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# INVESTIGATIONS ON THE OPTICAL, ELECTRICAL AND PIEZOELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF ORGANOMETALLIC BISTHIOUREA CADMIUM CHLORIDE (BTCC) SINGLE CRYSTALS 

G Sreekanth*, Ginson P. Joseph<br>Department of Physics, St. Thomas College Pala<br>sreekanthgkaimal@gmail.com


#### Abstract

The single crystals of dimension $15 \times 15 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}^{3}$ of Bisthiourea cadmium chloride (BTCC) are synthesized from aqueous solution using slow evaporation technique at ambient temperature. High resolution X-ray diffraction technique is employed to estimate the crystalline perfection of the grown single crystals. The grown crystals are confirmed by CHN analysis. The UV cut-off wavelength is found to be 320 nm and the optical band gap of BTCC crystals is measured to be about 3.75 eV . The electrical properties such as dielectric constant, dielectric loss and ac conductivity of the BTCC crystals are carried out by Agilent E 4980 A LCR meter at different temperatures. The piezo electric charge coefficient is found to be $8 \mathrm{pC} / \mathrm{N}$. The P-E loop of the BTCC crystal was analyzed and the loop parameters were measured.


Key words: HRXRD; High-resolution X-ray diffraction, Piezoelectric properties, Photopyroelectric.

## 1. Introduction

During the past few decades researchers working in the field of nonlinear optics developed new organometallic compounds having appreciable second harmonic properties, improved laser damaged threshold and excellent optical nonlinearity when compared to the organic counterpart [1]. In 1987 Chinese scientists investigated metal organic compounds for nonlinear optical applications, based on the Double-radical model [2-4]. The insights of this research laid the foundation for our research group to start the study of a primary aspect of the nonlinear optical properties of the
organometallic crystals. While giving credits to the these materials of Chinese researches as well as research carried out by the Indians, this study concentrates on experiments providing more insights into the nonlinear optical properties of the materials and their qualities that can be easily and economically made use in our day to day life. The materials showing high quality optical bistability are found to be applicable in optoelectronics. Thiourea crystals exhibit large dipole moment and ability to form extensive network hydrogen bonds [5]. When the centrosymmetric thiourea is joined with metals, it will produce large hyperpolarizability which in turn results high nonlinear optical properties. Materials researchers are fascinated by this nonlinear optical property in thiourea complexes and many crystals based on the thiourea were investigated. Motivated by this consideration, a lot of thiourea complex crystals were explored. Recently, $\mathrm{M}[\mathrm{tu}]_{2} \mathrm{X}_{2}$ type materials are interested by researchers where $\mathrm{M}=$ $\mathrm{Cd}, \mathrm{Co}, \mathrm{Hg}, \mathrm{Pb}, \mathrm{Ti}$ and Zn , tu is thiourea and X is a halogen[6], because they exhibit good nonlinear optical properties. Bisthiourea cadmium chloride (BTCC) [7], bisthiourea zinc chloride (BTZC) [8], bisthiourea cadmium acetate (BTCA) [9] Zinc tris (thiourea) sulphate (ZTS), Allylthiourea cadmium chloride (ATCC) [10], allylthiourea cadmium bromide (ATCB) [11] are some of the crystals of the above said type.

BTCC is superior to other organometallic crystals for researchers because of their extended transparency down to UV, high optical nonlinearity and moderate mechanical property. BTCC is 110 times more nonlinear than quartz [12]. The laser damage threshold of BTCC crystals is $32 \mathrm{GW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ and $6 \mathrm{GW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ for single and multiple shots respectively. From the earlier reports BTCC belongs to orthorhombic crystal structure with the space group $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{mn}} 2_{1}$ and its unit cell contains four molecules. They have the large laser induced damaged threshold compared to the other NLO crystals[13,14]. Bis(thiourea) cadmium chloride (BTCC) is a good candidate for engineering, a material with high nonlinearity out of an organic ligand by metal complexation[15]. Hence the present chapter deals with the synthesis, growth and physicochemical properties of the BTCC crystals.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Single crystals of Bisthiourea cadmium chloride (BTCC) were grown by the solution growth techniques. Analytical reagent (AR) grade of the cadmium chloride and thiourea along with millipore water were used for the growth process. BTCC was synthesized from aqueous solutions of $\mathrm{CdCl}_{2}$ and thiourea in the ratio $1: 2$ following the chemical reaction.

## $\mathbf{C d C l}_{\mathbf{2}}+\mathbf{2 C S}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{C d}\left[\mathrm{CS}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2}\right]_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

The pH value of the solution was adjusted to be 3 by adding hydrochloric acid with continuous stirring for few hours. The solution was heated and stirred well at room temperature to avoid the precipitation of multiple phases[16,17]. The purity of the synthesized salt was increased by successive re-crystallization process. Temperature as low as $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ was maintained in order to avoid decomposition. The saturated solution was taken in a beaker covered it tightly and then it was allowed to evaporate at room temperature by making small holes on the top of the cover. Seed crystals of dimension $15 \times 15 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}^{3}$ were hatched out due to spontaneous nucleation, within a period of around one month. The photographs of as grown crystals were shown in Fig.1.


Fig. 1: Photograph of as grown crystals of BTCC

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 High-resolution X-ray diffractometry study on BTCC

The crystalline perfection of the grown single crystals was characterized by HRXRD by employing a multicrystal X-ray diffractometer developed at NPL[19]. The well-collimated and monochromated $\mathrm{MoK} \alpha_{1}$ beam obtained from the three monochromator Si crystals set in dispersive (,,+-- ) configuration has been used as the exploring X-ray beam. The specimen crystal is aligned in the (,,,+--+ ) configuration. Due to dispersive configuration, though the lattice constant of the monochromator crystal(s) and the specimen are different, the unwanted dispersion broadening in the diffraction curve (DC) of the specimen crystal is insignificant. The specimen can be rotated about the vertical axis, which is perpendicular to the plane of diffraction, with minimum angular interval of 0.4 arc sec. The rocking or diffraction curves were recorded by changing the glancing angle (angle between the incident X-ray beam and the surface of the specimen) around the Bragg diffraction peak position $\theta_{\mathrm{B}}$ (taken as zero for the sake of convenience) starting from a suitable arbitrary glancing angle and ending at a glancing angle after the peak so that all the meaningful scattered intensities on both sides of the peak include in the diffraction curve. The DC was recorded by the so called $\omega$ scan wherein the detector was kept at the same angular position $2 \theta_{\mathrm{B}}$ with wide opening for its slit.

Before recording the diffraction curve to remove the non-crystallized solute atoms remained on the surface of the crystal and the possible layers which may sometimes form on the surfaces on crystals grown by solution methods and also to ensure the surface planarity, the specimen was first lapped and chemically etched in a non preferential etchant of water and acetone mixture in 1:2 volume ratio.


Fig. 2: HRXRD spectrum of BTCC
Fig. 2 shows the high-resolution diffraction curve (DC) recorded for a typical BTCC single crystal specimen using diffracting planes in symmetrical Bragg geometry by employing the multicrystal X-ray diffractometer. The solid line (convoluted curve) is well fitted with the experimental points represented by the filled circles. On deconvolution of the diffraction curve, it is clear that the curve contains two additional peaks, which are 65 and 150 arcs away from the main peak. These additional peaks depict internal structural low angle (tilt angle $>1$ arc min but less than a degree) boundaries[20], whose tilt angles (misorientation angle between the two crystalline regions on both sides of the structural grain boundary) are 65 and 150 arcs from the main crystal block. The FWHM (full width at half maximum) of the main peak and the low angle boundaries are respectively 132, 75 and 55 arcs. Though the specimen contains low angle boundaries, the relatively low angular spread of around $600 \operatorname{arcs}(\sim$ one sixth of a degree) of the diffraction curve and the low FWHM values show that the crystalline perfection is reasonably good. The effect of such very low angle boundaries may not be very significant in many device applications, but for applications like phase matching, it is better to know these minute details regarding crystalline perfection. Thermal fluctuations or mechanical disturbances during the growth process could be responsible for the observed low angle boundaries.

### 3.2 CHN analysis

The elemental analysis of the as grown crystals of BTCC is performed using Elemental Vario El III Elemental analyzer. The molecular components carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen of the BTCC single crystals are experimentally measured. The results of the study are given in the Table 1.

Table 1: Results of elemental (C, H and N) analysis of BTCC

| Weight Composition \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carbon |  | Hydrogen |  | Nitrogen |  |
| Theoretic <br> al | Experimenta <br> 1 | Theoretical | Experimenta <br> 1 | Theoretic <br> al | Experimenta <br> 1 |
| 7.16 | 7.17 | 2.40 | 2.39 | 16.69 | 16.71 |

### 3.3 Spectroscopic studies of BTCC

The UV visible NIR spectrum was taken in the wavelength range of 200-1100nm, using Perkin Elmer UV Win Lab and is shown in Fig.3. The UV cut-off wavelength is found to be 320 nm . There is no significant absorption in the $300-1000 \mathrm{~nm}$ visible range. The crystal is appeared to be a good transmitter in the visible region. Using Tauc's relation[21] a graph has been plotted between $h v$ and $(\alpha h v)^{2}$ to measure the direct band gap value, where $\alpha$ is absorption coefficient and $h v$ is the energy of the incident photon. From the plot (Fig.4) the band gap of BTCC is found to be 3.75 eV . BTCC crystal has large band gap compared with other prominent organometallic crystals such as ATCC [22], MMTG [23], BTCZC [24] and BTZB [25] (Table 2).

The urbach energy is calculated by the following equation:

$$
\alpha=\alpha_{0} \exp \left(\frac{h v-E_{g}}{E_{u}}\right)
$$

Where $\alpha_{o}$ and $E_{g}$ are the material parameter, ' $h v$ ' is the photon energy and $E_{u}$ is the Urbach energy [26-28]. Urbach energy is determined by plotting $\ln (\alpha)$ vs. $E$ and fitting the linear portion of the curve with a straight line (Fig.5). The Urbach energy is found to be 0.046 eV .

Table: 2 Direct Band gap of Organometallic compounds.

| Sample | Direct band gap (eV) |
| :---: | :---: |
| ATCC | 3.6 |
| MMTG | 3.5 |
| BTCZC | 3.65 |
| BTZB | 3.5 |



Fig. 3: UV visible NIR absorption spectrum of BTCC


Fig.4: Tauc's plot of BTCC


Fig. 5: The dependence of $\ln (\alpha)$ with incident photon energy

### 3.3 Thermal analysis of BTCC

The thermal studies (TGA/DTA) of the BTCC crystals were performed by Perkin Elmer STA6000 and is shown in Fig.6. Thermal analysis was carried out in the range $40-700^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at a rate of $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{min}$ in inert nitrogen atmosphere. The DTA endothermic peak at $213^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, coincides with the major weight loss in the TG trace. This high-
temperature weight loss may be due to melting and decomposition of BTCC. The melting point of BTCC shows higher value in comparison to the endothermic peak of BTZA [29] and BTCA [30] in the same family.


Fig. 6: TG-DTA curve of the grown BTCC crystals

### 3.4 Dielectric properties of BTCC

The dielectric study of a crystal reveals the interaction of the molecules in the presence of an external electric field. When an electric field oscillates, the dipole in the system tend to follow the field and experiences some friction due to its collision with other molecule in the system or some energy is absorbed from the field, which is known as the dielectric loss. The dielectric studies are measured from the Agilent E4980 LCR meter, and plotted with frequency in the range 100 Hz to 100 kHz in the temperature range $25-145^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with an interval of $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The graph of dielectric loss (Fig.7) shows an exponential decrease at high frequencies. The very low dielectric loss at higher frequencies is an indication of the perfection and purity of the crystal sample. The dielectric loss increases with temperature indicating high energy absorption. The real part of the dielectric constant is plotted in the temperature range $25-165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Fig.8). At low frequencies all kinds of polarization are well active and the space charge
polarization are absent at higher frequencies. Hence the BTCC sample exhibits high dielectric constant at high temperature. The space charge polarization is trusted on purity and perfection of the crystals [31,32]. Dielectric studies of sample indicate the strong S.H.G conversion efficiency with lesser defects of the given crystals[33].


Fig.7: Dielectric loss versus $\log$ frequency


Fig.8: Dielectric constant versus log frequency

### 3.5 Piezoelectric studies of BTCC

Piezoelectricity is the phenomenon in which electric charges are separated when the material is subjected to an external stress. The inverse effect is also possible - that an applied field can produce vibration in the crystal. The crystal having noncentrosymmetric structure can exhibit piezoelectric properties. In the absence of external stress, the internal electric field is zero because of the symmetric charge distribution at their lattice sites. But when the crystal is under stress, the charges are displaced and the electric field is developed. The materials showing this phenomenon are known as piezoelectric materials. The common application of piezoelectric materials is in transducers and in delay lines. A good piece of the crystal with area $30 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and thickness 1.50 mm was prepared, and is placed in the piezometer system. Piezoelectric charge coefficient $\left(\mathrm{d}_{33} \mathrm{pC} / \mathrm{N}\right)$ was calculated with a piezometer system in the tapping frequency range of $50-300 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and applying a tapping force of 0.25 N at room temperature and the obtained value is $8 \mathrm{pC} / \mathrm{N}$. The P E loop (Fig.9) of the BTCC crystal was taken using computer controlled P-E loop tracer. For an applied field of $40.4 \mathrm{kV} / \mathrm{cm}$ polarization reaches saturation ( $\mathrm{P}_{\max }=0.637 \mu \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ). Also it is measured that polarization has a value around $0.346 \mu \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ at near zero electric field (remnant polarization, $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{r}}$ ) and the coercive filed, is $21.17 \mathrm{kV} / \mathrm{cm}$. A corona dc poling technique is employed to the shaped BTCC crystal, but also after poling the hysteresis loop parameters remains unaffected as an indication of saturation of dipoles. The loop parameters are tabulated in the Table 3.


Fig.9: P-E loop of BTCC

| Sample | Thickness of the sample(mm) | Remnant polarization $\left(\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{r}}\right)\left(\mu \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Coercive field ( $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{c}}$ ) <br> (kV/cm) | Maximum Electric field $E_{\text {max }}$ (kV/cm) | Maximum <br> Polarization $\mathbf{P}_{\text {max }}$ $\left(\mu \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { BTCC } \\ \text { (Unpoled) } \end{gathered}$ | 1.5 | 0.346 | 21.174 | 40.402 | 0.637 |
| BTCC <br> (Poled) |  | 0.346 | 21.174 | 40.402 | 0.637 |

Table 3: Hysteresis loop parameters of BTCC crystal

## 4. Conclusion

Single crystals of Bisthiourea cadmium chloride (BTCC) were prepared using slow evaporation technique. The crystalline perfection of the sample was estimated through high resolution X-ray diffraction technique. The UV cut-off wavelength and optical band gap were calculated from optical absorption studies. The dielectric loss and dielectric constant were measured from the Agilent E4980 LCR meter. Piezoelectric
studies were conducted and the Hysteresis loop parameters are measured from the PE loop.

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# INFLUENCE OF ANNEALING TEMPERATURE ON THE OPTICAL AND PHOTOLUMINESCENCE PROPERTIES OF SOL-GEL DERIVED AMORPHOUS BaTiO 3 THIN FILMS 

L V. Maneeshya*, G. Girija<br>Department of Physics, Devaswom Board College<br>Thalayolaparambu<br>maneeshyavasudevan@gmail.com


#### Abstract

Homogeneous and transparent $\mathrm{BaTiO}_{3}$ thin films were prepared by sol-gel dip coating method. The influence of annealing temperature on the optical and photoluminescence properties of $\mathrm{BaTiO}_{3}$ thin films deposited on quartz substrates by sol-gel dip coating method was investigated. XRD patterns of the annealed films showed an amorphous nature. The surface morphology of the films was found to be strongly dependent on the annealing temperature. The films were transparent in the visible region with $70 \%$ transmittance. The optical band gap was found to decrease from 3.86 to 3.76 eV with increase in annealing temperature. The decrease in the band gap corroborates the decrease in visible PL intensity in the photoluminescence spectra. Refractive index was found to increase from 1.64 to 2.17 with increase in annealing temperature. The porosity decreased from 64 to $22 \%$ as the temperature increased from 500 to $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Photoluminescence spectra of the films consist of intense UV and visible emission peaks at 393 and 675 nm . The change in the luminescence intensity of $\mathrm{BaTiO}_{3}$ thin films with temperature makes it suitable for optoelectronic temperature sensors.


Keywords: Thin films, $\mathrm{BaTiO}_{3}$, Sol-gel, porosity, luminescence

## 1. Introduction

Barium titanate (BT) is an attractive material for applications such as multilayer capacitors (MCL), pyroelectric detectors, dynamic random access memory devices (DRAM) and positive temperature coefficient of resistance (PTCR) sensors [1]. The
synthesis of perovskite type compounds with chemical formula $\mathrm{ABO}_{3}$ is of special interest, because of their unusual magnetic, dielectric and luminescence properties. In perovskite type crystals, a broad luminescence band is usually observed at low temperatures and this behavior is associated with the presence of imperfections or defects in the band gap [2]. Various deposition techniques such as electrochemical deposition, sputtering, hydrothermal, and sol-gel were used to prepare BT thin films. The sol-gel is a low-temperature processing method which ensures good chemical homogeneity, non-vacuum requirement and easy control of films composition [3]. Thermal annealing is a widely used method to improve crystal quality and to study structural defects in materials. Due to annealing, the structure and the stoichiometric ratio of the material will change. This phenomenon can have major effects on the optical properties and the photoluminescence properties. The structure of BT thin film is either amorphous or polycrystalline depending on the deposition temperature or the post-heating treatments.

In this paper we present the preparation of BT thin films from barium acetate $\left[\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{Ac})_{2}\right]$ and titanium butoxide $\left[\mathrm{Ti}(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Bu})_{4}, \mathrm{Ti}\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{O}\right)_{4}\right]$ precursors. We investigated the structural and optical properties of the BT thin films with special attention on its photoluminescence (PL) properties.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Thin films of barium titanate were fabricated by sol-gel dip coating method. Barium acetate (Aldrich, 99\%) and titanium butoxide (Aldrich, 97\%) were used as precursors. Acetyl acetone ( $\mathrm{AcAc}, \mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ), acetic acid $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}, \mathrm{HAc}\right)$, and deionized water $\left(\mathrm{DI}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ were adopted as solvents. Barium acetate is dissolved in the mixed solution of water and acetic acid in the molar ratio of (1:1:1 in volume) (sol I). Titanium butoxide is dissolved in acetyl acetone in the molar ratio of 1:8 (sol II). Then, sol I is added to sol II drop by drop under vigorous stirring. The precursor thus obtained was clear with bright yellow color stable for about six months if sealed.

BT films were prepared by dipping quartz substrate in BT solution and subsequently pulling it up at a constant speed of $1 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{min}$. The processes of coating and drying were repeated five times, as five coatings were required to get useful data for characterizations. Finally, the films were annealed in air at temperatures 500 and $700^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at a constant rate of $5^{0} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{min}$ for 5 h and then cooled to room temperature at the same rate. Structural and optical characterizations of these annealed films were then performed.

X-ray diffraction studies were carried out to examine the structures of the films using X-ray diffractometer (Model-XPERT-PRO). Surface morphology of the films was examined by Scanning Electron Microscopy (Model-JSM 5600 LV JEOL). Optical transmittance was studied using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer (Model-JASCOV550). Photoluminescence spectra of the samples were recorded by using a Perkin Elmer Fluorescence Spectrometer (Model-LS55) with a 40W Xenon lamp.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. X-ray diffraction studies

The X-ray diffraction pattern of sol-gel derived BT thin films (5 coatings) on quartz substrates annealed at different temperatures in air are shown in Fig: 1. F.M. Pontes et al [4] reported that for amorphous BT films a direct crystallization occurred from the amorphous phase above $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. However, in our study the films annealed in air at 500 and $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ exhibit a nearly amorphous nature.


Fig:1 XRD patterns of BT thin film deposited on quartz substrates annealed in air at (a) 500 and (b) $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

### 3.2. Surface morphology studies



Fig: 2.SEM images of BT thin films annealed in air at (a) 500 and (b) $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Fig: 2 shows surface morphology of BT thin films annealed in air at 500 and $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. All the films were smooth and crack free. Small numbers of dark centers were present on the surface when annealed in air at $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (fig. b). These centers sat on the top of the film and did not penetrate it. It is possible that these centers act as nucleation
centers for further film growth. Changes in annealing temperature, greatly affects the surface morphology of thin films. This observation is in good agreement with the XRD and photoluminescence studies.

### 3.3. Optical studies

Fig: 3 shows the spectral transmittance of BT thin films (5 coatings) on quartz substrates annealed in air at different temperatures. The BT film annealed in air at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ was transparent in the visible region having $70 \%$ transmittance (fig 3a). The high transparency indicates small surface roughness and relatively good homogeneity of the film. The transmittance decreases with increasing annealing temperature in air which is due to the increase in surface roughness and porosity reduction. The transmission of the films decreased sharply when the wavelength was reduced to around 360 nm , which could be due to the fundamental absorption of light and occurrence of inter-band transitions [5].


Fig: 3 Uv-vis transmittance spectra of BT thin films annealed in air at (a) 500 and (b) $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Inset shows (ahv) ${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ versus (hv) plot.

The film thickness, band gap, porosity and refractive index of BT thin films, at different annealing temperatures in air have been determined (Table1) from the transmittance spectra following Swanepoel's envelope method [6].

Table1. Porosity, refractive index, thickness and band gap of BT thin films ( 5 coatings) annealed at different temperatures in air.

| Annealing <br> temperature <br> $\left(\mathbf{(}^{\mathbf{C}}\right)$ | Porosity <br> $(\%)$ | Thickness <br> $(\mathbf{n m})$ | Refractive <br> index | Band gap <br> $(\mathbf{e V})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 | 64 | 294 | 1.64 | 3.86 |
| 800 | 36 | 274 | 2.0 | 3.76 |

The optical band gap $(E g)$ was calculated using the Tauc relation which is given by $\alpha h v=C(h v-E g)^{n}$
where C is a constant, $\alpha$ is absorption coefficient, $\mathrm{h} v$ the incident photon energy and n depends on the type of transition. The band gap energy, Eg of the film was obtained by extrapolating the linear portion of the plot of $(\alpha h v)^{2}$ against h$v$ to $(\alpha h \nu)^{2}=0$. Inset (fig. 3) shows the optical band gap for annealed BT films at different temperatures in air. The optical band gap of the film decreased from 3.86 to 3.76 eV with annealing in air (Table 1). The decrease in band gap for BT films annealed in air were attributed to the stressinduced distortion of the band by lattice film interaction [7].

The refractive index (n) of the BT film increases with annealing temperature and attains a maximum value of 2.0 around $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when annealed in air. The reduction in interatomic spacing resulting in the densification of film (porosity reduction) will lead to an increase in the refractive index. The porosity of the film decreased from 64 to $36 \%$ as the temperature increased from 500 to $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when annealed in air. For BT thin films,
increase of refractive index of the films by annealing temperature can be attributed to the reduction in porosity and film densification.

### 3.4. Photoluminescence studies.

Figs: 4 and 5 show the PL spectra of BT thin films on quartz substrates ( 5 coatings) annealed in air at different temperatures using two excitation wavelengths: 335 and 514 nm . Free-excitation levels and defect or impurity levels are two types of energy levels found in the forbidden band of titanate. The emission spectra of BT films excited at 335 nm consist of near band edge excitonic UV emission and defect related deep level emission in the visible range. The annealed sample in air at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ shows an intense UV emission peak centered at 393 nm . The emission in the UV region is attributed to the recombination between electrons in the conduction band and holes in the valence band [8].


Fig:4 PL spectra of BT thin films annealed in air at (a) 500 and (b) $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Fig:5 PL spectra of BT thin films annealed in air at (a) 500 and (b) $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

The emission spectra of BT thin films annealed in air, excited at 514 nm consist of a large part of visible region from 550 to 800 nm (fig.5). The broad intense emission peaks at 675 nm (red) and weak emission peaks at 613 nm (orange), and 563 nm (green) were observed in the spectrum during annealing in air. The intensity of red emission decreases with increase in annealing temperatures from 500 to $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The intense red emission is due to charge transfer via intrinsic defects inside oxygen octahedron [9]. The weak peak at 613 nm (orange) may be due to the regions with local oxygen excess
[10]. The other weak emission is at 565 nm (green). This green emission can be associated with the radiative recombination of a hole in the valence band with an electron occupying the deep oxygen vacancy energy band. It is seen that the PL intensity decreased when annealed in air at high temperature. The change in luminescence intensity of BT thin films are extensively used in optoelectronic temperature sensors.

Since our XRD analysis showed no sign of crystallization, it remains unclear why a decrease in PL intensity was observed at 500 and $800{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in air. Therefore, a comparative analysis between the photoluminescent response of BT thin films and their surface morphology was made using SEM. The SEM analysis showed a considerable variation in the surface morphology at the annealing temperatures 500 and $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The SEM analysis revealed that the samples annealed at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in air had a homogeneous surface morphology, with only slight roughness and no evidence of a granular structure. The nucleation in the sample (or the increased roughness of the sample) annealed at $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in air suggests that the material's structure became increasingly ordered (in a medium-order range). This increased structural order is believed to be responsible for the decrease in the intensity of the photoluminescent response. This result is in agreement with the XRD analysis.

## Conclusion

In summary BT films have been prepared by sol-gel dip coating method on quartz substrates. The XRD analysis showed the BT films are in amorphous nature. SEM studies demonstrate the nucleation of particles in BT thin film. Photoluminescence (PL) revealed an intense emission peak at 393 nm and peaks in the visible region from 550 to 800 nm . The PL intensity decreases with increase in annealing temperature. The decrease in PL intensity is due to the increased structural order and decrease in the oxygen vacancy. To conclude, the results of our studies the optical and
photoluminescence of $\mathrm{BaTiO}_{3}$ amorphous thin film indicate that this material is a highly promising candidate for optoelectronic applications.

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# ESTIMATION OF PHENOLICS, FLAVONOIDS AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL IN EDIBLE UNDERUTILIZED FRUITS Averrhoa bilimbi L. AND Averrhoa carambola L. FROM INDIA 

Nisha A*, Rohini V<br>Department of Botany, Devaswom Board College, Thalayolaparambu sreenish03@gmail.com


#### Abstract

The edible underutilized fruits Averrhoa bilimbi and Averrhoa carambola were investigated for their total phenolics, flavonoids and antioxidant potential. Total phenolics and flavonoids of methanol extract of the fruits were quantified using standard methods. A positive correlation between these phytochemicals and antioxidant potential was observed. Significant antioxidant potential was observed with DPPH, ABTS and FRAP assays. The study concluded that these underutilized fruits are excellent sources of valuable antioxidant phytochemicals and recommends their consumption on a daily basis to reduce the effect of reactive oxygen species (ROS) induced oxidative stress.


Key words: Antioxidants, underultilized fruits, phenolics, radical scavenging

## 1. Introduction

Free radicals such as superoxide anion, hydroxyl radicals, and hydrogen peroxide, are known as reactive oxygen species (ROS). These molecules contain unpaired electrons that cause tissue collapse by means of DNA, protein, and lipid damage. ROS, which are generated either by normal physiological processes or by various exogenous factors, cause oxidative stress. They initiate peroxidation of membrane lipids causing damage to a wide range of biological molecules through a process that is implicated in the etiology of several chronic diseases. Excess free radicals originating from endogenous or exogenous sources are responsible for several degenerative diseases as well as aging.

Natural products and plants in particular are indispensable resources in the discovery and development of drugs for the treatment of a multitude of human diseases. India is endowed with a rich reserve of fruits both wild and cultivated. Many of these fruits are underutilized and often unexplored in terms of their medicinal potential. These underutilized fruits have recently attracted researchers across the globe owing to their ability to cure a number of human ailments. Studies on underutilized fruits have claimed them to be better sources of nutrients [1]. Such underutilized tropical fruits provide limitless opportunities for screening of novel drugs. Exploring and understanding the phytochemical composition and antioxidant potential of these non-conventional and underutilized fruits may encourage their utilization as a source of antioxidants and their acceptability for nutraceutical and pharmaceutical purposes.

Averrhoa bilimbi L. (Family: Oxalidiaceae), is an underutilized fruit and medicinal plant which is extensively used in traditional medicine to cure cough, cold, itches, boils, rheumatism, syphilis, diabetes, whooping cough and hypertension [2,3]. $A$. bilimbi fruits are rich in oxalic acid, vitamin C , tannins, minerals and volatile components. Several active principles consisting mainly of aliphatic acids, hexadecaenoic acid, 9-octadecaenoic acid, esters, butyl nicotinate and hexyl nicotinate have been found in the fruits [4]

Averrhoa carambola L. known as star fruit is a five-lobed fleshy, yellow-greenish, edible fruit of Oxalidaceae. It is a native of South-East Asia and is cultivated in some parts of India. Averrhoa carambola L. is thermogenic, febrifuge, antipyretic, tonic, antiscorbutic, and is used to treat vomiting, headache and restlessness, and also as traditional medicine in Malaysia and China. The fruits are a good source of antioxidants and used traditionally in mouth ulcers, toothache, nausea, diarrhea, ascites etc. [5].

In spite of the medicinal potential of these fruits they are often underutilized in the Indian scenario. The accumulation of phytochemicals and subsequent antioxidant potential often varies with the agroclimatic conditions. Keeping this in view the present
study was undertaken to quantify the phenolics, flavonoids and antioxidant activities of Averrhoa bilimbi L.and Averrhoa carambola L. from Kerala, India

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Materials

1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), 2,4,6-Tris (2-pyridyl)-1,3,5-triazine (TPTZ), 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-2-carboxylic acid (Trolox), 2,2'-azinobis (3-ethylbenzo-thiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) (ABTS), gallic acid, quercetin and Folin Ciocalteau reagent were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI, USA). Sodium chloride, Sodium bicarbonate, potassium persulphate, aluminium trichloride, sodium acetate, methanol and ferric chloride were purchased from Merck, India. Acetic acid and hydrochloric acid were purchased from Nice Chemicals, India. All the chemicals were of analytical grade.

## Plant material

The underutilized fruits Averrhoa bilimbi L. and Averrhoa carambola L. were selected for the present study. The ripe fruits were collected from rural areas of Kottayam district, Kerala, India.

### 2.2. Methods

The collected fruits were washed thoroughly and blotted dry with tissue paper. Subsequently, the fruits were air dried in shade at room temperature $\left(30 \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ to constant weights and ground to a fine powder. The powdered samples $(10 \mathrm{~g})$ were used for extraction.

Methanol Extraction of the fruits was done using an orbital shaker (Kemi, India) with constant agitation at 200 rpm for 8 hrs . The extracts were filtered through a Whatman No. 1 filter paper and the residue was re-extracted with the same volume of solvent. Subsequent to extraction, the extract in small volume of methanol was
transferred to pre-weighed glass vials. Methanol was evaporated and the weight of the extract was determined gravimetrically. The extracts were stored under refrigerated conditions in screw capped bottles until use.

## Estimation of total phenolics

Total phenolic content (TPC) of the extracts was measured using spectrophotometric Folin-Ciocalteu method as described by Singleton et al. [6] The absorbance was read at 725 nm using a UV/Vis spectrophotometer (Systronics, India).

Gallic acid was used as standard. The standard calibration curve of Gallic acid ( $0.01-0.08 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) was plotted (Fig.1) and the phenolic content of extracts was expressed in Gallic acid equivalents (GAE mg/mL) using the following equation.
$\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{C}^{*} \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{M}$

Where $\mathrm{T}=$ Total phenolic content (GAE), $\mathrm{C}=$ Concentration of Gallic acid established from calibration curve in $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}, \mathrm{V}=$ Volume of extract solution in $\mathrm{ml}, \mathrm{M}=$ Weight of the extract in g

## Estimation of total flavonoids

The total flavonoid Content (TFC) was estimated according to the Dowd method as adapted by Arvouet-Grand et al. [7]. Quercetin was used as reference (Fig. 2) and the results were expressed as mg of quercetin equivalents (QE)/ g of sample.

## Estimation of antioxidant power

## DPPH radical scavenging activity

The DPPH assay was done according to the method of Brand-Williams et al. [8] with some modifications. The stock solution was prepared by dissolving 24 mg DPPH with 100 mL methanol and then stored at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ until needed. The working solution was obtained by mixing 10 mL stock solution with 45 mL methanol to obtain an absorbance
of $1.170 \pm 0.02$ units at 515 nm using the spectrophotometer. Fruit extracts ( $150 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ ) were allowed to react with $2850 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of the DPPH solution for 24 h in the dark. Then the absorbance was taken at 515 nm . The standard curve was linear between 5 and $25 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ Trolox (Fig.3). Results are expressed in $\mu \mathrm{g}$ Trolox equivalents (TE)/g. DPPH radical scavenging activity (\%)=( Abs control - Abs sample )/( Abs control) x 100 where Abs control is the absorbance of DPPH radical + methanol and $A b s$ sample is absorbance of DPPH radical + sample extract/standard.


#### Abstract

ABTS assay For ABTS assay, the procedure followed was the method of Arnao et al. [9] with some modifications. The stock solutions included $7.4 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{ABTS}^{+}$solution and 2.6 mM potassium persulfate solution. The working solution was then prepared by mixing the two stock solutions in equal quantities and allowing them to react for 12 h at room temperature in the dark. The solution was then diluted by mixing 1 mL ABTSd+ solution with 60 mL methanol to obtain an absorbance of $1.170 \pm 0.02$ units at 734 nm using the spectrophotometer. Fresh ABTSd+ solution was prepared for each assay. Fruit extracts $(150 \mu \mathrm{~L})$ were allowed to react with $2850 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of the $\mathrm{ABTSd}+$ solution for 2 h in a dark condition. Absorbance was taken at 734 nm using the UV-Vis spectrophotometer. The standard curve was linear between 5 and $25 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ Trolox (Fig.4). Results are expressed in $\mu \mathrm{g}$ Trolox equivalents (TE) per gram. Additional dilution was needed if the ABTS value measured was over the linear range of the standard curve.


## FRAP assay

The FRAP assay was done according to Benzie and Strain [10] with some modifications. The stock solutions included 300 mM acetate buffer ( pH 3.6 ), 10 mM TPTZ (2, 4, 6- tripyridyl-s-triazine) solution in 40 mM HCl , and $20 \mathrm{mM} \mathrm{FeCl} \mathrm{H}_{3} 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ solution. The fresh working solution was prepared by mixing 25 mL acetate buffer, 2.5 mL TPTZ solution and $2.5 \mathrm{~mL} \mathrm{FeCl} 3 \mathrm{l}_{3} 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ solution and then warmed at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ before using. Fruit extracts $(150 \mu \mathrm{~L})$ were allowed to react with $2850 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of the FRAP solution
for 30 min in the dark condition. Readings of the coloured product [ferrous tripyridyltriazine complex] were then taken at 593 nm . The standard curve was linear between 5 and $25 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ Trolox (Fig.5). Results are expressed in $\mu \mathrm{g} \mathrm{TE} / \mathrm{g}$. Additional dilution was needed if the FRAP value measured was over the linear range of the standard curve.

## Statistical analysis

All assays were done in triplicate. The values are given as mean $\pm$ SD. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS software version 20. Comparison of results for each parameter was carried out by one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post hoc analysis was performed by Duncan's multiple range test. Level of significance was considered at $\mathrm{P} \leq 0.05$.


Fig. 1 Standard curve of Gallic acid


Fig. 2 Standard curve of Quercetin


Fig. 3 Standard curve showing DPPH radical scavenging activity of Trolox


Fig. 4 Standard curve showing ABTS radical scavenging activity of Trolox


Fig. 5 Standard curve of Trolox in FRAP assay

## 3. Results

The present study investigated the total phenolics, flavonoids and antioxidant potential of two underutilized fruits from Kerala, India.

Extraction of the fruit samples was done using an orbital shaker. The extracts showed minor variation in colour attributes. A. carambola extract was light yellow whereas $A$. bilimbi extract was golden yellow in colour. The fruit samples varied considerably in terms of the extract yield with methanol. Extract yield was significantly higher in case of $A$. carambola ( $405.69 \pm 4.04 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{g}$ ) when compared to $A$. bilimbi $(228.67 \pm 5.03 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{g})$.

Total Phenolic content (TPC) of the fruit extracts showed significant variation. In Folin ciocalteau assay a blue coloured complex was formed which was measured spectrophotometrically at 725 nm . The absorbance of the extract increased with an increase in the total phenolic content. TPC of A. bilimbi (27.76 $\pm 0.60 \mathrm{GAE}$ ) was higher than A. carambola ( $21.91 \pm 0.37 \mathrm{GAE}$ ) (Table 1).

Flavonoid contents of the fruit extracts also exhibited significant variation. In this assay a yellow coloured complex was formed which was measured spectrophotometrically at 415 nm . The absorbance of the extract increased with an increase in the total flavonoids. Flavonoid content was significantly higher in A. bilimbi $(64.83 \pm 4.03 \mathrm{QE})$ when compared to $A$. carambola $(34.09 \pm 1.02)$ (Table 1).

Table 1: Total phenolic content and total flavonoid content of the fruit extracts

| S. No | Plant | Total <br> phenolics <br> $($ GAE $)$ | Total <br> Flavonoids <br> $(\mathrm{QE})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Averrhoa carambola L. | $21.91 \pm 0.37^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $34.09 \pm 1.02^{\mathrm{a}}$ |
| 2 | Averrhoa bilimbi L. | $27.76 \pm 0.60^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $64.83 \pm 4.03^{\mathrm{e}}$ |

GAE-Gallic acid equivalent, QE-Quercetin equivalent. All values are mean $\pm$ SD of three replicates. Values in the same column followed by different alphabetic superscripts are significantly different at $5 \%$ level according to Duncan's multiple range test.

## Evaluation of antioxidant potential

In the present study 3 different methods were adopted to analyze the antioxidant potential of the fruits. Each assay has specificity of free radicals; therefore, all these assays are essential to study antioxidant potential of any species. The fruits were analysed for their antioxidant activities using the DPPH (2, 2-Diphenyl-1picrylhydrazyl) free radical scavenging activity, ABTS free radical scavenging activity and ferric reducing antioxidant property (FRAP).

The DPPH free radical scavenging activity of the fruit extracts are given in Fig. 6. Maximum DPPH free radical scavenging activity was observed in A. carambola. The Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity (TEAC) of the extracts in DPPH assay is detailed in Table 2.

In ABTS assay maximum free radical scavenging activity was observed in $A$. bilimbi. The difference between the extracts in free radical scavenging activity was not significant. The Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity of the extracts in ABTS assay is given in Table 2.

In the FRAP assay maximum absorbance and reducing power was observed in A. bilimbi which demonstrated a significantly high antioxidant capacity when compared to $A$. carambol.

A significant positive correlation between total flavonoids and antioxidant property was observed with $A$. bilimbi exhibiting greater FRAP reducing ability. Maximum correlation between flavonoids and antioxidant potential was obtained in case of FRAP assay.


Fig. 6 Radical scavenging activity of the extracts in DPPH and ABTS assays

Table 2: Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity (TEAC)
of the extracts in the three antioxidant assays

| S. No | Plant | TEAC ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{g}$ ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DPPH | ABTS | FRAP |
| 1 | Averrhoa carambola. | ${\mathbf{6 . 3 2} \pm 0.13^{\mathrm{f}}}^{21.04 \pm 0.26^{\mathrm{p}}}$ | $45.70 \pm 2.38^{\mathrm{e}}$ |  |
| 2 | Averrhoa bilimbi | $4.55 \pm 0.51^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $21.70 \pm 0.04^{\mathrm{p}}$ | ${\mathbf{6 9 . 3 3} \pm 3.53^{\mathrm{j}}}^{2}$ |

## 4. Discussion

In the present study methanol was used as the solvent for extraction. Methanol being effective in dissolving active compounds in cells easily penetrates the cellular membrane to extract the intracellular ingredients from plant materials. Several active compounds including anthocyanins, saponins, tannins, flavones and polyphenols will be obtained if methanol is used as solvent in the extraction technique [11]. The choice of solvent has been shown to have a significant influence on the concentration of
antioxidants extracted $[12,13]$. It has also been reported that antioxidant activity of extracts is strongly dependent on the types of solvent used due to compounds with different polarity exhibiting differing rates of antioxidant potential [14]. Significant variation was observed in the extraction yield in the two fruit samples owing to the differential ability of methanol to extract the various components in these plant materials.

Polyphenolic compounds, like flavonoids, tannins and phenolic acids, commonly found in plants have been reported to have multiple biological effects, including antioxidant activity. Flavonoids and phenolic compounds present in the plant extract, may be responsible for the antioxidant action of these fruits. Many investigations revealed that phenolics and flavonoids content contribute to the antioxidant activities of plant materials [15, 16] Phenolic compounds act as free radical terminators and their bioactivities may be related to their abilities to chelate metals, inhibit lipoxygenase and scavenge free radicals [17]. This activity is believed to be mainly due to their redox properties, which play an important role in adsorbing and neutralizing free radicals, quenching singlet and triplet oxygen, or decomposing peroxides [18]. Phenolics are composed of one or more aromatic rings bearing one or more hydroxyl groups and are therefore potentially able to quench free radicals by forming stabilized phenoxyl radicals. Most of the antioxidants isolated so far from flowering plants are simple phenolic compounds which owe their properties to their aromatic hydroxyl moieties that react with free radicals.

Flavonoids are antimicrobial, antiviral, antiatherosclerotic, cardioprotective, antiulcerogenic, cytotoxic, antineoplastic, mutagenic, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-aging, antihepatotoxic, antihypertensive, hypolipidaemic and antiplatelet [19]. Antioxidant capacity of flavonoids may arise from several mechanisms, such as scavenging of free radicals, chelation of metal ions, such as iron and copper, and inhibition of enzymes responsible for free radical generation [20] .

Depending on their structure, flavonoids are able to scavenge practically all known ROS [21].

Fruit extract of Averrhoa carambola L. showed moderate amount of phenolic compounds. Results of the present study are comparable ( $33.2 \pm 3.6 \mathrm{mg} \mathrm{GAE} / \mathrm{gm}$ ) to the total polyphenol compound in studies done with freeze-dried fruit residue [22]. There are studies, where it was reported that fruit of Averrhoa carambola L. is rich in antioxidants, especially polyphenols, flavonoids (proanthocyanidins, epicatechin) and vitamin C, carbohydrates [23]. The phenolic compounds of starfruit were identified as epicatechin, gallic acid, gallotannin, proanthocyanidins etc. [5]. Proanthocyanidins, which existed as singly-linked dimers through pentamers, were most likely to be the major antioxidants in star-fruit [5]. Presence of these compounds in Averrhoa carambola L. fruit extract accounts for the antioxidant effect of the extract.

Previous studies reported that the $A$. bilimbi extract fed animal groups showed the elevated levels of the antioxidant enzymes superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione in blood and tissues (liver, kidney and heart), when compared with the control group. The efficacy of the extract was found to be significant and dose dependent [24].

Antioxidant potential of an extract is often quantified by a combination of several methods since a single method is not capable of predicting the true antioxidant status. DPPH scavenging assay is applied extensively for the determination of free radical scavenging or antioxidant activity of any compound. DPPH assay measures the capability of the extract to donate hydrogen to the radical. In addition to this ABTS and FRAP assays were also used to study the antioxidant ability.A comparison of results from the three antioxidant assays revealed high antioxidant potential in methanol extracts of Averrhoa with A. bilimbi exhibiting higher ability to quench free radicals as evidenced by the ABTS and FRAP assays. In addition to phenolics and flavonoids, high
vitamin C content which is a potent antioxidant may also account for their rich antioxidant profile.

## 5. Conclusion

The data imply that these extracts have significant ability to react with free radicals, to convert them into more stable nonreactive species and to terminate radical chain reaction. This is indicative of the fact that these fruits have significant antioxidant potential which necessitates further evaluation of their in vivo effect in order to testify their use as potential antioxidants.

Further studies are required to determine the different active components, isolate them from these under-utilized tropical fruits and investigate their full spectrum of efficacy. These natural resources have the prospect of finding new clinically efficient antioxidant compounds and the knowledge can be extended for future investigation into the field of pharmacology for better drug discovery.

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## SYNTHESIS OF SUBSTITUTED TETRAHYDROFURANS

Hari Narayanan G.<br>Department of Chemistry, Devaswom Board College<br>Thalayolaparambu, Kottayam - 686605<br>harinarayanang@gmail.com


#### Abstract

Optically active 1, 4-diols were prepared and converted to 2 -substituted tetrahydrofurans via an intramolecular Mitsunobu reaction.

Keyword: diols, substituted tetrahydrofurans, hydroboration, Mitsunobu reaction.


## 1. Introduction

Lignans [1], a class of secondary plant metabolites, widely distributed in Flora and play a significant role in the growth and development of plant. Recent research revealed that they exhibit important pharmacological activities, such as, antitumor, antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive, cardiovascular, antioxidant and antiviral actions [2]. Dibenzylbutyrolactones $\mathbf{1}$ display strong activity as potent anti HIV agents. 2, 5-Diaryl-3,4-dimethyltetrahydrofuran lignans 2, 3, isolated from Himantandra are constituents of Haifengteng, a chinese medicine and they are phospholipase $\mathrm{C} \square 1$ inhibitors, NF- $\square \mathrm{B}$ inhibitors and potent neurotropic agents. Trisubstituted tetrahydrofuran lignan 4, isolated from Agastache rugosa inhibits etopside-induced apoptosis in U937 cells. Furofuran lignans of type 5 were tested on human cancer cells and showed good inhibitory activities.[3-6]


1



3


5, (-)-sesamin

Figure 1. Biologically active lignans

Tetrahydrofurans are basic structural motifs in lignans. The synthetic protocols reported in the literature contained multi steps with several difficulties. 1, 4-diols were synthesized using one-pot sequential asymmetric allyl boration-hydroboration-oxidation strategy. The future strategy is to cyclise these diols to synthesize $\alpha$-substituted tetrahydrofurans via intramolecular Mitsunobu reaction.

## 2. Synthetic Strategy

The retrosynthetic analysis of tetrahydrofurans 6 is shown in Scheme 1. Cleavage of the ether group provides a diol 7 which can be obtained from corresponding hydroboration of homoallylic alcohols 8. Assymmetric "allylboration" of aldehydes with "allylboranes" can provide homoallylic alcohols with excellent enantioselectivity.


## Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic analysis for the synthesis of tetrahydrofurans

Hydroboration of allylboration can be done in one pot (Scheme 2) [8]. This method was used to synthesise diols with high enantioselectivity.


## Scheme 2. Tandem Allylboration-Hydroboration-Oxidation

## 3. Results and Discussion

Allyl diisopinocampheylborane was used as the chiral allylborating agent for the synthesis of various diols from different aldehydes. Here hydroboration was done using dicyclohexylborane (Scheme 3).


## Scheme 3. Synthesis of diols

Further the diols were subjected to Mitsunobu condition to convert into tetrahydrofuran derivatives. A series of phosphine reagents were screened for the reaction. The best result was with triisopropyl phosphine. Only a very poor yield of product was obtained with classical triphenylphosphine.

(a)

(b)



Scheme 4. Synthesis of tetrahydrofuran derivatives
From the above scheme 4, it is clear that enantiomeric excess is very less for compounds (c) and (d). It is noticed that, excellent enantiomeric excess rates were obtained when an electron withdrawing groups like fluorine (a) and trifluoromethyl (b) groups present on the aromatic ring. It is also evident from the scheme that, when there was no groups attached to the aromatic ring enantiomeric excess got extremely reduced. The same trend was observed for the case of electron donating group (-OMe). This could be attributed to the higher feasibility of carbocation formation at the $\alpha$ carbon atom (Scheme 5). The carbocation undergoes cyclisation to form racemic product.



Scheme 5. Proposed mechanism for racemic product formation

The carbocation formation at the benzylic position will be facilitated by electron donating groups as they stabilises the carbocation. Tetrahydrofuran derivatives formed via a cabocation intermediate can only be racemic. Thus the reaction loses its stereoselectivity.


## Scheme 6. Intramolecular Mitsunobu reaction

When there are electron withdrawing groups on the aromatic ring, carbocation formation is less feasible as the electron withdrawing groups destabilises the benzylic carbocation. So the reaction goes through a normal Mitsunobu reaction and there is no loss of stereochemistry.

## 4. Conclusion

Diols prepared by tandem allylboration-hydroboration-oxidation reaction were subjected to Mitsunobu reaction and 2-substituted tetrahydrofurans were obtained. It is
noted that electron donating substituent scrambles the stereochemistry and the diols with electron withdrawing groups on the aromatic ring yielded the expected stereochemistry. A mechanism with carbocation intermediate is proposed to explain the loss of stereochemistry.

## 5. Acknowledgement

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# INFLUENCE OF SPECIAL TRAINING PACKAGE ON EXPLOSIVE POWER AND MUSCULAR STRENGTH AMONG ADOLESCENT VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS 

Rajith T.R.<br>Department of Physical Education, Devaswom Board College<br>Thalayolaparambu, Kerala, India.<br>rajithtr65@gmail.com,


#### Abstract

Volleyball has developed into a highly competitive sport which requires a high level of explosive power and muscular strength. The success of the game requires sudden movements and fast reaction. Special training is required for better performance of Volleyball players. The purpose of the study is to find out the influence of special training on explosive power and muscular strength among adolescent volleyball players. To achieve this purpose of the study twenty-four adolescent Volleyball players were selected from Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli Tamilnadu India. They were divided into two equal groups, each of twelve subjects, namely special training group and control group. The Group I underwent special training package for five days per week for eight weeks and Group II acted as control who did not participate in any special training programme apart from their regular day-to-day activities in the curriculum. The following variables such as explosive power and muscular strength were selected as criterion variables. The explosive power rate was assessed by the vertical jump test and muscular strength measured by the squat test. All the subjects of two groups were tested on selected criterion variables at prior to and immediately after the training programme. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to find out the significant difference if any, among the groups on each selected criterion variables separately. In all the cases 0.05 level of confidence was fixed to test the significance, which was considered as appropriate. The results of the study revealed that there was a significant difference between special training package and control group on selected


criterion variables such as explosive power and muscular strength. There was a significant improvement as per selected criterion variables, namely explosive power and muscular strength with respect to the special training package.

Keywords: Explosive Power, Muscular Strength, Vertical jump, Squat test

## Introduction

Special training is good for everyone, for preventing heart disease and type II diabetes, to manage weight and stress, to maintain fitness. Regular physical activity helps to extend life and improve its quality. It is any bodily activity that enhances or maintains physical fitness and overall health and wellness. Exercise training favourably alters lipid and carbohydrate metabolism. The exercise-induced increase in high density lipoproteins is strongly associated with changes in body weight. Special training is systematic activity that involves continuous participation. Exercise is active with a leading role in keeping a person fit. Physical exercises are helpful to maintain naturally sound body and to enjoy an optimum state of health and physical fitness. Many researchers strongly support that regular exercise helps one to keep a strong and healthy heart and to prevent cardiovascular diseases (M.L.Kamalesh). Physical exercise is an organised activity. It involves a continuous participation and occupies a leading role in keeping a person fit. It will be quite difficult to adjust one's life in terms of stress, diet, and sleep so on without proper exercise (Robert, 1989).

Volleyball has one of the highest participation rates of any sport in the world. This game relies heavily on the explosive power of the legs for attaining maximum height of jumping. The volleyball players' most required skill is jump set, jump serves, blocking and spiking. A successful player must not only be able to jump high but must also reach that height quickly. Special training for volleyball should focus on developing strength and power through fast, explosive movements (Tant, C.L.). Vertical jumping ability is the product of muscular strength and muscular speed (Singh, Harmandeep).

## Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study is to find out the effect of special training package on selected explosive power and muscular strength among adolescent volleyball players.

## Objectives

To find out the effect of special training on the selected explosive power and muscular strength among adolescent volleyball players.

## Hypothesis

It was hypothesised that the special training package would improve the selected explosive power and muscular strength among adolescent volleyball players.

## Methodology

The purpose of the study is to find out the effect of the special training group on selected explosive power and muscular strength among adolescent volleyball players. To achieve the purpose of this study, twenty-four volleyball players were selected from Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli, Tamilnadu, India. The subjects were randomly selected from the age group ranging from 20 to 25 years. The selected subjects were divided into two equal groups of twelve each. Group one was considered as experimental group who underwent eight weeks special training programme for five days in a week and group two as a control group with no special training. The variables and tests used are presented below.

Table - I
Variable and testing procedures

| SI. No | Variables | Test/Instruments | Unit of Measure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Explosive Power | Vertical Jump | CM |
| 2. | Muscular Strength | Squat Test | Numbers |

## Statistical Analysis

The data were collected from the selected criterion variables prior to and immediately after the training programme as pre and post test, respectively. The analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to find out the significant difference between the groups of selected criterion variable separately. The influence of special training on explosive power and muscular strength was analysed separately and the data are presented below.

## Table - II

Computation of analysis of Covariance of Explosive power
both Experimental Group and Control group

| Variables | Variance | EG | CG | Source of <br> Variance | Sum of <br> Squares | df | Mean <br> square | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pre Test <br> mean | 79.92 | 78.50 | BG | 12.04 | 1 | 12.04 | 0.14 |
|  | EXPLOSIVE <br> POWER | Post test <br> mean | 87.25 | 78.25 | WG | 1887.917 | 22 |  |$|$

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table value required for significant at the 0.05 level confidence for 1 to $22 \& 1$ to 21 are 4.30 and 4.33 respectively.

The table-II show that the pre test mean values of explosive power for experimental group and control group were 79.92 and 78.50 respectively. The obtained ' f ' ratio value 0.14 for pre test score on explosive power was less than required table value 4.30 for insignificant with df 1 and 22 . The post mean value of explosive power for experimental group and control group were 87.25 and 78.25 respectively. The obtained ' f ' ratio value 4.84 for post test score on explosive power was more than required table value 4.30 for significant with df 1 and 22 . The adjusted post mean value of explosive power for experimental group and control group were 86.55 and 78.95 respectively. The obtained ' f ' ratio value 20.81 for adjusted post test score on explosive power was more than required table value 4.33 for significant with df 1 and 21 . The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference between experimental group and control group on explosive power.


Table - III
Computation of analysis of covariance of muscular
strength of experimental group and control group

| Variables | Variance | EG | CG | Source of Variance | Sum of Squares | df | Mean square | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Muscular <br> Strength | Pre Test mean | 28.25 | 29.75 | BG | 13.50 | 1 | 13.50 | 0.20 |
|  |  |  |  | WG | 1510.50 | 22 | 68.66 |  |
|  | Post test mean | 34.25 | 29.10 | BG | 160.17 | 1 | 160.17 | 1.96 |
|  |  |  |  | WG | 1797.17 | 22 | 81.69 |  |
|  | Adjusted Mean | 35.05 | 28.29 | BG | 271.52 | 1 | 271.52 | 57.48* |
|  |  |  |  | WG | 99.18 | 21 | 4.72 |  |

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.
The table value required for significant at 0.05 level confidence for 1 to $22 \& 1$ to 21 are 4.30 and 4.33 respectively.

The table III shows that the pre test mean values of muscular strength for experimental group and control group were 28.25 and 29.75 respectively. The obtained ' $F$ ' ratio value 0.20 for pre test score of muscular strength was less than required table value 4.30 for insignificant with df 1 and 22 . The post mean value on muscular strength for experimental group and control group were 34.25 and 29.10 respectively. The obtained ' F ' ratio value 1.96 for post test score on muscular strength was less than required table value 4.30 for insignificant with df 1 and 22 . The adjusted post mean value of muscular strength for experimental group and control group were 35.05 and 28.29 respectively. The obtained ' F ' ratio value 57.48 for adjusted post test score on muscular strength was more than required table value 4.33 for significant with df 1 and 21. The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference among experimental group and control group on muscular strength.


# Training Group And Control Group On Muscular Strength are Graphically Presented In Figure-II 

## Discussion

In the game of volleyball a player should have explosive power and muscular strength. This game demands the involvement of whole body for attaining maximum performance. The ability to generate strength and power is a very important component for success in many sports, particularly in those involving explosive movements. The experiment to develop the explosive power and muscular strength positively affected the basketball players.

## Conclusions

From the above discussion and within the limits of the study the following conclusions are given below.

1. There was a significant difference between special training group and control group on explosive power and muscular strength.
2. It was also found that there was a significant improvement on selected criterion variables as explosive power and muscular strength due to special training package effects.

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# लोकचेतना और समवकालीन हिंदी कविता 

## Praneetha $\mathbf{P}$.

Department of Hindi, Government College<br>Mananthavadi, Wayanad<br>praneethapbs@gmail.com

साहित्य का मूल आधार अनुभव जन्य लोकजीवन है। 'लोक ' का क्षेत्र मनुष्य माइ तक सीमित नहीं है। सृष्टि के चर -अचर ,पशु -पक्षी , पूरी वनस्पति -सब लोक है। कविता और लोक का सम्बन्ध हमेशा रहा है। प्रत्येक समय के माँग के अनुकूल लोक की अभिव्यक्ति काव्य में होती रही है। हिंदी साहित्य के आदिकाल ,मध्यकाल एवं आधुनिक काल में लोक के समग्र की अभिव्यक्ति सूक्ष्म या स्थूल रूप में प्रकट है। लोक संस ति ,लोक जीवन ,लोक कथायें ,लोक रीतियां ,पर्व ,खेती ,अनुष्ठान ,आचार -विचार ,लोक विश्वास ,लोक भाषा जैसे लोक जीवन के कोई न कोई पक्ष कविता में प्रस्तुत है।

हमारे आलोचकों ने लोक की अवधारणा को बहुत ही बारीकी से स्पष्ट किया हैं। आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल ने "साधारणीकरण और व्यक्ति वैचित्राद "में लोक की व्याख्या इस प्रकार की है -" सच्चा कवि वही है ,जिसे लोकहृदय की पहचान हो, जो अनेक विषमतावो और विचित्रवो के बीच मनुष्य जाति के सामान्य हृदय को देख सके। इस लोकहृदय में हृदय होने की दशा का नाम रसदशा है." 1 हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी यह घोषणा करते है कि -"मतों ,आचार्यो ,सम्प्रदायों और दार्शनिक चिंतवो के मानदंड से लोक चिंता को नहीं नपना चाहता बल्कि लोकचिन्ता की अपेक्षा में उन्हें देखने की सिफारिश कर रहा हुँ। "2

आगे चलकर रामविलास शर्मा ने लोक नए सिरे से परिभाषित किया। उन्होंने लोक को सीधे गाँव और किसानों का पर्याय मानते है। उनके अनुसार किसान चेतना ही लोकचेतना है। उनका लोक शोषितों का लोक है ,मिलों में काम करनेवाले मजदूरों का लोक है। जमींदारों के यहाँ कामकरनेवाले किसानो का

लोक है। उनके लोक में बढई ,लोहार तथा अस्पृश्य समझी जानेवाली सभी जातिय है। शिवकुमार मिश्र ने कहा है -" लोक लोक शब्द हिंदी में साधारण जन केलिए भी प्रयुक्त होता है ,जिसका विलोम अभिजन या अभिजात्य वर्ग के लोग है " 3 .

नामवर सिंह द्वारा प्रस्तुत लोक की व्याख्या इसप्रकार है - " लोक धर्म साधारण जनो के के विद्रोह की विचार धारा है। इसको लोकधर्म कहने का कारण भी यह है कि उचवर्गो के शारू के समान सूक्ष्मातिसूक्ष्म तर्क -पद्धति से संपन्न तथा व्यापक विष्व ष्टि के रूप में विकसित कोई सुसंगत और सुव्यवस्थित विचार प्रणाली नहीं है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि यह पूँजीवादी समाज के बीच निर्मित किसी एक सुनिश्चित वर्ग चेतना की विचार प्रणाली नहीं बल्कि सामन्ती युग के असंगठित किसानो और दस्तकारों के विविध वर्गो ,उपवर्गो की मिलीजुली भावनाओ की पुंज है" 14 "विद्यानिवास मिश्र के अनुसार -" जो कुछ दिखता है ,इंद्रिय गोचर है ,प्रत्यक्ष है , सामने है। इसीसे उसमे एक तरह की समकालीनता और प्रत्यक्ष विषयता का बोध होता है। फोक की अवधारणा जैसी पश्चिम में बन गयी है ,वह बहुत कुछ इस प्रकार की है कि जो पीछे छूट गया है, जो गंवारू है ,जो अनपढ़ लोगो के वाचिक परंपरा के रूप में स्वी त है ,वह फोक है। लेकिन फोक मनुष्य समुदाय तक सीमित नहीं , वह बहुत व्यापक है। समस्त जीवन जो सामने फैला हुआ है ,या संचरण शील या स्थावर है-वह सब लोक है।" 5 वे लोक को अशिक्षित -अल्पशिक्षित के अर्थ में लेने का विरोध करते है। उन्होंने समाज और लोक के निकटतर सम्बन्धो को प्रकट करते हुए लोक को इस तरह से परिभाषित किया है -" समाज लोक में समाविष्ट है ,वह लौकिक व्यापारों के बहुत छोटे से हिस्से को संचालित करता है। मनुष्य होने का ही है, इतर को अपना बनाना ,किसी को इतर या पराया न मानना। इस लोक में इसी भाव से जीना सही मायने में लोकयात्र है। साहित्य इसी लोकयात्र का समय समय पर अभिलेख प्रस्तुत करता है। $6^{\prime \prime}$

एकांत श्रीवास्तव ने लोक को जीवन की मिथकीय बुनियादी परिवेश से जोड़ा है। -'" मिथ भारतीय जनजीवन में और फलत रूसाहित्य में भी इतने रच -बस गए है कि इनके बिना संभवत रू संस ति मीमांसा भी अपूर्ण समझी जाएगी। जो साहित्य लोक जीवन की बारीकियों को रेखांकित करता है,वह परंपरा ,मिथ और विश्वास की अवहेलना नहीं करता। " 7 ड अरविंदाक्षन ने लोक की अभिव्यक्ति को प्रत्येक भाषा की कविता की स्थानीय लघु संस ति के सन्दर्भ में व्यक्त किया है -" कविता के भाषिक छवियों से लेकर संवेदनात्मक विस्तार तक स्थानीयता का सम्बन्ध है। वही उसका लोक है। कविता का लोक माइ एक ग्रामीण परि श्य का पुनसृजन नहीं है। वह हमारी लघु संर ति की अंतरंगता है। हमारी ही आत्मा की खोज है। जब तक कविता में ऐसी लघु सं₹ तियों का सन्निवेश नहीं होता, तब तक कविता की कोई प्रासंगिकता नहीं है। कविता वास्तव में हमारे लोक में सृजित होती है और लोक सहित व्यंजित होती है। स्थानीयता का महत्त्व तभी है।"8 इन परिभाषाओं के जरिए हम बता सकते है कि लोक हमारी पहचान है।

एक समय था जब हिंदी की बोलियों में या कहें कि लोक भाषाओं में हमारी महानतम कविता लिखी गयी। व्रज और अवधि में लिखी गयी मध्यकाल की कविता को हिंदी साहित्य का अंक माने जाते थे। तब ये भाषाएं माइ लोकभाषाएँ न थी। वे अपनी तथाकथित लोक की सीमा को लाँघकर समस्त भारतीय समाज की मुख्य धारा में पूरी तरह घुलमिल गई थी। लेकिन आज की स्थिति भिन्न है ,फिर भी ऐसा प्रयास आज भी हो रहा है। वीरेन डंगवाल ने ने "ऊधो मोहि व्रज " कविता में पुराने दिनों को याद करते हुए लिखा हैं -" गोड़ रही माई ओ मौसी ऊ देखौ ध्धापन -आपन बालू के खेत ध्कहां को बिलए औ बेटवा बताओ सिगरे बस रेत हीरेत ।मुलायम आवाज में गाने लगे मुँह अँधेरे ध्कउए सुबह का राग शीतल कठोर ध्धूल और ओस से विचित सुगन्धवाले फल फेरे लगाने लगी गिलहरी चोर " 9 हमारे सांस तिक धरोहर बन गयी

लोकगीतों को शुद्ध रूप में सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता कवि महसूस करते है। कुमार विकल 'यह सब कैसे होता है ' में -मैने चाहा था कि मेरी कविताएँ लोकगीतों की पक्ति यो में खो जाए धजिन्हे नदियों में मझुआरे धखेतों में किसान धमिल्लौं में मजदूर ध्झूमते गायें धकिन्तु मेरी कविताओं की अजीब सी धुन है ध्खुले विस्तार से बंद कमरों की ओर आती हैं धउजली धूप में रहकर छअँधेरे के बिम्ब बनाती है। " 10

आदिवासी जीवन यथार्थ के वक्ता ग्रेस कुजूर कहती है कि लोक जीवन से जुड़े सारे प्रतीक अब कहाँ है ?-"कहां गया वह सुगंध धमहुवा और डोरी की ध्गूलर और केयोंद की ध्कहां खो गया बासो का संगीत धऔर न जाने कहां उड़ गयी धसंघना की सुगंध।" 11आदिवासी लोक जीवन को पूरी सच्चाई के साथ व्यक्त करती है रामदयाल मुंडा के लोकगीत -"पहाड़ के पहाड़ी देवता ध्वन की बनदेवी ध्जल के जलदेवता ध्नाग-नागिन हमारी खेती देखनेवाले धहमें शांति देनेवाले धगांव के ग्राम देवता धघर के गृह देवता ध्हमारे बूढ़े तुम्हारे बनाए रस्ते का धहम अनुगमन करते धहम तुम्हे गुहारते है धहमारे संग बैठ लो ध्खा लो धजोहारजोहार धजोहार। " 12

खेत एवं किसान लोक जीवन की प्रत्यक्ष सम्पदा है। कवियों ने षि संस ति के विभिन्न पक्षों को अपनी कविता में व्यक्त किया है। कवि नीलोत्पल ने एक तरह से षक जीवन को अपनी कविता 'किसान ' में उकेरा है। उनके अनुसार किसान होना मिटटी होना है -'"मिट्टी की तरह है उनका होना ध्उनके बारे में जानना धगुजरना है बीज की प्रक्रिया से होकर धकितनी ही पेड़ों धऔर पकी फसलों के बीच से ध्अपना संघर्ष होते हुए ध्उनकी तपिश धजगाती है भीतर की खामोश मिट्टी "13.(अनाज पकने का समय —पृ। 164 ) ष्णकुमार यादव की कविता ‘गौरया’ कंक्रीट शहर, फ्लैट और इंटरनेट के युग में आए परिवर्तनों पर विचार करती है। आज के बच्चे प्र ति को कुतूहलता से नहीं निहारते हैं। सुबह दिखाई पड़ी गौरया कवि के मन में कुछ नए विचार लाते हैं कवि की आशंका है- "वही गौरया ध्जो हर आंगन मेंध्घोंसला लगायी करती

हैधजिसकी फुदक के साथध्हम बढ़े हुए।ध्क्या हमारे बच्चे इस प्यारी व नन्हीं सी चिड़िया कोध्देखने से वंचित रह जाएंगी।" 14 रमणिका गुप्ता की 'पेकची के पत्ते सा' कविता में कई लोकबिंबों की प्रभावशाली प्रस्तुति हुई है। प्र ति के श्य उनके मन में मधुर यादें लाते हैं। कुछ पंक्तियाँ हैं.."सूरज के चूल्हे पेसागर बिरजाता हैधउफन उफन जात हैध्देगची में भात-साधउबल उबलध्माड गिरी जा रही घर आंगन की याद है जला रहीमोर मितवा कीयाद मोहे आ रही।" 15

उत्तराखंड के के कवि शिरीष कुमार मौर्य ने 'भूसा ' नामक कविता में लिखा हैं -"फसलकर के साथ कटकर यह भी खलिहान में आया ध्अलगाया गया दानों से । .. पता नहीं क्या होगा इसका ?किसी मिल में कागज बन जाएगा ध्या या फिर यह थान पर खड़े किसी भूखे पशु की धजन्दगी में शामिल हो जायेगा। " 16 केशव तिवारी की कविता 'गडरिये 'में -"मेरे गाँव के गडरियों के पास अब भेड़े नहीं है धनानी कहती थी कि धनयी बहुरिया बिना गहनों के धऔर चुगलखोर बिना चुगली के धरह सकते है पर धगडरिये बिना भेड़ों के नहीं।"17

लोकजीवन के प्रत्येक पहलुओं को सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता महसूस करते है आज के कवि। अग्रज कवि ज्ञानेंद्र पति के लिए समर्पित बचाओ कविता में उदय प्रकाश बता रहे हैं - " चिंता करो मूर्धन्य 'ष ' की धकिसी तरह बचा सको तो बचालो' 'ङ्'ध्देखो कौन चुरा कर लिए चला जा रहा है खड़ी पायी धऔर नागरी के सारे अंग ध्जाने कहाँ चला गया ऋषियों का 'ऋ '....... ध्बचा लो मेरी नानी का पहियों वाला काठ नीला घोडा ध्संभालकर रखो अपने लट्ूू ध्पतंग छुपा लो किसी सुरक्षित जगह पर। .. बचाना ही हो तो बचाए जाने चाहिए। ....... गाँव में खेत ,जंगल में पेड़ ,शहरमें हवा ध्पेड़ों में घोसले ,अखबारों में सच्चाई ,रचनीति में नैतिकता ,प्रशासन में मनुष्यता ,दाल में हल्दी। सरदारजी आप तो बचाइए अपनी पगड़ी और पंजाब का ढप्पा ध्मुल्लाजी उर्दू के बाद आप फिक्र करे कोरमे के शोरबे का ध्जायका बचाने की। " 18

कुमार विकल की 'वापसी' कविता में वे अपने जड़ो की ओर लौटना चाहते है। -"में अपने मोहल्ले को वापस जावूँगा धराजपथ की चकाचौंध से दूर -धऊँधती बस्ती में ध्युराने घर के बंद कमरों में धनयी ढिबरी जलाऊँगी ध्युरानी किताबों को झाड़कर सजावूँगा ध्दीवार पर नया कलैंडर लगाऊंगा धऔर धीरे -धीरे ध्धनिया -धोबिन ध्लछू -लोहार ध्कानू -किनारी और चतुरी चमार की दुनिया में डूब जावूँगा। " 19

विश्वनाथ त्रिपाठी की कविता ' आखर अनन्त ' में माँ के बारे में और गांव के बारे में कविताएं हैं।लोक संस ति की अमिट छाप कविता में पड़ी है-"दिखेंगे नाग पंचमी के साँपध्दशहरे के नील कंठध्क्वार के खंजनध्बस माँ नहीं दिखेगीध फिर कभी इस रूप में।" ज्ञानेंद्र पति ने' मिट गये मैदानों वाला गाँव ' में -मिट गये मैदानों वाला गाँवध्कस्बे की पनरंगी मुस्कान मुस्काता धजय रामजी की कहना है ध्डूबती तरैया और डूबती बिरिया निकलता था जो दिशा मैदान केलिए ध्र अब जिसकी किसी भी दिशा में मैदान नहीं धाँव ने मैदान मार मार लिया है ध्शहर बनने की राह में ध्अपना मैदान मार दिया है।" 20 उपेन्द्रनाथ मिश्र की कविता 'गाँव' में लोकचेतना स्पन्दित होती है। कवि अपने अंदर स्पन्दित लोक धुनों की ओर लौटना चाहता है। "शहर से दूरध्लौटना चाहता हूँ गाँव की पगडंडियों परध्गाना चाहता हूँ, आज आस्था के गीत जगाना चाहता हूँ प्रेम देवता की ऊर्जा कोपीपल की छांव में बतियाना चाहता हूँ ध्बचाना चाहता हूँ विलुप्त हो रही लोक धुनों को।" 21 ये पंक्तियाँ केदारनाथ सिंह की कविता की याद दिलाती है। जैसे -"एक बूढ़े पक्षी की तरह लौट -लौट कर ध्में क्यों चला आता हुँ बार बार ?६. यह हवा धुझे घेरती क्यौं है ?ध्क्यौं यह चलते हुए लगता है ध्अपनी साँस के अंदर के धकिसी गहरे भरे मैदान में चल रहा हुं। "उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा भी है -"पिछले कई सालों दिल्ली में हुँ, इससे पहले गांव से ज्यादा निकटता थी। अब भी गांव में जाता हुँ तो कारण यह है कि मेरी जड़ें गाँव में है। मेरा यह मानना है कि रचना जिन तत्वों

से बन ती है, उसमे रचनाकारों के उन अनुभवों और स्मृतियों का हाथ होता है, जो उसने वयस्क होने से पूर्व अपने आसन्न परिवेश से प्राप्त मेरी जडे की थी ,..मेरेलिए स्मृतियों का कोश मेरा गाँव है। "22

इनकी कविताओं के बारे में आलोचक कुमार ष्ण ने लिखा है -उनकी कविता में कहीं भुनते हुए आलू की खुशबू है तो कही एक अद्भुत ताप और गरिमा के साथ चूल्हे पर पकनेवाली दुनिया की सबसे आशर्य जनक चीज रोटी की गंध है। नमक और पानी है। भूखा आदमी है। घने के कोहरे में पिता की चाय केलिए नुक्कड़ की दूकान तक दूध खरीदने केलिए जानेवाला बच्चा है। तम्बाक्कू के खेत है। टमाटर बेचनेवाली बुढ़िया है। बैल है। घास के गट्टर हैं। भूसे के खुशबू है। लकड़हारे की कुल्हाड़ी का स्वर है और पत्थर ओ की रगड़ और आटे की गंध से धीरे -धीरे छनकर आनेवाली माँ की आवाज है। " 23

बलदेव वंशी की 'तो मधुमास हो ' कविता में हिरन और मोर का चित खींचा है। -"जानकर सब लोगों को पता है धकि हिरन अपने सींगो के .भव्य ताज पर धविराट आकाश को उठाकर धचौकड़ी भरता है उत्भुल्लता में धऔर पावों के यथार्थ को देख छआठ आठ आँसू रोता है।" 24 अरुण कमल की 'मातृभूमि 'का लोक बिम्ब देखिए -" वे बकरियाँ जो पहली बूँदे गिरते ही ध्भागी और छुप गयी पेड़ की ओट में धसिंधु घाटी का वह सौंढ ध्खूब चौड़े ,पट्टे वाला जो भीगे जा रहा है ध्पूरी सड़क छेके। " 25

लोक चेतना के प्रति मोह आज की कविता की विशेषता है। ग्लोबल गांव में नष्ट होती ग्राम्य अवधारणा की ओर कवियों ने संकेत किये हैं। रोहित कश्यप अपनी कविता 'गाँव से गाँव गायब 'में कहते हैं -" कोल्हू का बैल गायब है कोल्हू से गन्ने से गायब है रस धगुड से वह मिठास गायब है धजैसे गायब है बोलचाल से मीठापन धगुड़गुड़ाहट से निकलता ध्सहकारिता का संगीत गायब है धगायब है नुक्कड़ से पनघड ध्हवा से गायब है शुद्धता धगायब है कड़ियाँ छत से धजमीन से गोबरी गायब है धमिट्टी से गायब है

सोंधापन धगायब है रोटी और साग से धमिट्टी के चूल्हे की गर्माहट चूल्हे पास ध्परिवार संग मिल बैठ धखाने का रिवाज गायब है। " 26

भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में रचनाकार अपने स्वत्व और हमारी समृद्ध परंपरा से ऊर्जा ग्रहण करने का आगाह करते है। मनोज मेहता की कविता 'प्रलय' 'प्रतीकात्मक ढंग से हमारे अपनापन या स्वत्व के अंत की घोषणा कर रहे है - " कविता में कवि कबीर एवं मीरा के मिथक को याद करते है -चीजें लगातार ध्दूर होती जाएगी ध्हाथों से छिपकर धमिटटी के दिए की लौ धनिय न लाइटों में दुबक जायेगी धर मीरा उतार नहीं पायेगी ध्ञारती ठाकुरजी की \& पोंछ नहीं पायेगी ध्कबीर की कुचौली चादर। "मतलबी होती जा रही दुनिया में ,'दही में थोड़ी सी चीनी सी बची मानवीयता के प्रति कवी यहाँ आशावादी है -"अक्सर फांव देते है वे लोग धजो महज बीच के विक्रेता नहीं होते ध्वे खेतों में स्वयं उगाते है फल,सब्जियां। धसौंपते है किसी क्रेता को ..वे डाल देते हा झोले में थोड़ा सा फांव धजैसे विदा होती बेटी के खोईंछे में धमाँ बांध देती है थोड़ा सा अन्न द्रव्य $127^{\prime \prime}$ कविता में प्रयुक्त प्रत्येक शब्द लोकचेतना को स्पन्दित करने में सक्षम है। भाषा ,भाव ,लय ,बिम्ब सभी ष्टियों से भी ये कविताएं समृद्ध है ।

वास्तविकता यह है कि हमारेलिए आज लोक की आवश्यकता सर्वोपरी है.आज भाषाई बहुरूपता मिटती जा रही है और, भाषा की रचनात्मकता का इस्तेमाल भी उपभोक्ता वस्तु की तरह होने लगा है । ऐसे दुस्समय में हमारे लोक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकती है। आजादी के बाद कला एवं साहित्य लोक की ओर कुछ अधिक उन्मुख हुआ था। चित्कला अमूर्तन से हटकर लोकरूपो की ओर झुका और लोकवृत्तियां लौट आई थी। नाटककारों ने लोक शैली का खूब इस्तेमाल किया। आज के कवि भी अपनी लेखन की सामग्री लोक से ग्रहण करते हैं। लोक से उनका सम्बन्ध निरन्तर बना रहता है और इस संपर्क

ने कविता को न केवल शब्दों एवं भाषा से समृद्ध किया ,पर आक्रामक रूप से पनपती सांसतिक प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध एक प्रति- संसति रचने का काम भी कर रहे हैं।

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# जीवनस्य विविधक्षेत्रेषु संस्कृतस्य उपयोगिता 

## Remadevi.V

Department of Sanskrit
Maharaja's College, Ernakulam
remavijaymenon@gmail.com
उपोद्घातः
चिरपुरातनभारतीयसंस्कृतेः मूलशिलारूपेण वर्तमानायाः संस्कृतभाषायाः इदानीन्तनजीवने का उपयोगिता इति चिन्तनं विमर्शः च क्रियते अनेन निबन्धेन। प्रत्येकं राष्ट्रस्य अपि भौगोलिकीं रचनां विहाय तस्य तस्य राष्ट्रिय-आर्थिक-सांस्कृतिक-ऐतिहासिकपरम्पराः विचाराः च भिन्नाः भवन्ति। वस्तुतः एते अंशाः एव प्रत्येकं राष्ट्रस्य अर्मितायाः आधारः। एते अंशाः एकैकस्य राष्ट्र्र्य स्वत्वनिर्माणे महत्त्वपूर्ण भागमावहन्ति। एतद् एव राष्ट्रसंस्कृतिः इत्युच्यते। एषा संस्कृतिः परम्परया विकसति तथा एकस्याः परम्परायाः अपरां परम्परां प्रति संप्रेष्यते च।

एतद्देशप्रसूतस्य सकाशादग्रजन्मनः।
स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः।।
स्वकीयचिन्तनानां तथा अनुभवानां च विनिमयाय यत् उपकरणम् अपेक्षितमस्ति सा एव भाषा। चिन्तनस्य अनुभवस्य च या गहनता स्यात् सा गहनता गभीरता च तस्य विनिमयसाधनस्य भाषायाः अपि स्यात् इत्यत्र तु निर्विवाद एव।

विश्वभाषाणां मध्ये संस्कृतस्य स्थानम् :-
भारतीयसंस्कृतेः विनिमयार्थम् उपकरणरूपेण संस्कृतभाषा विश्वभाषाणां मध्ये निस्तुलं स्थानमावहति। तत्र कारणानि भिन्नानि सन्ति। प्रथमम् - अनादिकालादारभ्य इतिहासस्य कामपि बाधां

विना अर्मभ्यं प्राप्ता भाषा एषा। द्वितीयांशः तु राष्ट्रियस्तरे वा अन्ताराष्ट्रियस्तरे वा भवतु एकस्य विस्तृतभाषाकुटुम्बस्य मातृरूपेण वा पोषणकर्तृरूपेण वा विलसन्ती अस्ति देवभाषा। तृतीयः अंशः शास्त्रीयदृष्ट्या एकां स्वरसम्बन्धिनीं वर्णमालां स्वायत्तीकृता एषा भाषा तस्याः आरम्भकालादेव विशेषरूपेण स्वकीयं भाषाशास्त्रमपि व्यकासयत्। चतुर्थः अंशः आन्तरिकजगतः तथा ऐन्द्रियानुभवानां च स्तरात् अतीतस्य याथार्थ्यस्य मानवजीवनस्य निगूढतायाः च शास्त्रस्य उपनिषद: अखण्डानुभूतिपरम्पराया:, अध्यात्मविद्यायाः जननी वा आशयविनिमयमाध्यमं च अस्ति संस्कृतभाषा। एतादृशस्य संस्कृतस्य आधुनिकजीवने उपयोगिता इति भिन्न-भिन्नांशान् आधारीकृत्य अवलोकयामहे। सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या संस्कृतस्य उपयोगिता।

एतस्मिन् विषये विचारविमर्शात् पूर्वम् एतेषु दिनेषु प्रचलितानां केषाज्चन शब्दानां विषये चिन्तनं कुर्मः ळसवइंसपेंजपवदए ळसवइंस टपससंहमए वतसक ज्तंकमए ०ूळ्एते शब्दाः सामान्यतः एतस्मिन् दशके प्रचलिताः। प्दवितउंजपवद ज्मबीदवसवहल तु तस्य पूर्णरूपतां प्राप्तुवत् अस्ति। तेन विश्वे भिन्नभिन्नराष्ट्राणां मध्ये व्यावसायिक—औद्योगिक-शैक्षणिकसम्बन्धाः वर्धिताः। विचाराणाम् आदानप्रदानमपि प्रचुरतया वर्तते। तत्र कश्चन विषयः आलोचनीयः यत् एतैः पूर्वोक्तसम्बन्धैः सकारात्मकविचारैः सह तावत् एव नकारात्मकसंस्कृतेः बीजानि अपि प्रतिशब्दं व्याप्नुवन्ति। एते विचाराः एकैकस्य समाजस्य विचारधारासु ";वबपंस च्तंकपहउद्ध परिवर्तनानि आनयन्ति। तेन विचारधारापरिवर्तनेन प्रत्येकं राष्ट्र्स्य स्वत्वं शिथिलं भवति। तेन समाजः अपि शिथिलः स्यात्। एतस्मिन् प्रकरणे स्थित्वा जीवनस्य सांस्कृतिकक्षेत्रे संस्कृतस्य उपयोगिताविषये विमर्शः कर्तव्यः।

प्राचीनकालादारभ्य भारतीयसंस्कृतेः तथा विचारधाराया वाहनमासीत् देववाणी संस्कृतम्। भारतीयधर्मस्य संस्कृतेः दर्शनानां च परम्परा संस्कृतभाषाद्वारा अखण्डिता वर्तते। संस्कृतिः तथा भाषा,

द्वावपि अवभिक्तौ भवतः। परस्परं मिलित्वा गच्छतः। संस्कृतभाषायाः पुनरुज्जीवनं नाम संस्कृतभाषायाः अपि। सर्वेषाम् अपि भारतीयानां सामान्यसंस्कृतेः सामान्यभाषा अस्ति संस्कृतम्। यद्यपि प्रादेशिकभाषाः सन्ति भारते बहुविधाः तथापि संस्कृतं चंद् प्दकपंद ब्नसजनतंस संदहनंहम इति रूपेण दरीदृश्यते। सर्वेऽपि तण्डुलम् इच्छन्ति न तु व्रीहिम्। परन्तु तण्डुलात् यदा तुषानिष्कासनं भवति तदनन्तरं नाधिककालं तत् तिष्ठति। कारणं सा तुषा तण्डुलस्य रक्षाकवचरूपम् आवहति। तद्वत् संस्कृतिः अस्ति तण्डुलः, तुषा अस्ति संस्कृतम् | निष्कासिततुषाः तण्डुलाः पुनरूत्पादने असमर्थाः यथा भवन्ति तथा संस्कृतभाषारहिता संस्कृतिः न चिरं वर्तेत।

भारतीयसंस्कृतेः सारग्रहणाय संस्कृतमनिवार्यम् उपादेयं च। संस्कृतभाषाज्ञानं विना वयम् अस्माकं जीवनस्य बहुविधकार्याणि-यथा-नामानि, आचाराः, देवताः, तत्त्वदर्शनानि अवगन्तुं न शक्नुमः। संस्कृते एतादृशाः बहवः शब्दाः सन्ति ते कयापि भाषया अनूदितुमसमर्थाः। यथा पुण्यम्, अभिषेकः, तीर्थम्, नैवेद्यम्, प्रसाद: धर्मः इत्यादि। अनुवाद: भवति। परन्तु पूर्णरूपेण तस्य भावाविष्काराय मूलशब्दानामवगमनमनुपेक्षणीयं भवति। यथा म्दहसपी भाषायाः एतान् शब्दान् परिशीलयामः भ्मतबनसमंद जेंए क्मउवबजमजने वतक इत्यादि। यः आङ्ग्लसाहित्यं न जानाति तस्मै एतेषाम् अवगमनं कठिनं भवति। आङ्ग्ल भाषायां चेतेंम इत्युच्यते तत् विवरणं कर्तुं शक्यते परन्तु अनुवादः इति असंभवः। यथा संस्कृतस्य भीमपराक्रम:, गोवर्धनगिरिधारी, पीताम्बरदासः एते शब्दाः म्दहसपी भाषायामनूदितुम् अशक्याः। सम्पूर्णसंस्कृतसाहित्यस्य केवलं द्विप्रतिशतमेव म्दहसपी मध्ये अनूदितमस्ति। अन्ततो गत्वा सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या भारतस्य एकात्मकस्थित्यै संस्कृतस्य उपयोगिता इतः ज्ञातुं शक्यते। अन्यथा भारते विकसनसहकारिचिन्तनेन सह अपसंस्कृतेः अपि संक्रमणं निश्चितम्। यथा जलप्रवाहः यया नालिकया

कियते, तत्र प्रवाहस्य-अनुगुणं नालिकायाः दृढता अपि अपेक्षणीया। अन्यथा नालिका भग्ना भवति। संस्कृतिः संस्कृतं च नालिकाया स्थानमावहति।

## संस्कृतस्य भाषाशिक्षणक्षेत्रे महत्त्वम्।

म्दहसंदक राष्ट्रे स्वदकवद मध्ये जिम ब्पजल भ्पदकने छमजूवता इति संस्थया" जंजम"जतममज ब्वतचवतंजपवद इति संस्थया सह मिलित्वा 15 "मचजमउइमतए 2010 मध्ये कश्चन कार्यक्रमः आयोजितः आसीत्। तस्य विषयः आसीत् - षेंज पे जीम तमसमअंदबम वर्जीम ।दबपमदज स्दहनंहम वर"देतपज पद जवकंलशे वतसक दकरूंज तम जीम समेवदे पज बंद जमंबी जव जीम उवकमतद बपजल वतामतश्ह एतस्मिन् कार्यक्रमे मूलभाषणम् अकरोत्त्रपप् तूपबा श्रमेवच सः व्गवितक न्दपअमतेपजल तः संस्कृतमधीत्य तत्रैव कार्य करोति। अनेन तः एवं प्रतिपादितम् -

श्संदहनंहम पें निदकंउमदजंस मसमउमदज पद मकनबंजपवदण भ्वूं लवनदह चमतेवद समंतदे जव `चमां दक नेम संदहनंहम पसस संतहमसल इम कमजमतउपदमक इल जीम मगंउचसमे चतवअपकमकण" पदबम जीम विनदकंजपवद वर्ज श्रंउमे" बीववसेए जीम जनकल वसिंदहनंहमरीं इममद `पहदपपिबंदजसल मदतपबीमक इल जीम वचचवतजनदपजल जव समंतद"देतपजण शैंदेतपजश सपजमतंससल उमंदे शूमसस वितउमकश वत श्तमपिदमकण्श प्ज पे बसेंपबंस संदहनंहम चंत मगबमससमदबम ूूवेम `लेजमउंजपब हतंउउंत जमंबीमे जीम चतपदबपचसमे वर संदहनंहम पद नदपुनमसल पदजमससपहमदज उंददमतण"देतपज सपजमतंजनतम पे मगजमदेपअम "दक तपबीण ल्वनदहमत चनचपसे "तम जवसक जवतपमे hूपबी `तम नचसपजिपदह दक रूपबी मगचंदक जीमपत १वतप्रवदेण ज्तंदेसंजपवदे तिवउ" देतापज पद वनत जमगजइववों तम झेंमक नचवद’ नबी जवतपमे जेम बीपसकतमद तम सेव मगचवेमक जव जीम इमंनजपनिस दक चतवविनदक" देत्रपज सपजमतंजनतम

पद जीम वतपहपदंस दक वजिमद तमबपजम अमतेमे इल ीमंतजण जिमेम चेंहमे वामित पदेचपतंजपवद वित मअमतल कंल सपमिण व्सकमत चनचपसे उंल वचज जवे जनकल जीम नइरमबज नच जव ळौक्म "। 'दक । स्मअमसण्श

एतस्य भाषणात् शैक्षणिकक्षेत्रे एतस्याः गौरवं तथा उपयोगिता कियता प्रमाणेन अस्ति इति ज्ञातुं शक्यते। इदानीन्तनकाले प्रचलिताः कतिचन शब्दाः सन्ति - ज्ञदवूसमकहम"वबपमजलए ज्ञदवूसमकहम म्बवदवउलए ज्ञदवूसमकहम प्दकनेजतलए ज्ञदवूसमकहम क्तपअमद हसवइम इत्यादि। संस्कृतभाषां सामान्येन आध्यात्मिकसाहित्यमिति एव जनाः अवगच्छन्ति। तदांशिकरूपेण सत्यं च। यदि वयं संस्कृतसाहित्यं वैज्ञानिकदृष्ट्या पश्यामः चेत् तस्य संशोधनम् अध्ययनं च कुर्मः चेत्, तत्र निहितं वैज्ञानिकांशं बहिरानयामः चेत् 'ज्ञानस्फोटः एव ;ज्ञदवूसमकहम म्गचसवेपवदद्ध भवितुमर्हति। संस्कृतं संगणकच।

संस्कृतभाषा मानवसंस्कृतेः, वंशानुवंशस्य शास्त्र—वैज्ञानिकविकासेन सह संलग्ना सती आधुनिकवैज्ञानिकप्रगत्या च सह संलग्ना भूत्वा जेमवतमजपबंस ब्वउचनजमत" बपमदबम ;जैश्श्द्ध पर्यन्तं वरीवृत्यते। जैठ मध्ये नवीनप्रकल्पे तैः प्रतिपादितं यत् जै इत्यस्य मूलाशयाः पाणिनेः अष्टाध्यायद्वारा अभवत् इति।

ते एवं प्रतिपादयन्ति - 5
चंछपदपशे बवउचतमीमदेपअम 'दक `वनदकसल `बपमदजपपिब जीमवतल वर चीवदमजपबेए चीवदवसवहल दक उवतचीवसवहल हवपदह इंबा जव 2500 लमंते पे वचमदपदह उंदल कववते जव जीम ‘कअंदबमे पद`वजूंतम कमअमसवचउमदजण जिम चवूमत वरंछपदपशे हतंउउंत \(\dagger\) इममद पकमदजपपिमक पजी जीम चवूमत वरीम ज्नतपदह डंबीपदम वउिवकमतद जपउमे इमबंनेम वर्जिम`वचीपेजपबंजपवद 'दक जीम तिपहीजमकदमे वर च्छपदपशे १ंदकसपदह वर उमजं.तनसमेए जतंदेवितउंजपवदें दक तमबनतेपवदेण
 ।बंकमउलए क्तण श्रवीद ठंबाने वाप्ठड दक वजीमते वद जीपे जवचपब चवपदज वनज जीम मगजतंवतकपदंतल तमसमअंदबम वर"देतपपजए जीम संदहनंहम दवूद वित पजे डंजीमउंजपबंस चतमबपेपवद पद जीम बवदजमगज वउिवकमतद कंले वजूंतम कमअमसवचउमदजण

बहुचर्चितसंस्कृतभाषा, तस्याः व्याकरणनियमाः तथा शाब्दबोधप्रकारः संगणकभाषायाः कृते अत्यन्तम् उपयोगी इति विषयान् संगणकतज्ज्ञःः अमेरिका, यूरोप इत्यादि भूखण्डेभ्यः प्रतिपादयन्ति। ब्वउचनजमत "वजूंतम निर्माणाय संस्कृतस्य उपयोगिताविषये क्तण त्पु ठतपहहेए क्तण टलें भ्वनेजमद तथा क्तण क्तंअपक संअपद इत्यादयः संगणकतज्ज्ञाः बहुधा बहुशथ्च प्रत्यपादयन्। ष्ष लवन दूज जव समंतद ब्वउचनजमत संदहनंहम जीमद समंतदै" दोतपज संदहनंहमष इति घोषवाक्यस्य उद्गमः जातः वर्तते। संस्कृतं तथा प्रबन्धविज्ञानम्

अस्माकं कार्याणि सकाले समर्थरीत्या च सफलयितुम् आवश्यकानां प्रबन्धसाधनानां स्रोतसां च अधिकोपयोगस्य आधारेण एव आधुनिकवाणिज्यस्य प्रेरणायन्त्रं प्रवर्तते। पाश्चात्त्यवाणिज्यशैली तु योजनं, कार्यकतृणां प्रेरणा, लाभार्जनाय नेतृत्वप्रदर्शनम् इत्येतेभ्यः प्रामुख्यं यच्छति परं मनुष्यजातेः कल्याणाय न । एतादृशी प्रबन्धरीतिः तथा ततः प्राप्तानि फलानि प्रबन्धकस्य कार्यकारिणाञ्च मध्ये मनोभारं जनयति स्थिरयति च।

एषा भगवद्गीतायाम् आसुरीसंपत् इति कथिता। एतद् व्यतिरेकेण प्रबन्धकौशलं संपादयितुमावश्यकशैली दैवीसंपदिति कथिता।

गीतायाः ग्टॅ. 2 श्लोके प्रबन्धकस्य दैवी संपदेवं वर्णिता -
अहिंसा सत्यमक्रोधस्त्यागः शान्तिरपैशुनम् ।
दया भूतेष्वलोलुप्त्वम् मार्दवं ह्रीरचापलम् ।।
एतादृशः प्रबन्धकः अधिकारी बलवान्, क्षमावान्, धैर्यवान्, शुचिः, पवित्रः स्वतन्त्रः निष्कल्मषोऽपि भवति। (गीता-ग्टा.3)

तेज:क्षमा धृतिः शौचमद्रोहो नातिमानिता।
भवन्ति संपदं देवीमभिजातस्य भारत।।
आसुर-संपदा युक्तस्तु क्रोध, काम, वञ्चना, कर्कशत्वाज्ञानादि गुणयुक्तस्तु भवति (गीता ग्टऍ.4)
दम्भो दर्पोऽतिमानश्च क्रोधः पारुष्यमेव च।

अज्ञानं चाभिजातस्य पार्थ सम्पदमासुरीम् ।।
आसुरगुणयुक्तस्य गुणानामुपसंहारे गीताचार्येण गुणत्र्यस्य उल्लेखः कृतः। येन प्रबन्धकः अन्धकारे पतति। प्रबन्धसाफल्ये अक्षमो भवति। ततश्च असंतुष्टो भवति। यश्च प्रबन्धकः एतेभ्यः गुणेभ्यः विमुक्तः स्वहिताय प्रयतेत स एव निःश्रेयसमधिगच्छति। एवं गीताचार्यः कार्यस्य कार्यप्रबन्धस्य च अत्यन्तमनुकूलां रीतिमुपलक्षयति।

तृतीयाध्याये च कर्मयोगे गीताचार्यः लोकसंग्रहस्य कृते एव निष्कामेन कर्माणि करणीयानि इति प्रतिपादयति।

सर्वकर्माणि प्रकृतेः गुणैः क्रियमाणानि भवन्ति न तु तेन तेन जीवेन इत्येतत् ज्ञानं यस्य भवति स: कर्मभिः बद्धः न भवति अहङ्कारमुक्तो भवति इति गीताचार्यः विवृणोति।

स्वकर्मनिर्वहणाय एषा मानसिकी भावना वर्धतामिति गीतासंदेशः प्रबन्धविज्ञानक्षेत्रे सार्वकालिकः।

संस्कृतभाषामाश्रित्य गीताचार्येण उपदिष्टमेतद् यत्-जीवभावनामुत्तीर्य अहंभावनां फलकामनां च परिहाय सर्वै: कर्म करणीयमिति। प्रबन्धनं प्रति गीताचार्यस्य रीतिरियं मूलगामिनी भवतु न तु पाश्चात्त्यानामिव उपरितलवर्तिनी। एतया रीत्या कर्मसाफल्य-वैफल्यानपेक्षिता काचित् समभावना संबद्धा वर्तते। ; $\varnothing$ पजं $\begin{aligned} & \text {. } 48 \text { द्ध }\end{aligned}$

योगस्थः कुरु कर्माणि सङ्गं त्यक्त्वा धनञ्जय।
सिद्ध्यसिद्ध्योः समो भूत्वा समत्वं योग उच्यते।।
अनया रीत्या स्वधर्माणि आचरतः प्रज्ञा स्थिता वर्तते। स्थितप्रज्ञस्य कर्मसु कौशलं भवति इति अस्य सारः। एवं प्रबन्धविज्ञानस्य सकारात्मक — भारतीयां परम्परां वयम् इतः द्रष्टुं शक्नुमः।

अपि च जीवनस्य प्रत्येकेषु अंशेषु संस्कृतस्य उपयोगिता दृश्यते। भारतीय विचारधारानुसारं विकसितस्वास्थ्यविज्ञानशाखा भवति आयुर्वेदः। आयुर्वेदः अपि संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य भागः एव। पूर्णशरीरस्य, शरीरान्तवर्तिन आत्मनः च विषये अत्यन्तोत्तुङ्गकोटौ विचारः तत्र आविष्कृतः। अवयवानां रोगबाधानन्तरं चिकित्सा इति पाश्चात्त्यविचारधाराम् अपेक्ष्य नीरोगतायाः अवस्थां विवृणोति आयुर्वेदः। एवं गणितशास्त्रम्, जीवशास्त्रम्, ज्योतिष-योग इत्यादि जीवनस्य कस्मिन् क्षेत्रे उपयोगिता नास्ति इति वक्तुं नितरां कठिनमेव भासते।

उपसंहार:
पूर्वोक्तसर्वान् विषयान् पश्यामः चेत् जीवनस्य सर्वतोमुखविकासाय संस्कृतसाहित्ये विद्यमानानां बहूनां शास्त्राणाम् अध्ययनं प्रचारः च अनिवार्यमेव। तिरुपतीस्थराष्ट्रियसंस्कृतविद्यापीठस्य कुलगुरूणां डॉ. श्री.वि.आर. पञ्चमुखीमहोदयानां भाषणस्यैकस्य वाक्यद्वयमुद्धृत्य निबन्धोऽयम् उपसंहियते।

ष्नेमिससदमे वर"देतपपज सपजमतंजनतम वित उवकमतद जपउमे बंद इम कमउवदेजतंजमक पद जूव लेण थ्पतेजसलए इल नदतंअमससपदह जीम इेंपब ादवूसमकहम दक पूकवउ जींज पे बवदजंपदमक पदैंदेतपज सपजमतंजनतम जव जीम वतसकए दक इल वतापदह वनज दमू जीमवतपमे 'दक चंतंकपहठे वादवूसमकहम जींज बंद इम इनपसज वद जीम ईेंपे वज्जिम चतपदबपचसमे संपक कवूद पदैंदेतपज सपजमतंजनतमण ग्रंथ सूची -
[1] आचार्य लोकमणि दाहाल:, संस्कृत साहित्येतिहास:, चौखम्बा कृष्णदास अकादमी, वाराणसी |
[2] स्वामि मुकुन्दानन्द:, श्रीमदूगवद्वीता, जगद्गुरु कृपालुजि योग |
[3] डा.के.आर्. जोशी, शास्त्रत्रिदलम् |
[4] श्री.च.मू.कृष्णशास्त्री, परिवर्तनम् |
[5] श्रीशशिकान्त जोशी, आट्टिट्टूड् |
[6] टंतपवने मइेपजमेण

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## Krishnakumar K.

Reaserch Scholar, Departmentof Malayalam<br>NSS Hindu College, Changanassery mailtokrishnakumar@gmail.com











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 ாกษฺ̆றั, ロวハேยிகை๐, 2005.

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Archana C.A.

Research Scholar<br>Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayala Sarvakalasala, Thiroor archana2826@gmail.com












































































































































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MM Youle; DA Hawkins; P Collins; DC Shanson; R Evans; N Oliver; Lawrence A. Lancet, 1988, 2, 341.
A book
Author's Initials Surname. Title, Edition, Publisher, Place of publication, Year of publication; page no. RL Ashley. In Laboratory Diagnosis of Viral Infections, 3rd ed., Marcel Dekker, New York, 1999; pp. 489-513.

## A thesis

Author's Initials Surname. MSc/PhD/DSc thesis, University (town, country, year of publication). RJ David. PhD thesis, Edinburgh University (Edinburgh, UK, 1998).

Patents
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