरोध केला. टीकात्मक सामाजिक समीक्षा सिद्धांतनामध्ये सांस्कृतिक इतिहासकार हे एरिक हॉब्समन, जॉर्ज रूड इत्यादी विचारवंतांच्या विचाराने भारावून गेले. त्यांनी तळाकडून इतिहास ही संकल्पना मांडली.

जॉर्ज लेफव्हर (१८७४-१९५९)

यांनी 'दि कमिंग ऑफ दि फ्रेंच रिवोल्युशन' या ग्रंथात फ्रेंच क्रांतीत बूझ्वा अभिजात वर्गाने सुधारणांना विरोध केल्यामुळे तसेच मूलतः ही क्रांती शेतकरी क्रांती होती अशी संगती लावली. हा इतिहासकार ऍनल्स स्कूलशी पण संबंधित होता.

मौरीस डॉब (१९००-१९७६)

हा सामाजिक इतिहासकार नव्हता. तो आर्थिक इतिहासकार होता. आर्थिक इतिहास फक्त विकासाशी संबंधित असता कामा नये तर तो राजकीय अर्थशास्त्रासह असावा असे त्याचे मत होते. त्याने वर्ग संघर्षावर जोर दिल्यामुळे ब्रिटनमध्ये मार्क्सवादी सामाजिक

इतिहासाला चालना मिळली. त्याने भांडवलवादावर भाष्य करताना हेन्री पियरेन यांनी सरंजामशाही पतनाला व्यापारवादाला जे महत्त्व दिले त्याचा प्रतिवाद केला. त्याने समाजाच्या आंतरिक रचनेमध्ये परिवर्तन ठरलेले असते असे प्रतिपादन केले.

जॉर्ज रुदे (१९१०-१९९३)

या इतिहासकाराने खालच्या स्तरावरील वर्गांच्या इतिहासाचा मार्ग प्रशस्त केला. त्याने क्रांती आणि त्यामध्ये सहभागी सामान्य जनता यावर विस्ताराने चर्चा केली.

अल्बर्ट सोबुल (१९१४-१९८२)

या फ्रेंच इतिहासकाराने फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीच्या संभाषितामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले. फ्रेंच क्रांतीला भांडवलशाही पूर्णपणे कारणीभूत नाही हे मान्य करून फ्रेंच क्रांतीला सर्वसाधारण जे भांडवली हितसंबंध क्रांती असे म्हटले जाते ते त्याला मान्य होते. सामान्य लोक व शेतकरी यांची क्रांतीमधील भूमिका यावरही त्याने लेखन केले.

रोडनी हिल्टन (१९१६-२००२)

हिल्टन यांना मध्ययुगीन इतिहासकारांतील एक महान इतिहासकार मानले जाते. त्यांच्या लेखनामुळे मध्ययुगीन शेतकरी जीवनाबद्दल आकलन समृद्ध होते. त्यांनी सरंजामशाही समाजाला वर्गीय आधारावर परिभाषित करण्याची गरज प्रतिपादन केली. त्यांनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिवर्तनात शेतकऱ्यांच्या सक्रिय भूमिकेवर जोर दिला.

क्रिस्टोफर हिल (१९१२-२००३)

यांचे सर्वात महत्त्वाचे कार्य म्हणजे विचारांच्या मागे असलेल्या सामाजिक कारणांची चिकित्सा. त्यांच्या मते व्यक्तींसाठी त्याच्या मते विचार सर्वात जास्त महत्त्वाचे आहेत कारण ते कार्य करण्यासाठी प्रेरित करतात. क्रांत्या विचाराशिवाय यशस्वी होत नाहीत असे त्यांचे मत होते.

थिओडोर अडोर्नो (१९०३-१९६९)

‘निगेटिव्ह डायलेक्टिक्स’ हा त्याचा प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ होता. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धामुळे त्याची प्रगतीवरील श्रद्धा ढळली. आधुनिक काळाचा इतिहास अन्यायाचा व दडपशाहीचा इतिहास आहे असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. समाजातील विचारवंतांवर त्याचा विश्वास होता. तो त्याला आशेचा किरण वाटत होता. कामगार वर्गातील चेतना नष्ट झाली आहे त्यामुळे कामगारांचे संघटन अवघड बनून राहिले आहे असे त्याचे मत होते. विसाव्या शतकातील भांडवलशाही व कामगारांची मानसिकता याचे प्रभावी विश्लेषण तो करतो.

यॉर्गन हेबरमास

या विचारवंताच्या लेखनात उत्तरआधुनिकता वादातील सापेक्षतेच्या सिद्धांताचे खंडन व प्रबोधनकालीन विवेकवादाचे समर्थन आढळते. ‘Towards the Reconstruction of Historical materialism’ या त्याच्या १९७६ सालच्या ग्रंथातून तो मार्क्सच्या पाया इमला सिद्धांताचे विश्लेषण करतो. कामगार वर्ग पूर्वीसारखा न राहिल्यामुळे हा सिद्धांत चुकीचा आहे असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. कामगारांच्या दुःखाचे मूळ आर्थिक कारणात राहिले

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नाही त्यामुळे मार्क्सलाही त्याचे सिद्धांत बदलावे लागले असते असे मत तो व्यक्त करतो.

लुई अल्थूजर (१९१८-९०)

कोणतीही संकल्पना प्रत्यक्ष वास्तवाशी असलेल्या व्यक्तीच्या वैचारिक संबंधांतून जन्माला येते त्यामुळे कोणताही विचार अगर मूल्य हे चिरकालीन नसते असे तो प्रतिपादित करतो. वर्चस्वी गट म्हणजे एक प्रकारे शासित गट अंकित आणि शासित गटावर दमनाच्या व विचारांच्या आधारावर शोषित व अंकित ठेवत असतो. दमन पद्धतीमध्ये कायदा, दंड व्यवस्था, लष्कर, यांचा तर वैचारिक साधनांमध्ये धर्म, शिक्षण, कौटुंबिक कायदे, संस्था, प्रसार माध्यमे व संस्कृती या सहा बाबींचा समावेश होतो. या सहा बाबी व्यक्तीचे समाजरचनेतील स्थान निश्चित करतात. त्या एक प्रकारे व्यक्तीला सुप्त आदेश देत असतात व त्यावर वर्चस्व ठेवणाऱ्याचे म्हणजे एक प्रकारे शासकाचे नियंत्रण असते. वरील बाबींच्या आधारे समाजात व्यवस्था व संवाद स्थापन केला जातो व शासक आणि शासित यांच्यातील संबंधाचे खरे शोषक स्वरूप लपविले जाते.

फ्रेडरिक जेम्सन (१९३४)

मार्क्सच्या विश्लेषण पद्धतीने वंश, लिंग, वर्ग, समूह इ. अनेक समस्यांचा मागोवा घेता येतो असे त्याचे म्हणणे होते. मार्क्सच्या काळात असलेले भांडवलशाहीचे स्वरूप विसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात बदलले असून उत्पादन प्रक्रियेऐवजी सेवाक्षेत्र व बाजार यंत्रणा यांना महत्त्व आले. वस्तूच्या उपयोगितेऐवजी प्रतिष्ठा महत्त्वाची ठरू लागली आहे असे तो म्हणतो. माणसाचे मन व शरीर यांचे वस्तूकरण झाले आहे. आर्थिक व राजकीय घटकांनी संस्कृतीचे रूप घेतले आहे. जागतिक आर्थिक व्यवस्थेवर जेम्सन हा चिकित्सक भाष्य करतो. वस्तू, तिच्यासंबंधी विचार करणारा समाज आणि मन हे परस्परसंबंधित असतात असे त्याचे मत होते. त्याच्या मते विचारप्रणाली एक प्रकारे त्या त्या काळाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करते. तो समन्वयात्मक दृष्टिकोनाचा मार्क्सवादी विचारवंत म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे.

ख्रिस्तोफर हिल (१९१२)

या विचारवंताने धर्मसंस्थेचे मार्क्सवादी विश्लेषण केले आहे. धर्म, विज्ञान, अर्थकारण, राजकारण हे सर्व घटक परस्परसंबंधित असतात. माणसाचे विचार केवळ आर्थिक गरजांचा आविष्कार नसतात असे मत तो मांडतो. इंग्लंडमधील यादवी आणि धर्म संस्थेचे व्यवस्थापन यांचा परस्पर संबंध आहे व त्या दृष्टीने चिकित्सा करणे गरजेचे आहे. प्रत्येक ऐतिहासिक घटनेमागे विचार असतात. हे विचार केवळ विचारवंतांचे नसतात, तर ते तत्कालीन समाजाचेही विचार असतात.

एरिक हॉब्सबाम

या विचारवंताने औद्योगिक क्रांतीचा कामगार वर्गावरील परिणाम याची चिकित्सा केली. तो इंग्लंडमधील शेतकऱ्यांच्या उठावाचे समीक्षण करतो.

इ.पी.थॉम्पसन (१९४५-१९९३)

सामाजिक इतिहासाचे अग्रदूत म्हणून त्यांना समजले जाते. त्यांनी लोकसंस्कृती, श्रम, अपराध आणि विरोधाच्या इतिहासाला नवी दिशा दिली. आजवरच्या इतिहासकारांनी व

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उच्चवर्गीयांनी दुर्लक्षित केलेल्या व ऐतिहासिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत थंड व निष्क्रिय समजल्या गेलेल्या गटांचा आढावा तो घेतो. यालाच तो तळाकडून इतिहास असे म्हणतो. कायदा समाजातील अंकित गटांना दडपण्यासाठी शासक वर्ग करतो, ते त्यांचे हत्यार आहे असे तो म्हणतो. वर्गजाणीव, वर्गसंघर्ष, वर्गनिर्मिती या संकल्पनांची उकल तो करतो. औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे श्रमिकांच्या गुणात्मक हानीची चर्चा तो करतो. जगातील मार्क्सवादी इतिहासकारांत त्यांचे नाव होते व ते प्रसिद्ध होते. १९६३ मध्ये त्यांनी 'मेकिंग ऑफ इंग्लिश वर्किंग क्लास' नावाचा ग्रंथ लिहिला. त्यांच्या ग्रंथामुळे कामगार चळवळीला ऊर्जा मिळाली. या ग्रंथामुळे कामगार आणि मजूर हे परिवर्तनामधील अडथळे आहेत हा समज चुकीचा ठरविला. पारंपरिक मार्क्सवादी वर्ग ही संकल्पना जवळजवळ गणिती परिभाषेत बंदिस्त केली होती. त्याच्या विरोधात त्याने प्रतिवाद केला. त्यांच्या मते वर्ग हा एकाच वेळेस तो वर्ग कसा चालेल हे पाहतो व तो त्याचा एक हिस्साही बनतो. त्याच्या मते कामगार वर्गाचा उदय असा एखाद्या निश्चित वेळेत झाला नाही, की जसा नेहमीचा सूर्योदय होतो. कामगार वर्गाचा उदय विशिष्ट परिस्थितीतून होतो. त्याच्या मते वर्गाचा उदय एक ऐतिहासिक प्रक्रिया म्हणून त्याच्याकडे पाहिले पाहिजे. त्यांच्या मते वर्ग हा एखादा ढाचा नाही किंवा श्रेणीही नाही. त्यांच्या वर्गाच्या कल्पनेमुळे मार्क्सवादी तसेच बिगरमार्क्सवादी विचारवंतही सामाजिक इतिहासाच्या सिद्धांताच्या दृष्टीने प्रभावित झाले. त्यांनी सामान्य लोकांच्या नजरेतून इतिहासाकडे पाहण्याचा आग्रह धरला. शहरात अन्नाच्या प्रश्नावरून दंगे केलेल्यांचे नैतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर जे परिणाम झाले त्याच्याकडे लक्ष वेधले. त्यांच्या विचारांमुळे सामाजिक इतिहासाला नवी दिशा मिळाली.

१.११.२ अँनल्स इतिहास लेखन परंपरा

विसाव्या शतकात अँनल्स हा महत्त्वाचा इतिहास प्रवाह फ्रान्समध्ये उदयास आला. १९३० च्या दशकात उदयास आलेल्या या प्रवाहाची दखल लगेच घेतली गेली नाही. अँनल्स म्हणजे वार्षिक नोंदी. तरी या इतिहास लेखन प्रवाहाला हा अर्थ अपेक्षित नाही. १९२९ साली Annals of historie et sociale असे एक नियतकालिक १९२९ मध्ये पॅरीस येथे सुरू झाले. मार्क ब्लॉच आणि लुसियन फाब्रे हे दोघे प्रसिद्धीस आलेले इतिहास लेखक होते. गतकालीन मानवी जीवनाचे व समाजाचे संपूर्ण चित्रण करणे व त्याला मानवी विज्ञानाचे स्वरूप देणे महत्त्वाचे आहे, असे या परंपरेतील इतिहासकारांना वाटत होते. त्यामुळे समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र भूगोल इत्यादी ज्ञानशाखांचा अभ्यास करणे, या विद्याशाखांमधील ज्ञान आणि अभ्यास पद्धती यांचा उपयोग इतिहासाच्या लेखनासाठी करण्याचा आग्रह या परंपरेने धरला. इतिहासाला मानवी समाजाची सर्वांगीण व सर्वकष विद्याशाखा बनविणे हा या परंपरेचा उद्देश होता. या दृष्टिकोनाला संपूर्ण इतिहास म्हणतात. रांकेच्या प्रत्यक्षार्थी इतिहास लेखनातून फक्त राजकीय व राजनैतिक इतिहासापलीकडे मानवी जीवनाच्या सर्व अंगांचा व त्यातील परस्परपूरक आणि अंतःसंबंध याची सर्वकष सेंद्रिय एकात्मता इतिहासातून व इतिहास लेखनातून प्रतिबिंबित करण्याचे काम अँनल्सने केले. भौतिक शास्त्रांच्या संशोधनात व ज्ञाननिर्मितीत वापरली जाणारी शास्त्रीय पद्धती सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या ज्ञाननिर्मितीसाठी वापरता येते त्याद्वारे या ज्ञानशाखा अधिक संपन्न व प्रगल्भ तसेच शास्त्रीय करता येतात, यांसारख्या ऑगस्ट कॉम्ट आणि एमिल डरखाईम यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव अँनल्सवर पडला आहे. पिटर् बर्क या ब्रिटिश इतिहासकाराने त्याच्या दि अँनल्स स्कूल १९२९-१९८९ या ग्रंथात या परंपरेचे तीन टप्पे कल्पिले आहेत.

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१९२०-४५ असा ब्लॉक व फ्रावे यांचा काळ इतिहासाबाबत अभिनव दृष्टी प्रदान करण्याचा काळ होता. १९४५ ते १९६५ या काळात या परंपरेला भक्कमपणा आला. या काळात विषय मांडणीला आशयाच्या हाताळणीला सराईतपणा आला. विविध विद्याशाखांच्या पद्धतींचा समन्वय, सामाजिक संरचना, विविध मोठ्या कालावधीतील परिवर्तने यांचा विचार होऊन त्या दृष्टीने इतिहास लेखन झाले. तिसरा कालखंड १९६५ नंतरचा बर्क यांनी कल्पिला. त्यात अँनल्स परंपरेत या काळात विविध गट तयार झाल्याचे दिसते. काही इतिहासकार समाजरचना व त्याच्या अनुषंगाने समाजरचनेच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक बाबी यांची चिकित्सा करू लागले. काही राजकीय इतिहासाच्या नव्या मांडणीकडे व अन्वयार्थाकडे वळले. त्यामुळे या परंपरेची व्याप्ती अमर्याद वाढली.

१.११.३ मानवशास्त्र :

मानवप्राणी व त्याच्या कार्याचा सांगोपांग व सर्वांगीण अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्र म्हणून मानवशास्त्र उदयास आले व विकसित झाले. मानवशास्त्रात जीवविज्ञानांतील व सामाजिक विज्ञानांतील सर्व शाखांची सांगड घालण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. संस्कृतीच्या व्याख्येत सांस्कृतिक मानवशास्त्राची व्याप्ती साठवलेली आहे. संस्कृती म्हणजे मानवसमाजाची जीवन जगण्याची तऱ्हा. यात सर्व उपकरणे, आचारविचार, नीतिमूल्ये, धार्मिक निष्ठा, अंधश्रद्धा इत्यादींचा अंतर्भाव होतो. समाजाचे घटक म्हणून राहण्याकरिता जे जे मानव शिकतो ती संस्कृती. प्रत्येक पिढीबरोबर, संस्कृतीत थोडा बदल होत असतो. या सर्व क्रियांचा विचार सांस्कृतिक मानवशास्त्रात केला जातो. भिन्न मानवसमाजांची संस्कृती वेगवेगळी असते. प्रत्येक संस्कृती एकात्मक, स्वतंत्र व पूर्ण असते. मानवाच्या स्वभावविषयक सिद्धांताची मांडणी करणे सांस्कृतिक मानवशास्त्राचे मुख्य ध्येय असते. संस्कृती पूर्ण व एकात्मिक असते. त्यामुळे संस्कृतीच्या सर्व अंगांचा अभ्यास केला जातो. प्रत्यक्ष जनसंपर्कातून संशोधन मानवशास्त्रात केले जाते. त्यातून बरीच माहिती संकलित केली जाते. या क्षेत्र अभ्यासपद्धतीमुळे शास्त्रज्ञास संस्कृतीच्या सर्व अंगांचे ज्ञान मिळते. मानवाचे वर्तन प्रकार, संशोधन आधारसामग्री, तटस्थ मूल्यमापन, लोकांची मते या सर्व बाबी समजून येतात. समाजशास्त्रीय, शिरगणती, वंशवृक्ष, नकाशे, छायाचित्रे, जीवन-वृत्तांत अभिलेख इ. सांख्यिकीय पद्धतीचा उपयोग मानवशास्त्रात होतो.

सामाजिक रचना व सामाजिक संघटना या दोन संकल्पना सामाजिक मानवशास्त्रात महत्त्वाच्या मानल्या जातात. सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक मानवशास्त्राचा सर्व मानव्यवस्थांशी संबंध येतो. संस्कृतीचा उगम, विकास, संघटना, रचना, प्रसार इत्यादींचा अभ्यास मानवशास्त्रात होत असल्यामुळे समाजशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, तत्त्वज्ञान, मानसशास्त्र, इतिहास, भूगोल, पुरातत्त्वविद्या, भाषाशास्त्र, साहित्य, कला, कायदा इत्यादींशी कमीअधिक प्रमाणात संबंध येतो. एका संस्कृतीच्या सर्व उपांगांचे वर्णन व भिन्न भिन्न संस्कृतींचे तौलनिक विश्लेषण करताना वर वर्णन केलेल्या सर्व विषयांचे थोडे थोडे ज्ञान असणे आवश्यक असते. संस्कृतीच्या विकासाचा अभ्यास करताना पुरातत्त्वविद्या व इतिहास मदत करतात. तसेच असा अभ्यास इतिहासाची व्याप्ती सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाच्या रूपाने मोठी करतो.

१.१२ भारतातील सांस्कृतिक इतिहास लेखन

भारतातील १९५० नंतरच्या समाजशास्त्रीय विचारांत एक प्रवाह प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृती, परंपरा यांचा होता, तर दुसरा प्रवाह जातिव्यवस्था, कर्मकांडे यांचा होता. अशा अभ्यासांमुळे संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास समांतर पातळीवर झाला. रस्ते, बाजारहाट, उपहारगृहे यांसारख्या सांस्कृतिक बाबी दुर्लक्षित राहिल्या. काही कनिष्ठ स्तरावरील लोकजीवन दुर्लक्षित राहिले. अर्जुन अप्पादुराई यांच्या मते 'भारतातील सार्वजनिक संस्कृतीच्या कार्यपद्धतीच्या अभ्यासातून प्रवाही समाजशास्त्रीय चौकटीमध्ये परिवर्तन होऊन नवी जीवनदृष्टी, नवे परिप्रेक्ष्य उभे राहू शकेल.'

लोकांची संस्कृती व जनांची संस्कृती ही दोन क्षेत्रे आहेत. लोकसंस्कृती उच्चभ्रूंची संस्कृती म्हणून तिच्यात भव्यदिव्यता, अधिकृत ज्ञानाचे स्रोत यांचा समावेश होतो व हे सर्व वर्चस्ववादी होते. युरोपातील जनांच्या संस्कृतीच्या अभ्यासाचे अनुकरण दक्षिण आशियाई संस्कृतीमध्येपण सुरू झाले. कनिष्ठ कष्टकरी लोकांचे सार्वजनिक समारंभ आणि व्रतवैकल्ये, नाटकीय आणि प्रायोगिक परंपरा, कथनाच्या मौखिक परंपरा, कलेचे विविध आविष्कार यांचे अभ्यास झाले. पूर्वीही असले अभ्यास झाले असले, तरी त्यांचा उद्देश नामशेष होणाऱ्या सांस्कृतिक व्यवहारांना जीवनदान देणे हा होता.

नव्या अभ्यासामुळे, १९५० पासून चालू असलेल्या अभ्यासाची क्षेत्रे विस्तारली. गोतावळा, जात आणि व्रतवैकल्ये या चौकटीच्या पलीकडे नव्या दिशांनी लेखन सुरू झाले. नवी सौंदर्यात्मक व धार्मिक मूल्ये याकडे नव्याने पाहिले गेले. काही बाबतीत समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पनात्मक अभ्यास अपुरे आहेत याची जाणीव झाली. विशिष्ट गट, समूह व जातींच्या जीवनाविषयी, व्यवसायांविषयी, नवी दृष्टी निर्माण झाली. समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पनांच्या चौकटीत अभ्यासासाठी बराच अवकाश आहे असे निदर्शनास आले. पुढे अशा अभ्यासांमध्ये १९८० मध्ये महत्त्वाचे परिवर्तन होऊन उपसांस्कृतिक गटांच्या सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्ती अपरिहार्यपणे सत्ता, मूल्य आणि शब्दांना प्राप्त होणारे अर्थ यांच्याशी निगडित आहेत, याची जाण अभिव्यक्त होऊ लागली. जागतिक पातळीवरच मानवशास्त्राच्या ज्ञानशाखेमध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल झाले आणि दुसरीकडे ग्रामीण भारताचा अभ्यास करायचा, तर विशिष्ट खेड्याचे प्रादेशिक, राज्यपातळी आणि राष्ट्रपातळी यांमधील प्रकियांशी असणारे नाते लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक ठरले. भारतीय समाजामध्ये या काळात व्यापक पातळीवर निर्माण झालेले वादळी राजकारण पाहता जात, वर्ग आणि अस्मिता यांचे अभ्यास नव्या पद्धतीने केले पाहिजेत याचे भान आले.

भारतामध्ये, अभ्यासकांनी आपल्या अभ्यासातून या क्षेत्रात चिकित्सक आणि सैद्धांतिक भर घातली. चंद्रा तळपदे, मोहंती, लता मणि, गायत्री शिवाक अशा स्त्रीवादी अभ्यासकांनी व्यापक अस्मिता, बहुविध संस्कृती, स्त्रीवादी आणि संस्कृती-संकर या संकल्पना मांडायला सुरुवात केली. १९८८ मध्ये सार्वजनिक संस्कृती (पब्लिक कल्चर) नावाचे जर्नल आले. ते सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासामधीलच एक क्षेत्रीय-अभ्यास म्हणून महत्त्वाचे ठरले.

दलित-आदिवासी-ग्रामीण संयुक्त साहित्य महासभेच्या (१९८७) मराठी जाहीरनाम्यामध्ये भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या आद्य निर्मात्या स्त्रिया होत्या, असे मत मांडले गेले. या जाहीरनाम्याद्वारे शरद पाटील ह्या अभ्यासकाने स्त्रीसत्ताक गणसमाजाची संकल्पना मांडली.

भारतात पाश्चिमात्य आधुनिकता कशा प्रकारे परावर्तीत झाली याचा अभ्यास झाला. तसेच तिला शह कसा दिला गेला, याचा अभ्यास वसाहतोत्तर व्यवस्था म्हणून केला गेला.

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या अभ्यासामधून संस्कृती या शब्दातून सहमती असा अर्थ झाला नाही. परंपरेचा संकोच केला जाऊ शकतो. संस्कृतीचा उपयोग उपभोगासाठी आणि उत्पादनासाठी सुद्धा करून त्यासाठी वर्गीय अस्मितेचा उपयोग केला जाऊ शकतो. राज्यसंस्था ही महत्त्वाची संस्था सगळ्याच सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्तीमध्ये लुडबुड करण्याची शक्यता असते.

भारतीय सार्वजनिक संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास ज्यामध्ये उपभोग, चैन, व दिनचर्या तसेच राजकारण, बाजारपेठ या साऱ्यांची फारकत न करता पुढे जाणे आवश्यक आहे. याचे प्रतिबिंब वीणादास यांचा निबंधांचा संग्रह (१९९५) आणि तेजस्विनी निरंजना आणि अन्य संपादकांनी संपादित केलेला निबंध संग्रह (१९९३) या दोन पुस्तकांतून मिळते. हे निबंध भारतातील विविध सांस्कृतिक बाबी आणि त्याची व्यापकता तसेच विविधता दाखवितात. या ग्रंथात भारतीय संस्कृतीकडे आधुनिकतेविषयीच्या वेगळ्या दृष्टिकोनाने पाहिले आहे. संस्कृतीकडे एकात्म परिपूर्ण घडण म्हणून न पाहता, संघर्षाचे भिन्न मार्ग या दृष्टीने या ग्रंथात संस्कृतीकडे पाहिले गेले आहे. या लेखनातून वसाहतवाद व त्या नंतरच्या कालखंडातील संस्कृतीची भौतिकता, संस्कृती आणि विचारप्रणाली यांचे नाते आणि संस्कृती, ज्ञान आणि सत्ता यांचे परस्परसंबंध यांचे विश्लेषण आहे, असे निरीक्षण विद्युत भागवत नोंदवतात.

समकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्यात सौंदर्यशास्त्र राजकारणाशी जोडले जात आहे, प्रतिनिधित्व आणि संघर्षाशी असे जोडून पाहिले जात आहे. दृश्यमानतेतून लोकांना विश्वासीत केले जात आहे.

संस्कृतीच्या सर्व अंगोपांगांचा व्यापकतेने अभ्यास होत आहे.

उपभोग या दृष्टिकोनातून लोकप्रिय संस्कृती किंवा जनांची संस्कृती यांचा अभ्यास होत आहे व त्याच चौकटीत श्रम, उत्पादन आणि उपभोग ह्या सर्वांगांचा विचार केला जात आहे हे लक्षात घ्यायला हवे.

९.१३ आकलनासाठी प्रश्नोत्तरे

- प्र. १ सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाची व्याख्या करून सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाची व्याप्ती स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र. २ सांस्कृतिक इतिहास व सामाजिक इतिहासामध्ये काय भेद आहे?
- प्र. ३ भाषिक वळणाने सांस्कृतिक इतिहासाने काय परिणाम केले?
- प्र. ४ उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद स्पष्ट करून त्याचे इतिहास लेखनावरील परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र. ५ भारतातील सांस्कृतिक इतिहास लेखनावर निबंध लिहा.

९.१४ सारांश

सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासाने संस्कृती ही कल्पना घेऊन भाषेप्रमाणे संस्कृतीसुद्धा रचित असते, असे मांडायला सुरुवात केली. आधुनिक संस्कृती सतत नवे आकृतिबंध स्वीकारीत असल्यामुळे तिच्या अभ्यासाचे क्षेत्रही सतत बदलत असते, तथापि काही गोष्टी मूलभूत आढळतात. त्यांतील एक म्हणजे संवाद (कम्युनिकेशन) होय. सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासामध्ये संवाद महत्त्वाचा आहे कारण भाषा या प्रमुख माध्यमातून अर्थ (मीनिंग) विनिमय केला जातो. फेर्दिनां द सोस्यूर या भाषाशास्त्रज्ञाने संरचनात्मक भाषाशास्त्र (१९१५) मांडले. त्याचे

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सुप्रसिद्ध भाष्य 'भाषा आणि अर्थनिष्पत्ती' या संदर्भात होते. त्याचा फार खोल परिणाम सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासावर झाला आहे. सोस्यूरने असे मांडले की, एखाद्या वस्तूला जे नाव प्राप्त होते, तसेच जो अर्थ प्राप्त होतो, त्यामध्ये कार्यकारण संबंध नसतो.

सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासाने ही कल्पना घेऊन भाषेप्रमाणे संस्कृतीसुद्धा रचित असते, असे मांडायला सुरुवात केली. संकल्पनात्मकदृष्ट्या बोलायचे तर, हा विचारच मुळामध्ये इतिहास, सत्ता, प्रतिनिधित्व आणि अस्मिता यांविषयीच्या विचाराला नवी चालना व नवे परिमाण देणारा ठरला. एकीकडे आपल्या अस्मिता, आपली घडण ही वांशिक वारशामधून ठरते; परंतु हा वांशिक वारसाही सांस्कृतिक संकेतांमधून घडतो. सांस्कृतिक संवादातून आणि प्रतिनिधित्वातून त्यातील आशय घडतो. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला स्वतःची अशी एक जाणीव, भान आणि ऊर्जा असते; परंतु संस्कृतीच्या स्थानानुसार त्या व्यक्तीचे आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक संसाधनांशी असणारे संबंध ठरतात म्हणूनच सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासाच्या क्षेत्रामुळे आपण सर्वस्वाने व्यक्ती म्हणून एकमेवाद्वितीय आहोत, या कल्पनेतून सोडविले जाते आणि सांस्कृतिक संकेत, आशय, प्रतिनिधित्व ह्यांतून जो व्यक्ति-वादाविषयी विचार प्रसृत होतो, त्याविषयी एक जागरूकता निर्माण केली जाते. आपला दृष्टिकोन आणि वागणूक कशी घडविली जाते, यांविषयी सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासातून जाण येते. सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासाचे क्षेत्र म्हणजे एक चिकित्सक कृती आहे. आपण भारतात जाती-जातींचा विचार केला, तर उच्च-जाती वर्गातील आणि वर्चस्ववादी धर्मातील मंडळींची संस्कृती जणूकाही एकमेवाद्वितीय पवित्र सत्याप्रमाणे आहे, असे वेळोवेळी मानले गेले; परंतु सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासाच्या क्षेत्रात मात्र जेव्हा अशा उच्च संस्कृतीचे प्रतिनिधित्व किंवा संकेत किंवा आशय यांची उलटतपासणी केली जाते, तेव्हा हे अभ्यासक्षेत्र प्रस्थापित हितसंबंधांशी संघर्ष करते.

९.१५ परिभाषा

Social Change = सामाजिक बदल

सेमिऑलॉजी = चिन्हमीमांसेचा वाचिन्हार्थ विद्या

सिग्निफायर = एखादा ध्वनी किंवा अक्षर

सिग्निफाइड = प्रत्यक्ष समूहाला आणि सर्वांना प्रतीत होणारा अर्थ

अपोरिआ = अनिश्चितार्थकता

लाङ्गज, language = मानवी वाचिक व्यवहार

Genetic = आनुवंशिक

Apartheid = वर्णभेद, ज्यामध्ये ठराविक वर्णाच्या लोकांना अलग वागणूक देऊन त्यांना ठराविक वर्णासाठी राखीव ठेवलेल्या सार्वजनिक सुविधांपासून वंचित ठेवले जाते.

Radical Feminist = जहाल स्त्रीवादी

Power Relations = सत्ता संबंध

१.१६ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

NOTES

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NOTES

स्थानिक इतिहास

घटक १० स्थानिक इतिहास

- १०.० विषय परिचय
- १०.१ उद्दिष्टे
- १०.२ व्याख्या, पद्धती, संकल्पना आणि विषयाचा भर
- १०.३ स्थानिक इतिहासाची उपक्षेत्रे
- १०.४ भारतातील स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन
- १०.५ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न
- १०.६ सारांश
- १०.७ परिभाषा
- १०.८ अधिक वाचनासाठी संदर्भ

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१०.० विषय परिचय

राष्ट्रीय व इतर मूल्यांच्या व निष्ठांच्या मागोव्याने इतिहासकथन करण्याचे प्रकार होत असतात. अशा निरनिराळ्या प्रकारच्या आंतरिक प्रेरणेतून जे इतिहास प्रकार निर्माण होतात, त्यांचे स्थूल स्वरूप अनेक वेळा त्या आंतरिक प्रेरणा व स्वाभिमानाने निश्चित केलेले असते— भूतकालीन वास्तवाने नाही. त्यामुळे वंशाचे, कुटुंबाचे, जातीचे इतिहास, धर्माचे इतिहास, राष्ट्रांतर्गत लहान लहान प्रदेशांचेही इतिहास निर्माण होतात. अशा लहान प्रदेशांचा इतिहास आता प्रादेशिक, स्थानिक किंवा सूक्ष्मलक्षी इतिहास हाही स्थानिक इतिहासाचा किंवा संलग्नित भाग समजला जातो.

१०.१ उद्दिष्टे

हे प्रकरण वाचल्यानंतर आपल्याला स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन कसे सुरू झाले, स्थानिक इतिहासाचे विविध पैलू, स्थानिक इतिहासाची वैशिष्ट्ये, स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनातील महत्त्वाचे लेखन, भारतातील स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन याबद्दल माहिती मिळेल.

१०.२ व्याख्या, उगम, विकास पद्धती

व्याख्या

राष्ट्रवादी प्रेरणा ज्या इतर वासाहतिक काळात विविध प्रांतात प्रसारित झाल्या त्यातून विविध प्रदेशात प्रादेशिक इतिहासात रुची निर्माण झाली. व्यावसायिकदृष्ट्या इतिहासकार असलेले आणि राष्ट्रवादी चळवळीत भाग घेणारे अनेक प्रादेशिक नेते आणि इतिहासकार

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होते. भूतकाळातून ते इतिहास लेखनातून अस्मिता शोधत होते व तयार करत होते. ही परंपरा स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतरही चालू राहिली. गणेश दास यांचा १८४९ च्या 'चार बाग-इ-पंजाब' या ग्रंथाच्या माध्यमातून खत्री जाती समूहाला सामाजिक वैधता किंवा अधिमान्यता निर्माण करून देणे हा उद्देश होता. प्रादेशिक इतिहासात बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र आणि दक्षिण भारत यांच्या प्रादेशिक इतिहासात आंतर-प्रादेशिक जे ऐतिहासिक संबंध आहेत ते एकमेकांना छेदणारे तसेच परस्परपूरकही आहेत कारण अठराव्या शतकात आंतर-प्रादेशिक साम्राज्य निर्माण झाली. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक इतिहासाची साधने दुसऱ्या प्रादेशिक भागातही मिळतात. रोमिला थापर पंजाबचे उदाहरण देऊन कालखंडनिहाय इतिहास लेखन हे कशा प्रकारे काही गृहीतके आणि कालखंड मर्यादा इतिहास लेखनावर टाकू शकतात; परंतु त्यात असणारा सोयीस्करपणा बौद्धिक सत्यता म्हणून स्वीकारता येत नाही, असे म्हणतात. परंतु डी. डी. कोसंबी यांनी ज्या प्रकारे प्रादेशिक आणि स्थानिक इतिहासाची संगती लावली आहे ती सर्व कालिक मर्यादा भेदणारी आणि अन्वयार्थाची बौद्धिक झेप स्थानिक इतिहासात कशी असू शकते हे दाखवणारी आहे. त्यांनी त्यांच्या 'पुराणकथा आणि वास्तवता' या ग्रंथातून ते दाखवून दिले आहे. पंजाबातील जाती व्यवस्था ही भारतातील इतर ठिकाणच्या सामाजिक स्तरीकरणापेक्षा वेगळी आहे असे त्यांनी दाखवून दिले आहे. काही समूह किंवा जाती समूह त्यांच्या पूर्वजांच्या इतिहासातील सुवर्ण काळ शोधण्याचा किंवा दर्शविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. प्राचीन काळात तो इतका प्राचीन आणि पौराणिक दर्शवीत, की त्यावर कोणी शंका घेऊ शकत नसे. अलीकडे नवीन सामाजिक समूह पुढे आलेले आहेत आणि ते विशिष्ट, त्यांना अडचणीच्या ठरणाऱ्या ऐतिहासिक घटनांच्या साखळीवर भर देत आहेत, ज्या काही समूहांना ते तितकेच महत्त्वाचे असूनही जवळजवळ दुर्लक्षित करू शकते. राष्ट्रीय इतिहास लेखनाप्रमाणे प्रादेशिक इतिहास लेखनाने अनेक प्रकारची चर्चाविश्वे व त्याची परिमाणे निर्माण केली. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक इतिहासाचे व त्याच्या सामान्यीकरणाचे अनेक आकृतिबंध निर्माण केले. या विश्लेषणातून प्रदेशाची सीमा कशी निश्चित करायची असा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. या सीमा सतत मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे बदलल्या आहेत; परंतु त्या भूगोल व पर्यावरण यांनी निश्चित होतात, असे थापर म्हणतात. प्राचीन काळात पंजाब प्रांतात कशा प्रकारे सिंधमधून जाटांची स्थलांतरे झाली, शेती सिंचनामध्ये कशा प्रकारे रहाटाचा वापर केला जात होता, तसेच शेतकरी जाट कशा प्रकारे इतर लोकसंख्येला विस्थापित किंवा स्थलांतराला भाग पाडत होते याची कारणमीमांसा थापर यांनी केली आहे. त्यांनी खत्री समूहाच्या ऐतिहासिक उपजीविका आणि व्यवसाय याबद्दल विस्ताराने वेध घेतला आहे.

तसेच स्थानिक भाषेतही साधने मिळतात. ऐतिहासिक आणि अशा प्रकारच्या इतिहास लेखनातून विशिष्ट समाजाची, रोमिला थापर यांनी प्रादेशिक इतिहासाला त्यांच्या एका लेखातून सैद्धांतिक स्वरूप देऊन, चर्चा केली. तेथे त्यांनी पंजाबची भौगोलिक आणि प्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्ये वर्णन करत ते राष्ट्रीय आणि भारतीय इतिहासाशी कसे जोडले गेले आहे ते लिहिले आहे. तसेच पंजाबमधील जाती आधारित स्तरीकरण इतर प्रदेशापेक्षा कसे वेगळे आहे हे स्पष्ट केले आहे. या विश्लेषणाचा वाक्यप्रयोग किंवा म्हणीवजा वाक्यात संक्षेप डॉ. राजा दीक्षित यांनी चपखल केला आहे, 'भव्य एकत्वाच्या विभागातील जे विशिष्टत्व आहे त्या विशिष्टत्वाचा वेध स्थानिक इतिहास घेते.' प्रादेशिक अस्मिता आणि राष्ट्रीय किंवा जागतिक अस्मिता यांच्यामध्ये द्वंद्व असले तरी ते एकमेकांविरुद्ध नसतात, असे निरीक्षण ते अनेक उदाहरणे देऊन विषद करतात. प्रादेशिक आणि स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनाची वैचारिक आणि सैद्धांतिक चौकट एकच आहे असे काही अभ्यासक मानतात.

उगम

अनेक देशांमध्ये स्थानिक इतिहास म्हणजे स्थानिक क्षेत्राशी निगडित विस्तृत अशा सर्वच बाबींचा समावेश असलेल्या; इतिहास मानववंशशास्त्रांच्या संबंधित सर्वच बाबींशी आणि विशिष्ट भूगोलाशी निगडित प्रत्येक गोष्टीचा विस्तृत अभ्यास आहे.

स्थानिक इतिहास हा देश आणि उपखंडीय इतिहासापेक्षा फार कमी प्रमाणात लिहिला जाऊन त्याचे दस्तावेजीकरण होते. अनेक वेळा तो लोककथांच्या स्वरूपात समोर येतो आणि त्यामुळे इतर फार महत्त्वाच्या मुद्द्यांपेक्षा तो अधिक प्रमाणात टीकेला बळी पडू शकतो. काही स्थानिक इतिहासाची वस्तुसंग्रहालये किंवा स्थळे ही राष्ट्रीय किंवा जागतिक पातळीवरही तितकीच महत्त्वाची व प्रसिद्ध असतात.

रचना पद्धती

भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या लहान क्षेत्रावर लक्ष केंद्रित करणार्या ऐतिहासिक लेखनांची एक श्रेणी, ज्यात वारंवार सामान्य रंजनावर भर असणाऱ्या वाचकांसाठी हौशी इतिहासकारांनी लिहिलेला इतिहास असतो. पाश्चात्य देशांमध्ये, विशेषतः ब्रिटन, फ्रान्स आणि अमेरिकेत अठराव्या आणि एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला स्थानिक अभिजन वर्गाने स्थानिक इतिहास लिहिला. एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात या प्रक्रियेला वेग आला. अनेक संस्थांनी स्थानिक इतिहास लिहिण्याचे प्रकल्प हाती घेतले. औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण आणि स्थलांतर यांच्या प्रभावाखाली स्थानिक समुदाय अस्थिर झाले आणि अस्मितेचे संकट उद्भवले. यामुळे स्थानिक सुशिक्षित लोकांमध्ये स्थानिक व प्रादेशिक पातळीवर त्यांचा इतिहास लिहिण्याची प्रेरणा निर्माण झाली. १८६० च्या दशकापासून अनेक इतिहास संघटना उदयास आल्या. त्या त्यांच्या प्रांतांचा इतिहास पुढे आणण्यास उत्सुक होत्या. त्यांच्या इतिहास लेखनामध्ये त्यांच्या भूतकाळातील स्थानिक चर्च, जिल्ह्यातील प्रमुख चर्च आणि चर्चचा प्रमुख पुजारी तसेच पुरातत्त्वशास्त्रीय महत्त्व असलेल्या अज्ञात स्थळांवरील नवाश्मयुगातील दगडी कुऱ्हाडींचे अवशेष अशा बऱ्याच बाबींचा समावेश होत होता. अमेरिकेत, एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात स्थानिक इतिहासासाठी पोषक काळ होता. आपली सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा वाढावी यासाठी वंशावळी कुटुंबांचा इतिहास, याचबरोबर एखाद्या विशिष्ट प्रदेशाचा इतिहास, तसेच प्रारंभीच्या राजकीय नेत्यांच्या याद्या आणि स्थानिक महत्त्वाच्या नेत्यांचा जीवनपट असा इतिहास लिहिला जात होता व त्याला उत्तेजन दिले जात होते. स्थानिक इतिहासाची सुरुवात हौशी इतिहासकारांनी स्थानिक महत्त्व तसेच स्थानिक इतिहास आणि त्याचे प्राचीनत्व सिद्ध व्हावे, त्यातून स्फूर्ती मिळावी यासाठी एक सहज प्रयत्न म्हणून झाली आणि आताही त्याच उद्देशांनी हा इतिहास लिहिला जात आहे. तथापि, १९३० च्या दशकापासून या क्षेत्रात एक विशिष्ट व्यावसायिकीकरण होत आहे. पुढील दोन दशकांत अतिशय मेहनतीने आणि विद्याशाखीय दृष्टीने व्यावसायिक निष्णात पद्धतीने अगदी राष्ट्रीय इतिहासाशी तुलना होऊ शकेल अशा पद्धतीने स्थानिक इतिहासावर अनेक ग्रंथ लिहिले गेले. ए. एच. डॉड्स यांचा नॉर्थ वेल्समधील औद्योगिक क्रांती व तत्सम असे अनेक ग्रंथ याची उदाहरणे आहेत. ब्रिटनमधील लेसेस्टर येथे १९४७ मध्ये स्थानिक इतिहासाच्या प्रथम विद्यापीठ विभागाची स्थापना करून या प्रवृत्तीला शैक्षणिक आकार देण्यात आला. तिथल्या शैक्षणिक स्थानिक इतिहासावर अजूनही 'लीसेस्टर स्कूल' म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणार्या दृष्टिकोनाचे प्रभुत्व आहे. १९५२ मध्ये एच.पी.आ.रफिनबर्ग यांनी

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'मिशन स्टेटमेंट'मध्ये या 'स्कूल'च्या उद्दिष्टांची रूपरेषा सांगितली. ते म्हणतात, 'या विभागाचे प्राथमिक उद्दिष्ट स्थानिक इतिहासाचे असे संकल्पनात्मक सिद्धांतन, की जे आमच्या स्वतःच्या व इतरांच्या दृष्टीत कायम राहील आणि जे जे संकल्पनांच्या कार्यकारणभाव आधारित सिद्धांतनासाठी मार्गदर्शनासाठी आमच्याकडे अपेक्षा करत राहतील त्यांच्यासाठी अशी मानके तयार करणे, की ज्यामुळे आम्हाला आमचेही मूल्यमापन करता येईल व इतरांचेही मूल्यमापन करता येईल.' स्कूलशी संबंधित दोन महत्वाचे इतिहासकार फिनबर्ग आणि हॉस्किन्स यांनी पारंपरिक स्थानिक इतिहास लिहिणाऱ्या इतिहासकारांवर टीका केली. जॉर्ज आणि यॅनीना शीरन यांच्या मते, 'वैचारिकदृष्ट्या, फिनबर्ग आणि हॉस्किन्स यांनी पारंपरिक स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन जे अभिजनवादी पारंपरिक कर्मठ आणि फक्त अभिजन लष्करी घराणी आणि अधिकारी यांचा इतिहास लिहून सामान्य लोकांच्या इतिहासाकडे दुर्लक्ष करत होते त्यांच्यावर टीका केली. संशोधन व लेखन पद्धतीवर टीका करताना पुरातनदृष्टी शास्त्रीय पद्धती आणि व्यवस्थितपणा यांचा अभाव तसेच दस्तावेजावर अतिरिक्त भर ही वैगुण्ये दाखवून दिली. परंपरागत स्थानिक इतिहासामधील या उणिवांवर मात करण्यासाठी फिनबर्गने सुचवले, की स्थानिक इतिहासकारांचे पहिले काम असेल, की त्याने त्याच्या स्वतःच्या मनातील अभिव्यक्ती आणि त्याच्या वाचकांसाठी, स्थानिक समुदायाची उत्पत्ति, वाढ, घट, न्हास चित्रित केला पाहिजे. तथापि, फिनबर्ग आणि हॉस्किन्स यांनी 'स्थानिक समुदाय' म्हणजे काय हे व्याख्यांकित केले नाही. त्यांनी स्थानिक समुदाय त्याच्या स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वातून जाणवतो वेगळे स्पष्ट करण्याची गरज नाही, असे विधान केले. स्थानिक समुदायाचा आकार त्यांच्या मते लहान जिल्ह्याच्या आकारापासून ते कौंटीपर्यंत असू शकतो असे प्रतिपादित केले. लीसेस्टर विद्यापीठाचे त्यांचे उत्तराधिकारी, सी. फिथियन-अँटडम्स यांनी 'री-थिंकिंग इंग्लिश लोकल हिस्ट्री' (१९८७) या पुस्तकात शायर काउंटी म्हणून स्थानिक समूहाची रूपरेषा स्पष्ट केली. 'या शैलीतील इतिहासकारांनी औद्योगिकीकरणापूर्वीचा सामान्य माणसांचा इतिहास स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनात समाविष्ट केला.

आशिया आणि आफ्रिकेत स्थानिक इतिहास अल्प प्रमाणात लिखित स्वरूपात आहे, तर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर तो मौखिक स्वरूपात जतन करून ठेवला गेला आहे. महाराष्ट्रात बखर राजस्थानात रासो आणि दक्षिण भारतात तो वंशावळींच्या स्वरूपात आलेला आहे. त्यात वंशावळी तसेच कालानुक्रमे राजांची नावे दिलेली असतात. आफ्रिकेत आणि आशियात गावातील एखाद्या प्रमुख वयस्क व्यक्तीला मौखिक परंपरेने आलेला स्थानिक इतिहास माहीत असतो व त्याला तो माहीत आहे असे लोक मानतात. मालीमध्ये काही लोक अशा इतिहासात पारंगत आहेत असे मानले गेले आहे. नायजेरियामध्ये अशा प्रकारच्या लोकांचे उल्लेख येतात. वासाहतिक प्रभुत्वाखाली आणि पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाच्या प्रभावाने आशिया आणि आफ्रिकेत नवे अभिजन उदयास आले. त्यांचे दृष्टिकोन पाश्चात्य प्रभावाने तयार झाले होते. पुढे विद्यापीठीय शिक्षणामुळे हा बदल घडून आला होता. तरीही स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन हा हौशी इतिहास लेखकांचा प्रांत होता. स्थानिक परिसराची माहिती पुरविणे हा त्यांचा उद्देश होता. अशा प्रकारचा स्थानिक इतिहास परंपरेनुसार समोर आला होता. नव्या इतिहासकारांनी लिहिलेला स्थानिक इतिहास स्थानिक अस्मिता निर्माण करण्यासाठीही लिहिला जात होता. नव्याने जो स्थानिक इतिहास लिहिला जात होता तो बाह्य जगाशी जो संवाद होत होता त्यातील क्लिष्टता दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न होता. तसेच एकात्म, स्वयंनिर्भर समूह अस्तित्व ही प्रतिमा हा इतिहास बनवत होता. हा इतिहास स्थानिक अस्मिता, परंपरा

आणि त्याचबरोबर आधुनिकता यांनी प्रेरित होता आणि वरील दोन ध्रुवांमध्ये तो फिरत होता. आशिया आणि आफ्रिकेतील नवा स्थानिक इतिहास स्थानिक परिसर, समान वंशावळ, नातेसंबंध, समान संस्कृती, राजकीय, धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक कामगिरी यांचा संदर्भ देत तसेच समान मूल्य व्यवस्था पाळणारे लोक या अर्थानही स्थानिक परिसर व्याख्यांकित करत होते. यासाठी स्थानिक मौखिक परंपरा आणि आधुनिक शैक्षणिक इतिहास लेखन यांचा उपयोग केला जात होता.

स्थानिक इतिहासाच्या सीमा संदर्भात लीसेस्टर विद्यापीठ शैलीने स्थानिक इतिहासाची सीमा म्हणजे स्थानिक गावापासून ते कमाल जिल्ह्याएवढा प्रदेश इतका प्रदेश समाविष्ट होतो असे प्रतिपादिले आहे. रोमिला थापर पंजाबचा प्रादेशिक इतिहास स्पष्ट करताना विशिष्ट भौगोलिक मर्यादा प्रदेशाला असतात असे म्हणतात. प्रदेशातील सांस्कृतिक वैशिष्ट्येही अशा मर्यादा घालून देऊ शकतात. इतिहासात काळ, स्थळ परिवर्तन, व्यक्ती आणि समाज यांचाही संबंध येतो. त्या दृष्टीने स्थळ आणि अवकाश या परिप्रेक्ष्यात स्थानिक इतिहासाला महत्त्व आहे. मानवी वस्त्या कशा निर्माण झाल्या, गावे आणि शहरे कशी विकसित झाली, गावात कोणता मानवी समूह पहिल्यांदा वसला याची एक जिज्ञासा अभ्यासकांना तसेच स्थानिकांना असते. गावातील वृद्ध व्यक्तीकडे अशा माहितीचा खजिना असतो. आफ्रिकेत काही जमातीत अशा प्रकारच्या व्यक्तीकडून मौलिक माहिती अलीकडे इतिहासकार जमा करत आहेत. आडनावांची उत्पत्ती, देवक, ऐकिवात असलेल्या पुराणकथा यातून गावाचा, समूहाचा इतिहास शोधता येतो. कोसंबी यांनी अशा प्रकारे क्षेत्रीय पाहणी करून स्थानिक व प्रादेशिक इतिहास लिहिला आहे.

१०.३ स्थानिक इतिहासाची उपक्षेत्रे

स्थानिक इतिहास हा स्थानिक ऐतिहासिक स्मारके, प्राचीन वास्तू, ऐतिहासिक प्रशासकीय केंद्रे, ऐतिहासिक व्यापारी मार्गावरील महत्त्वाची केंद्रे, शैक्षणिक केंद्रे, प्राचीन शिलालेखांची व ताम्रपटांची ठिकाणे यामुळे त्यांना विशिष्ट असे ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व असते, अशा स्थळांचा इतिहास हा सर्वकालिक आणि सर्व अंगांनी लिहिण्याचे प्रयत्न होतात. यामध्ये ऐतिहासिक अंगाने उदा. गावाच्या नावाच्या उत्पत्तीविषयक दंतकथा, लोककथा इ., भौगोलिक दृष्टीने गावातील वस्तीची रचना, पेठा, सार्वजनिक पिण्याचे पाण्याचे स्रोत, वेस, गढी, तट, त्यांच्या दिशा, बांधकामे इ., सामाजिक दृष्टीने गावातील समाजाची रचना, कुटुंब संस्था, सामाजिक संस्था, इ., सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यातून मंदिर, मशीद, सण, समारंभ, यात्रा इ., आर्थिक परिप्रेक्ष्यातून गावातील विविध व्यवसाय विशेष, व्यवसाय, व्यापारी महत्त्व इ. अशा सर्व अंगांचा समावेश स्थानिक अंगाने होतो.

स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन प्रवाह / नव्या दिशा

मौखिक इतिहास आणि सूक्ष्मदर्शी इतिहास (micro history) अशा स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनाच्या दोन साहाय्यकारी आणि उपशाखा निर्माण झाल्या. स्थानिक इतिहास सामान्यतः "विशिष्ट, भौगोलिक प्रदेशाशी निगडित असतो. त्या प्रदेशातील उपलब्ध सर्व दस्तावेज, प्राकथा, माहिती, पुराणकथा, दंतकथा, यांची माहिती एकत्रित करून, तेथील वस्ती स्थानाची, देवतांची, स्थायिक लोकांची, लोकजीवनाची, सर्वकालिक माहिती एकत्र करून

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नंतर मुद्देसूद तर्कसंगत पद्धतीने इतिहास लिहिला जातो. स्थानिक इतिहासाचे प्रादेशिक आणि नंतर विशाल भौगोलिक प्रदेशातील इतिहासाशी जे नाते आणि त्याचा संदर्भ आहे तोही विचारात घेतला जातो. तो इतिहास एकाच वेळेस जसा स्थानिक असतो तसा तो राष्ट्रीय इतिहासाचाही भाग ठरतो.

मौखिक इतिहास

ऐतिहासिक घटनांमधील साक्षीदारांकडून त्यांच्या स्मृतींवर आधारित माहिती गोळा करणे व त्यांचे विश्लेषण करणे म्हणजे मौखिक इतिहास होय. ही क्रिया एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे मौखिक पद्धतीने जात असते. असंरचित मुलाखतीच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्तीकडून एखाद्या घटनेची, कार्यक्रमाची किंवा क्रियेची माहिती गोळा करण्याची ही पद्धती होय. मौखिक इतिहास हा व्यक्तीच्या आठवणींवरती आधारित असतो. भूतकाळात घडलेल्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक या घटना व्यक्ती तिच्या आठवणींच्या आधारे एखाद्यास सांगते व ऐकणारा त्या आठवणींच्या आधारावरून विश्लेषण करीत असतो.

मौखिक इतिहासपद्धती ही ऐतिहासिक दस्तऐवजीकरणासाठी वापरात येणारी सर्वात जुनी पद्धती मानली जाते. एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यात युरोपियन समाजात प्रामुख्याने अशिक्षित-सर्वसामान्य समाजावरील संशोधनात मौखिक इतिहासपद्धतीचा वापर केला गेला. मौखिक इतिहासपद्धतीचा वापर ब्रिटनमधील कामगारांची परिस्थिती समजून घेण्यासाठीदेखील केला गेला. तसेच पहिल्या व दुसऱ्या जागतिक युद्धांतील साक्षीदारांकडून युद्धाच्या आठवणी जाणून घेण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर या पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला.

ध्वनिमुद्रित व ध्वनिचित्रमुद्रित मौखिक इतिहासाचा उपयोग संशोधन, प्रकाशन, माहितीपट, प्रदर्शन, नाटक वा सादरीकरणाच्या इतर प्रकारांत अलीकडे केला जाऊ शकतो.

ज्याला इतिहासातून वगळण्यात आले आहे अशांची मौखिक इतिहासासाठी मुलाखत घेतली जाते. एखादा महत्त्वपूर्ण अलिखित इतिहास यातून उलगडला जातो. त्यासाठी लोकांचा दबलेला आवाज पुढे आणण्याचे, लोकांना व्यक्त करण्याचे मौखिक इतिहास हे एक साधन आहे. त्या ऐतिहासिक संशोधनासाठी तसेच सामाजिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रात महत्त्वाचे पूरक साधन म्हणून इतिहासाचा उपयोग होतो. मौखिक इतिहास भूतकाळ व वर्तमानाला जोडतो. यामुळे लोकांचे अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य समजते. मौखिक इतिहास १९८० मध्ये 'इतिहास' व 'आठवणी' यांच्या परस्परसंबंधांतील अनुबंधामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होऊ लागला. आठवण हा मौखिक इतिहासाचा अनिवार्य भाग आहे. आठवणी रोजच्या जीवनातील भूतकाळ व वर्तमानकाळ यांना जोडणारे ज्ञान तयार करत असते, त्यामुळे त्या सामाजिक उत्पादनाचे प्रभावी साधन असते. मौखिक इतिहास पद्धतीमुळे दुर्लक्षित घटकांची जाणीव, संवेदना समजून घेण्यास मदत होते. मौखिक इतिहास हा प्रभुत्व असणाऱ्या वर्गाकडून न येता, थेट भोगलेल्या व्यक्तीच्या तोंडून बाहेर येत असतो. ग्लक यांच्या मते, 'ज्यांना अभिव्यक्त होता येत नाही, आपल्या व्यथा मांडता येत नाहीत अशा दुर्बल घटकांना विशेषतः स्त्रियांना सशक्त बनविण्यासाठी मौखिक इतिहास महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे.'

प्रत्यक्षार्थवादाच्या काही विचारवंतांनी (positivism) मौखिक इतिहासपद्धतीला तथाकथित विश्वसनीयतेच्या मुद्द्यावरून काही प्रश्न उपस्थित केले. ज्या वेळेस सामाजिक इतिहासाला महत्त्व आले त्या वेळेस मौखिक इतिहास पद्धतीचे एकप्रकारे पुनरुज्जीवन झाले. यामुळे दबलेल्या, सर्वसामान्य आवाजांचे दस्तावेजीकरण करण्यासाठी मौखिक इतिहास पद्धती प्रस्थापित झाल्याचे दिसते.

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राजकीय पूर्वग्रहामुळे सत्य माहिती पुढे येणार नाही तसेच वस्तुनिष्ठता आणि व्यक्तिनिष्ठतेच्या पातळीवर प्रत्यक्षार्थवादींनी प्रश्न उपस्थित केला कारण मौखिक इतिहासाद्वारे बऱ्याच वेळा मृत व्यक्तीची माहिती संकलित केली जाते. माहिती सांगणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे स्वतःचे काही पूर्वग्रह असू शकतात आणि स्वतःचा अभिमान असू शकतो, त्यामुळे ती खरी माहिती देईल याची खात्री नसते.

मौखिक इतिहासाच्या विकसित स्वरूपाने या सर्व अडचणींवर मात केली असून ही पद्धतीदेखील पुढे जात आहे.

स्त्रीवादी अभ्यासकांनी हीच पद्धती दुर्लक्षिलेले घटक आणि स्त्रियांचा इतिहास उत्तम मांडू शकतात असे म्हटले आहे.

मौखिक इतिहासाचा वापर १९४८ मध्ये डॅलन नेवील व पॉल थॉमसन यांनी सुरू केला. 'मौखिक इतिहास समाज' (Oral History Society) नावाची मौखिक इतिहासाची जागतिक संघटना आहे. जिच्या माध्यमातून मौखिक इतिहास नावाचे मासिक चालवले जाते. स्थानिक इतिहास हा स्थानिक भूगोलाच्या संदर्भात इतिहासाचा अभ्यास आहे आणि तो बऱ्याचदा स्थानिक समुदायावर केंद्रित असतो. यात इतिहासाच्या सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक बाबींचा समावेश आहे. विस्तृत अशा दस्तावेजावर आधारित आणि इतर राष्ट्रीय आणि प्रादेशिक तुलनात्मक चौकटींच्या संदर्भातील गतकालीन इतिहास असतो, त्यामुळे तो फक्त राष्ट्रीय इतिहास लेखनाचा भाग नसतो. स्थानिक इतिहास हा स्थानिक ऐतिहासिक इमारती आणि स्थळे यांचे जतन करण्यासाठी स्थानिक इतिहासकार व स्थानिक ऐतिहासिक संस्थांनी लिहिलेला असतो. स्थानिक इतिहास हा अनेक वेळा स्थानिक हौशी इतिहासलेखक किंवा स्थानिक ऐतिहासिक अभिलेखागृहांचे व्यवस्थापन करणारे अभ्यासक लिहीत असतात. अनेक वेळा विशिष्ट प्रदेशासंदर्भातील स्थानिक आणि राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखांचे प्रकाशन आणि संकलित प्रकाशन या स्थानिक इतिहास प्रकारात मोडते. या स्थानिक इतिहासाचे अभिव्यक्ती प्रकार किंवा पुरावे हे भूतकाळातील महत्त्वपूर्ण घटनांच्या दस्तऐवजीकरणाचा तोंडी इतिहास या दोन प्रकारांत दिसून येते.

सूक्ष्मलक्षी इतिहास लेखन

हा इतिहास लेखन प्रकार मौखिक इतिहास व स्थानिक इतिहास यांच्याशी साम्य असणारा इतिहास आहे. त्यामुळे त्याचा स्रोत हा स्थानिक बाबींशी निगडित असतो. यात लोककथा, दंतकथा आणि स्थानिक नोंदी ज्या स्थानिक इतिहास म्हणता येईल अशा बाबींशीही संबंधित असतात त्यांचा समावेश यात होतो. एम.एम. पॉटसन यांच्या मते सूक्ष्मलक्षी आणि सूक्ष्मकेंद्रित असे इतिहासाचे दोन भाग आहेत. पहिला स्थानिकतेशी जोडला गेलेला असतो, तर दुसरा अतिशय सखोल आणि तीव्रतेने व सर्वांगांनी स्थानिक बाबींचा इतिहास लेखन असे त्याचे स्वरूप आहे. कार्लो गिंझबुर्ग या अमेरिकन विद्वानाने पहिल्यांदा ही संज्ञा उपयोगात आणली तरी त्याला अपेक्षित असा हा इतिहासाचा प्रकार अनेकांनी हाताळला आहे. त्यात फेरमांड ब्रौडेलपासून ते डी.डी. कोसंबीपर्यंत सर्वांचा समावेश होतो.

जोव्हानी लीव्हाय यांनी सूक्ष्मलक्षी इतिहासाचे सिद्धांतन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. त्याच्या मते या इतिहासप्रकाराला कोणताही सैद्धांतिक कर्मठपणा मान्य नाही. आधुनिक इतिहास लेखनशास्त्रातील ज्या समस्या आहेत त्याला आधुनिकताउत्तर असा हा प्रतिसाद आहे असे मानले जाते. या इतिहासप्रकाराने रांकेप्रणीत इतिहासपद्धती, मार्क्सवादी ऐतिहासिक पद्धती, आणि अँनल्स शैली यांच्याबाबत सावध विश्लेषणात्मक व टीकात्मक पवित्रा

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घेतला. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि विज्ञान यामुळे प्रगती साधली हे सूक्ष्मलक्षी इतिहासकार मान्य करतात; परंतु ते अशी प्रगती मानव्याची किंमत चुकती करून असता कामा नये असे म्हणतात. अशा प्रकारे हा इतिहास प्रकार विश्लेषणात्मक समाजशास्त्र, मार्क्सवादी विशाल व भव्य इतिहास लेखन आणि अँनल्स शैली यांच्यापेक्षा त्यांची इतिहास लेखनशैली वेगळी आहे असे ते मानतात. या इतिहास प्रकारातील इतिहासकार दुर्लक्षित घटकांना इतिहास लेखनात समाविष्ट करण्याचा आग्रह धरतात व हेतू स्पष्ट करतात. अतिशय सूक्ष्म क्षेत्रातील वास्तव पकडले जावे, ऐतिहासिक कारणमीमांसा ही लहान गटांच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यातून केली जावी अशी अपेक्षा या इतिहास लेखनाची असते. खरंखुरं वास्तव हे ज्या प्रचलित ऐतिहासिक पद्धती आहेत त्यातून मांडता येत नाही, असा काहीसा आक्षेप या पद्धतीचा आहे. मोठ्या रचना, भव्य प्रक्रिया आणि विशाल तुलना यांच्याऐवजी समाजातील सूक्ष्म घटकांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करावे आणि व्यक्तीला केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून लिहिले जावे असा आग्रह आणि पद्धती या लेखनप्रकाराने अंगीकारली. पूर्वी दुर्लक्षिलेल्या बाबींवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून लिहिले जावे असा आग्रह या पद्धतीत आहे. यामध्ये सिद्धांताचा कर्मठपणा अपेक्षित नाही. तसेच यामध्ये सैद्धांतिक संदर्भ हे विविध प्रकारचे असून निवडक असतात. काही इटलीतील सूक्ष्मलक्षी इतिहासकार विषमता, आर्थिक घटक, इतिहासाचे सामाजिक शास्त्र म्हणून असलेले महत्त्व या मार्क्सवादी तत्वांचा स्वीकार करतात.

१०.४ भारतातील स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन

या इतिहास प्रकाराचे कालो गिंझबुर्ग पूर्वी सिद्धांताने झाले नसले तरी त्या धर्तीवर डी. डी. कोसंबी यांनी आपल्या 'मिथ अँड रियालिटी' या ग्रंथात अशा प्रकारचे इतिहास लेखन केलेले आहे. ते पुण्याजवळील नवलाख उंबरे, हिंजवडी, वाकड, कोथरूड, उरुळी-कांचन, उरुळी देवाची, आळंदी, वीर, पाषाण, अशा अनेक गावांचा पुराश्म काळापासून धांडोळा घेत ते थेट समकालीन इतिहासापर्यंत येत इतिहास लिहितात. त्यात ते मानवशास्त्र-समाजशास्त्र यांचा संयुक्त उपयोग करतात. पुरातत्त्व, लोककथा, दंतकथा यांचाही उपयोग करतात, तसेच लोकसंख्याशास्त्र आणि बदलती वस्ती ठिकाणे, परदेशी प्रवाशांची वर्णने, प्राचीन ताम्रपट, शिलालेख यांचाही अतिशय सुंदर वापर करतात आणि एकाच वेळेस अतिप्राचीन काल ते वर्तमान समोरासमोर ठेवून फार मोठ्या कालपटाचा एकाच वेळेस प्रत्यय देतात.

कोसंबींनी प्रथमतः पारंपरिक कालगणना अमान्य करून नवीन धाटणीत त्याचा क्रम लावला. दुसरी बाब म्हणजे त्यांनी कोणत्याही प्रकारे केवळ राजेराजवाड्यांचा इतिहास अर्थात राजकीय परिघातील इतिहास लिहिला नाही. कोसंबींच्या अगोदरच्या आणि समकालीन पिढीत प्रादेशिक इतिहास व राष्ट्रीय इतिहास लिहिला जात होता. प्रादेशिक इतिहास राष्ट्रीय इतिहासाला एक प्रकारची ऊर्जा प्राप्त करून देत होता. कोसंबींनी प्रादेशिक संशोधनातून मातृदेवतांचे विविध प्रकार, प्रथा, पूजा पद्धती, त्यासंबंधी आख्यायिका, बळी प्रथा आणि त्यांचा अन्वयार्थ उलगडून प्रतिपादित केला. शेंदूर फासणे म्हणजे देवतेला बळी देण्याची पद्धती फार प्राचीन होती, असा अन्वयार्थ ते स्पष्ट करतात. विविध प्रथा परंपरा शोधून काढल्या पाहिजेत याचा एक प्रकारे वस्तुपाठ त्यांच्या क्षेत्रीय पाहणीतून ते लोकांना देतात. पुणे शहर आणि पुणे जिल्ह्यातील विविध ठिकाणी भेटी देऊन तेथील स्थळांची पाहणी

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करून लोकांशी संवाद साधून त्यांना बोलते करून विविध आख्यायिका, लोककथा, पुराणकथा, जुने प्रसिद्ध शिलालेख, ताम्रपत्र, प्राचीन मध्ययुगीन लिखित प्रसिद्ध साधने सर्व धुंडाळून तसेच पुरातत्त्वीय दृष्टीने प्रत्यक्ष स्थळ पाहणी करून त्यांनी एक प्रकारे स्थानिक इतिहास लिहिला. त्यात पारधी जमातीचा मानव-समाजशास्त्रीय इतिहास, कोथरूड, वीर, चासकमान, माण, हिंजवडी, वाकड, कोथरूड, उरुळी, चोराची आळंदी, जुने पुणे, भांबुर्डा, पाताळेश्वर गुंफा, यांचा प्राचीन ते समकालीन असा इतिहास एक प्रकारे लिहिला. त्यात ते गावाच्या वस्त्या पूर्वी कशा प्रकारे डोंगर उतारावर होत्या, मुळा-मुठा नद्यांच्या प्रदेशात उत्तर भारतातून अति प्राचीन काळात कशा प्रकारे स्थलांतरे झाली, कशा प्रकारे उत्तर भारतीय देवता घाट माथ्यावर व मावळ प्रदेशात दिसतात, लोकांची आडनावे कशी आली, कोठे कोठे पुराण अश्मयुगीन, नवअश्मयुगीन मानवाची दगडी उपकरणे, हत्यारे मिळाली, विशेषतः मध्यअश्मयुगातील सूक्ष्म कोरीव लहान हत्यारे कोठे मिळाली, हे विशद करून ते प्राचीन मानवी स्थलांतरे उलगडून दाखवतात. कोकणातून घाटावर कशा प्रकारे स्थलांतरे झाली हे ते स्पष्ट करतात. जुन्या आख्यायिका, देवक, (Totem) आडनावे आणि इतर माहिती समजून घेऊन ते गावातील स्थानिक लोकांचे भावकी गट, त्यांचे स्थलांतर हे आडनाव्याच्या उत्पत्ती व इतिहासावरून समजून घेऊन ते प्रतिपादित करतात. अशा आरपार केलेल्या विश्लेषणातून व्यष्टी बरोबर समष्टीचा म्हणजे स्थानिक इतिहासातून ते वैश्विक इतिहासाचा प्रत्यय देतात. अलीकडे अर्बन हिस्ट्री या उपप्रकारात अनेक शहरांचा इतिहास लिहिला गेला आहे. तोही स्थानिक इतिहासाचा प्रकार आहे. ए.घोष, विजयकुमार ठाकूर, दिलीपकुमार चक्रवर्ती यांनी प्राचीन शहरे, अंथोनी किंग यांनी वसाहतकाळातील दिल्ली, आर.आय. क्रेन वसाहतपूर्व काळातील शहरे, केनिथ गीलोन यांनी अहमदाबाद, तर ख्रिस्तीन डॉब्वीनस यांनी एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यातील मुंबई या शहरांचा इतिहास लिहिला. प्रादेशिक इतिहास हा स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनाचा एक उपप्रकार आहे असे काही लोक मानतात. टी. एस. शेजवलकर यांचा 'कोकणच्या इतिहासाचा अभ्यास,' श.गो. कोलारकर आणि गो.म. पुरंदरे यांचा 'विदर्भाचा इतिहास' हे ग्रंथ स्थानिक इतिहासाच्या प्रकारात मोडतात असे काही अभ्यासक म्हणतात. गोविंद नारायण मडगावकर यांचा 'मुंबईचे वर्णन' हा १८६३ साली लिहिलेला ग्रंथ मराठीतील इतिहास ग्रंथातील अग्रणी स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनातील प्रकार आहे असे म्हटले जाते. १८६८चा ना.वि. जोशी यांचा 'पुणे शहराचे वर्णन,' ना.गो. चापेकर यांचे 'बदलापूर,' दे. गो. लांडगे यांचा नागपूर शहरावरील लिहिलेला १९५४चा 'नागपूरचा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास,' अरुण टिकेकर आणि अभय टिळक संपादित दोन खंडांतील 'शहर पुणे एका सांस्कृतिक संचिताचा मागोवा' हा २००० साली लिहिलेला ग्रंथ, राजा दीक्षित यांनी १९९९ साली लिहिलेला 'पुणे विद्यापीठाचा इतिहास' तसेच अरुण टिकेकरांनी लिहिलेला 'ऐसा ज्ञान सागरू : बखर मुंबई विद्यापीठाची' हे दोन्ही ग्रंथ स्थानिक इतिहासाची उदाहरणे आहेत. ग्रॅंट डफ यांचा 'मराठ्यांचा इतिहास' (१८२६), जेम्स टॉड यांचा 'राजस्थानचा इतिहास' (१८२९), विल्यम मोरलॅंड यांचा 'संयुक्त प्रांतांचा इतिहास,' विल्यम हंटर यांचा 'ग्रामीण बंगालचा इतिहास,' गणेश दास यांचा 'चार-भाग-ए-पंजाब,' रा.गो. भांडारकर यांचा 'दख्खनचा इतिहास,' लोकहितवादी यांनी लिहिलेला 'राजस्थान व सौराष्ट्रचा इतिहास' हे सर्व प्रादेशिक आणि पर्यायाने स्थानिक इतिहासाची उदाहरणे आहेत. यातील ब्रिटिश अधिकाऱ्यांनी लिहिलेले ग्रंथ त्यांच्या वासाहतिक प्रशासकीय कारणासाठी लिहिले आहेत.

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१०.५ आकलनासाठी प्रश्न

- प्र.१ स्थानिक इतिहासाच्या व्याख्या लिहून स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनाची परंपरा कशी निर्माण झाली ते स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.२ जागतिक स्तरावरील स्थानिक इतिहासाचा आढावा घ्या.
- प्र. ३ भारतातील स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनाचा आढावा घ्या.
- प्र. ४ सूक्ष्मलक्षी इतिहास लेखनाची वैशिष्ट्ये विशद करा.

१०.६ सारांश

अनेक देशांमध्ये स्थानिक इतिहास म्हणजे स्थानिक क्षेत्राशी निगडित विस्तृत अशा सर्वच बाबींचा समावेश असलेल्या; इतिहास मानववंशशास्त्रांच्या संबंधित सर्वच बाबींशी आणि विशिष्ट भूगोलाशी निगडित प्रत्येक गोष्टीचा विस्तृत अभ्यास आहे.

स्थानिक इतिहास हा देश आणि उपखंडीय इतिहासापेक्षा फार कमी प्रमाणात लिहिला जाऊन त्याचे दस्तावेजीकरण होते. अनेक वेळा तो लोककथांच्या स्वरूपात समोर येतो आणि त्यामुळे इतर फार महत्त्वाच्या मुद्द्यांपेक्षा तो अधिक प्रमाणात टीकेला बळी पडू शकतो.

स्थानिक इतिहासाच्या सीमांसंदर्भात लीसेस्टर विद्यापीठ शैलीने स्थानिक इतिहासाची सीमा म्हणजे स्थानिक गावापासून ते कमाल जिल्ह्याएवढा प्रदेश इतका प्रदेश समाविष्ट होतो असे प्रतिपादिले आहे. रोमिला थापर पंजाबचा प्रादेशिक इतिहास स्पष्ट करताना विशिष्ट भौगोलिक मर्यादा प्रदेशाला असतात असे म्हणतात.

मौखिक इतिहास आणि सूक्ष्मदर्शी इतिहास (Micro history) अशा स्थानिक इतिहास लेखनाच्या दोन साहाय्यकारी आणि उपशाखा निर्माण झाल्या.

जागतिक स्तरावर आणि भारतात स्थानिक इतिहास लेखन पद्धतीवर सिद्धांतन झाले आहे त्याप्रमाणे प्रत्यक्ष इतिहास लेखनही विपुल प्रमाणात झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

१०.७ परिभाषा

नवाश्मयुग = ज्या काळात आदिमानव सुधारित पद्धतीची दगडी हत्यारे वापरत होता तो काळ.

मौखिक इतिहास = एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे तोंडी माहिती, कथा परंपरा, पाठांतराने किंवा स्मरणाने पुरवली जात होती. अशी माहिती हस्तांतरित होऊन त्याला जो इतिहासाचा दर्जा प्राप्त होतो त्याला मौखिक इतिहास म्हणतात.

सूक्ष्मलक्षी इतिहास = अतिशय सखोल आणि तीव्रतेने व सर्वांगांनी स्थानिक बाबींशी संबंधित इतिहास लेखन.

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NOTES



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA AND POST COVID -19 EDUCATION SYSTEM A BRIEF REVIEW

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Abstract

If we see the entire space of Higher Education, around 760 universities in India, 38000 + colleges in India, altogether there are almost 4 crore Students studying in higher education system in India. How this situation is going to

Impact on the input side of higher education in India and output side of higher education in India and what will be the situation of post pandemic education system. So the researcher has taken a brief review of this entire situation in her paper.

Key Words- *Input, Output, Post pandemic HE system*

Input Side of Higher Education in India.

I strongly believe that even after a pandemic situation the enrollment rate will rise by 6% in higher education. Lot of continuing education programs will be unrolled by various top universities. There will be a demand for of skilling and most importantly International admissions are going to increase in Indian Higher education system. What is also going to impact is the choice of the program. People and students have to choose from new baskets of program. The Universities and higher educational institutions would have to offer a wide range of courses or programs and not standard for traditional programs like the B.Com BBA MBA etc. but will have to give certain flavors according to the industry needs and create specializations in their generic programs that is going to change post pandemic. I believe that each University should revise their courses and add new courses according to the need for skills are going to be differ in post pandemic period .It is also going to impact the financial part of Higher Education. The fee collection and the people's capacity to pay the fees on time will change and Universities And Higher Education institutions have to give certain concessions for installments in paying the fees. The Committee of Vice Chancellor has recommended that the entire education admission cycle has delayed up to September this is the impact on the input side of Higher Education.

Output Side of Higher Education

Industries will demand new certain skills sets. We are talking about soft skills and life skills but how a graduating engineer or professional can demonstrate a soft skills now on the online Technology platforms that is going to be make a lot of difference for example industry is going to demand the new skill set and certain soft skills are going to change. Certain sector

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will see dominance like health, logistics sector certain sectors May see a kind of slow growth rate could be a manufacturing sector, automobile sector for next 2-3 years. Batches which are going to roll out in two or three year's time they have to be given specializations in certain sectors so that there is job ready for day 1.

Post Pandemic Education System

This pandemic has made all the educational schools across the world adopt teaching online. Courses are conducted online, examinations are conducted online, and assignments are submitted through email. For countries like India this is a good opportunity to strengthen the internet connectivity across rural India. Every village and towns in India should be digitally connected for better Interaction between the students and teachers. Institutes like IIT have a "sort of" infrastructure to connect students but experience shows that not all students had good interaction due to various reasons. The students are quick to adapt to this system and some take little longer time to acquaint with this system. India should establish a good infrastructure for online education like some of the advanced countries. The greatest advantage of such a system is that education can become International. Advanced institutes like IIT and NIT can globalize online education while universities, initially, Nationalize online education.

Fundamental structural changes should be made in the curriculum/syllabi and programs should be popularized to attract students across the countries. Skill development should be part of the curriculum in Engineering and Science degree programs. This will create future entrepreneurs. This is one way to beat unemployment and increase business skills amongst the youth. The business community should play a leading role in this new educational system. What is the opinion of the experts?

The strength lies in the faculty and Institute nurture. Faculty need to change their mundane teaching methods and adapt to evolving technology centered teaching. The faculty should establish themselves as competent individuals who can deliver what the students expect. To establish faculty should be active in research and Research publications and gain experience/skills in online teaching. In a way, the learning institutes become virtual institutes. Every student's home becomes his Institute. This will reduce the demand for the infrastructure of the institute. However, research labs should function as usual to support research. Research collaboration can go online and can be internationalized.

Higher education in India needs to be more International, more flexible (curriculum), should be innovative and should be open for more collaboration.

According to Dr Francisco Marmolejo, Advisor to Qatar foundation in India during his webinar, held by the jio International Institute, India, higher education should be redesigned. It should be flexible, more innovative, more International but more locally connected and socially responsible, more collaborative and less risk -averse. Models should be introduced first at top universities; institutes could be online providing internet based flexible offerings (open Universities); traditional learning with hand on work; collaboration with other schools.



Of course, there are challenges one has to face at the initial stages; for example leveraging technology to deliver better and more inclusive education, contributing to digital economy and Society and responding to global demand but shifting demographics. Faculty plays the most important role in such a system. Faculty need to be motivated and actively involved in curriculum integration

Online education does not mean without laboratory experience to students. skill development needs Laboratories/workshops to start. There could be centers across the countries to support skill development activities. These centers could be institutes, colleges, universities. On the research front; it is all collaboration and not competition. Projects need to be designed through collaboration so that laboratory, research facilities could be shared. This will lead to strong centers of research Laboratories on the skin of a region for example; there could be a strong collaboration within the Asia region. There is none till now.

Post covid-19 is an opportunity to transform the higher education system. Institute/universities should utilize this opportunity to transform themselves. Curriculum design, collaborations, skill development and faculty involvement all should focus on internationalizing higher education. Today it is covid- 19--- we don't know what lies ahead in future for the million youngsters.

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