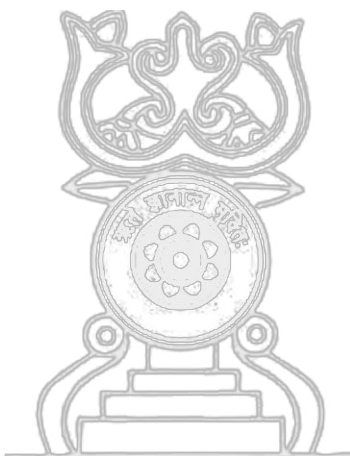




3.3.2 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (5) – July, 2016 to December, 2021

Please find below the proofs of publications listed in chronological order of departments:

1. Commerce
2. Economics
3. English
4. Geography
5. Hindi
6. History
7. Journalism
8. Mathematics
9. Physical Education
10. Political Science
11. Psychology
12. Sanskrit
13. Sociology



3.3.1 PUBLICATION PROOFS (UGC Listed)

2020

Vibhuti Vasishth

1. Dr. Vibhuti Vasishth:

- a. Size Effect in Indian Equity Market: Myth or Reality?

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10690-020-09318-0>

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Springer article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10690-020-09318-0. The browser's taskbar includes icons for Department of Co..., Gmail, (31) WhatsApp, Python, OBE, Insurance, EasyChair, and Evaluation. The Springer website header features a navigation bar with the Springer logo, a search icon, a shopping cart icon, and a 'Log in' button. Below the header, there is a blue banner with the text: 'Visit Nature news for the latest coverage and read Springer Nature's statement on the Ukraine conflict'. The main content area displays the article title 'Size Effect in Indian Equity Market: Myth or Reality?' under the category 'Original Research' and the publication date 'Published: 17 July 2020'. The authors listed are Vibhuti Vasishth, Sanjay Sehgal, and Gagan Sharma. The journal information is 'Asia-Pacific Financial Markets' 28, 101–119 (2021). The article has 191 accesses and a 'Metrics' link. An 'Abstract' section is visible, starting with 'This study revisits size effect and its associated issues, in the Indian market, as recent studies question the persistence of size premium in the global context. We use data from NIFTY 200 stocks for the period 2005 to 2018 and find size effect to be significant for both market-based and accounting-based measures of size. It'. On the right side, there is an 'Access options' panel with a 'Buy article PDF' button for 34,95 €. Below the price, it states 'Price includes VAT (India)' and 'Tax calculation will be finalised during checkout.' It also offers 'Instant access to the full article PDF.' and a link to 'Rent this article via DeepDyve.'

Size Effect in Indian Equity Market: Myth or Reality?

Vibhuti Vasishth, Sanjay Sehgal & Gagan Sharma

Asia-Pacific Financial Markets

ISSN 1387-2834
Volume 28
Number 1

Asia-Pac Financ Markets (2021)
28:101-119
DOI 10.1007/s10690-020-09318-0



Asia-Pacific Financial Markets (2021) 28:101–119
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10690-020-09318-0>

ORIGINAL RESEARCH



Size Effect in Indian Equity Market: Myth or Reality?

Vibhuti Vasishth¹ · Sanjay Sehgal² · Gagan Sharma³

Published online: 17 July 2020
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Abstract

This study revisits size effect and its associated issues, in the Indian market, as recent studies question the persistence of size premium in the global context. We use data from NIFTY 200 stocks for the period 2005 to 2018 and find size effect to be significant for both market-based and accounting-based measures of size. It is not impacted by any definitional issues as highlighted by Berk (Financ Anal J 53(5):12–18, 1997). Size effect also remains significant despite alternative portfolio constructions i.e. forming quintiles, deciles, scores of portfolios even though the premiums vary. Existing literature on size anomaly does not focus on size drift and survivorship bias. We specifically address these dimensions relating to size effect which have received less attention in prior work. In this study, size effect is found to be sensitive to drift in market capitalization. Historical market capitalization used to categorize medium (large) firms may now be a basis for classifying small (medium) firms in recent time periods. Small sized portfolio adjusted for drift provides substantially higher return compared to unadjusted small sized portfolio. Further, to evaluate survivorship bias, size-based portfolios are redesigned using changing components of NIFTY 200 for each formation period. This leads to considerable weakening of size effect. Investors must take this fact into consideration while creating size based portfolios. However, upon using another stable universe of F&O traded stocks, size effect is found to be significant. The study contributes to size anomaly literature for Indian market and shall be useful for portfolio managers, investors, academia and regulators.

✉ Vibhuti Vasishth
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Gagan Sharma
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b. Firm Attributes, Corporate Fundamentals and Investment Strategies: An Empirical Study for Indian Stock Market

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0258042X20927995>



Research Article

Firm Attributes, Corporate Fundamentals and Investment Strategies: An Empirical Study for Indian Stock Market

Management and Labour Studies
4(2) 364-387, 2020
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in.sagepub.com/journals-permissions-India
DOI: 10.1177/0258042X20927995
journals.sagepub.com/home/mls
SAGE

Tarunika Jain Agrawal¹, Sanjay Sehgal² and Vibhuti Vasishth³

Abstract

We combine corporate attributes and fundamental factors for evolving different investment strategies using data from 200 companies listed in the National Stock Exchange (NSE) from 2005 to 2018. The results indicate the existence of equity market anomalies based on size, volume, earnings, cash flow variability, asset growth, price momentum, price-to-book ratio and profitability. The performance of trading strategies is sensitive to portfolio construction procedure, that is, forming 5/10/20 portfolios. Bivariate strategies generally perform better than univariate strategies in the Indian context. On an overall basis, the size-based strategy performs best with a mean excess return of 3.63 per cent per month. We further find that corporate fundamentals such as profitability, operating efficiency, liquidity, solvency, innovation and entry barriers help in filtering poor future performers that may have been recommended by attributes-based strategy. Our filtered portfolios based on firm attributes and corporate fundamentals outperform unfiltered portfolios, and their returns are not explained by multi-factor performance benchmarks.

Keywords

CAPM, Fama-French Model, trading strategies, equity anomalies, accounting fundamentals

Introduction

Efficient market hypothesis (Fama, 1970) states that all current and expected information is completely and accurately reflected in stock prices in an informationally efficient market, and it is not possible to consistently outperform the market on a risk-adjusted basis.

¹Sri Aurobindo College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.
²Department of Financial Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.
³Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Vibhuti Vasishth

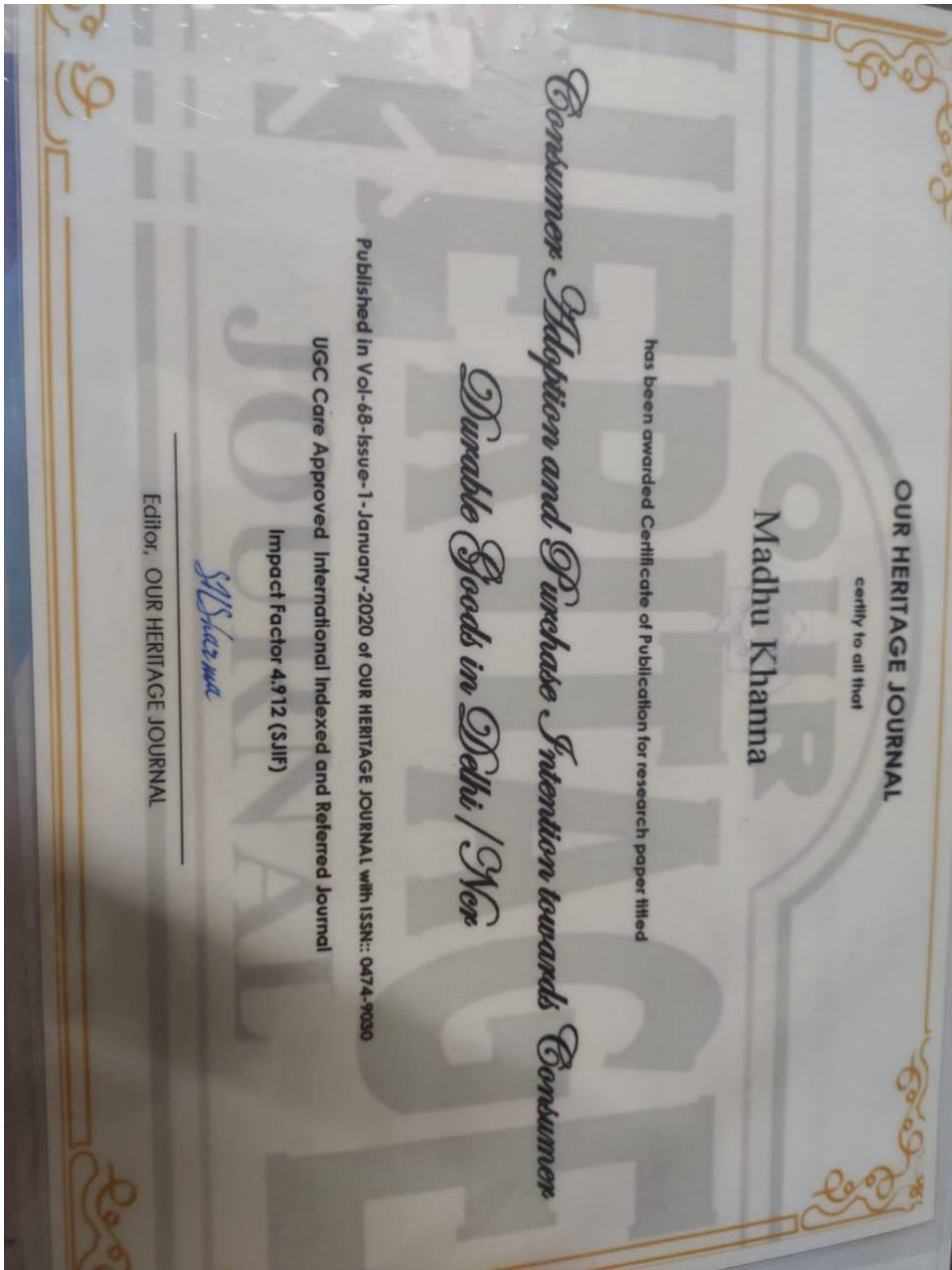
Corresponding author:
Vibhuti Vasishth, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi, Delhi 110021, India.
E-mail: vibhuti14@gmail.com

The screenshot shows the SAGE Journals website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the SAGE logo, search bar, and various utility icons like 'Sign In', 'Institution', 'Society', and 'Cart'. Below the navigation bar, the journal title 'Management and Labour Studies' is prominently displayed. The article title 'Firm Attributes, Corporate Fundamentals and Investment Strategies: An Empirical Study for Indian Stock Market' is centered on the page. Below the title, the authors' names 'Tarunika Jain Agrawal, Sanjay Sehgal, Vibhuti Vasishth' are listed. The abstract text is visible, starting with 'We combine corporate attributes and fundamental factors for evolving different investment strategies...'. On the left side, there is an 'Article Menu' sidebar with options like 'Access Options', 'Full Article', 'Content List', 'Abstract', and 'Introduction'. A 'Submit Paper' button is located in the top right corner of the article area.

2. Dr. Madhu Khanna

2020:

Consumer adoption and purchase intention towards consumer durable goods in Delhi/ NCR



<http://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1902C10.pdf>

3. Ms. Shweta Jain

- a. Board Structure and its impact on the Financial Performance of Indian Listed Companies: A Study

Board Structure, Board Diversity and Corporate Governance: Evidence from Listed Indian Companies.

• Source: IJG Journal of Corporate Governance, Jan2020, Vol. 19 Issue 1, p.25-36, 29p
• Author(s): Kumar, Suresh; Sharma, Ja Prakash; Jain, Shweta

• Abstract: Board structure and board diversity being a critical element in the context of corporate governance has been expounded in the paper with evidence emerging from the index constructed for 100 listed Indian companies and the same's impact on the financial performance measured in terms of Tobin's Q. Further, Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Regression analysis has been done by considering board structure index and financial performance. This suggests that well-governed companies having well-structured boards are highly valued and their financial statements exhibit better performance vis-à-vis the laggers. Also, there is a positive relationship among board diversity index and board size and corporate financial performance. However, a negative association has been observed between board size and firm's financial performance measures, indicating that over-sized boards need a corporate governance index for listed companies, which highlights the corporate governance provisions leading to buying, holding and selling decisions of investors.

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Shweta Jain

https://www.iupindia.in/0120/Corporate%20Governance/Board_Structure.asp

4. Ms. Shivani Kalra

- a) Behavior of Indian IPO Market: An Empirical Study

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340655712_Behavior_of_Indian_IPO_Market_An_Empirical_Study

Behavior of Indian IPO Market: An Empirical Study

Amit Kumar Singh

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*Fortune Institute of International Business
New Delhi, India*

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Shivani Kalra*

*Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics
University of Delhi, India*

Abstract: This study uses semi-log equations and dummy model across four policy periods namely liberalisation, globalisation, recovery and crisis periods respectively to study the changes in the overall IPO market post-CCI (Controller of Capital Issues) era. We found that from 1991 onwards, the amount of IPO grew at a rate of 11.54% compounded annually whereas the number of issues declined at a rate of 9.91% compounded annually. However, the average size shows a net increase of 21.46% compounded annually reflecting an overall increase in the quality of issues, instead of quantity. Further, the behaviour of the IPO market across various policy periods analyzed through dummy regression model shows that due to structural changes in 1995, both number of issues and amount raised gave a negative ACGR during globalisation period. However, markets get matured over the periods and the system did not shake even in the crisis period and become able to overcome the major downturn.

Keywords: IPOs, Trends, Underpricing, Dummy model, Book-Building, Policy

JEL Classification Number: G10, G12, G32

1. Introduction

An efficient channel is needed between the entities that have funds in surplus and those that are in deficit for a win-win situation to occur for both. This is crucial because if proper investment of surplus-funds will not take place, they will remain idle and suffer an opportunity cost by not earning a decent return. On the other hand, entities which are in a funds-deficit situation will not be able to tap their growth potential or expand their

*Corresponding Author. Research Scholar. Email: shivanikalra94@gmail.com

*Prof Attested
Shivani Kalra*

b) Impact of Subscription Structure on Short Run Volatility of IPOs in India

<https://financeindia.org/data/2020/FI342/FI-342-CP10.pdf>

Impact of Subscription on Structure on Short Run Volatility of IPOs in India

AMIT KUMARSINGH*
SHIVANI KALRA**

Abstract

The listing day returns as well as post listing day returns of an IPO are impacted by a lot of factors such as age of the firm, market adjusted average returns, debt-equity ratio, price-earnings ratio, offer size, etc. The study first analyses the nature of impact of various firm specific and issue specific factors on the short run volatility of the IPO returns using OLS regression technique. One of the most significant factors that play a role in impacting the underpricing of stocks is the total subscription rate of the IPO reflecting its overall demand in the market. In this study; impact of subscription structure has been analysed using individual subscription rate of different categories of investors namely QIBs, NII, and RIs. The results are indicative of negative relationship of subscription rate of QIBs with the volatility of the stock and positive relationship between subscription rate of NIIs and RIs and the stock volatility.

Impact of Subscription on Structure on Short Run Volatility of IPOs in India

AMIT KUMAR SINGH*
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Abstract

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Introduction

IF THE PRICE of the IPO on the listing day is higher than the price at which it was offered, the IPO is said to be underpriced. And the return earned by a stock on the day it is listed reflects the listing day return. There is enormous literature (Ritter and Welch (2002); Sehgal and Singh (2008); Sehgal and Sinha (2013); Handa and Singh (2017); Anand and Singh (2019)) based on the identification of factors affecting the listing day returns of an IPO along with their association with such returns. However, there is dearth of studies which take into account the listing as well as post listing period returns of an IPO to study the impact of various factors on them. And out of the factors investigated, a comparatively less researched area is the impact of subscription rate as well as subscription pattern on the volatility of IPO returns.

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Submitted January 2020; Accepted June 2020

Accepted under MoU signed with GLA University (India) in 2019-2020

Self Attested
Shivani Kalra

2019

1. Vibhuti

Explaining value vs Growth Fallacy: An Empirical Study for Indian Market

<https://doi.org/10.5296/ajfa.v11i2.15215>



Asian Journal of Finance & Accounting
ISSN 1946-052X
2019, Vol. 11, No. 2

Explaining Value vs. Growth Fallacy: An Empirical
Study for Indian Market

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Department of Commerce, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi

Prof. Sanjay Sehgal
Professor

Department of Financial Studies, University of Delhi

Received: August 5, 2019 Accepted: Sep 19, 2019 Published: December 1, 2019
doi:10.5296/ajfa.v11i2.15215 URL: <https://doi.org/10.5296/ajfa.v11i2.15215>

Abstract

Prior research describes value and growth characteristics on the same continuum. We attempt to test this for the Indian market. Similar to past studies, our results confirm the presence of value premium. But unlike previous literature, superior profits in growth strategy are also observed. This leads us to believe that value and growth are different dimensions. Value premium may be explained by investor overreaction. Whereas, growth premium arises due to future growth potential of high growth stocks. Negative correlation is observed between value and growth premiums which can be used by investors for achieving time diversification. We find that higher profits can be achieved by combining value and growth. The returns on univariate value or growth strategies are explained by either Capital Asset Pricing Model or Fama-French three factor model. The returns on bivariate strategies based on both value and growth remain unexplained even by Fama-French five factor model. The study contributes to existing literature in the following ways: 1. It highlights the role of both value and growth attributes in portfolio construction. 2. Time diversification is important for achieving higher risk adjusted return. The findings shall be pertinent for portfolio managers, market regulators and the academic community.

Keywords: Asset Pricing, Value Strategy, Growth Strategy, Investor Overreaction, Time Diversification

← → ↻ <https://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ajfa/arti...> 🔍 🏠

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Macrothink Institute™ Asian Journal of Finance & Accounting

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SUBMISSIONS EDITORIAL TEAM

Home > Vol 11, No 2 (2019) > **Vasishth**

Explaining Value vs. Growth Fallacy: An Empirical Study for Indian Market
Vibhuti Vasishth, Sanjay Sehgal

Abstract

Prior research describes value and growth characteristics on the same continuum. We attempt to test this for the Indian market. Similar to past studies, our results confirm the presence of value premium. But unlike previous literature, superior or growth strategies are explained by either Capital Asset Pricing Model or Fama-French three factor model. The returns on bivariate strategies based on both value and growth remain unexplained even by Fama-French five factor model level.

Full Text:
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5296/ajfa.v11i2.15215>

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OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

Prof. Sunita Gupta

a. Sustainable earnings: a new eye for emerging finance
<https://doi.org/10.1080/20430795.2019.1619338>

JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE & INVESTMENT
<https://doi.org/10.1080/20430795.2019.1619338>

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Sustainable earnings: a new eye for emerging finance

Anshika Agarwal^a, Sumat P. Aggarwal^b and Sunita Gupta^c

^aDepartment of Commerce, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India; ^bRamanujan College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India; ^cDepartment of Commerce, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT
This study captures Sustainable Earnings as a new measure of earnings. An attempt has been made to find the determinants of sustainable earnings. The sustainable earnings are estimated on the basis of Firm-Specific Approach and Industry-Based Approach. The core and non-core components of earnings have been analysed and it is checked whether core components of earnings are superior to non-core components of earnings or not. Further, Intensity of Core Earnings (ICE) for both approaches have been evaluated and their impact on stock returns have been analysed. The data is analysed through Advanced Dynamic Panel Data Techniques. ICE measures are positively related to the sustainability of earnings. Also, the Core Components of earnings are significantly higher than the non-core components of earnings. The study provides substantial evidence on the sustainability of earnings in Emerging India and can be of immense use to Security Analysts, Assets Management Companies, Firms and Investors.

ARTICLE HISTORY
Received 23 January 2019
Accepted 13 May 2019

KEYWORDS
Sustainable earnings;
dynamic panel regression;
firm-specific benchmark;
industry-specific benchmark;
net income; 3-day excess buy
and hold stock return and
panel data

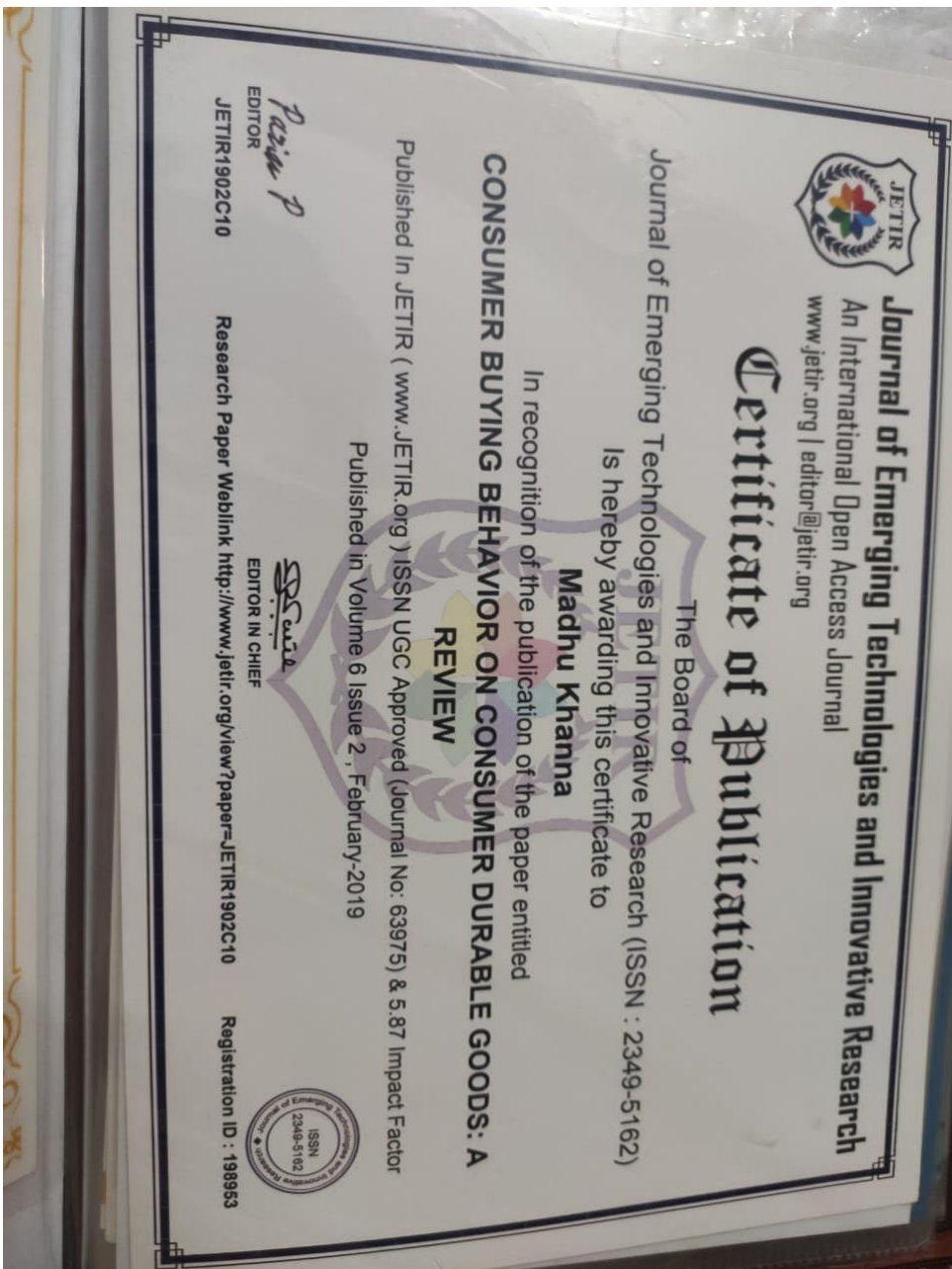


1. Introduction

Low quality of earnings has lower power in predicting stock returns (Lev 1989). Similarly, higher quality of earnings provide more information about the features of a firm's financial performance, that is, relevant for investment decisions (Dechow, Ge, and Schrand 2010). A range of perspectives for quality of earnings like measurement perspective and earning management perspective have been elaborated by Francis, Olsson, and Schipper (2008). Diverse studies have proved that different components of earnings have different persistence parameters and these parameters are priced differently by investors (Lipe 1986; Ohlson and Penman 1992; Sloan 1996; Barth, Beaver, and Landsman 1992; Ermitur, Livnat, and Martikainen 2003; Wilson 1987; Ramakrishnan and Thomas 1998; Kothari, Leone, and Wasley 2005; Dechow, Sloan, and Sweeney 1995; Jones 1991).

The quality of earnings can be deteriorated because of hidden transitory earnings components, which arises due to manipulations in reporting, measurement problems in accounting and by taking non-recurring items. These transitory components add a substantial amount of noise in ascertaining the earnings persistence. Therefore, Amir,

Consumer buying behaviour on consumer durable goods: A Review
<https://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR2107220>



Short Run Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in National Stock Exchange (NSE)
<https://doi.org/10.51245/rijbr.v4i1.2019.157>

Short Run Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in the National Stock Exchange (NSE)

Amit Kumar Singh*

Shivani Kalra**

ABSTRACT

In order to gauge the phenomenon of underpricing and behaviour of returns generated by Indian IPOs with respect to underlying factors, a complete analysis of the short run performance of IPOs listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) has been done by taking 210 sample stocks from 2009-2017 for which Market Adjusted Average Returns have been calculated for first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth trading days respectively. After an analysis of the Short Run Performance of the stocks using Market Adjusted Average Returns (MAAR) technique, t-statistics, Wealth Relative statistics, etc, it is analysed whether size of the offering as measured by the price at which it is offered has any correlation or effect on the short run performance of the IPO. Further the relationship between the short run performance of an IPO and its volume (measured by market capitalisation value) has been studied by dividing the entire data into categories above and below median volume. The results show maximum returns on the 10th trading day and a positive correlation between underpricing and size of the IPOs. Overall, the high volume stocks give a consistent return of 11% and maximum returns when the stock is held till the fifteenth day of trading. The study provides useful insights to both investors for their investment and divestment planning as well as to issuer companies with respect to timing of IPO issue.

Keywords: IPOs, Underpricing, Short-Run Performance, Market Capitalization, MAAR

JEL Classification: G0, G12, C12, C13

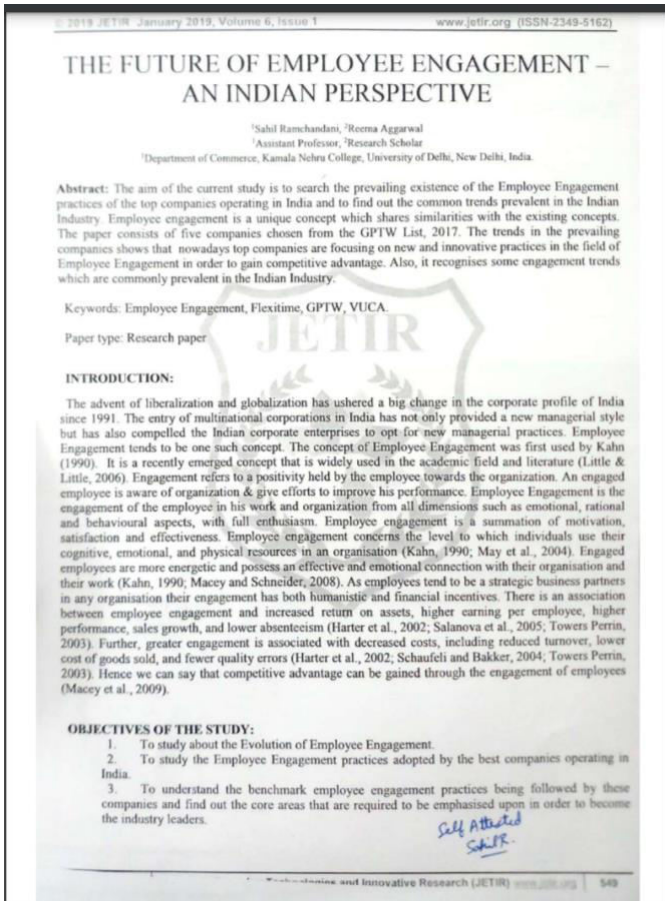
- * Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Email: amitipo10@gmail.com
- ** Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Email: shivanikalra94@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

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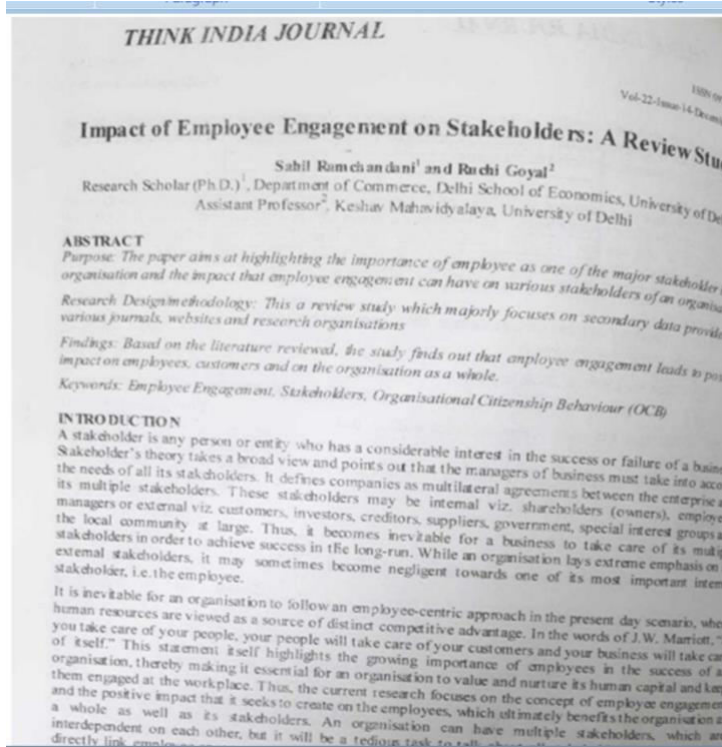
223

ISSN : 2455-5959

Mr. Sahil Ramchandani



b. Impact of Employee Engagement on Stakeholders: A Review Study



2018

Sunita Gupta

a. Interest Rate Sensitivity of Non-banking Financial Sector in India

RESEARCH
includes research articles that focus on the analysis and resolution of managerial and academic issues based on analytical and empirical or case research

Interest Rate Sensitivity of Non-banking Financial Sector in India
Renu Ghosh, K. Latha and Sunita Gupta

VIKALPA
The Journal for Decision Makers
43(3) 152-170
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sagepub.in/home.nav
DOI: 10.1177/0254609918792803
http://journals.sagepub.com/home/vik

Executive Summary
Before financial liberalization, interest rates were administered and exhibited near-zero volatility. The easing of financial repression in the 1990s generated experiences with interest rate volatility in India. Administrative restrictions on interest rates in India have been steadily eased since 1993. This has led to increased interest rate risk for financial firms. Most research studies have almost exclusively focused on the developed countries especially the banking sector of the United States. The present study attempts to examine the interest rate risk of non-banking financial institutions in India by using the methodology of panel regression and generalized autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity (GARCH) (1, 1) model for the period from 1 April 1996 to 30 August 2014. The sample used in the study consists of all non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) listed in the S&P CNX 500 index which has continuous availability of share prices over the study period. The study also examines the impact of unanticipated changes in interest rate on stock returns of NBFCs. The Box-Jenkins methodology is applied to calculate unanticipated changes in interest rate variable, autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) (24, 1, 0) model. The time series used in the present study is found to be stationary at the first logarithmic difference. Stock returns exhibit significant exposure with both market returns and interest rate changes. The interest rate sensitivity of large, medium, and small financial institutions is also found to be different. Estimation results for the variance equation in GARCH (1, 1) model suggest that the volatility for individual firm stock returns is time-variant. The ARCH and GARCH coefficients are found to be significant, providing evidence against using traditional model (ordinary least square (OLS)) that assumes time-invariant volatility. This implies that the market has a memory longer than one period and volatility is more sensitive to its own lagged values than it is to new surprises in the market. This study also investigates the possible determinants that account for cross-sectional variation in the interest rate sensitivity of NBFCs. It is found that the size of the firm is the preferred determinant that accounts for cross-sectional variation in the interest rate sensitivity of finance companies. When unanticipated changes in interest rate are used in lieu of actual interest rate changes, not much difference is observed in the significance coefficients. The only significant

KEY WORDS
ARIMA
Financial Sector
GARCH
Interest rate
Panel Regression
Stock Returns

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1. Dr. Mamta Bhushan

a. Impact of Goods and Services Tax in India'

<https://www.knc.edu.in/document/akedemos/Akados-2017-18.pdf>

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b. Customers' Expectations and Perceptions of Service Quality of Life Insurance Corporation of India

http://effulgence.rdias.ac.in/user/article_pdf/Spcl_article0.3.pdf

Customers' Expectations and Perceptions of Service Quality of Life Insurance Corporation of India

Mamta Bhushan¹

Abstract

Service Quality is crucial in any business it helps create the bond between the business and its customers. After the implementation of various policies in the insurance sector has started showing signs of improvement. However, the insurance industry is still facing many challenges. Insurance companies are not aware about the expectations of their customers. They are not providing prompt, relevant and efficient services to their customers. The service quality of the insurance industry is still low. The insurance industry should focus on providing prompt, relevant and efficient services to their customers. The service quality of the insurance industry is still low. The insurance industry should focus on providing prompt, relevant and efficient services to their customers.

INTRODUCTION

Life insurance is an important and integral part of macro economy and has emerged as most vibrant segment in the financial market in India since liberalization of the market in the year of 2000.

1. Assistant Professor Kamala Nehru College University of Delhi

Effulgence (Special Issue) Vol. 19, June 2018
Kukumini Devi Institute of Advanced Studies and Management, Website: www.rdias.ac.in
E-mail: edr@rdias.ac.in

1. Dr. Alka Agarwal

Behavioural impact of 360 degree feedback on the employees in an Organisation

Behavioural Impact of 360 Degree Feedback on the Employees in an Organisation

Dr. Alka Agrawal,
Associate Professor, Kamala Nehru College,
University of Delhi

Ms. Shikha Gupta,
Research Scholar, Mewar University

Abstract

Three sixty degree feedback, popularly known as multi-rater, multi-source feedback has emerged as an important developmental and performance appraisal tool due to its ability to provide an all-round view of employees is otherwise unavailable under any other method of performance appraisal. This method has a potential of creating both behavioural change and organisational change. This paper discusses the behavioural change amongst the employees which is induced by the use 360 degree feedback method in an organisation. The behavioural change is discussed with respect to 4 parameters i.e. 1) Initiative 2) Communication 3) Teamwork 4) Attitude which are considered important for measuring behavioural change in the employees. The change can either be positive or negative that will ultimately affect the effectiveness of the organisation.

Keywords: 360 degree feedback, behavioural change, initiative, communication, teamwork, attitude

Introduction

Human resource management is the part of the organization that is concerned with the "people" dimension. Every organization is comprised of people; acquiring their services, developing their skills, motivating them to high levels of performance and ensuring to maintain their commitment to the organization is essential to achieve organizational objectives. This is true, regardless of the type of organization: government, business, education, health, recreation, or social action. Getting and keeping good people is critical to the success of every organization.

There is always some difference in the quality and quantity of the same work done on the same job by different individuals. It is important for an organization to know the differences between the employees in terms of their performance so that they can be rewarded accordingly. The evaluation factors are relatively subjective. For ex., Evaluation of attitudes, personality, and cooperation are subjective factors. Despite being subjective, they are important to be considered for performance evaluation. Performance appraisal is known by various names such as progress rating, merit rating, merit evaluation etc. It not only considers current performance but also potential of an employee as well. Performance appraisal is imperative to understand each employees capabilities and their relative worth for the organization. It is necessary to make decisions of transfer, promotions, pay increase, training, development and other work related decisions. Performance appraisals of Employees are necessary to understand each employee's abilities, competencies and relative merit and worth for the organization.

For potential assessment companies employ variety of methods ranging from annual performance assessment to 360 degree assessment which provides information about an employee from multiple sources on continuous basis.

For people to evolve in an organization they need continuous information about their behavior as to what is working well and what needs to change. This information is provided to them through feedback. This is where 360 degree feedback is playing a growing role in organizations through its ability to provide structured, in-depth information about current performance and what will be required of an individual in the future to enable detailed and relevant development plans to be formulated.

A. Agrawal

Link: NA

2017

a. Earnings Persistence and Business Strategies: An Analysis

**Earnings Persistence and Business Strategies:
An Indian Analysis**

*Dr. S P Aggarwal
**Dr. Sunita Gupta
***Ms. Anshika Agarwal

Abstract

Earnings of the firm are a vital tool for the evaluation of company's performance. Stakeholders as well as shareholders take decisions after analysing earnings and its growth prospects. This brings the concept of earnings persistence. If earnings are not steady, the returns of the firm in the future will decline and stakeholders as well as shareholders will lose out their money. This paper captures the earnings persistence of firms in India. This paper also captures the various business strategies adopted by firms to enhance their earnings. On the basis of various strategies, firms are classified into four groups. This paper has applied panel regression methodology.

Keywords: Earnings Persistence, Operating Earnings, Non-Operating Earnings, Panel Data

b. Interest Rate Volatility and Stock Returns: A Garch(1,1) Model

**Interest Rate Volatility and Stock Returns:
A GARCH (1,1) Model**

*Dr. K. Latha
**Dr. Sunita Gupta
***Dr. Renu Ghosh

Abstract

The present study attempts to examine the dual impact of changes in interest rate and interest rate volatility on the mean and variance of portfolio stock returns. The study period is from 1st April 1996 to 30th August 2014 covering a total period of approximately 18 years. Sample used in the study consist of portfolio of financial and non-financial firms listed in the S&P CNX 500 equity index. The effect of interest rate changes and volatility on distribution of stock returns is analyzed using the GARCH (1,1) model.

The effect of interest rate changes is found to be higher for financial firms as compared to non-financial firms. Interest rate volatility is found to be the significant factor affecting mean and variance of non-financial firms stock returns. Overall, the effect of interest rate volatility on stock returns and conditional stock returns volatility is evident from the results. If interest rate becomes more volatile it would also increase the volatility of conditional stock returns. When the interest rate volatility is included in the variance equation it is found that in case of those firm's where interest rate sensitivity coefficient is not significant, coefficient of interest rate volatility is significant implying that if changes in interest rate are small then these firm's are able to hedge themselves but if volatility of interest rate increases beyond a limit, it would also make the conditional returns of these firms' more volatile.

Keywords: Stock returns, Interest rate, GARCH (1,1), Financial Sector and Non-Financial Sector

Shweta Jain

a. A Study on Employees Turnover

Certificate of Acceptance

Awarded to

Lokesh Yadav¹ and Shweta Jain²

¹Assistant Professor, Commerce, University Of Delhi, India

²Assistant Professor, Commerce, University Of Delhi, India

We have received feedback from reviewers on urgent basis. We are happy to inform you that your

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A STUDY ON EMPLOYEES TURNOVER

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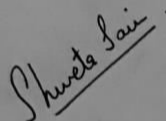
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Dr. Sunil Karve
Editor



2016

Mr. Lokesh Yadav

a. Impact of cognitive dissonance

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**Abhinav National Monthly Refereed Journal of Research in
Commerce & Management**

IMPACT OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE

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ABSTRACT

The hypothesis of "subjective cacophony" is of awesome significance in shopper conduct and advertisers have loads of enthusiasm for breaking down the post buy conduct of buyers experienced by them. This paper has investigated the components that make intellectual cacophony in shopper purchasing choice making especially among the customer products buyer in the city range. Some of these are family status, religious worth, traditions, conviction and so forth the concentrate likewise uncovers the issues and recognized plausible answers for defeat these problems. This article investigates the ramifications of intellectual discord on differed parts of customer purchasing behavior. Some of the components prompting disharmony post buy.

Keywords: Cognitive Dissonance

INTRODUCTION

Dissonance - Defined

Purchasing Behavior is the choice procedures and demonstrations of individuals included in purchasing and utilizing items. Individuals tend to look for consistency in their convictions and discernments. So what happens when one of our convictions clashes with another already held conviction? The term subjective discord is utilized to portray the sentiment uneasiness that outcomes from holding two clashing convictions. At the point when there is an inconsistency in the middle of convictions and practices, something must change keeping in mind the end goal to take out or diminish the difference.

Needs to Understand

Why buyers make the buys that they make? What variables impact shopper buys? The changing elements in our general public Shopper Buying Behavior alludes to the purchasing conduct of a definitive buyer. A firm needs to examine purchasing conduct for: buyers responses to an organizations showcasing procedure has an awesome effect on the organizations achievement. The showcasing idea focuses on that a firm ought to make a Marketing Mix (MM) that fulfills (offers utility to) clients, consequently need to investigate the what, where, when and how purchasers purchase. Marketers can better anticipate how customers will react to advertising.

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand various terminologies related to cognitive dissonance with examples
2. To identify the ways in which its negative impact can be reduced
3. To have a broad understanding of consumer behavior through stages of buying process

Discord in Consumer Behavior in Changing Business Environment

Advertisers have dependably been attempting to secure new client base, holding the current one by giving worth, fulfilling clients' trade desires. It has been found that client maintenance is exceptionally Available online on www.abhinavjournal.com

Yadav

...THE END....

EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE TEACHING OFFERED BY THE FACULTIES OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF BHUTAN - A STUDY FROM THE FACULTY PERSPECTIVE

Abstract

Online teaching has brought many challenges for the faculty members. The tutors were not exposed to this new setting earlier. Therefore, it is essential to judge whether online teaching offered by the faculties of the Royal University of Bhutan (RUB) is effective or not. By reviewing the literature and by examining the research objectives quantitative research design was adopted. For the study, five colleges under RUB were selected. The study result revealed that online teachings across the five colleges were not effective.



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1.0 Introduction

Online teaching has brought many challenges for the faculty members. In its broadest sense, 'online teaching' is defined as any teaching that is enabled by the use of digital technologies (Abbad et al. 2009). Online teaching virtually eliminates time and distance, which can be two substantial barriers to learning. Seok et al. (2010); Enkin and Mejías-Bikandi (2017) acknowledged that online teaching provides a better platform for the learners and the instructors whereas, a study conducted by Sederberg (2003) pointed out that senior faculty members are resistant towards the adoption of online teaching. Shboul (2012) asserted that only a few academic institutions could embrace online teaching effectively. Several studies supported the fact that online teaching is effective. However, there were some studies whose results revealed that online teaching is not effective because of the certain inherent limitations associated with online teaching. Royal University of Bhutan (RUB) is attempting to modernize its higher education system by giving access to education through online mode so, it is important to know whether the faculty members of the RUB are effectively doing online teaching or not?

To the knowledge of the researchers, no study had taken place before on the effectiveness of online teaching from the faculty perspective on the RUB colleges. This creates a knowledge gap for researching the effectiveness of online teaching in RUB.

1.1 The rationale of the study

This study is valuable as researchers intended to study the effectiveness of online teaching offered by the RUB faculties. The study investigated the factors influencing the effectiveness of online teaching. The research findings are relevant for colleges in Bhutan and other countries.



Techniques for Estimating the Benefits of Environmental Policies: A Survey

□ Rupa Basu¹

ABSTRACT

Free market mechanism that ensures efficient allocation of resources and optimum production and consumption of private goods, fails in the case of environmental resources like clean air, clean water, and biological diversity. Economists perceive pollution as a 'market failure' which arises because 'polluters' are not faced with the full consequences of their production, consumption or disposal choices. For example, a manufacturer releases effluent into the nearby river, with adverse effects on fish populations. Downstream, commercial fishermen find their livelihoods under threat, those who do fishing as a recreation find their hobby less enjoyable, and others may simply be distressed by the loss of wildlife and the damage to ecosystems. Because it is free to dump the effluents in the river, the manufacturer has no incentive to curb effluents. In economic terms, the downstream impacts are 'externalities' that lie outside of the manufacturer's decision-making framework. While there are also many practical and issues involved in the study of any environmental change, the first step in framing any environmental policy or environmental protection initiative is estimating the benefits and costs of environmental change (Pearce, 1998). In this paper we focus on estimating the benefits of environmental policies.

INTRODUCTION

Pollution and other forms of environmental degradation cause material damage, loss of health, reduced recreational benefits, and decrease in aesthetic pleasure as well as decline in the value of the inexperienced environment. Consequently, the benefits from environmental policies aimed at controlling pollution of natural resources and degradation of the environment also cover a wide spectrum¹. These can be broadly classified into user benefits and non-user benefits. User benefits are derived from the direct or indirect use of environmental resources and amenities. Nonuser benefits, also called passive use values, include existence value, bequest value and option value.

These techniques for estimating the benefits fall into two categories: indirect market methods and direct questioning approaches.

Environmental resources exhibit consumption indivisibilities and, additionally, are accessible to all. The problem of the pollution of environmental resources as well as the source of the basic economic principles of environmental policy is found in the theory of externalities.

An externality exists whenever the welfare of some agent, either a firm or a household depends not only on his or her activities, but also on activities under the control of some other agent. This causes a divergence between the private and social marginal costs and benefits. If there is market allocation of commodities causing pollution externalities, it results in: (a) too large an output of the commodity (b) too much pollution produced (c) too low prices of products responsible for pollution (d) lack of incentives to search for cleaner technologies for producing the commodity and (e) recycle and reuse of the polluting substances are discouraged because release into the environment is so inefficiently cheap (Christiansen and Totenberg, 1985).

A simple mathematical exposition of the theory for modeling pollution and determining the first-order conditions for a Pareto-efficient outcome is given in Cropper and Oates (1992). The standard approach in the environmental economics literature characterizes pollution as public bad that results from the waste discharges associated with the production of private goods.

Two basic problems with evaluation of environmental goods

We face at least two basic problems when environmental goods have to be evaluated. (1) There are no markets on which these goods are traded. Therefore, it is impossible to

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Innovation through technical alliances: an assessment of a high technology industry using instrumental variable method

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Abstract: This paper examines the impact of technical alliances on firms' ability to innovate, measured by number of product and process patents filed, and investigate the motivating factors for filing patents in different regions using panel data and instrument variable method. Data for the period 2000–2013 for the Indian pharmaceutical firms representing high technology industry has been used. We find strong evidence of the impact of technical alliances in enhancing knowledge creation leading to innovation by pharmaceutical firms in India. Findings reveal that firm's strategies and motives have significant influence on destination of filing patent. The study highlights the importance of strategic alliances on innovation at the firm level, and the significance of related national policies.

Keywords: strategic alliances; patents; Indian pharmaceutical industry; R&D; innovation; panel regression; two-stage least square; 2SLS.

Reference to this paper should be made as follows: Khanna, R.A. and Sahay, S. (2020) 'Innovation through technical alliances: an assessment of a high technology industry using instrumental variable method', *Int. J. Business Innovation and Research*, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp.480–500.

Biographical notes: Rupali A. Khanna is a Senior Assistant Professor at the University of Delhi, India with 16 years of academic experience. She is an alumnus of the Delhi School of Economics and Department of Business Economics, University of Delhi. She completed her PhD in Economics with specialisation in Knowledge Creation and Technical Alliances. She is currently associated with the Energy Research Institute, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, as a Research Fellow. Her area of specialisation is industrial organisation, technical alliances, techno-economic analysis, and renewable energy and its policies and regulations.

Samraj Sahay is a Consulting Researcher and has been working in the field of Environment and Economic Policy Research since 2005. He obtained his PhD in Environmental Economics with specialisation in Economics of Climate Change Adaptation and its Health Effect from the Department of Business Economics, University of Delhi, India. He has worked on several research projects mainly related to economics of adaptation, mitigation, socio-economic modelling (shared socio-economic pathways – SSPs) for climate scenarios and waste management and is passionate about application of econometric models in his research. His research interest includes climate change adaptation, health effects, mitigation, waste management and econometric modelling.

Employment Impact of Pollution Control Activities

□ Rupa Basu¹

ABSTRACT

Though pollution control regulations imposed on industries can have numerous effects, the aspect that has received maximum public attention is the possibility of a job versus environment trade-off. The visibility and emotion associated with potential job loss make it a crucial issue in ongoing policy debates as the chief among the perceived costs of regulation is the loss of employment. At the individual firm or plant level, business and labor experts typically argue that environmental regulation increases a company's production costs and puts upward pressure on prices. Price increases, in turn, result in a loss of sales and at least some reduction in plant-level employment. There is also the possibility that environmental regulation may be an important secondary factor in plant closure decisions. Potential job loss due to regulation is clearly an important phenomenon to understand since those who stand to lose their jobs as a result of the introduction of environmental policies could, if overlooked, prove to be a formidable political stumbling block (Cebula et. al., 2008).

INTRODUCTION

Environmental regulations may also create jobs sometimes in the same industry, or even in the same firm since pollution abatement activities themselves require labor input. In addition, environmental regulation may cause firms in a particular industry to shift production and jobs to different areas. Though labor unions and trade groups typically focus on gross job changes and the cost of rearranging workers within an industry, net job loss within an industry which recognizes all intra-industry employment changes associated with environmental regulation is also relevant¹ (Jensen, 2018).

For measuring aggregate environment-related employment effects we must look at environment-related activities which include a heterogeneous set of industrial and service activities which are carried out to clean-up existing processes and production (end-of-pipe equipment and technologies), treat water and effluents and to control air pollution. There is also a set of waste management and recycling technologies and services to deal with waste material and past environmental damage, and a growing range of environmental services such as research, design and engineering services. Similarly, there is a group of activities which may be associated with environmental protection, although their primary purpose is not

environmental protection, e.g., energy saving, organic farming, sustainable forestry, or eco-tourism (OECD, 2003).

Thus, environmental programs can be associated with both positive and negative employment effects. Preserving and improving the environment can create new or preserve existing jobs. On the other hand, environmental programs can force plants to close down, or they can cause price increases, and thus lower demand and production and they might induce firms to shift new production capacity to foreign countries which have less stringent pollution control regulations. All this would have impact on employment (Bassanini and Duval, 2006).

DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The employment effects associated with environmental expenditure and environmental policies could be direct or indirect. Direct employment effects are the first-round changes in demand, output and employment induced by increased expenditures in environmental protection. Environmental expenditures also involve indirect (second and third-round) effects which include employment effects due to: the demand for intermediate goods and services induced by environmental expenditures; multiplier effects through increased wage incomes generating further demand and employment; relative wage and price effects; and displacement effects due to the diversion of regular

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Adoption of E-Learning in Colleges: A Proposed Delphi Study of Faculty Motivations

Rupa Basu

Associate Professor, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi

Introduction

The advancements in Information and multimedia technology, and the use of internet have brought about revolutionary changes in the traditional teaching process in many parts of the world. Use of new education technology and virtual instruction methods help to create more engaging and stimulating learning environments for students. Blended (or hybrid) learning programs are being increasingly adopted as an alternative to traditional classroom instruction and training. Blended learning is a formal education program in which a student learns, in part, through online learning that gives the student some element of control over time and pace; and, in part, in a supervised school / college away from home. The two processes of traditional classroom instruction and e-learning are connected to provide an integrated learning experience. Students today belong to a generation that is extremely comfortable with technology and digital media. In fact there often appears a gap in the technical expertise between students and professors. A significant move toward interactive learning is clearly needed in the higher education classroom in order to engage today's techno-savvy generation in the learning process (Lewis, Fretwell, Ryan, & Parham, 2013).

Online and blended courses that use a learning management system (LMS) like Moodle, Blackboard etc. are now quite common in the universities in the developed countries and are also being increasingly introduced in developing countries like India. An LMS has embedded instructional tools that allow faculty to organize academic content and engage students in their learning. Research shows that use of such education technology resources could assist faculty with managing courses and organizing content. It helps to engage the students and decrease planning time. However, despite these benefits many members of the faculty do not adopt technology as a teaching tool (Gautreau, 2011).

Teaching online requires a new set of skill sets and knowledge and the transition from traditional classroom teaching to blended learning environments can be quite challenging for the academic staff.

The Status of E-learning in Indian Universities

Over the last 50 years, the Government of India has provided policy support and substantial public funds to create one of the world's largest systems of higher education (Kaul 2006). Overall, the growth of higher education in India has been phenomenal. About 12 million students are enrolled in the universities and an additional 10 million study in over 6500 in vocational institutions.

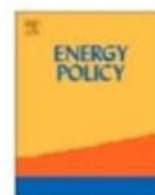
The Government of India has been increasingly aware of the need for changes in the system of higher education in terms of use of new education technology. It set up a National Mission in Education through ICT under its Eleventh five-year plan (2007-2012) in order to promote the use of ICTs in education. To promote e-Learning, the country launched a dedicated satellite EDUSAT in 2004 with the expectation of bringing significant quantitative and qualitative changes in education. Numerous e-Learning projects have been launched to promote virtual learning environment. Some of the major projects are eGyanKosh, Flexilearn, NPTEL, CEC, Institute of Lifelong Learning (ILL), e-PG Pathshala (Thakur 2013)

The central question underlying this study is as follows:

What are faculty perceptions about e-learning technology that potentially affect its adoption into the classroom and what are challenges of using such technology?

Motivational Factors and the Barriers to Faculty Adoption of Online Education

There is a growing body of literature on the motivational issues connected with the transition from traditional to web-based teaching methods. Studies have shown that the use of e-learning tools in a blended learning environment



Comprehensive energy poverty index: Measuring energy poverty and identifying micro-level solutions in South and Southeast Asia



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ABSTRACT

The absence of adequate modern sources of energy impedes the presence of decent living conditions. This very lack of modern sources of energy is Energy Poverty. Lack of availability, accessibility, and affordability are the main reasons behind this problem. In the literature, all three aspects were not covered together. In this paper, we have developed a composite index of energy poverty to measure the magnitude of energy poverty in the ASEAN region and India, where we capture all three elements. The measure revealed the degree of problem in each country, with Cambodia being the most energy poor amongst the countries in the study and Thailand being the least energy poor. To dig deeper into the problem at the micro level and to deliberate the policy implications, we developed detailed village-level case studies and analysed region-specific energy poverty. We thus identify the key root causes and propose effective solutions to eradicate the prevailing problem in these regions.

1. Introduction

Energy is essentially required for basic human needs particularly lighting, heating, communication, basic automation and public facilities,¹ besides different commercial activities that generate necessary income. If there is a lack of sufficient, consistent, fine quality, environmentally non-threatening energy sources for these activities; it is termed as energy poverty (Reddy, 2000; Access to Energy in Developing Countries, 2002). The UN's Millennium Development Goals – whose purpose is to eliminate severe poverty, improve living conditions and enable progress towards sustainable development, do not include any mention of energy poverty (González-Eguino, 2015; Gwénaëlle et al., 2009). However, the statistics give some disquieting facts. Approximately 1.1 billion worldwide do not have electricity as per IEA special report (IEA, 2017) and 107 million out of this population live in the ASEAN region. In the ASEAN region, about 50% are in Indonesia, followed by Myanmar and the Philippines. Only four countries (Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, and Viet Nam) have almost 100% electrification. Moreover, 3.04 billion people are dependent on 'traditional biomass'²

for their cooking needs according to World Bank's Global Tracking Framework 2017 (World Bank, 2017). Two-thirds of these people live in Asia, and to a lesser extent Africa, where clean cooking is still not a policy priority. 880 million out of 3.04 billion (29%) are in the ASEAN region. Lack of access of clean cooking fuels results in indoor and outdoor air pollution causes about 3.8 million deaths each year worldwide (WHO, 2018).³

The above statistics refer to lack of accessibility to energy. However, there is another reason of energy poverty, i.e. unaffordability. Energy poverty exists primarily because either (i) people do not have access to energy (Rao and Pachauri, 2017), (ii) energy is not available, or (iii) people cannot afford it (IAEA, 2005). Lack of infrastructure, investment (Khandker et al., 2012; Birol, 2007) along with an inability to capture remote or low population density areas act as impediments to accessibility and availability of energy to people. Whereas, energy is non-affordable mainly due to lack of income or wealth (Heindl and Schussler, 2018), high energy prices, or high cost of supplying modern energy sources (Middlemiss and Gillard, 2015; Khandker et al., 2012). On the basis of these categories, there are three groups of people which come

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¹ Such as provision of education, modern healthcare, and community/street lighting, irrigation, waste management.

² Wood, cow dung, and crop residue for basic fuel.

³ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health>.

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What Causes the Price of Gold to Fluctuate?

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University of Delhi, India

Abstract – This analytical paper begins by ascertaining the story of gold and why it is considered as one of the most valuable metal since centuries. The various uses of gold are listed and discussion has been made about the beginning and doom of the gold standard. Further, various factors contributing towards the continuously escalating prices of gold in India have been explored. The period from 1985 to 2015, has been considered for the purpose of trend analysis to get a better idea of why gold prices fluctuate and each factor has been individually dealt with both in terms of the intuitive relationship and actuals.

Key words: Gold, Gold Standard, Inflation, Interest Rates, Value of Dollar, Government Reserves

INTRODUCTION

Gold is one of the rarest precious metals that have enjoyed great attention since ancient times. It is one of the first metals to be discovered by man and till date continues to be one of the most treasured. While today the high worth of gold makes it so sought after, it did not start out that way. It was the intrinsic qualities of this metal which made it so popular among early human race; the lustre, sheen, malleability and resistance to tarnish being some of them. While the exact origin of the metal is unknown, it is widely known that gold was considered so pure that it was used to create ornaments not only for humans but also for deities and gods in all ancient civilizations.

Further, since it was lasting, easily smelted and had a unique density, it was used as standardised coins to replace barter system. It represented portability and permanence. With the industrial revolution, silver and gold were used as the standard exchange metals. The gold standard was introduced around the middle of the 19th century under which the standard unit of account of any currency was established based on a fixed quantity of gold. With the two world wars and scarcity of gold, many nations abandoned the gold standard as the basis of their monetary systems in the 20th century.

WHAT MAKES GOLD SO IMPORTANT

In the modern world, gold still continues to be valued for its unique characteristics and scarcity. While majority of the gold production is used for jewellery (45%), another 45% being used for investments and remaining 10% for industrial uses. The various modern day uses of gold are listed below:

(i) Jewellery

The use of gold in jewellery is not recent but rather it is rooted to old age traditions and heritage in many parts of the world. Owing to the same, the maximum amount of gold is thus consumed in the form of jewellery, with India, China and USA being the three largest markets for this form of metal jewellery. According to the world gold council, demand for jewellery accounted for 57% of gold demand, of which 60% comes from India and China. It is pertinent to note here this demand stems from the religious traditions and augmented demand for weddings.

(ii) Investments

Gold is known to be an investment which hedges individuals from fluctuations in currency. Hence the next most important use of gold is investments. It can take the form of holding pure gold coins and bars or futures trading. Another recently growing use of gold as investments is gold exchange traded funds (ETFs) which are similar to a mutual fund where an investor makes investment in products that combine the flexibility of stock investment and the simplicity of gold investments. These Gold based ETFs are investments which derive their value from gold prices and invest in gold bullion. Also, since it follows the model of a mutual fund and investors can make smaller investments, it works out to be economical as compared to investments in gold bullion. Thus, gold is a store of value and in the current scenario of growth with inflationary pressures; it is certainly a form of investment which people are looking at seriously.

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Further, since it was lasting, easily smelted and had a unique density, it was used as standardised coins to replace barter system. It represented portability and permanence. With the industrial revolution, silver and gold were used as the standard exchange metals. The gold standard was introduced around the middle of the 19th century under which the standard unit of account of any currency was established based on a fixed quantity of gold. With the two world wars and scarcity of gold, many nations abandoned the gold standard as the basis of their monetary systems in the 20th century.

WHAT MAKES GOLD SO IMPORTANT

In the modern world, gold still continues to be valued for its unique characteristics and scarcity. While majority of the gold production is used for jewellery (45%), another 45% being used for investments and remaining 10% for industrial uses. The various modern day uses of gold are listed below:

(i) Jewellery

The use of gold in jewellery is not recent but rather it is rooted to old age traditions and heritage in many parts of the world. Owing to the same, the maximum amount of gold is thus consumed in the form of jewellery, with India, China and USA being the three largest markets for this form of metal jewellery. According to the world gold council, demand for jewellery accounted for 57% of gold demand, of which 60% comes from India and China. It is pertinent to note here this demand stems from the religious traditions and augmented demand for weddings.

(ii) Investments

Gold is known to be an investment which hedges individuals from fluctuations in currency. Hence the next most important use of gold is investments. It can take the form of holding pure gold coins and bars or futures trading. Another recently growing use of gold as investments is gold exchange traded funds (ETFs) which are similar to a mutual fund where an investor makes investment in products that combine the flexibility of stock investment and the simplicity of gold investments. These Gold based ETFs are investments which derive their value from gold prices and invest in gold bullion. Also, since it follows the model of a mutual fund and investors can make smaller investments, it works out to be economical as compared to investments in gold bullion. Thus, gold is a store of value and in the current scenario of growth with inflationary pressures; it is certainly a form of investment which people are looking at seriously.

TECHNICAL ALLIANCES AS A STRATEGY TO CREATE KNOWLEDGE: ANALYSIS OF PATTERNS ACROSS INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS

*Rupali Khanna*¹

It is widely acknowledged that knowledge creation is the major driver of firms' growth and lies at the very heart of the competitive process. Technical alliances are increasingly adopted as a strategy to create knowledge creation and improve the performance of firms as firms often do not possess all the knowledge required to innovate. It has brought to the fore, the need to mobilize not only internal resources, but also external actors. This paper examines some relevant cases from the Indian Pharmaceutical sector, which enables us to compare different strategies adopted across firms and what drives the selection of strategies.

Keywords: Firms, Knowledge Creation, Patents, Technical Alliances

JEL classification: L16, L65, O3, D23

1. Introduction

Knowledge creation and absorption has become one of the most important strategies for organizations for value creation, competition and a steady growth. Knowledge is considered as the main engine of economic growth and development (Romer, 1990; Rosenberg, 2004). This discussion has increased dramatically in both the popular and scholarly literature. By new knowledge creation, we mean that a producer produces "other things", or "same things differently" (Schumpeter, 1934)². By creating and acquiring knowledge, individuals or organizations transcend the boundary of the old into a new self. Knowledge is considered (Prusak, 1997) as a strategy to compete and rather a critical basis for competition. The higher a firm's rate of new product development, the more likely the firm is to achieve and maintain the first-mover advantages (Deeds & Hill, 1996). Innovations and new product & process development has almost become a focal point of competition. To survive in this turbulent environment, new knowledge has to be created and absorbed by the firms on a continuous basis.

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² New creation according to Schumpeter is carried out of new combinations. It covers 5 cases (i) A new good which consumers are not familiar with or a new quality of good. (ii) A new method of production, which is yet not tested by any manufacturer. (iii) opening of a new market which may not have existed before. (iv) Conquest of a new source of supply whether it already existed or it is newly found. (v) New organization of the industry like a new market structure.

“Prompter’s Whisper”: History, Travel and Narrative in Post-Colonial Indian English Travel Writing

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Abstract

The theory revolution and the counter-traditional wave in humanities in the 1980s have garnered attention towards new localism by positing alternatives to the great tradition. In this, Travel writing has proved adaptable and responsive to post-colonial and Globalization studies, thereby shaking off its ‘middlebrow’ status. Keeping in mind the relevance of travel writing in Global politics, the paper aims to engage with *In an Antique Land: History in the Guise of a Traveller’s Tale* (1992) by Amitav Ghosh to delineate the question of History, Travel and Narrative in Indian English Travel Writing. The paper contends that Ghosh uses the Hybrid non-fiction space of the travelogue to write a counter-narrative to the Eurocentric discourse of Travel writing. It seeks to foreground that the reverse Grand tour of Amitav Ghosh problematizes the western hegemonic hold on the field of Ethnography and History. The paper is divided into two parts- the first part will establish *In an Antique Land* as Resistive subaltern history, followed by the second part, which focuses on Ghosh’s privileging of third world ethnography to write an alternative narrative.

Keywords: Travel, Subaltern History, Ethnography, Narrative.

1. Introduction

Etymologically, the word “travel” derives its meaning from the word *travelian* connotating ‘toil’, ‘to labour’, and making a journey. Travel has always been conflated with the Europeanised form of travel which involves mapping, surveying, and gazing at the place encountered. The assumption, therefore, is that all other types of travels imitate the ‘Grand Tour’ taken by the Europeans in which the figure of English Gentleman was dominant. The ignorance of different forms and modes of travels explicates how Europeans used travel as a genre to disseminate their colonizing mission. The paper posits that postcolonial Indian English Travel writings offers innovative narrative techniques and straddles the generic boundaries to subvert the predominance of the Europeanised form of Travel writing and offers a counter-narrative form of narrative. By directing focus on the themes of history, identity and poetics and politics of mobility in *In an Antique Land*, the study dismantles the status of Travel writings as “Profit-driven or entertainment-oriented (Lisle,47)” and foregrounds its participation and role in the new condition of the modern world.

In an Antique Land: History in the guise of a traveller’s Tale as a hybrid non-fiction travelogue recounts the dual narrative of traverses of Amitav Ghosh into two Egyptian Villages- Lataifa and Nashway. What started as his endeavour to unearth the identity of a slave of MS H.6 in his anthropological research culminates in a travelogue. The narrative en-captures Amitav Ghosh’s Journey to the Antique land to record present-day Egypt’s cultural configuration and his scholarly

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Photographic silence: Remediating the graphic to visualize migrant experience in Shaun Tan's *The Arrival*

Keywords

graphic narrative
comics
photograph
remediation
migration
nostalgia
framing

Abstract

In the absence of a verbal language, The Arrival's mode of representation is derived from various visual storytelling practices in addition to the comic. This article proposes that Tan remediates the mode of comics storytelling by presenting the narrative as a photo album and drawing the panels as photographs, and in turn the photograph is also remediated in the text as a drawn object. Using transmedial techniques such as focalization, gaze, framing and page layout, in addition to deliberations on style and form, Tan constructs comics storytelling with a photographic vision. This photographic vision is used to represent the experience of migration in the narrative as well as connect past and contemporary histories of migration world over. The photograph emerged as an important medium through which memory came to be visualized in the twentieth century, and is an important historical artefact capable of telling the story of its times. Tan also expects the reader to employ an intermedial and intertextual critical literacy to engage

Of Superheroes in Ordinary Clothing

Reinventing Biography, History and the Comics Form in *A Gardener in the Wasteland*

Amrita Singh (Delhi)

Introduction

In the opening pages of *A Gardener in the Wasteland: Jotiba Phule's Fight for Liberty* (2011), the authors, writer Srividya Natarajan and artist Aparajita Ninan, appear on the page discussing their plan to ›adapt‹ the 1873 work of Jotiba Phule, *Gulamgiri (Slavery)* (fig 1). As they walk through a New Delhi neighbourhood, they witness a group of children being beaten and abused using references to the ›untouchable‹ caste by a (supposedly) pious upper-caste man for inadvertently kicking a football into his house. Walking past this incident, they halt at a poster of the film *BATMAN BEGINS*, and Ninan exclaims why she understands the need for superheroes: »to swoop down out of the sky and kick the bad-dies to bits« (GITW, 9).¹ This two-page verbal-visual montage sets the tone for the rest of the narrative, introducing four broad concerns: first, Natarajan and Ninan re-inscribe the text *Gulamgiri (Slavery)* through foregrounding Jotiba (1827–1890) and Savitribai Phule's (1831–1897) struggles against caste oppression and their contribution to social reform in India in the 19th century. Jotiba Phule established the *Satyashodhak Samaj* (The Society of Truth Seekers) in 1873 to promote welfare and self-advancement through education, particularly of those sections of society that had been historically denied access to learning like women and the lower castes. Jotiba draws on the influence of anti-slavery movements in antebellum America, the discourses of individuality and freedom coming out of the French revolution, as well as the work of Christian missionaries in British-colonised India to articulate the worthiness and dignity of all people (see O'Hanlon). He challenges the *varnashramdharma* system, which divides individuals on the basis of their caste, as an oppressive and manipulative system that categorizes and denies people basic human rights.² Jotiba's consternation is particularly with the dominant belief that education is the prerogative of the upper caste *Brahmins* and *Kshatriyas*, and available to the *Vaishyas*, but

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CASTE AND MODERNITY: ISSUES IN PERSPECTIVE

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The Hindustan Times dated 28th May 2017 reported that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Yogi Adityanath ordered the distribution of soaps and shampoo sachets to Dalits, with the instruction to "clean themselves", before coming to attend his rally.¹ Another report of *The Hindu* on 12th May 2015 narrated that a Dalit groom had to wear a helmet in his wedding procession since the crowd pelted stones on him for riding a horse, which is supposedly an upper caste practice.² These two incidents bring out the cruel reality of modern-day India which claims itself as the biggest epitome of democracy in the world. We can discern a noticeable pattern of violence on the lower caste people and their public humiliation as a recurrent phenomenon. This is symptomatic of the fact that the pernicious practice of Untouchability even though banished by the constitution still exists in the mind of the people. This practice of discrimination remains obfuscated by the veneer of modernity, but sadly, the gradation of society is still relevant in its modern avatar. This paper shall attempt to bring out the persistence of caste system and its harmful practices in modern India with particular reference to the story collection of Anita Bharti *Ek Thi quotey Wali tatha Anya Kahaniya* (She was a Quota girl and other Stories), published in 2012.

Anita Bharti is a writer, activist and, at present, the general secretary of *Dalit Lekhak Sangh*,³ who considers literature as a medium to sensitise people towards revolution (Bharti 4). Her personal experience of being a Dalit and a woman provides her with the space to write about the accentuating Dalit protests and Dalit feminists debunking of the canon. Whenever a Dalit woman takes to literature, it is assumed that gender is the primary concern of her writing, and thereby there remains a tendency to overlook the plethora of themes raised by the writer. The paper contends that even though gender and sexuality remain the concern of Dalit women writers since they are the most targeted factors for their oppression, but the writers do not restrict themselves to gender as their sole reason for writing. The task is to establish the intersection of gender with other existing questions of dignity, unequal distribution of resources, illiteracy, and corruption. Anita Bharti uses the tool of fiction to bring out the existence of the caste system in modern India and highlights the nuances often neglected in Dalit literature.

The usual narrative pattern of the Dalit text indicates the migration of the person from the village to the city to escape the visibility of repression. But the question that needs pondering is how much is the freedom if any, that this city space provides to the Dalits? Since the issue of space always occupies a central role in Dalit literature, how has this spatial (dis)location to the city benefitted Dalits? Anita Bharti has used both the setting of the village and the city in her stories where the centrality of caste never seems to change. Let us now try to probe this conundrum of village/city divides into Dalit literature.

The dominant perception has been that caste is restricted only to the villages, and an escape from the village is an escape from the rigidity of the caste. As Michael Young points out, "the soil grows caste, the machine makes

¹ —, —. "Soaps to Dalits: Congress demands UP CM Yogi Adityanath apology, case against him." *Hindustan Times*, 28 May 2017. Print.

² Ratlam. "Dalit groom attacked for riding a horse." *The Hindu* 12th May 2015: 1. *E-Paper The Hindu*. Web. 12 Nov. 2017.

³ Dalit Lekhak Sangh is a coming together of various Dalit writers to discuss, think intellectual, literary, and political concerns surrounding Dalits in contemporary India. As Sarah Beth points out it is a platform which attempt to gain legitimacy in the mainstream Hindi literary circle by holding literary conferences and meetings like them.

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“Inside Out”: Autobiography, History, and the Comic Form in Malik Sajad’s *Munnu: A Boy* from Kashmir

by *Café Dissensus* on February 20, 2017



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By Amrita Singh

“[Experience is] the very process through which a person becomes a certain kind of subject owning certain identities in the social realm, identities constituted through material, cultural, economic, and inter-psychic relations.” (Smith and Watson 25)

Malik Sajad’s *Munnu: A Boy* from *Kashmir* opens with a family photograph: it features the narrator, Munnu, at age seven, and his three brothers and one sister, all elder to him (p. 2). Every *Eid*, the eldest brother, Bilal, takes them to a photo studio to be photographed, a record of their being together as a family for another year as well as to mark the progression of their ages. This is the only

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ASHA WORKER'S AWARENESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN RURAL UTTAR PRADESH

Pratibha Tomar and Kalpana Bhakuni

Abstract

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers play a pivotal role in the public health system, mainly improving women's reproductive and child health. The NRHM considered ASHAs to prevent, promote, and curative reproductive health care services in rural areas. The present study's major aim is to examine ASHA workers' role and responsibilities through their awareness and knowledge of different healthcare facilities in rural Uttar Pradesh. This descriptive study conducted in rural Uttar Pradesh among 93 ASHA workers across 26 villages on the Dobhi block of Junpur district, Uttar Pradesh. The semi-structured questionnaire used to collect socio-economic and demographic indicators related to ASHA's awareness and knowledge of women's reproductive health services at a micro-level. Data were analysed using Stata- 16.0 statistical software. More than two-thirds of the study population had sufficient knowledge of reproductive health care services. However, they had ineffective knowledge and awareness of intake of iron-folic acid tablets, proper counselling regarding family planning methods such as female sterilisation, male sterilisation, Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUD) and intake of other contraceptive emergency pills. ASHA workers know about performance-based incentives, but very few were aware of how much and on which service they get. ASHA's knowledge and awareness significantly associated with women's reproductive health in a rural setting. ASHAs provide health care services in rural areas but still need proper training and refresher courses to increase the knowledge and awareness for improving reproductive health outcomes and well-being and gender equality in rural Uttar Pradesh.

Introduction

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers work as mediators between community women and public health outlets. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), 2005, mentioned the vital component of Accredited Social Health Activist

Dichotomous Nature of Community Resilience: Analogies between a highly vulnerable river Island and a coastal environment

* Homolata Borah

Abstract- The paper attempts to capture the dualistic nature of Community resilience practices. The First understanding establishes community resilience as a resource to strengthen communities and the second aspect establishes community resilience associated with limitations. The Etic and the Emic perspective of culture is utilized to create cohesion of knowledge base to adopt a holistic approach strategizing to build a resilient community. The intersectionality of community resilience and vulnerabilities reveals the need to drive towards dealing with the effects of cascading disasters. The second segment of the paper draws analogies of vulnerabilities of coastal zones similar to that of riverine areas and concludes with interventions of multiple stakeholder engagement and overcoming the disconnects between institutions due to asymmetry in information flow.

Key Words- Community resilience, coastal management, etic and emic, resource, disaster risk management.

Conceptual framework: Community resilience practice across diverse social groups is a *resource* - its utilization can contribute to lessen existing disaster risks and also manage emerging risks. Community resilience practices form a significant part of Disaster risk management. In the context of coastal areas and riverine areas, the community resilience practices specific to a particular piece of land are important to be documented. Many flood affected regions of western and eastern coastal areas and the state of Assam and countries like Bangladesh the land is under the threat of disappearance due to rapid rate of river erosion and recurrent flood experienced more than once every year.

Cultural practices evolve specific to the region. Communities in high flood prone areas are constantly under the threat of losing their land and having to resettle. Resettlement is not always desirable by communities largely because of factors like sense of belongingness to a particular piece of land, existing livelihoods, housing assets, productive assets etc. After resettlement in new lands, communities are forced to develop new strategies to deal with floods, cyclones, storm surges, heavy rainfall for survival. In this process,

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although everybody is affected, the marginalized suffer the most. This causes a setback to their day-to-day life processes. It also adversely affects the larger picture of disaster risk management.

There exists a complex linkage between disaster risk management and Community Resilience practices. When communities have to resettle in new regions, the potential of the community resilience practices as a resource can weaken. In such cases communities are introduced to new regions and they are forced to initiate new livelihood strategies. Such situations are experienced in certain coastal zones and islands which act as barriers to disaster risk management initiatives.

Community resilience is a relative concept; some communities can be more resilient than the others. If communities are repeatedly exposed to disasters and are resettled to new lands, new situations, or have to restart livelihoods their resilience slackens. Disaster risk management in coastal zones and river banks is challenging owing to constant riverine floods in most areas and urban floods in a few areas. Risk management requires a strategic approach facilitated by the institutions of the state. All aspects of disaster risk management need be sequenced and implemented in a coherent and smooth fashion. In the coastal areas, Disaster risk management becomes challenging because one of its contributors, community resilience, is constantly eroded by extraneous factors such as river erosion and consequent resettlement.

Community Resilience practices are more effective if communities are offered a set of conditions like security of land tenure, livelihoods and local environment that is mostly resilient to the impacts of disaster. In Assam, the effect of Community Resilience on the effectiveness of broader Disaster risk management efforts is revealed. This may also be true for other disaster prone regions in the world. The coastal area disasters have this year as well as in the past years have exhibited the same pattern.

Most of our attention is focused on understanding the statistics of floods mostly due to how the popular media portrays things and also due to our limited understanding of issues. The losses and damages we often talk about are direct losses and damages. Not enough attention is given to indirect impacts borne by the communities that unfold gradually and therefore cumulatively become huge. Such impacts include consequences like disarticulated social, economic structure, and loss of cultures etc.

Disaster risk management as an approach needs to be broad in coverage, specific to the context, and must address factors that actively shape the disaster scenarios. These factors may appear to be invisible but are significant players. To study the impacts of disasters we need to understand the indirect effect of disasters that unfold gradually. Within this context focus on community resilience practices is essential. We need to understand how enhancing community resilience practices, along with addressing other challenges, can minimize the long term indirect effects of a disaster.

Is Disaster an Equalizer?

* Homolata Borah

***Abstract-** The paper outlines the differential impact of disasters owing to societal processes, economic forces, cultural, environmental, political scenarios which hinder disaster risk management strategies. Most of the outcome based policies and international agreements have slippages in identifying differential disaster impacts. The paper entails the limitations of global disaster database. The paper also proposes capturing disaster data - on both tangible and intangible aspects - at a level of disaggregation that helps understand the differential impact of disaster in a large variety of contexts. The paper secondly contextualizes the inequality framework at a local level, Majuli Island, Assam. Further undertaking the 'ability of communities to cope with disasters' which is determined by a combination of factors: traditional knowledge, social capital, diversity of livelihood options, income levels, access to remittances, location on the island etc. These inequalities are highly context specific. Thirdly focuses on the solutions unpacking the need of designing a holistic inclusive framework accommodating issues of social, economic, cultural and political.*

Key Words- Inequality, disaster impacts, disaster database, traditional knowledge, inclusive framework.

Contextualizing disaster data in an inequality framework: Over the last twenty years, disaster risk reduction has emerged as a core development issue. There is now a widespread recognition that unless we reduce disaster losses, sustainable development will remain a pipedream. This recognition has influenced the three major international policy frameworks – the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change – adopted in 2015. (Paris Agreement, 2015; UNISDR, 2015; United Nations General Assembly, 2015). However, the policy discourse – whether global or local – seems to implicitly assume that a disaster is an equalizer. This approach suggests that all sections of society are equal before the “acts of nature” such as earthquakes and cyclones. To reduce the impact of disaster on communities that have minimum resilience we need to understand the different aspects of disaster losses. This process can be exercised through comprehensive data collection and through a holistic trans-disciplinary approach to disaster risk reduction.

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AESTHETICS OF NATURAL SCENERY IN RESOURCE PARADIGM OF MOUNTAIN SYSTEM

Kalpana Bhakuni

Abstract

Scenery lying in the folds of nature remains an unknown entity till it is appreciated and realized in resource terms by human sensory. Such appreciation relates to the subtleties of aesthetics embedded in human instincts and the explicit physical traits found in the landscape. Scenery emerges as a unique visual resource which can be effectively realized and developed under tourism system. This paper works on the evaluation of scenic resource in Nainital district, a mountain region of the Himalayas where visual experience of scenery is quite promising. The elements of scenery, composed typically as different landscapes, are judged through photo questionnaire by the Experts/Professionals and the tourists, as respondents. Further, the consensus emerged through such group dynamics of preferences is statistically tested for the inter-judge reliability in the case of Experts panel. The result confirms the high degree of consensus among the trained professionals in ranking the Panoramic landscape as the most preferred one, followed by the Forest landscape, Water landscape, Built-up landscape and Culture landscape in preferential order in the selected mountain region of the Himalayas. But the preferences clearly show a marked difference in the case of evaluation by the tourists who have rendered their preferences as Water landscape, Panoramic landscape, Forest landscape, Built-up landscape and Culture landscape. The reasons implied behind such difference are important to comprehend by the resource developers and managers. This work upholds the natural scenery as a prime asset in the resource paradigm of the mountain system.

Introduction

Natural scenery has always been regarded as the integral part of nature's entity, till scenery enrolled itself as a visual resource, 'which charms, thrills or inspires and is an asset to the land in which it is found. But it is a potential asset that becomes "actual" only when valued by the aesthetic needs and aspirations of the people' (Linton, 1968). Our existence is governed by nature's laws, but the first contact is essentially visual with the world around us. This prime contact turns into a visual experience when they feel, see and reflect upon the beauty of nature, and that needs to be appropriately understood in resource paradigm. In a philosophical connotation, 'one might even think that this experience of beauty is one of

self attested
Kalpana Bhakuni

NOISE LEVELS DURING DIWALI FESTIVAL IN DELHI

PRATIBHA BHALLA^{1*} AND BALESHWAR THAKUR^{2**}

ABSTRACT

The festival of Diwali in Delhi has become very noisy and disturbing. This study aims to highlight the spatial and temporal noise level variations during Diwali festival in 16 monitoring sites in Delhi. For comparison, the locations chosen are similar to those taken up by Delhi Pollution Control Board for monitoring noise levels. The noise level data for monitoring locations during Diwali from the Central Pollution Control Board is from 1994-1998 and from Delhi Pollution Control Board is for 2001, 2002 and 2003. Noise levels are recorded with the digital sound level meter and are represented graphically. The study also investigates people's perception on the use of firecrackers during Diwali and recommends for noise control to make the festival environment friendly.

Keywords: Diwali, dB(A), Central Pollution Control Board, Firecrackers, Noise Pollution

Introduction

Noise is any sound that is not wanted. It is one of the common forms of atmospheric pollution. Noise can only be heard. It does not accumulate with time. It falls off rapidly with distance from the source and it ceases simultaneously with the stopping or muffling of source. Noise is everywhere,

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Wounded Healers

EDMOND FERNANDES, HOMOLATA BORAH

Evidence points out that physicians in training who work for extended hours remain at great risk of injuring patients or themselves. Being motivated by the best intentions is not enough; they need to be given adequate rest. The time to regulate work hours is long overdue.

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The disease burden in a fast developing nation like India is naturally enormous. With growing population, the need for more doctors is imperative. Since 1947 we have not been able to counter the load of patients turning out at outpatient departments and the number of doctors remains grossly insufficient to strike this balance.

Irrespective of popular governments, the percentage of gross domestic product spent on healthcare in India has never crossed 3%. The Government of Karnataka has recently passed a legislation to make it compulsory for government doctors to work in rural areas. This was justified to meet the shortage of doctors as well as a response to the refusal of junior doctors to work in rural areas. Whether it is correct to expose junior doctors to resource-constraint settings

and make the rural populace a party to social experimentation is a different issue. But with crumbling infrastructure, questionable security protection for doctors, especially for female doctors, and problematic pro-poor budgeting, India's public health is, no doubt, in crisis. The working hours of postgraduate trainees and house surgeons call for a serious introspection, which has so far been neglected by the regulatory bodies.

Sleep Deprivation

Working hours of postgraduate trainees and house surgeons are not regulated in India and those working in government hospitals are the worst hit. Poor pay, fewer leaves and inadequate staff comprise the story of India's government hospitals. Senior doctors do not get the salary hike they rightfully deserve and many of them work hard to earn their living. In times of recession and rising inflation, it naturally becomes difficult for them to even consider family priorities peacefully. Long hours of work haunt them.

COMMENTARY

Postgraduate trainees from different branches of medical science disciplines across different medical colleges and hospitals are made to work for about 36–72 hours. That is a violation of human rights. Sleep researchers clearly advocate six–eight hours of sleep for an adolescent person. On the contrary, doctors are deprived of sleep, their conscience muted. Erich Segal used the term “wounded healers” for doctors in his novel titled *Doctors* (1988).

Veasey et al (2002) suggest that sleep loss and fatigue result in neuro behavioural impairment in healthy young adults. Compromised sleep as a result of long working hours is an important concern that needs to be seriously addressed. Surgical skills of house surgeons may be affected negatively by sleep loss. A study by

(Baldwin and Daugherty 2004; Landrigan et al 2004; Rosen et al 2006).

In India, it is time to give attention to this matter. Postgraduate trainees and interns are compelled to work for more than 24 hours in India. It should be strictly restricted to not more than an average duty day. A regulation of this nature is urgently required in India where duty time is defined. An open debate should be conducted on “duty time”; we should discuss who should define the duty hours, keeping in mind the essential sleep time, the manner in which patient load can be addressed and appropriate post-duty leave should be given to all. Human rights watchdogs should advocate this cause for the rightful attention it deserves.

Many medical college hospitals expect their unit on duty to look after the casualty

training who work for extended hours remain at great risk of injuring the patients or themselves. The time to regulate work hours is long overdue.

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की औरतें परगासो, खदीजा बेगम, यू- यान के साथ- साथ लीना बखूबी प्रस्तुत करती है। यह लड़ाई भी महाभारत की तरह उनके धर्म की लड़ाई थी। जो जाति- धर्म, ऊँच-नीच, हिंदू- मुसलमान और वर्ग- भेद की सीमाओं से ऊपर उठकर लड़ी गई और उसमें अपना सब कुछ न्यौछावर कर दिया। समय से बड़ा अन्यायी कोई नहीं होता। जो हमसे सब कुछ छीन लेता है, परंतु साहसी व्यक्ति कभी हारता नहीं। इन औरतों से प्रभावित हो फतेह अली खां कहते हैं- 'मैं कैसे बदल दूँ इबारतें? कैसे बताऊँ दुनिया को कि मुल्क में एक परगासो बीबी होती है और चीन में एक यू- यान बीबी। दोनों की जमीन कितनी अलहदा लेकिन फितरत कितनी एक-सी। ये बहादुर औरतें जंग में कितना कुछ हार गई हैं लेकिन फिर भी मुल्क की बेहतरी की धिता करती हैं।' और इन बहादुर औरतों के आगे मेरा सर झुका है। मोहब्बत करने वाले बुरे दिनों में भी मोहब्बत करते हैं... अपने लोगों से, अपनी धरती से, अपने मुल्क से... और इस तरह मोहब्बत कभी नहीं मरती।

एक ही सफ में खड़े हैं महमूदो अयाज

न कोई बंदा है, न कोई बंदा नवाज़!-(इसी उपन्यास से)

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प्रेम की छांव में

■ साधना अग्रवाल

कविता के सितितज की परिधि अंतहीन और अछोर होती है, जिसमें दुनिया के तमाम मनुष्य, पशु- पक्षी, पहाड़, समुद्र तथा प्रकृति के विभिन्न रूप समाहित होते हैं। चूंकि सृष्टि के आरंभ

से ही कविता है और कविता के भीतर हमारा जीवन। हालांकि कविता अभी तक अबूझ बनी हुई है मसलन कविता है क्या, इसको कोई भी सुलझा नहीं सका है। संस्कृत के काव्यशास्त्र को छोड़ दें तो हिंदी में आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल से लेकर डा. नामवर सिंह तक ने कविता को परिभाषित करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन कविता पानी में लकीर खींचने की तरह हमेशा फिसल जाती है। इसलिए यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि कविता को कविता की परिभाषा से नहीं बल्कि एक अच्छी कविता के उदाहरण से समझा जा सकता है। फिर भी एक सवाल तो बचा ही रह जाता है कि कविता का असली धरातल क्या है? संवेदनशीलता है, मार्मिकता है, भाव प्रवणता है या हमारी अंतरात्मा में उठती लहरें हैं। निश्चित रूप से एक अच्छी कविता के केंद्र में हमारी कोमलतम भावनाओं का ताप होता है। यानी त्रिलोचन के कविता संग्रह 'ताप के ताप हुए दिन' की तरह। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक अच्छी कविता वह होती है, जो हमारी संवेदना को न केवल पुनर्जीवित करती है बल्कि हमें एक अच्छा मनुष्य भी बनाती है।

युवा कवयित्री रंजीता सिंह 'फलक' का 'प्रेम में पड़े रहना' पहला काव्य- संग्रह है। दरअसल प्रेम ही मानव जीवन का सार है और उसका आस्वाद ही उसकी सार्थकता। बल्कि कहना चाहिए कि प्रेम और मानवता को सर्वोपरि स्थापित करना ही साहित्य का बुनियादी सरोकार है- न धर्म का, न दर्शन का और न राजनीति का। कविवर निराला की प्रसिद्ध कविता 'सम्राट एडवर्ड अष्टम के प्रति' एक अद्भुत प्रेम कविता है जिसमें प्रेमिका के लिए सम्राट के राजसिंहासन को टुकरा देने की बात की गई है। निश्चय ही यह प्रेम भावना सिर्फ भावना नहीं थी, उसके साथ नए युग के गहन मूल्य- बोध का परिवेश भी था। चूंकि कविता साहित्य की सबसे संवेदनशील और सूक्ष्म विधा है, इसलिए अमानवीकरण के विरोध में हमारी घेतना को कविता ही झकझोर सकती है और थोड़ी सी जगह अब भी अच्छे आदमी के लिए बचा सकती है। आज नई पीढ़ी के कवियों ने अपने लिए एक नई काव्य भाषा तैयार की है। यही कारण है कि प्रेम फिर कविता में लौट आया है।

जिस प्रकार कविता को परिभाषित नहीं किया जा सकता, ठीक उसी प्रकार प्रेम को भी परिभाषित नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि यदि दुनिया में प्रेम न हो तो यह दुनिया रहने लायक नहीं बचेगी। दुनिया में अगर कुछ शाश्वत और सत्य है तो वह है- जीवन, मृत्यु और प्रेम। यही कारण है कि सृष्टि के आरंभ से ही प्रेम के महत्व को सभी ने एकमत से स्वीकार किया है, चाहे वह आदिकवि बाल्मीकि हों, कबीर हों या घनानंद हों या फिर आधुनिक कवि।

इस संग्रह की भूमिका में रंजीता ने अपनी बात रखने के साथ-साथ तीन बड़े कवियों- लीलाधर जगूड़ी, दिविक रमेश और अनामिका ने रंजीता की कविताओं पर अपनी लेखनी चलाई है। जगूड़ी जी लिखते हैं- 'रंजीता सिंह 'फलक' जब अपने जमीर की जमीन को 'फलक' का हिस्सा बना लेती है तो वे कुछ ऐसा कर बैठती हैं कि खुद भी अपनी रचनात्मकता से कई विकल्प सामने आ जाते हैं। मसलन, गुजले भी, कविताएँ भी और 'कविकुंभ' जैसी

जयशंकर प्रसाद : एक असाधारण व्यक्तित्व

• साधना अग्रवाल

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स शोध आलेख में छायावाद के प्रमुख स्तंभ कवि जयशंकर प्रसाद के जीवन और व्यक्तित्व को समझने का प्रयास किया गया है। आधुनिक हिंदी कविता के छायावाद के प्रमुख स्तंभ कवि जयशंकर प्रसाद का बहुआयामी व्यक्तित्व हमारे सामने कौतूहल बनकर आता है। विश्वास ही नहीं होता कि एक ही व्यक्ति एक साथ कविता, नाटक, कहानी, उपन्यास आदि सभी अलग-अलग विधाओं में कैसे उत्कृष्ट रचनाएँ दे सकता है। जयशंकर प्रसाद अत्यंत सहनशील व्यक्ति थे। उन्होंने अपनी व्यथा कभी किसी से नहीं कही, किंतु औरों की व्यथा सुनते रहे। उनका मानना था—

रहिमन निज मन की व्यथा मन ही रखे गोप्य।

सुनि अटिलेहें लोग सब बाँट न लैंहें कोय ॥

जयशंकर प्रसाद, छायावाद, महादेवी वर्मा, कामायनी

आधुनिक हिंदी कविता के छायावाद के प्रमुख स्तंभ कवि जयशंकर प्रसाद का बहुआयामी व्यक्तित्व हमारे सामने कौतूहल बनकर आता है। विश्वास ही नहीं होता कि एक ही व्यक्ति एक साथ कविता, नाटक, कहानी, उपन्यास आदि सभी अलग-अलग विधाओं में कैसे उत्कृष्ट रचनाएँ दे सकता है। लगता है कि एक ही शरीर में जैसे अनेक आत्माओं का मिलन हो। और हमारा मन प्रसादजी की पंक्तियों गुनगुनाने लगता है—

‘ले चल वहाँ भुलावा देकर, मेरे नाविक धीरे-धीरे।’ और तभी यह भी याद आता है कि अरुण यह मधुमय देश हमारा। यह हमारा देश ही विलक्षण है यहाँ कुछ भी संभव हो सकता है।

जयशंकर प्रसाद का जन्म काशी में सुरती व्यवसायी परिवार में माघ शुक्ल दशमी संवत् १९४६ (सन् १८८९) को हुआ था। उनके पूर्वजों का चीनी का बड़ा कारोबार था, लेकिन उन्हें इस व्यापार में भारी नुकसान हुआ। बाद में उन्होंने सुरती की छोटी सी दुकान खोली, जो काशी की पुरानी कोतवाली के पीछे की गली नारियल बाजार में थी। प्रसादजी के पितामह शिवरतन साहु ‘सुंघनी साहु’ के नाम से मशहूर थे। दरअसल सुरती के पते से विशेष प्रकार का चूर्ण तैयार किया जाता था, जिसे सुंघनी कहते थे। यह मंजन करने में प्रयुक्त होती थी। यह सुंघनी बहुत ही लोकप्रिय हुई। सुंघनी के अलावा तंबाकू की अन्यान्य किस्मों में भी वे



लगातार नई-नई चीजें बनाते रहते थे, जिनका कहीं कोई सानी नहीं था। इस मामले में, लगता था, उन्होंने तंबाकू के व्यवसाय को एक ललित कला के दर्जे तक पहुँचा दिया है। इसी सुंघनी ने शिवरतन साहु को ‘सुंघनी साहु’ के नाम से प्रसिद्धि दिलाई।

प्रसादजी ने बचपन में अपना जीवन राजकुलों के उत्तराधिकारी जैसा बिताया था। यह अलग बात है कि यह वैभव ज्यादा दिनों तक नहीं रहा, क्योंकि बहुत कम उम्र में ही उनके नाजुक कंधे पर जिम्मेदारियों का बोझ

आ गया था।

प्रसादजी का मन दुकान पर नहीं लगता था। दुकान के सामने चौक धाने के ठोक पीछे उन्होंने एक कमरा ले रखा था, उसमें दरी, चौदनी बिछ जाती, उसके आगे के पट्टे पर तकिया, फिर वहाँ उनका साहित्यिक दरबार लगता था। उस दरबार में हिंदी के बड़े-बड़े साहित्यकार, कवि और लेखक एकत्र होते, जैसे मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, रामकृष्ण दास, निराला, उग्र, रामचंद्र वर्मा, विनोद शंकर व्यास, शांति प्रिय द्विवेदी, नंद दुलारे वाजपेई, लाला भगवानदीन आदि। साहित्यिक दरबार लगभग दो घंटे तक चलता। पूरी गली इन लोगों के आपसी विनोद से उत्पन्न ठहाकों से गूँज उठती। प्रायः दस बजते-बजते लोग उस महिमा मय साहित्यिक सत्संग का अमृत पान कर अपने-अपने भाग्य को सराहते हुए अपने घरों को लौट जाते। दुकान पर जहाँ प्रसादजी बैठते उनके सामने एक गानेवाली सुंदर सी वेश्या अपनी खिड़की पर बैठी-बैठी यह दृश्य देख अघाती नहीं थी। उसकी एक ही शिकायत थी कि वह तरस गई, पर प्रसादजी ने कभी आँख उठाकर उसकी तरफ देखा तक नहीं।

प्रसादजी की एकेडमिक शिक्षा केवल सातवें दर्जे तक क्वींस कॉलेज में हुई। पिता के देहांत के कारण १२ वर्ष की आयु में उन्हें स्कूल की पढ़ाई छोड़नी पड़ी, घर पर ही पंडित और मास्टर रखकर उनकी संस्कृत और अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई का प्रबंध उनके बड़े भाई शंभुरल साहु ने किया। उन दिनों कसरत करने और पढ़ाई-लिखाई के अतिरिक्त प्रसादजी को दुकान का काम भी देखना पड़ता था। वह दुकान पर बैठे-बैठे बहीखाते के रद्दी कागज पर कविताएँ लिखते थे। एक दिन उनका यह रहस्य खुल गया। प्रसादजी के बड़े भाई शंभुरल साहु अपने छोटे भाई जयशंकर से बहुत प्रेम करते थे, लेकिन प्रसादजी का मन व्यवसाय में नहीं लगता था, बल्कि

अँधेने की दुशवानियाँ तमाम

प्रदीप सौरभ मूलतः पत्रकार हैं, लेकिन साथ ही एक संवेदनशील उपन्यासकार भी। उनके अब तक पाँच उपन्यास—‘मुन्नी मोबाइल’, ‘तीसरी ताली’, ‘देश भीतर देश’, ‘और सिर्फ तितली’ तथा अभी-अभी इसी वर्ष यानी 2021 में आया उपन्यास ‘ब्लाइंड स्ट्रीट’



प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं, जिनसे यह साफ़ पता चलता है कि उपन्यास लेखन में उनका पत्रकार काफ़ी हद तक मदद करता है, क्योंकि उपन्यास लेखन में वह हर बार एक नया विषय उठाते हैं और विश्वसनीय तथा तथ्यात्मक स्रोतों से जानकारी जुटाकर उसमें कल्पना के रंग भरकर पाठकों के सामने लाते हैं। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में दृष्टिबाधित लोगों के दुख-दर्द, कठिनाइयाँ, परेशानियाँ, उलाहने, शोषण, हताशा, निराशा, क्रोध, असुविधाएँ आदि अनेक पक्षों को सामने लाने की कोशिश की गई है। इसके केंद्र में कोई एक नायक या नायिका नहीं है जैसा कि इसके ब्लर्ब पर भी वरिष्ठ आलोचक

सुधीश पचौरी ने लिखा है : “हर नायक-नायिका की कहानी अलग होते हुए भी एक-दूसरे से मिक्स होती हुई चलती है। यह उपन्यास बहुत सारी कहानियों का धाराप्रवाह ‘मेडले’ और ‘फ़्यूजन’ है।” दरअसल दृष्टिबाधित लोगों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि किसी की आँख में रोशनी भले ही न हो, लेकिन इनकी आँखों के सामने कभी अँधेरा नहीं होता। चूँकि इनकी ऐंद्रिक शक्तियाँ आम मनुष्य से ज्यादा होती हैं। ये लोग न केवल ध्वनि से बल्कि स्पर्श से भी हर चीज़ को जानने-समझने की क्राबिलीयत रखते हैं और इनकी स्मरण शक्ति भी अद्भुत होती है। ऐसे लोग दया के हक़दार नहीं, बल्कि सम्मान के हक़दार हैं।

इस उपन्यास में चित्रित पात्रों के माध्यम से लेखक ने जेएनयू, डीयू, जामिया और अन्य शिक्षण संस्थानों के साथ ब्लाइंड स्कूल, उनके हॉस्टल, एनजीओ आदि का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है। दरअसल इस उपन्यास के सभी पात्र अपने-अपने संघर्ष की दास्तान कहते हैं। अगर इनमें कोई समानता है तो इनका दृष्टिबाधित होना। चाहे वह महेश हो, पार्वती हो, मनीष हो, सोनी गिल हो, शिवतेज हो, अविनाश शर्मा या बाबुल जैसे पात्र हों। इस उपन्यास का एक अहम पात्र महेश तनेजा, जो डीयू में इतिहास का शिक्षक है, जिसका कोर्निया जन्म से ही डैमेज था। इस बात का पता जब उसके घर वालों को लगता है तो महेश के प्रति उनके व्यवहार में बदलाव आने लगता है और वह अपने परिवार वालों की उपेक्षा का शिकार होने लगता है। इस बीच एक अच्छी बात यह होती है कि महेश को उसकी मौसी अपने साथ ले जाती है और उसको पढ़ाने-लिखाने का उत्तरदायित्व निभाती है। अपने आत्मविश्वास और मेहनत के चलते वह न केवल अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी करता है, बल्कि देश के प्रतिष्ठित विश्वविद्यालय

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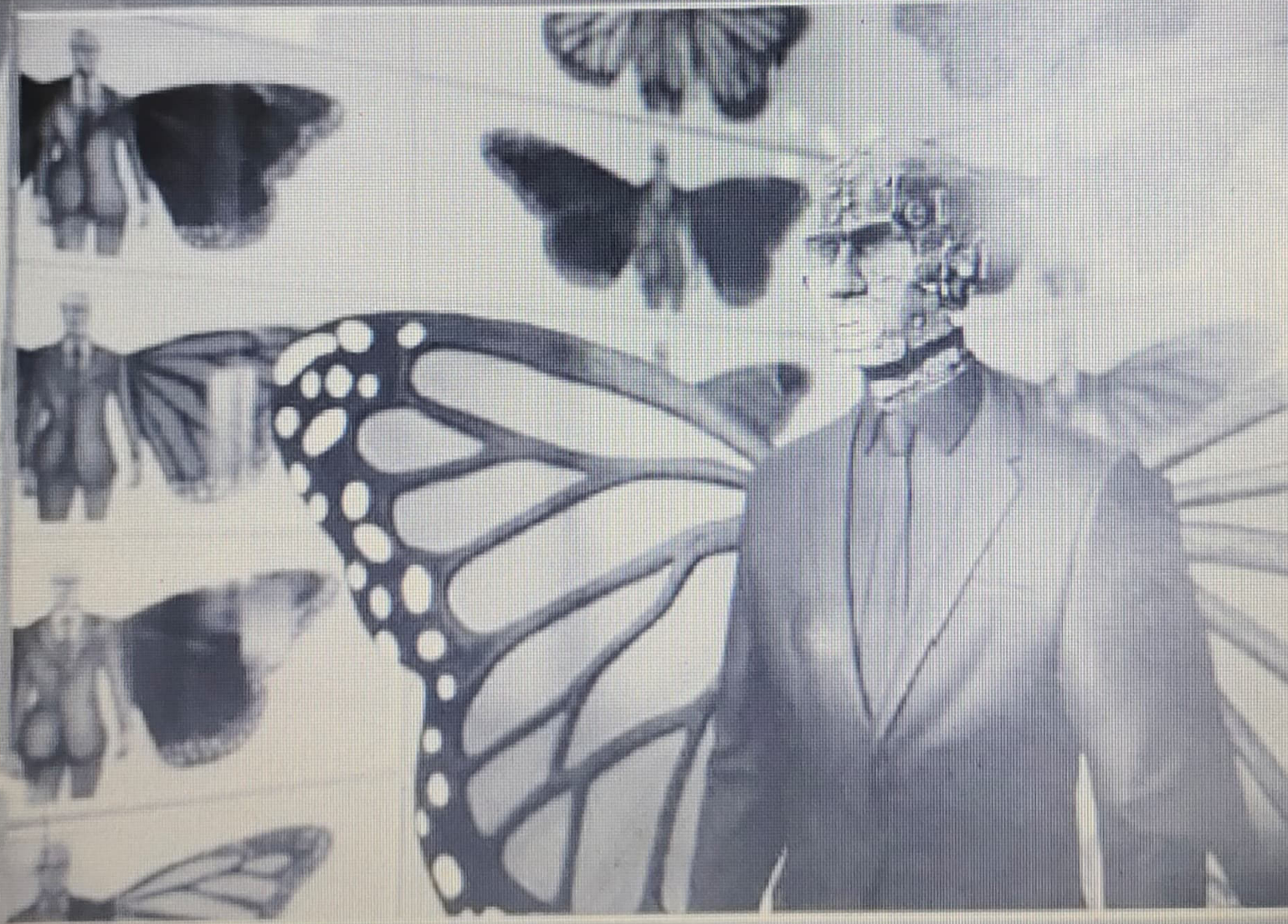
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स्मृतिशेष

नवल जी की ओने की मूनतें

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नंदकिशोर नवल का नाम हिंदी कविता के प्रमुख आलोचकों में लिया जाता है। उनके निधन की सूचना (12 मई, 2020) लक्ष्मीकांत ने दी तो पुष्टि के लिए मैंने फ़ेसबुक देखा तो प्रोफ़ेसर गोपेश्वर सिंह ने उनके निधन की पोस्ट डाली हुई थी। हालाँकि वे पिछले कुछ वर्षों से बीमार चल रहे थे, लेकिन फिर भी यह उम्मीद थी कि इस बार भी वह अस्पताल से सकुशल घर लौट आएँगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सका। नामवर सिंह के जाने के बाद हिंदी साहित्य ने अपना एक और बड़ा आलोचक खो दिया, जिसकी भरपाई असंभव है। मैं नवल जी से कई बार उनके अनुज भारत भारद्वाज और उनकी बेटी पूर्वा के घर पर मिल ही नहीं चुकी थी, बल्कि उनकी अनेक पुस्तकों की समीक्षा भी की है। उनके साक्षात्कारों की एक पुस्तक का संपादन भी किया है।

2 सितंबर, 1937 को चाँदपुरा, बिहार में जन्मे नंदकिशोर नवल वस्तुतः कविता के आलोचक थे। हालाँकि उन्होंने अपने लेखन का आरंभ कविता से किया था, लेकिन फिर वे



स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी कविता और गिरिजा कुमार माथुर

— माधना अग्रवाल

गिरिजा कुमार माथुर का पहला संग्रह 'मंजीर' 1941 में निकला था और उनकी पहली कविता माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी द्वारा संपादित 'कर्मवीर' में 'मैं निज सोने के पर पमार' शीर्षक से 1936 में निकली थी। निराला ने 'मंजीर' की भूमिका लिखी थी। निराला लिखते हैं— 'श्री गिरिजा कुमार माथुर निकलते ही हिंदी की निगाह खींच लेने वाले तारे हैं। काव्य के आकाश से उनका बहुत ही मधुर और रंगीन प्रकाश हिंदी के घरातल पर उतरा है। बोल वाले तार की तरह मजबूत, स्वर से मिले हुए, अपने पहले ही झंकार से उन्होंने लोगों का दिल ले लिया है।' डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा ने अपनी पुस्तक 'नई कविता और अस्तित्ववाद' में लिखा है 'गिरिजा कुमार माथुर ने छंद रचना, शब्द चयन और ऐन्द्रिय मूर्ति विधान की कला निराला से सीखी और उसे अपने भावबोध के अनुरूप निखारा भी। वह राजनीति को कविता से दूर रखते थे। मन में अतृप्त उत्कृष्टाएँ अधिक थी।

अज्ञेय द्वारा संपादित और 1943 ई. में प्रकाशित 'तार सप्तक' संभवतः हिंदी का पहला ऐसा कविता संकलन है, जिसका ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। इसका इससे बड़ा प्रमाण और क्या हो सकता है कि इसके प्रकाशन की स्वर्णजयंती मनाई गई थी 1993 ई. में। लेकिन 'तार सप्तक' के प्रकाशन को लेकर हिंदी संसार में घनघोर विवाद भी उठा। कहते हैं कि 'तार सप्तक' की मूल योजना मध्यप्रान्त

(अब मध्यप्रदेश) के कुछ कवियों—मुक्तिबोध, नेमिचंद्र जैन, प्रभाकर माचवे, प्रभाग चंद्र शर्मा, वीरेन्द्र कुमार जैन आदि की थी, जो 'नर्मदा की सुबह' नाम से एक कविता संकलन निकालना चाहते थे। लेकिन समस्या थी कि संकलन निकले कैसे? ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रस्तावित योजना के लिए कुछ कवि दिल्ली में 'अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन' में अज्ञेय से मिले और 'नर्मदा की सुबह' निकालने की जगह 'तार सप्तक' की योजना बनी और अज्ञेय को इसके संपादन का भार दिया गया। इस विवाद के बारे में कांतिकुमार जैन ने 'आलोचना' में प्रकाशित अपने लेख 'मुक्तिबोध मंडल के कवि' में विस्तार से लिखा है। एक बात नेमिचंद्र जैन ने बार-बार स्पष्ट की है कि यह कहना ग़लत है कि अज्ञेय ने मूल योजना को 'हाईजैक' कर लिया। अज्ञेय इस योजना को अखिल भारतीय रूप देना चाहते थे इसलिए उन्होंने मध्यप्रदेश के कवि प्रभाग चंद्र शर्मा, वीरेन्द्र कुमार जैन की जगह रामविलास शर्मा और भारत भूषण अग्रवाल को 'तार सप्तक' में शामिल किया। संकलन का नाम 'तार सप्तक' प्रभाकर माचवे का दिया हुआ है। अज्ञेय ने 'तार सप्तक' के प्रथम संस्करण की भूमिका में स्पष्ट किया है कि 'तार सप्तक' सहयोगी प्रयास था और सातों युवा कवि 'राहों के अन्वेषी' थे। अज्ञेय ने इसके प्रकाशन के इतिहास के अंतरंग का ही नहीं, बहिरंग का भी खुलासा किया। बहरहाल, इस विवाद पर अंतिम फैसला नेमिचंद्र जैन ने यह कहकर दिया कि — 'तार सप्तक' के संपादक का चुनाव कवियों ने किया था और 'दूसरा सप्तक' (1951) और 'तीसरा सप्तक' (1959) के कवियों का चुनाव संपादक ने किया था।

रोमांच और रोमांस की तलाश में भटकती युवा पीढ़ी

साधना अग्रवाल

परख

रजनी गुप्त का सद्यःप्रकाशित उपन्यास 'नए समय का कोरस' आज के युवाओं की जिंदगी के उतार-चढ़ाव को सामने लाता है। नेहा और उसके स्कूल-कॉलेज के कुछ दोस्त अपनी भागमभाग जिंदगी से कुछ पल निकालकर मिलते हैं और अपने-अपने हिस्से के सुख-दुख को साझा करते हैं। ऊपर से चमकने-दमकने वाले कॉरपोरेट संसार की परतें एक-एक कर खुलने लगती हैं तो लगता है कि आखिर भौतिक सुख-सुविधाओं को पाने के लिए हमने क्या-क्या खो दिया है। पैसा तो बहुत है लेकिन समय नहीं। तब सवाल उठता है कि फिर असंतुष्टि का कारण क्या है? हर कोई परेशान नजर आता है। कोई अपनी ऊंची तथा क्लाइंट कॉलर जॉब से परेशान है तो किसी को समय की कमी। हद तो तब हो जाती है कि नौकरी के सिलसिले में पति-पत्नी को स्काइप पर बात करके काम चलाना पड़ता है।

शिक्षा पूरी करने के बाद सभी का लक्ष्य अच्छी नौकरी पाना होता है क्योंकि हम यह मान लेते हैं कि सब कुछ पैसा है। जब पैसा हाथ में हो तो सब कुछ पाया जा सकता है लेकिन जब पैसा हाथ में आता है तो पता लगता है कि उस पैसे को खर्च करने का ही समय नहीं है क्योंकि इस चक्कर में अपनी कोमल संवेदना के

लिए स्पेस भी तो छोटी जा रही है ये पीढ़ी। दरअसल हम एक ऐसे मशीनीकरण के युग में जी रहे हैं जहां हमारे हाथ से धीरे-धीरे मनुष्यता रेत की भांति फिसलती जा रही है और हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे। केवल विवशता, लाचारी, कुंठ, तनाव, ध्वजन, अवैज्ञानिक जैसी तमाम चीजें हम जी-तोड़ मेहनत करके यदि प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तो ऐसी उन्नति के क्या मायने? उनके खुज दिखते चेहरों के भीतर छिपी कड़वाहटें धीरे-धीरे बाहर दिखती जा रही हैं जिसमें शुमार हैं उनके रोजमर्रा के सुख-दुख। कामयाबी की ऊपरी चमक के भीतर जीवन की अंदरूनी हकीकतें कितनी बदझक्ल हो सकती हैं, इसका अंदाजा लगाना आसान नहीं है।

सूचना क्रांति के विस्फोट से हम इस भ्रम में रहते हैं कि पूरी दुनिया हमारी मुट्ठी में है। यही कारण है कि आज के युवा गूगल खोलकर अनजानी दुनिया में गोते लगाते हुए फेसबुक या व्हाट्सअप पर चैटिंग कर रहे होते हैं। इनमें से चंद ऐसे लड़के-लड़कियां भी हैं जिनकी नजरों में कंपनी के दिए टारगेट हासिल करना सबसे बड़ा, सबसे जरूरी व सबसे बड़ी प्रथमिकता बन जाता है और वे सबके सब किसी भूत-पिशाच की तरह बड़े आराम से रात के 3-4 बजे तक जागते रहते हैं। उनके



लिए देर रात तक जागना नार्मल बात होती है। मुश्किल से 4-5 घंटे की नींद के बाद सुबह होते ही ऑफिस जाने की हड़बड़ी में नाश्ता करने की भी फुर्सत नहीं। इसलिए एक हाथ में सैंडविच और दूसरे में कॉफी का मग होता है।

नेहा की जिंदगी में दिव्यांश आता है जो अपने माता-पिता के अलगाव के कारण परेशान रहता है। उसके पिता ने 20 साल छोटी लड़की से शादी करके उसकी मां को छोड़ा दिया था जिस कारण वह अपने पिता से नफरत करता है। वह कहता है, 'नेहा, यहां हम सब अकेले हैं, यहां कोई किसी के लिए ठहरकर नहीं सोचता, सब रिश्ते-नाते झूठे हैं, नकली हैं, पाखंड हैं।'

लेखिका ने इस ओर संकेत किया है कि आज की युवती को शादी एक झंझट लगने लगा है। नेहा की मां जब उससे शादी की बात करती है तो नेहा कहती है, 'यार, ये जिंदगी अब रास आने लगी है। न कोई रोक-टोक, न डिस्टरबेंस, और न दस तरह के झमेले...अरे वही, रसोई से लेकर बेबी संपालने तक, कांट अफोर्ड? वैसे मैं ढेर सारी सुविधाओं का लुफ्त उठा रही हूँ, ऐसे में शादी करके हजार बर्दिशों में बंधकर खामखां रिस्क क्यों लें?' बल्कि नेहा की मां जब उसे शादी को जीवन भर का बंधन बताती है तो नेहा उन्हीं से



मौख सिक्किंग की बढ़ती घटनाएँ !

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विद्यार्थियों अपने लेख लिखने का समय के अंतर्गत
होते, जो में प्रकाशित सामग्री के पुनर्प्रकाशन
के लिए लिखित अनुमति अनिवार्य है, जो में
प्रकाशित व्यक्तियों में विचार लेखकों के अपने हैं
जोमें जो की सामग्री अनिवार्य की है, जो में
जोमें लिखित या अनिवारित होने का उदाहरण
की संयोजक और प्रकाशन का की है.

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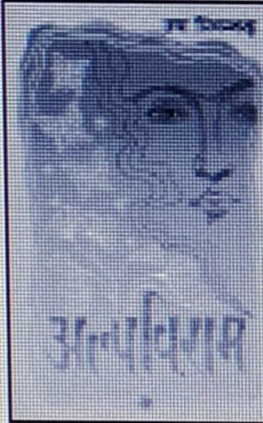
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परख

‘आत्म-तत्व की अनुभूति को संसार के प्रायः सभी दर्शनों ने मनुष्य जीवन की उच्चतम स्थिति के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। अंग्रेजी के प्रसिद्ध आलोचक तथा ‘टाइम्स लिटरेरी सप्लिमेंट’ के संपादक फेलन ग्राइस-जोन्स के अनुसार इस आत्म-तत्व की अनुभूति की उपलब्धि करना उपन्यास के प्रधान दायित्वों में से एक है। उसी के शब्दों में, “यह मत समझिए कि आप कार्यात्मक परिस्थितियों से प्रभावित होने के लिए उपन्यास पढ़ते हैं। आप उन्हें पढ़ते हैं, जिस प्रकार अन्य लोग प्रार्थना करते हैं, स्वयं अपने आपको अन्वेषण के लिए, और क्योंकि अंतिम अन्वेषण कभी संभव नहीं हो पाता, इसलिए उपन्यास की कभी मृत्यु नहीं होती।” रामस्वरूप चतुर्वेदी इस लेख में उपन्यास के जिन दायित्वों की ओर संकेत कर रहे हैं, दरअसल वे दायित्व उपन्यास नामक साहित्यिक विधा को किसी नैतिक धरातल पर दिखाने का उपाय नहीं अपितु प्रकारांतर में उसके होने की अनिवार्य शर्त है। इस लेख से ही उनका ये कथन भी उद्धृत करना समीचीन होगा ताकि समीक्ष्य उपन्यास के संदर्भ में मैं अपनी बात स्पष्ट कर सकूँ, “उपन्यास धारो धरत का हो या हाड़ी का, धारो प्रेमदाह का हो या कथा गोपी का, उसके किसी पात्र विशेष अथवा पात्रों से अपना तादात्म्य स्थापित करके, हम अपने स्वयं अपने आपको ढूँढ़ने लगते हैं, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं। तबदा यह भी एक सर्ववैदित तथ्य है कि यथार्थ अपने जगत तथा जगदीश्वर के अर्थों को, जिन्हें वह

अपनी साधारण दृष्टि से नहीं देख पाता, अपने किसी प्रिय उपन्यास के पात्र द्वारा सहज ही पहचान लेता है। इस आत्मानुभूति की गहराई उपन्यासकार की सूक्ष्म अंतर्दृष्टि तथा विवेचन-शक्ति और विभिन्न पाठकों की विभिन्न प्रकार की परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करती है। पर यह निश्चित है कि जो उपन्यासकार अपने पाठक वर्ग को यह सहज आत्मानुभूति की भावना नहीं दे पाता, वह अपने कर्तव्य तथा लक्ष्य दोनों से ध्रुत है।” (रामस्वरूप चतुर्वेदी : उपन्यास के दायित्व, पृ. 220)

साठोसठरी हिंदी कथा साहित्य अपने समय के जिन मानीखेल बदलावों की बारीकी से पड़ताल करते हुए दर्ज कर रहा था, उसमें उषा प्रियंवदा का हस्तक्षेप बेहद जरूरी व गौरवदायक है। इस दायित्वानुषंगी परिधि में जहाँ एक तरफ साहित्य अपने समय को दर्ज करने की कोशिश कर रहा था, वहीं उसी दौर में ‘नई कहानी आंदोलन’ के समय से स्त्री लेखन में जो चार दिख रही थी, वे चार और तेजी लेती दिखने लगती हैं। महिला लेखन में स्त्रियों से संचित स्त्री अनुभूति को नई दृष्टि, नई ऊर्जा और वैज्ञानिक तथा से वैज्ञानिक और अंधविश्वास के प्रयास कर रही थी। बदलते दौर में नए सिरे से स्त्रियों के अस्तित्व की खोज व पहचान, संदर्भों में आए नए किस्म के तथ्य, विमोचकता के बीच खोजने और अपने की छटाछटाहट, इस दौर के कथा लेखन का दर्शन भी थोड़ा भिन्न हो सकता है।



उषा प्रियंवदा उपरोक्त उल्लिखित हिंदी कथा साहित्य के दर्शन प्वाइंट की महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी हैं। ‘रुकोगी नहीं राक्षस’, ‘पाषाण खंभे लाल दीवारें’, ‘शेष यात्रा’, ‘बापसी’, ‘त्रिदली और गुलाब का फूल’ जैसी उनकी रचनेएँ हिंदी कथा साहित्य की अविस्मरणीय रचनेएँ हैं। 2013 में प्रकाशित ‘नदी के

बाद अभी हाल ही में राजकमल प्रकाशन से उनका एक नया उपन्यास आया है, ‘अल्पविराम’। इसे उषा जी के लेखन यात्रा में अल्पविराम के बाद की एक नई शुरुआत के तौर पर भी देखा जा सकता है।

छठे दशक के अंत व सातवें दशक के शुरुआती दौर में उषा जी ने अपने समय के शहरी समाज की पीढ़ी परी का जिस गहरी संवेदनशीलता व जटिल यथार्थवेध के साथ अंकन किया और उसमें भी लंबे समय से उपेक्षित किंतु तत्काल में एक नए रूप में उभरते समाज के अनिवार्य घटक स्त्री के अस्तित्व के संवालों को जिस नई दृष्टि से देखा, उसने उषा प्रियंवदा को अपने दौर के हिंदी कथा लेखक/लेखिकाओं की पंक्ति में अग्रगण्य बना दिया। हिंदी साहित्य में इस समय एक नई स्त्री की छवि उभर रही थी, उसकी अपनी दृष्टिकोण, महत्वाकांक्षाएँ, संघर्ष, जीवन व संघर्षों के प्रति उसकी भिन्न दृष्टि व पहचान था, जिसे उषा जी ने अपने लेखन में नए भावने दिए, बसुंत दे आधुनिक जीवन में गिरा हुए विभिन्न तथ्यों-वस्तुओं को नई दृष्टि से जागृत करने हुए बारीकी से दर्ज कर रही थी, वे उनकी संघर्ष व संघर्ष





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प्रकाशित सामग्री के उपयोग के लिए लेखक और प्रकाशक की अनुमति आवश्यक है। प्रकाशित रचनाओं के विचार से प्रकाशक का सम्बन्ध होना आवश्यक नहीं। सम्बन्ध विवाद दिल्ली न्यायालय के अन्तर्गत विद्यमान है। स्वामित्व इंटरनेट मीडिया इन्वेंचरटिव सोसायटी के लिए प्रकाशक, मुख्य संचालक सिंह राधा श्याम धर मिश्रा एडिटर प्रेमि जी-39, नोएडा, सेक्टर एच बी-107, सेक्टर-63, नोएडा से प्रकाशित।

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भालचंद्र जोशी

सहायक सम्पादक

शोभा अक्षर

व्यवस्थापक

अमित कुमार

उप सम्पादक

मनोज चौधरी

आवरण चित्र :

1888 की वह अलक्षणी 'दि किस्स' (The Kiss) जर्मनीसकी शास्त्री ने फ्रांस के प्रसिद्ध शिल्पकार अगस्टे रोदिन (Auguste Rodin) की अपने खींचे गए चित्रों से प्रेरित हो कर बनाई थी। इसमें दो पेरिसी 'पाउलो' और 'फ्रांसोइस' की मुद्रा ली गई है। इसका मतलब है, रोदिन ने मुद्रा ले ली है। इसका मतलब है कि वे दोनों अपना पहला चुंबन ले चुके, फ्रांसोइस का चले उनकी इच्छा कर रहा है।

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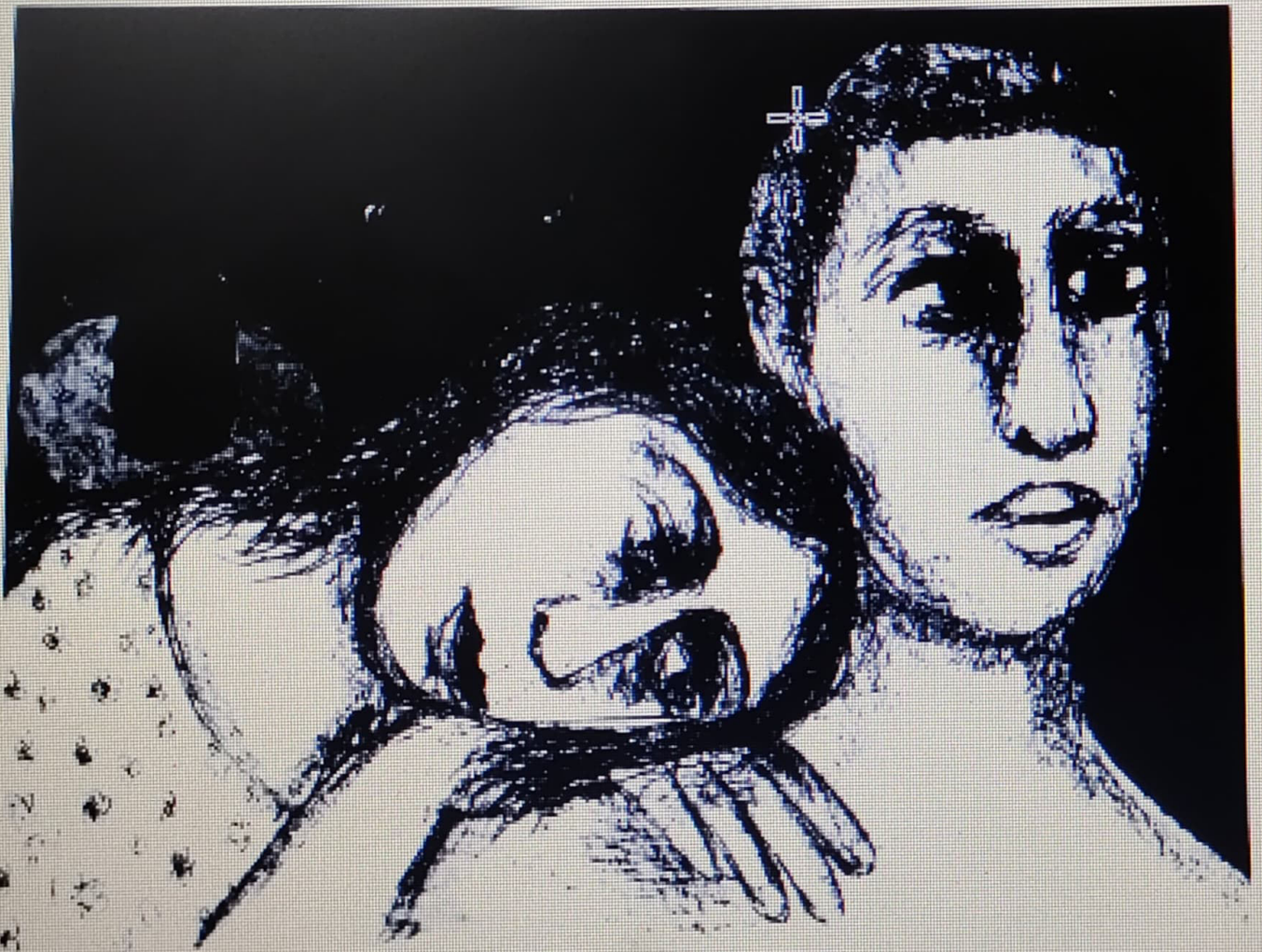
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दरकते प्रेम की कहानियाँ

■ साधना अग्रवाल

सुषमा मुनीन्द्र हिंदी कहानी की दुनिया में कोई अपरिचित नाम नहीं है। उनके 2 उपन्यास और लगभग 1 दर्जन कहानी संग्रह प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। उनको कई पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित भी किया जा चुका है। बल्कि उनकी कुछ कृतियों का कई भाषाओं में अनुवाद भी हो चुका है। इस लेख के लिए उन्होंने मेरे आग्रह पर बड़ी तत्परता से अपनी कुछ रचनाएँ मुझे उपलब्ध करवाईं, जिसके लिए मैं उनकी आभारी हूँ। यहां मैंने उनकी कहानियों को पढ़कर चार कहानियों को चर्चा करने के लिए चुना है।

सुषमा मुनीन्द्र की कहानी 'इस रूट की सभी लाइनें व्यस्त हैं' एक ऐसी प्रेम कहानी है जिसमें एक महत्वाकांक्षी स्त्री एक विवाहित पुरुष से प्रेम करने लगती है। दरअसल प्रेम संबंधों पर आधारित हिंदी कथा साहित्य में सैकड़ों कहानियाँ लिखी गई हैं। चूंकि प्रेम शब्द कबीर के शब्दों में है तो ढाई आखर का छोटा सा शब्द, लेकिन आज तक इसको सही ढंग से परिभाषित नहीं किया जा सका। क्योंकि प्रेम तो अनुभव करने की वस्तु है जिसे शब्दों में नहीं बांधा जा सकता। यह प्रेम की ही ताकत है कि इसे पाने के लिए बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी देने में भी लोग नहीं हिचकते। सुषमा मुनीन्द्र के ही शब्दों में 'प्रेम कहीं छल है, कहीं बल। कहीं स्वार्थ है, कहीं परमार्थ। कहीं प्रतिशोध है, कहीं बलिदान। कहीं संतोष है, कहीं असंतोष। कहीं रोमांच है, कहीं रोड़ा। कहीं साधना है, कहीं समस्या। कहीं औपचारिक है, कहीं आत्मीय। कहीं संबल है, कहीं सदमा, कहीं साहस है, कहीं दुस्साहस। मजा देखिए। प्रेम की अनुभूति ऐसी जादुई होती है कि हर कोई जीवन, जगत, जिम्मेदारियाँ, जवाब देहियों, जघोजहद के बावजूद इस अनुभूति को अपने भीतर संजोये रखना चाहता है। प्रेम की यही ताकत है, यही पवित्रता।'

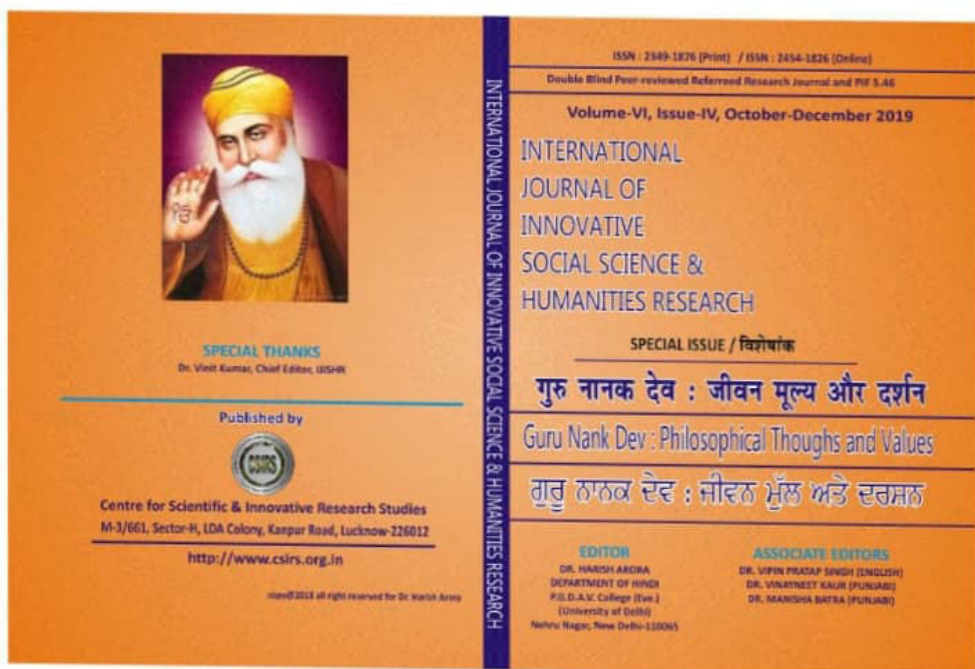
प्रस्तुत कहानी में जीवनी अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा के चलते 'खबर' (दैनिक समाचार पत्र) के मालिक मेघ मिश्र से शादी कर लेती है। मेघ मिश्र जीवनी के रूपजाल में ऐसे फंसे कि उन्होंने अपने अखबार का रविवासरय साहित्यिक परिशिष्ट जीवनी के सुपुर्द कर दिया। धीरे-धीरे जीवनी ने मेघ मिश्र पर शादी का दबाव बनाया, यह जानते हुए भी कि वे पहले से ही न केवल शादीशुदा हैं बल्कि दो बेटों अर्जुन और परिमार्जन के पिता भी हैं। जीवनी के प्रेम में पागल मेघ मिश्र आखिरकार शादी करने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं और किराए के फ्लैट में जीवनी के रहने का इंतजाम कर देते हैं। वे गाहे-बगाहे जीवनी के पास आते-जाते रहते हैं। महत्वाकांक्षा की मारी जीवनी खुमार में थी कि दूसरी है तो क्या लेकिन अब वह भी 'खबर' की मालकिन बन गई। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे मेघ मिश्र जीवनी की 'खबर' से दूरियाँ बढ़ाने लगे क्योंकि आखिर लाज शर्म का कुछ तो ख्याल रखना था। इस बीच जीवनी दो बेटियों की माँ बन जाती है। यह सचवती है 'सहमति-असहमति' दाम्पत्य में होती है लेकिन द्वितीया जो शब्द है वह सहमति-असहमति को आक्षेप और प्रक्षेपण जैसा संश्लिष्ट भाव देने में निपुण होता है।



सुषमा मुनीन्द्र

समय करवट बदलता है और दोनों के ही बच्चे बड़े हो जाते हैं। मेघ मिश्र का बेटा अर्जुन 'खबर' ज्वाइन कर लेता है। उसने सबसे पहले जीवनी का स्तंभ बंद किया और फिर रविवासरय पृष्ठ भी अपने हाथ में लेकर वह जीवनी को उसकी हेसियत बता देता है। जीवनी की दोनों बेटियाँ भी बड़ी हो गई थीं। मेघ मिश्र बेटियों को खबर से दूर रखना चाहते थे क्योंकि वे उन्हें पत्रकारिता में लाकर प्रतिद्वंद्वी वातावरण नहीं बनाना चाहते थे। आखिर कामकाजी पुत्रों के सम्मक्ष पिता की पसलियाँ भुरभुरी होने लगती हैं।

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सोशल मीडिया में उभरता प्रतिरोध और साहित्य

रजत रानी मीनू

सोशल मीडिया का नाम आते ही फेसबुक व्हाट्सएप, ट्यूटर, ब्लॉग्स, इंस्टाग्राम इत्यादि सोशल मीडिया के इस तरह के अनेक माध्यम आज के समय में चर्चा में बने हुए हैं। आज इसे विस्तार से परिभाषित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है, क्योंकि इनसे सभी लोग भली-भांति परिचित हो चुके हैं बल्कि यह कहें कि लोग इन सबके अभ्यस्त हो चुके हैं तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यह मास मीडिया का विकल्प बन कर समाज में उभरा है। इसने तमाम संभावनाओं को जन्म दिया है। जहाँ मीडिया के बारे में कहा जाता था कि यह बहुत शक्तिशाली होता है। ज़रा सी देर में यह अर्श से फ़र्श पर किसी के चर्चित चेहरे का निर्धारण कर सकता है। इसी तरह फ़र्श पर बैठे लोगों को रातों रात यह स्टार बना देता है। इसके विपरीत सोशल मीडिया ने तथाकथित राष्ट्रीय मीडिया को भी प्रभावित किया है। उसे झुकाया है, समझाया है तो कभी उसका पथ प्रदर्शक भी बना है। यही कारण है कि अब सुविख्यात मीडिया कर्मी तक सोशल मीडिया के इन विभिन्न माध्यमों से जुड़ गए हैं।

सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग समाज का कोई भी व्यक्ति कर सकता है जिसके पास एक एन्डरॉइड फ़ोन या एपल का फ़ोन हो साथ में इंटरनेट की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। भाषा या लिपि का कोई बंधन नहीं है। हिंदी वालों को रोमन लिपि में लिखना सोशल मीडिया ने ही सिखाया है। यहाँ हर व्यक्ति संवाददाता और संपादक बन गया है। खुद ही वह अब अख़बार का पर्याय बन गया है। सोशल मीडिया ने आज के नागरिकों को यह सहूलियत दी है कि अख़बारों पर उसकी निर्भरता जो अतीत में थी वह अब बहुत कुछ समाप्त हो चुकी है। एक फ़ोन में पूरी दुनिया उसके पास होती है। वह झट से कोई भी अख़बार, न्यूज़ चैनल देख सकता है। समाचारों से जुड़ कर बहुत कुछ सोशल मीडिया ने समाचार-पत्रों की अनिवार्यता समाप्त कर दी है। यह तो इसकी ताक़त और इसकी खूबियाँ हैं, कुछ ख़ामियाँ भी हैं। हर चीज़ के दो पहलू हमेशा होते हैं। सोशल मीडिया भी उससे अछूता नहीं है।

सोशल मीडिया ने समाज के आमजन को बहुत बड़ी ताक़त दी है। अब वह मूक नहीं रहा है। हर व्यक्ति के पास आवाज़ है। वह अपनी बात या समाज की बात कह रहा है। संवेदनाएँ जाग रही हैं और तुरंत प्रतिक्रियाएँ सोशल मीडिया पर दे रहा है। यह प्रेषित कर रहा है तो मनोरंजन भी करता है। यानी प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया का विकल्प बन कर उभर रहा है। यह शोषित, वंचित, उपेक्षितों, दलितों की आवाज़ को बुलंद कर





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हिन्दी और
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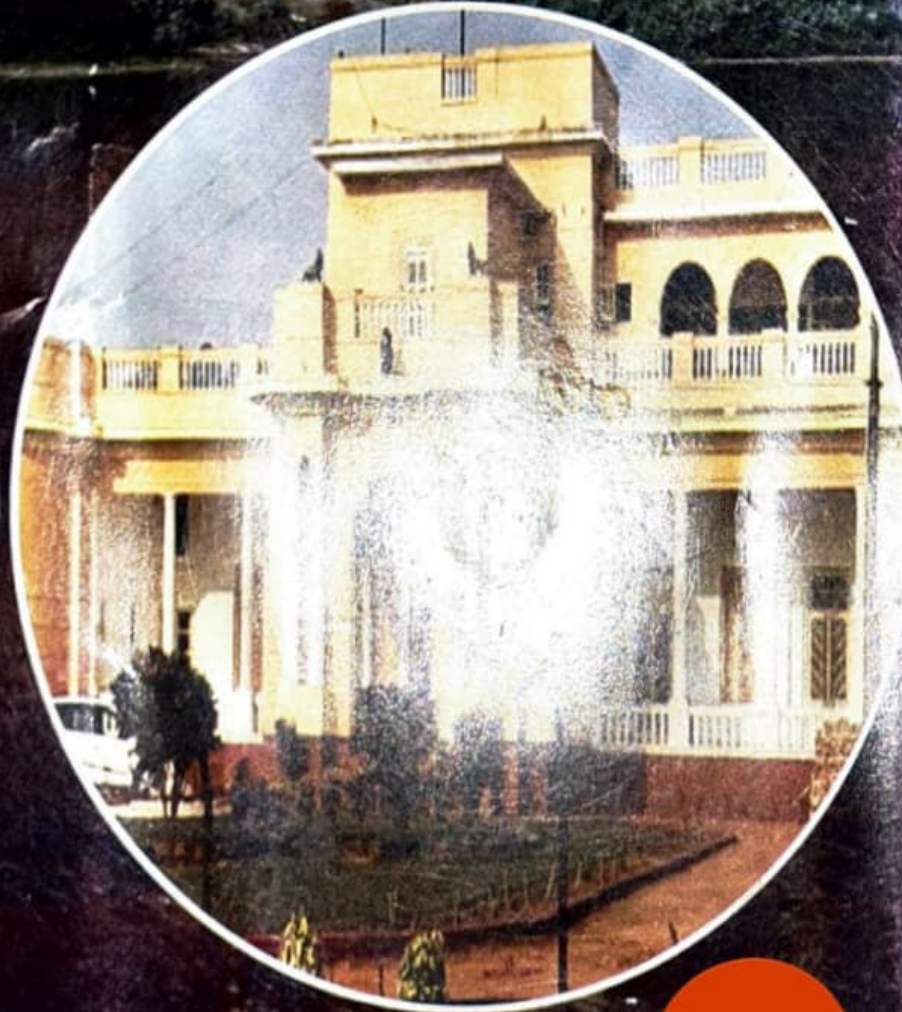
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रजत रानी मीनू

आज वैश्विक परिदृश्य में देखें तो कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दी का फलक विस्तृत होता जा रहा है। हिन्दी विश्व स्तर पर सम्मान पूर्वक अपना स्थान बना चुकी है। हिन्दी को स्थानिक से वैश्विक बनाने में संचार माध्यमों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। मेरे आलेख का विषय संचार माध्यमों में हिन्दी और भारतीय संस्कृति है। इसे मैंने सुविधा की दृष्टि से विषय दो भागों में बाँटा है। पहला संचार माध्यमों में हिन्दी और दूसरा भारतीय संस्कृति। संचार माध्यमों में हिन्दी पर बात करने से पूर्व संक्षेप में यह जान लेना आवश्यक होगा कि भारतीय संस्कृति क्या है? हम किसे भारतीय संस्कृति कहें और किसे न कहें? इसे कैसे पहचानें? इत्यादि। ये ऐसी जिज्ञासाएँ हैं जिनके बारे में लंबे समय से भारतीय संस्कृति से जुड़े सवाल पर विद्वान एकमत नहीं हैं। यह अपने आप में बहुत ही बृहद और जटिल सवाल बना हुआ है। इसे समझना आवश्यक हो जाता है क्योंकि संचार माध्यमों में प्रयुक्त होने वाली हिन्दी के द्वारा भारतीय संस्कृति विश्व के करोड़ों लोगों तक पहुंच रही है।

भारतीय संस्कृति को अनेक शीर्ष विद्वानों ने अपनी-अपनी तरह से परिभाषित किया है। जैसे, उपाध्याय विद्यानंद मुनि के अनुसार, 'संस्कृति संस्कारों के पुंज का नामान्तर है।' तो श्री गोपालाचार्य जी कहते हैं कि, 'किसी भी जाति अथवा राष्ट्र के शिष्ट पुरुषों में विचार, वाणी एवं क्रिया का जो रूप व्याप्त रहता है, उसी का नाम संस्कृति है।' इसके इतर महात्मा गांधी जी की दृष्टि में, 'संस्कृति नींव है, प्राथमिक इकाई है। व्यवहार और आचरण की छोटी-छोटी बातों में जैसे बैठने, चलने, वेश-भूषा आदि में यह प्रकट होनी चाहिए। बातचीत करने का ढंग, अतिथियों के स्वागत करने के तरीके, आपस में एक दूसरे के प्रति तथा शिक्षकों और बड़ों के प्रति व्यवहार, इन सबमें संस्कृति का स्तर झलकता है।' इन सब से अलग हिन्दी के मूर्धन्य साहित्यकार रामधारी सिंह दिनकर ने संस्कृति के चार अध्याय पुस्तक में भारतीय संस्कृति में चार क्रांतियों की बात की है। उनके अनुसार, 'पहली क्रांति तब हुई जब आर्य भारतवर्ष में आए अथवा जब भारतवर्ष में आर्येतर जातियों से सम्पर्क हुआ। आर्यों ने आर्येतर जातियों से मिलकर जिस समाज की रचना की, वह आर्यों अथवा हिन्दुओं का बुनियादी समाज हुआ। आर्य तथा आर्येतर संस्कृतियों के मिलन से जो संस्कृति उत्पन्न हुई, वह आर्येतर की बुनियादी संस्कृति बनी।'



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अम्बेदकर और दलित हिन्दी कविता

रजत रानी 'मीनू'

'स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी कविता और नए रचनात्मक सरोकार' पर विचार करती हूँ तो सबसे पहले यह सवाल खड़ा होता है कि स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी कविता के नए रचनात्मक सरोकार क्या रहे हैं? आज देश को आजाद हुए कई दशक बीत गए हैं। आजादी की इस लंबी यात्रा में हिंदी कविता ने क्या नई रचनात्मकता पैदा की है? उसके सामाजिक सरोकार क्या रहे हैं? क्योंकि साहित्य समाज का प्रतिबिंब हुआ करता है। कविता साहित्य की एक ईकाई की तरह ही है। हिंदी कविता में क्या बदलाव आए हैं? उसकी क्या जिम्मेदारियाँ रही हैं? उसकी आजादी के बाद के क्या जुड़ाव रहे हैं? इस तरह के बहुत से प्रश्न हैं जो हिंदी कविता के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। हम इन्हीं प्रश्नों पर यहां चर्चा करेंगे।

हम सब यह जानते हैं कि आजादी के बाद इस लंबे अंतराल में समाज का वातावरण बदला है। राजनैतिक बदलाव भी समय-समय पर होते रहे हैं। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। समाज में जो परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं। वे हमें कविता में भी देखने को मिलते रहे। जिन दिनों देश आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहा था, उस समय के कवि सीधे-सीधे राष्ट्र के सरोकारों वाली कविताएं लिख रहे थे। उसमें चाहे मैथलीशरण गुप्त हों, माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी हों या फिर सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान हो या कथा साहित्य में प्रेमचंद हों या फिर प्रेमचंदकालीन स्वामी अछूतानंद कवि व पत्रकार और सामाजिक आन्दोलनकर्मी हों। इनकी कविताएं व साहित्य हमें यह बताता है कि साहित्यकार समय सापेक्ष हुआ करता है।

यहां हम स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी कविता में आए नए रचनात्मक सरोकारों पर बात कर रहे हैं। मैंने अपने शोध का विषय रखा है 'स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी कविता में नए रचनात्मक सरोकार और हिंदी दलित कविता', जिस पर विचार करती हूँ तो आजादी के बाद हिंदी दलित कविता में निरंतर नए-नए सरोकार जुड़ते रहे हैं। उनकी विचारधारा साफ तौर पर महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, कबीर, रैदास, स्वामी अछूतानंद और डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के लोकतांत्रिक विचारों से जुड़ती है। उनके सामाजिक आन्दोलनों की चेतना हिंदी दलित कविता में स्पष्ट रूप से देखी जा सकती है। इसमें स्त्रियां आज के बीसवीं सदी के अंतिम दशक में आकर ही जुड़ पाती हैं। इसका आशय यह नहीं कि स्त्रियां इस योग्य ही नहीं थीं।



एक गुमनाम बस्ती की बदनाम दास्तां

□ साधना अग्रवाल

समीक्ष्य कृति : हसीनाबाद (उपन्यास) रचनाकार : गीता श्री, प्रकाशक-वाणी प्रकाशन दरियागंज नई दिल्ली-110002

हसीनाबाद' सुपरिचित पत्रकार और कथाकार गीताश्री का पहला ही उपन्यास है जिसने पाठकों का ध्यान अपनी ओर बखूबी खींचा है। हालांकि इस उपन्यास से पहले उनके 3 कहानी-संग्रह- 'प्रार्थना के बाहर और अन्य कहानियां, 'स्वप्न, साजिश और स्त्री' और 'डाउनलोड होते हैं सपने' प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। इस उपन्यास के केन्द्र में एक ऐसी बस्ती की दर्दनाक कहानी है जो ठाकुरों की अय्याशियों के लिए बसाई गई है। साथ ही महिला आरक्षण, राजनीति में महिलाओं का दखल, लोककला को बचा लेने की जिद, वैशाली की नगरवधू आम्रपालि का स्वाभिमान आदि कथासूत्रों को लेकर गीताश्री ने बज्जिका भाषा की छौंक से इसे न केवल दिलचस्प बना दिया है बल्कि विश्वसनीय भी कम नहीं। किसी भी रचनाकार के पास यदि अपनी बोली-बानी की भरपूर शब्द-संपदा हो तो उसकी रचना में अतिरिक्त चमक दिखाई देती है और यह खूबी हमें गीताश्री में दिखाई देती है।

हसीनाबाद बिहार में एक ऐसा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और गुमनाम इलाका है जो बड़े-बड़े नामी गिरामी ठाकुरों ने अपनी अय्याशियों

साठवाँ अग्रवाल

कलाकार का जिंदगीनामा

भगवानदास मीरवाला हिंदी के ऐसे उपन्यासकार हैं, जो स्वार्थ के उन अनसुए और अपरिचित, लेकिन चर्चित पहलुओं पर डैंगली रखते हैं जो हमारे आसपास घटी तो हैं, लेकिन हम उनसे अनजान बने रहते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए पिछले साल ही आया उनका उपन्यास *हलहला* जो धर्म की आड़ में स्त्री शोषण का आख्यान था या फिर उससे पहले आया उनका स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की पील खोलता उपन्यास *नरक मसौदा* हो। इस बार वे कृष्णा माधुर्यानी रागिनी के जीवन की गाथा के बहाने नौटंकी की दुनिया में ले गए हैं। इसके केंद्र में हाथरस शैली की नौटंकी, उसकी पूरी परंपरा और सुरों की सम्पत्तिस्रयः दुनिया है। एक ऐसी दुनिया जिसने अपना वृत्त, लोक में प्रचलित बुतियों, ऐतिहासिक-सामाजिक घटना-परिघटनाओं पर आधारित लोक-धुनों एवं सुरों से निर्मित किया है।

नौटंकी एक नाट्य विशेष का नाम है, जिसकी शैली संगीतिक है। इसकी लोकप्रियता के कारण सांगीत शैली का ही दूसरा नाम नौटंकी प्रचलित हो गया। यह भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही स्वांग परंपरा की वंशज है। यह नट धातु से व्युत्पन्न विशेषतः नाटक शब्द का विकृत स्त्रीलिंग रूप है जो स्वयं में लोकधर्मी नाट्य परंपरा का सूचक है। कुछ विद्वानों के अनुसार नौटंकी पंजाब की एक कुलीन महिला थी जो फूलों से तोली जाती थी। कुछ के अनुसार नौटंकी नाम में प्रयुक्त नौ प्रकार के वाद्यों और नगाड़ों के कारण पड़ा है।

जयशंकर प्रसाद के अनुसार, "नौटंकी ग्यारहवीं-बारहवीं शताब्दी का अभिनय रूप है।" वे लिखते हैं, "धर्मांध आक्रमणों ने जब भारतीय रंगमंच के शिल्प का विनाश कर दिया तो देवालियों से संलग्न मंडपों में छोटे-मोटे अभिनय सर्वसाधारण के लिए सुलभ रह गए। रंगमंच से विहीन कुछ अभिनय बच गए, जिन्हें हम पारसी स्टेजों के आने से पहले भी देखते रहे हैं। इनमें मुख्यतः नौटंकी और भांड ही थे। नौटंकी और भांडों में शुद्ध मानव-संबंधी अभिनय होते थे। मेरा निश्चित विचार है कि भांडों की परिहास की अधिकता संस्कृत भाषा मुकुंदानंद और रस सदन आदि की परंपरा में है और नाटकी या नौटंकी प्राचीन राग काव्य अथवा गीति नाट्य की स्मृतियाँ हैं।" प्रसाद जी के इस कथन से इतना अनुमान अवश्य किया जा सकता है कि संस्कृत रंगमंच काल में नौटंकी का आरंभिक रूप विद्यमान था।

कबीर का सामाजिक चिंतन

साधना अग्रवाल

मध्यकालीन भारतीय समाज में कबीर का व्यक्तित्व सबसे अधिक समादृत है। यद्यपि रामचंद्र शुक्ल ने अपने भरसक कबीर को उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जिसके वह अधिकारी थे। लेकिन यह कबीर ही थे जिनके प्रकाश को कोई भी दबा न सका और अवसर मिलते ही उनकी मेधा की रोशनी भारतीय जनमानस तक पहुंच ही गई। उनकी 'बानी' में ईमानदारी और सच्चाई का वह पुंज था कि धर्म, समाज और साहित्य की परम्परागत मान्यताएं संदेह के घेरे में आ गईं। यह उनका आंखों देखा और अनुभव सत्य ही था, जो सत्ता, शास्त्र और धर्म के ठेकेदारों के सामने कठिन चुनौती बनकर खड़ा हो गया। कबीर कहते थे—

मैं कहता आंखन की देखी, तू कहता कागद की लेखि।

समाज में रहते कबीर को अनेक अनुभव प्राप्त हुए, उन्हें आत्मज्ञान से सत्य की प्रतीति हुई। इसी सत्य ने उन्हें समाज को देखने का एक नया नजरिया दिया। वह कहते हैं— 'फाटै दीदै मैं फिरौ नजरि न आवै कोइ / जिहि घटि मेरा साइयाँ सो क्यूँ छाना होइ।' कबीर समाज को देख-परख रहे थे और उन्हें हर एक व्यक्ति में सम्यक रूप से सत्य का दर्शन होता था। पर उस समय कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं था जो जागकर, आँख खोलकर सम्यक रूप से मनुष्य को देखता। कबीर बेहद जागरूक थे। वह देखते कि समाज गहरी निद्रा में सोया हुआ है। सबकी आंखें बंद थीं। वे सबको जगाते थे— 'कबीर सूता क्या करै काहे न देखे जागि / जाका संग तै बीछड़या ताहि के संग लागि।'

वे आँख वालों को भी उनकी आंखों में अंगुली डालकर दिखाते थे। चूंकि कबीर के भीतर ज्ञान की अनन्त आंखें खुली थीं। इन्हीं आंखों से कबीर ने सबको मोह लिया था। लेकिन कबीर को ये ज्ञानचक्षु यून ही नहीं मिल गए थे। उन्होंने इसे पाने के लिए कठोर साधना की थी। उन्हें अपनी सांसारिक इन्द्रियों से जूझना पड़ा था। उन्हें प्रेम भक्ति की राह पर पहुंचने से पहले तमाम प्रलोभनों को छोड़ना पड़ा था। कहते भी हैं— 'कबीर यह घर प्रेम का खाला का घर नाहि / सीस उतारै हाथि करि सो पैठै घर माहि।'

कबीर इसलिए दुखी थे कि पूरा संसार अपने 'मैं' के लिए मरता है जिस में से उसका कोई संबंध नहीं। संसार की नश्वरता सबके मैं को तोड़ देती है फिर

₹ 22

फरवरी 2018

आजकल

1945 से निरंतर प्रकाशित

साहित्य और संस्कृति का मासिक



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Awarads Gupta

पृष्ठ - 64

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कृष्णा सोबती : 'बादलों के घेरे' से

अनुराधा गुप्ता

“अकालत न कलम की / न लेखक की/ न लेखन की/ जिंदगी फैलती चली गई/ कागज़ के पन्नों पर/ कुछ इस तरह ज्यों धरती में उग आया हो/ विशाल जड़ों वाला एक जिंदा रुख” (कृष्णा सोबती, 'जिंदगीनामा' के आरंभ में दी गई पंक्तियाँ) कहानी के सिरजे गए पात्र जब रचनाकार के जीवन की संचित अनुभूति का परिणाम हों तो निश्चय ही कागज़ के पन्नों पर सायास गढ़े गए चरित्र नहीं असल जिंदगियां खुद-ब-खुद फैलती जाती हैं। अनायास। कृष्णा सोबती न सिर्फ हिंदी कथा-जगत बल्कि पूरे विश्व के कथा साहित्य में एक अकेली, अपनी तरह की अनोखी सशक्त कथाकारा हैं। हिंदी कथा-लेखन में जिस तरह के बोल्ड लेखन की शुरुआत उन्होंने की वह स्त्री-विमर्श के क्षेत्र का क्रांतिकारी कदम था। उनकी पहचान एक ऐसी लेखिका के रूप में जानी जाती है जो भारतीय स्त्री के अव्यक्त मन की सघन, बहुपरतीय खोह के भीतर मचलते-सुबकते स्पंदन को महमूस कर उसकी सूक्ष्म से सूक्ष्म गांठ को खोल देने का साहस और सामर्थ्य रखती हो। निःसंदेह कृष्णा सोबती का नाम हिंदी कथाकारों में अग्रणी है।



हैं जो लगातार रचनारत हैं। ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार की घोषणा करते हुए और उन्हें बधाई देते हुए लीलाधर मंडलोई ने कहा कि हिंदी, उर्दू, पंजाबी भाषा की लोकशीलता के साथ उन्होंने जो अद्भुत शिल्प, वस्तु और अंतर्वस्तु की शिनाख़्त की है वो बेजोड़ है।

हिंदी साहित्य समाज में जिस आज़ाद औरत की बात की जाती है, सोबती ने संभवतः उसे सबसे पहले गढ़ा। उनके कथा साहित्य की नायिकाएं जिस जिंदादिली, बेलौस, बेधड़क अंदाज़ में अपना जीवन जीती रहीं उसे बाद में कई लेखिकाओं ने अपने किरदारों के लिए अपनाया। अपनी नई किताब 'गुजरात पाकिस्तान से गुजरात हिंदुस्तान' में वो अपनी जिंदगी के एक हिस्से को उपन्यास में ढालती हैं। उस हिस्से को जब देश बटा था, समाज बटा था, तहज़ीब बटी थी और इंसानियत लहलुहान होकर कट-छट गई थी। इस उपन्यास में वे बेहद तकलीफ़ से लिखती हैं, “अब तो हम तेज़ किए हुए चाकू हैं। हम आग का पलीता हैं। हम दुश्मनों को चाक कर देने वाली गरम हिंसा हैं। हम दुल्हनों की बांहें काट देने वाले टोके हैं। हम गंडासे हैं। अब हम हम नहीं हैं, हथियार हैं।”

1950 में उनकी पहली रचना प्रकाशित हुई और अभी हाल ही में उनका नाम ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार के लिए घोषित किया गया। कह सकते हैं कि 67 साल की साधना जब किसी पुरस्कार तक पहुंचती है तो उस पुरस्कार की अहमियत बढ़ जाती है। उनका साहित्य 'हिंदुस्तानी जुबान का म्यूज़ियम' कहा जाता है। उनकी किसी भी किताब के पन्ने पलट लें, आप उन शब्दों के साथ जीने लगेंगे। जो हमारे पुरखे विरासत में छोड़ गए हैं। 92 वर्ष की सोबती हिंदी साहित्य और समाज का चलता फिरता इतिहास हैं। वो हिंदी की सबसे नौजवान और जुझारू लेखिका हैं। बीते साल बढ़ती असहिष्णुता को लेकर जब चिंतित बौद्धिकों और चिंतकों ने सभा की तो कृष्णा सोबती ने भी विरोध की आवाज़ मुखर कर बाबरी से दादरी के खिलाफ़ बराबरी की बात की। ये प्रतिरोध किसी दल विशेष के समर्थन या असमर्थन में नहीं था बल्कि उनकी इंसानी और लोकतांत्रिक वैचारिक पक्षधरता का परिणाम था तभी कांग्रेस शासन में भी उन्होंने पद्मविभूषण का प्रस्ताव लौटाया। वो प्रतिरोध की आवाज़



कृष्णा सोबती लगभग एक पूरी सदी जी चुकी हैं, उनके संस्मरण, आत्मकथात्मक लेख और साक्षात्कार पढ़ते हुए ऐसा लगता है जैसे कोई वाचिक इतिहास शुरू हो गया हो। जिस साल भारत गणतंत्र बना 1950 में 'लामा' उनकी पहली कहानी छपी। तब से उनकी कलम चलने का सिलसिला बदस्तूर जारी है। सोबती का

साहित्य इतिहास द्वारा बेदख़ल की जा रही मनुष्यता का पक्ष है। मेरे लेख का केंद्र उनका कहानी संग्रह 'बादलों के घेरे' है, जिसका प्रकाशन 1980 में हुआ। इसमें 24 छोटी-बड़ी रचनाएं हैं। विषय की दृष्टि से इन्हें प्रेम और स्त्री-पुरुष संबंध से संबंधी, पूरे सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्त्री की यातना को और उस के परिवेशगत अंतर्द्वंद्व



संयुक्त निदेशक (उत्पादन) :

बी. के. मीणा

सबस्यता शुल्क :

वार्षिक : 230 रुपये, दो वर्ष : 430 रुपये,

तीन वर्ष : 610 रुपये

सदस्यता संबंधी पूछताछ :

गोपाल के. एन. चौधरी

संपादक (प्रसार)

कमरा नं. 56, सूचना भवन

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नई दिल्ली-110003

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Self attested
Anuraadha Gupta

इस अंक में

लेख

शिवपूजन सहाय पर विशेष

6. आज के कलमघसीटू दौर में
10. शिवपूजन सहाय : जनता के लिए लेखन
12. शिवपूजन सहाय, निराला और राम विलास शर्मा
16. हिंदी-हितैषणा के पर्याय
20. जीवनी और संस्मरणों का दाय
22. यदि यह प्लॉट है तो....
24. 'देहाती दुनिया' : एक सामाजिक कथावृत्तांत
31. मत-वाला पत्रकार शिवपूजन सहाय
34. निबंधों की दुनिया से
37. महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी का एकलव्य
40. निबंधकार आचार्य शिवपूजन सहाय
42. साक्षात्कार : जनता के लेखक
44. आचार्य शिवपूजन सहाय : जीवन और साहित्य

- नामवर सिंह
- नागेश्वर लाल
- मंगलमूर्ति
- आनंदमूर्ति
- चंद्रकला त्रिपाठी
- महेश दर्पण
- वीरेंद्र यादव
- भारत यायावर
- अनुराधा गुप्ता
- वेंकटेश कुमार
- सुनील कुमार पाठक
- विजय मोहन सिंह
- रामनिरंजन परिमलेंदु

अन्य लेख

27. तैयब होने का मतलब
49. तोल्सतय और गांधी
51. संगीत आजकल : नए-पुराने संगीतकारों का उदय और अस्त

- रणजीत साहा
- ए.ए. शिरोमणि
- पं. विजयशंकर मिश्र

कविताएं

46. तीन कविताएं
47. दो कविताएं
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- मजीद अहमद
- रोहित कौशिक
- आरती तिवारी

पुस्तक परिचय

54. भक्ति : उत्तर और दक्षिण का समन्वय सूत्र
54. श्रुति और स्मृति : वेद, उपनिषद् और स्मृति

- आभा गौड़

नलिन विलोचन शर्मा : एक विरल व्यक्तित्व

साधना अग्रवाल

मुझे ठीक से नहीं मालूम कि हिंदी लेखकों के लिए आचार्य की उपाधि का आरंभ कब से हुआ? बस इतना भर मुझे मालूम है कि संभवतः यह भारतेंदु युग से शुरू हुआ और हिंदी के पहले आचार्य 'सरस्वती' के संपादक आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी हैं और दूसरे आचार्य हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास के लेखक आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल हैं। गौर करने की बात यह है कि काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी के संस्थापक बाबू श्यामसुंदर दास बी.ए. के लिए आचार्य शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ। वैसे बाद में तो अनेक आचार्य हुए हैं जैसे आचार्य शिवपूजन सहाय, आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी, आचार्य नंददुलारे वाजपेयी और हिंदी के अंतिम आचार्य नलिन विलोचन शर्मा। वैसे प्रो. नामवर सिंह मानते ही नहीं बल्कि प्रायः कहते भी हैं कि हिंदी में केवल एक ही आचार्य हुए आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल। उनके इस कथन में सच्चाई है लेकिन पूरी नहीं। अब यह बड़ी विडंबना है कि हिंदी विभागों के तमाम प्रो. अपने आप को आचार्य कहने लगे हैं। शायद यह थोड़ा विषयांतर है, इसके लिए आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे। आचार्य नलिन विलोचन शर्मा सचमुच आचार्य थे और भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के हिंदी विभाग में सबसे कम उम्र में वे पटना विश्वविद्यालय के विभागाध्यक्ष हुए।

आचार्य नलिन विलोचन शर्मा के जीवन और लेखन पर बहुत नहीं लिखा गया है। वस्तुतः जन्मशताब्दी वर्ष हमें किसी लेखक के लेखन का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है ताकि हम उसके लेखन को सामने ला सकें और अपने समय से उसे जोड़ सकें। मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि अभी तक आलोचक और कहानीकार नलिन विलोचन शर्मा का सम्यक मूल्यांकन हम नहीं कर पाए। उन पर लिखे छिटपुट लेखन की मैं बात नहीं कर रही। ले-देकर सबसे पहले 'हिंदी आलोचना के विकास' में हिंदी के आलोचक नंदकिशोर नवल ने नलिनजी के आलोचक का विवेचन किया है। और प्रो. गोपेश्वर सिंह ने साहित्य अकादेमी के लिए उन पर मोनोग्राफ लिखा। साथ ही साथ नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के लिए एक लंबी भूमिका के साथ नलिन विलोचन शर्मा के निबंधों को संकलित किया है। यहां एक बात की ओर उल्लेख करना मुझे जरूरी लगता है कि नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के नवजागरण के अग्रदूत शृंखला में डॉ. नंदकिशोर नवल ने नलिनजी के पिता महामहोपाध्याय रामावतार शर्मा पर एक पुस्तिका लिखी।

अब नलिनजी के जीवन से संबंधित कुछ बातें-मेरे सामने नलिनजी से संबंधित दो पुस्तकें हैं-एक हिंदी साहित्य कोश भाग-2 जिसमें नलिनजी के जीवन और लेखन के बारे में इलाहाबाद वि.

जैसे एक व्यवस्था की अनेक शीशियों को एक काले हुए सकारात्मक भावों में विभक्त किया, वहीं हमने अनेक संकीर्णताएँ भी विभक्त कर लीं। ये संकीर्णताएँ हमारी सामर्थ्यता को सीमित करती हैं। बहुधा सामर्थ्य सम्भावनाओं के ध्वंस का कारण बनती हैं। इस संग्रह की 'पिता' एवं 'ये दुनिया अगर मिल भी जाए तो क्या है' शीर्षक कहानियों में इसी संकीर्णता के दुखद एवं त्रासद पहलु को उजागर किया गया है। 'पिता' कहानी में पिता की धार्मिक संकीर्णता की कंड़ीशानिंग ऐसी है कि वे अपने स्वभाव में पर्याप्त मानवीय होते हुए भी संकीर्णता के विभेदकारी पहलु से उभर नहीं पाते और स्वयं को कष्ट पहुँचाते हैं। वे ट्रेन में दूसरे धर्म के सहयात्री को जो कि बुद्धा एवं बीमार हैं, आधी सीट दे देते हैं पर सीट पर चादर नहीं बिछाते एवं टंड छेल्ते हैं। 'ये दुनिया अगर मिल भी जाए तो क्या है' में इसका कहीं ज्यादा त्रासद रूप सामने आता है। संगीत में रुचि रखने वाला राजिन्द्र बख्शी अपने उस्ताद की बेटी रेहाना के साथ भाग जाता है। बख्शी का परिवार इसे पचा नहीं पाता। वे रेहाना की हत्या करवा देते हैं। जिसकी प्रतिक्रिया में रेहाना के लोग राजिन्द्र की बहन की इज्जत से खेलते हैं, वह पागल हो जाती है। राजिन्द्र कभी घर नहीं लौटता। संगीत की ऊँचाइयों को छूने का सपना बिखर जाता है। वह बार सिंगर एवं शराबी बनकर रह जाता है। एक बार इस स्थिति से निकलने का प्रयास करता है पर निकल नहीं पाता। वह संगीत स्कूल छोड़ता है पर चला नहीं पाता, क्योंकि संगीत स्कूल का सपना उसने रेहाना के साथ देखा था। यह स्थिति उसे अपराध बोध से भर देती है। वह बार में लौट आता है। अन्ततः पीलिया से उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। बख्शी की मृत्यु सामान्य मौत नहीं है बल्कि यह कला-सम्भावना का अवसान है।

अपनी कहानियों में बसन्त निरन्तर प्रयोगशील दिखाई देते हैं। वे अपनी

कहानियों में कई बार मानवीय जीवन के अछूते आयाम को सृजनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति देते हैं। 'अतीत का पेट' में हम देखते हैं कि मनुष्य का मनुष्य से माहत्त्व एवं तादात्म्य ही महत्त्वपूर्ण नहीं है प्रकृति के साथ उसका तादात्म्य भी उतना ही महत्त्वपूर्ण है। गोआ की रोजी जिसकी जिन्दगी समुद्र से गुँधी हुई है, जब धनंजय से विवाह कर पहाड़ पर आज जाती है तो धीरे-धीरे अवसादग्रस्त हो जाती है, जबकि दोनों की परस्पर वफादारी में कोई क्षरण नहीं हुआ है।

विषय की प्रयोगशीलता के साथ बसन्त अभिव्यक्ति शैली में भी बदलाव करते रहते हैं। कभी कहानी में सीधे प्रवेश करते हैं तो कभी लम्बी भूमिका एवं वातावरण निर्माण के बाद। संग्रह की शीर्षक कहानी 'शब्द' में भाषा के प्रश्न को फंतासी शैली में व्यक्त किया है। भाषा की चिन्ता को लेकर रची गयी यह एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कहानी है। नयी वैश्विक व्यापारिक व्यवस्था के आगमन के बाद हमारी निजी सांस्कृतिक विशिष्टता में निरन्तर हस्तक्षेप किया जा रहा है। इस

प्रक्रिया में संस्कृति के जित रूपों की सर्वाधिक क्षति हुई है भाषा उनमें से एक है। महजता का भ्रम फैलाकर हमारे शब्दों को बेदखल किया जा रहा है। उनकी जगह अंग्रेजी के शब्द जा रहे हैं। इस कहानी में इस संकट का रचनात्मक प्रतिरोध है। कहानी में फंतासी रची गयी है कि अगर कोई अपनी अभिव्यक्ति में किसी शब्द की जगह दूसरी भाषा का शब्द इस्तेमाल करता है तो उसकी अभिव्यक्ति से अपनी भाषा का शब्द सदा के लिए खो जाता है। भाषा के संकट को उद्घाटित करनेवाली यह एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कहानी है।

अन्ततः बसन्त त्रिपाठी के सन्दर्भ में यह कहना उपयुक्त होगा कि वे एक ऐसे कहानीकार के रूप में समाने आता है जो कि समय के महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को उठाते हुए किसी भी रूढ़ि से मुक्त हैं। वे विषय के उन आयामों को सामने लाते हैं जिन पर प्रायः दृष्टि नहीं पड़ी हो। उनकी कहानियों में विषय की विविधता एवं भाषा की प्रयोगशीलता प्रशंसनीय है।

मो.: 9990524542

साधना अग्रवाल

यादों के गलियारे में

हिन्दी के वरिष्ठ कवि और शायर प्रियदर्शी ठाकुर 'ख्याल' की नयी किताब 'यादों के गलियारे में' है, जिसके शीर्षक से लगता है कि यह संस्मरण की पुस्तक होगी, लेकिन है यह 'ख्याल' साहब की गज़लों, नज़मों और चीन के 9वीं शताब्दी के कवि बाई जूई पर केन्द्रित कविताओं की किताब। 'कसौटी' के सम्पादक नन्दकिशोर नवल ने पत्रिका के 11वें अंक, जो अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर 2001 में निकला था, के अपने सम्पादकीय में एक टिप्पणी की थी—फिराक़ गोरखपुरी की एक गज़ल के शेर के एक टुकड़े के हवाले से, जिसका शीर्षक था—'गज़ल के साज़ उठाओ', जिसमें गज़ल की विधा पर हिन्दी-उर्दू के आलोचकों के विचारों का उल्लेख करते हुए न सिर्फ़ प्रो. नलिनविलोचन शर्मा को उद्धृत किया था, बल्कि उर्दू के नामी आलोचक प्रो. कलीमुद्दीन अहमद की उक्ति का हवाला भी दिया था—'जहाँ तक उक्ति वैचित्र्य का प्रश्न है, वह चमत्कारक होते हुए भी बहुधा दोषावह हो जाता है। यही नहीं उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है—'कि उक्ति वैचित्र्य के आग्रह के कारण, कुछ शायरों को छोड़कर, प्रायः समस्त उर्दू-गज़ल-काव्य हीन कोटि का काव्य बनकर रह गया है।' उनकी इस टिप्पणी पर गौर करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि उर्दू शायरी की दुनिया में मीर, जौक़ मोमिन और ग़ालिब ही नहीं हैं बल्कि फिराक़ गोरखपुरी भी हैं। कहना चाहिए उर्दू के कवियों को गज़ल की तंग जमीन का अहसास रहा

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Buddhist Concept of State and Humanitarian Values in Ancient Indian polity

Vinita Malik*

Abstract

The Pali canonical literature throws immense light on the state and the human values. Tersely saying, early Buddhism has to do more with moral and ethical values and less to do with rituals. Objective of the study is to comprehend Buddha's concept of political philosophy, state policies and humanitarian values that he inculcated within his followers. The hypothesis is that Buddha supported the concept of kingship as the basis of state through the social contract. This research focuses and raises question, did Buddhism create the condition of equality, human rights for every section of society? Today there is an urgent need to retrospect and introspect about equality to create a much needed heterogeneous but inclusive culture in India. This paper will try to analyse notion of kingship and state the above mentioned aspects and their nuances through textual analyses. Buddhist sources are compassionate toward people from diverse walks of life. The contract theory of the origin of state is a good contribution to ancient Indian thought and helps build the argument on origin of state in ancient India.

Key words: - *Social Contract, Kingship, Political Philosophy, Humanitarian Values, Dhamma.*

Introduction

Sources and Social Background

To understand early Buddhist philosophy of kingship, Pali literature mainly, the Vinaya Pitaka and Nikayas (dialogues of Buddha) pertaining to 500 BCE or pre Ashokan period is of immense importance. In the

dialogues between Buddha and his disciples he is a main lead in the conversation.

To understand the construct of society, nature of state and idea of kingship during 5th century BCE, we must consider the fact that urban centres (second urbanization) and economic changes in terms of surplus agrarian generation had set in and that gave rise to Buddhism'. These urban centres, which evolved due to the economic conditions and encouraged food surplus, were also the market and administrative centres of polity. During this period paddy cultivation had increased especially in eastern regions of India. As per the sources the main issue of discord was the hoarding of paddy by some, over and above their consumption and also stealing of the paddy field which initiated the election of the chief¹. Advertently we must consider the socio-economic conditions during the age of Buddha that would have implications on understanding the ancient Indian kingship and state. In the Nikayas we do come across Buddha not only in his role as head of the Order but one engaged in discourse with people from different strata of ancient Indian society - with kings and princes, brahmins, ascetics, with villagers and many others on issues of grave economic and political concerns. It is here that the Buddha emerges in the role ascribed to him in the canonical literature as that of the Blessed One, a leader and guide to many.

Taking one such example is in sutta 2 of DN Samannaphala Sutta: (The Fruits of the Homeless Life). King Ajatasattu of Magadha, comes to the Buddha with a question, 'What are the fruits, visible here and now (in this life) of the life of renunciation'? The Buddha tells him, and then goes on to speak of the higher benefits, the various meditative states, and finally true liberation. The King, deeply impressed, declares himself a lay-follower. The Buddha later tells his disciples that but for his crime Ajatasattu would have become a Stream-winner by the 'opening of the Dhamma-eye'.

Emergent Ideas of Polity: Humanitarianism as its Base

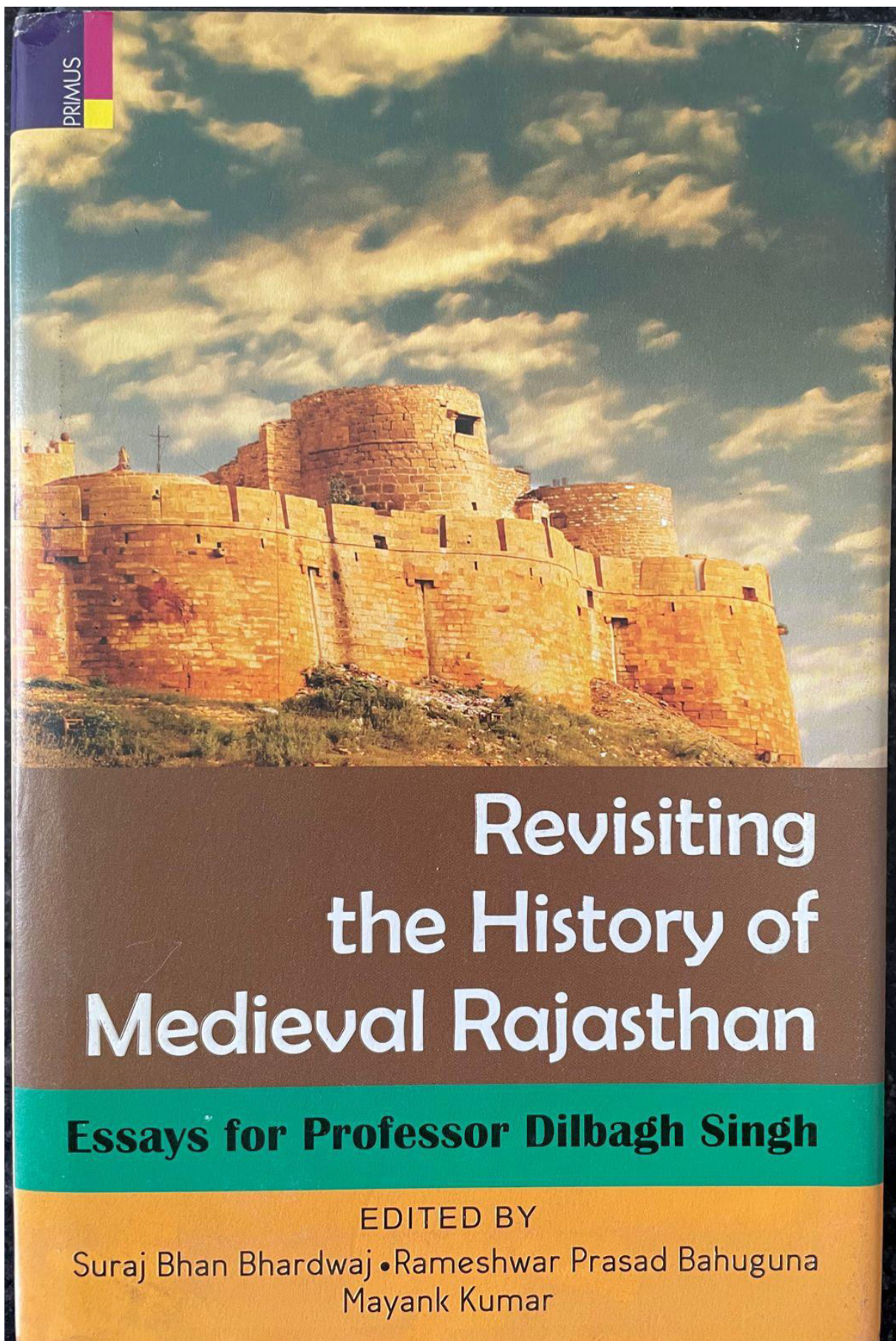
The earliest Buddhist understanding of state and kingship, its nature and functions passed through various stages. The origin of state as mentioned in the theory of creation or as called a theory of genesis mentioned about

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Mamta



Analyzing the Role of the Print Media in India's Freedom Struggle: A Historical Narrative

Dr. Mamta Tyagi

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&

Dr. Chandni Sengupta

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Abstract

The print media played a gargantuan role during India's long drawn out struggle for independence. The printed word was extremely useful in promoting the idea of freedom. Without the print media, many parts of the country would've remained disconnected and the idea of an independent nation would perhaps not have emerged. This paper aims to analyze the role of the print media and historicize its presence during the national movement. It also aims to look at the role of the editors who arduously worked to spread the ideology of freedom.

Key words: 1.India, 2.Print, 3.Media, 4.Editors, 5.Freedom, 6.Independence, 7.British, 8.Movement, 9.History.

Introduction

The history of the print media in India dates back before independence. The Indian press functioned as a crusading agent for the freedom of the country. However, its contribution in the national movement has not received the recognition it deserves. The newspapers during the freedom movement had to carry lengthy speeches of political leaders as such speeches served the purpose of ammunition for the freedom movement. The freedom movement may not have progressed the way it did without the encouraging role played by the print media. Manfred Lahmann states that "Journalists and political writers became important carriers of dynamism in the process of social and political change in India."¹ The demands of the freedom movement led inevitably to the press of India to adopt a serious tone in its treatment of problems and create a public which could appreciate its general lines of approach.

The Newspaper in India

The newspaper was introduced in India by the British. It came as an alien product, as one of the byproducts of British rule in the subcontinent. The press in India was gaining power and raised issues related to the exploitation and misrule of the British government. A series of press censorship acts were passed to curb the voice of press in India, but the Indian press continued to criticize the government policies and decisions. After the Partition of Bengal, there

¹ Manfred Lahmann, 'The Role of Journalism in the Process of Socio-Political Change in India' in Noorani, R.G., (ed.), *Freedom of the Press in India*, Bombay, 1971, p.92

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL LIFE OF EUROPEANS IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BIHAR

DR. SHUBHRA SINHA*

Bihar,¹ an important region in the eastern India has a special socio-economic and political significance in the context to regional history of medieval period. It was under Akbar (1556-1605) that the administrative reorganisation led to creation of Bihar as one of his twelve *suba* (province) in 1580² and it continued to enjoy this independent status throughout the seventeenth century. In fact the political stability was accompanied by territorial expansion, development of cities, growth of trade, opening of new trade routes, etc. which not only led to diversification of economy but at the same time it also radically altered the social fabric of this region, with the influx of diverse social groups from India and beyond. One of the prominent group was of the Europeans namely, the Portuguese (1620s), the Dutch (1630s), the English (1650s) and the French (1670s), who tried their luck by forming large 'Trading Companies' at different dates to handle growing volumes of trade and requirement of finance. The political ideologies and policies of these "Companies" were closely linked to their respective countries.

An attempt has been made in this paper to look at the social world of the Europeans in the region of study. The information about the social world, manner of life, etc. of the Portuguese and the Dutch during the seventeenth century is fragmentary and inadequate in comparison to the English. To 'the European Trading Companies' the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa together constituted a natural unit of operation denoted by the term Bengal³ and their activities centred around their establishment i.e. 'the factories' where they lived in small groups. The life, in Thomas Hobbes words was 'nasty, brutish and short' for most of the Europeans in Asia and their relations with each other and with Asian world around them was governed by the standards of their own time.⁴

The Portuguese

Advent of the Portuguese in the east can be traced back to the first half of sixteenth century. Even historian Abdul Hamid Lahori in his work *Badshahnama* dates the Portuguese settlement earlier than Akbar's time. John Sylveria was the first Portuguese who came to Bengal in 1518 and remained there long time "learning about the commodities of the country and the manners of these people."⁵ Since the intra-Asian trading activities of the Portuguese were concentrated in the region around the Bay of Bengal, places like Chittagong (Porto Grande), Satgaon (Porto Pequeno), Hugli, Dacca, Sripur, Bakla, etc. came to be identified as their major and minor settlements in the east. Most of these settlements were in proximity to river which indicates not only their involvement in river-borne trade but their penetration into the interior locales of the east.

Regarding their life in these settlements travellers like Van Linschoten and Pyrad de Laval during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries observed that 'they dwelled in freedom and lived in a manner like wild men.' This statement indicates that the Portuguese who were active in the region were mostly freewheeling traders "soliterio." The cheapness of goods in the east and the profit earned from it was reflected in the life-style of these rich Portuguese, who used silken embroidered harness enriched with gold, silver, fine pearls and stirrups of silver gilt and the bridle adorned with precious stones, silver bells while travelling on horseback.⁶ In context to Bihar, there is no reference of any official settlement (povoacoes or cidades) of the Portuguese but like Chittagong, Satgaon, Hugli, etc. Patna was also one of the chief mart where traders of different parts of Indian subcontinent flocked with their merchandise and it was here the possibilities of profitable trade was realised beyond the expectations of the Portuguese. They came with their goods before the monsoon set in and spent the rainy months in Bengal, buying and selling goods and transacting their business and when the monsoon was over they would go back to Goa and other Portuguese ports laden with the merchandise of Bengal.⁷ The English factors Robert Hughes and John Parker had made note of the presence of Portuguese with the frigates in Patna in 1620.⁸ With regard to the availability of cheap merchandise, the volume of trade and time spent at Patna, it appears that like Bector (Howrah) they probably had the warehouse at Patna if not settlement. Manrique, a Portuguese (attached to the Bengal mission by Father Luiz Coutino) during his travel in the east (in August 1640- November 1641) had seen thatched houses of straw or bamboo being used for storage of goods in all important marts and it was from here that the

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1. Dr. Mamta Tyagi

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Saltpetre Industry in 17th Century Bihar: An Overview**Dr. Shubhra Sinha**, Associate Professor
Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi

Abstract: Since the 13th century, saltpetre has been known as a raw material for gunpowder to the outside world. As far as India is concerned it was used namely for varied purpose like preservation of meat, manure, washing, bleaching, etc. but not much as an ingredient for gunpowder. With the advent of the European trading companies the dormant potentialities of saltpetre as an ingredient for gunpowder was worked out in India in general and in Bihar in particular. The article has highlighted various facets of the saltpetre production, procurement, technology, trade, etc. in 17th century

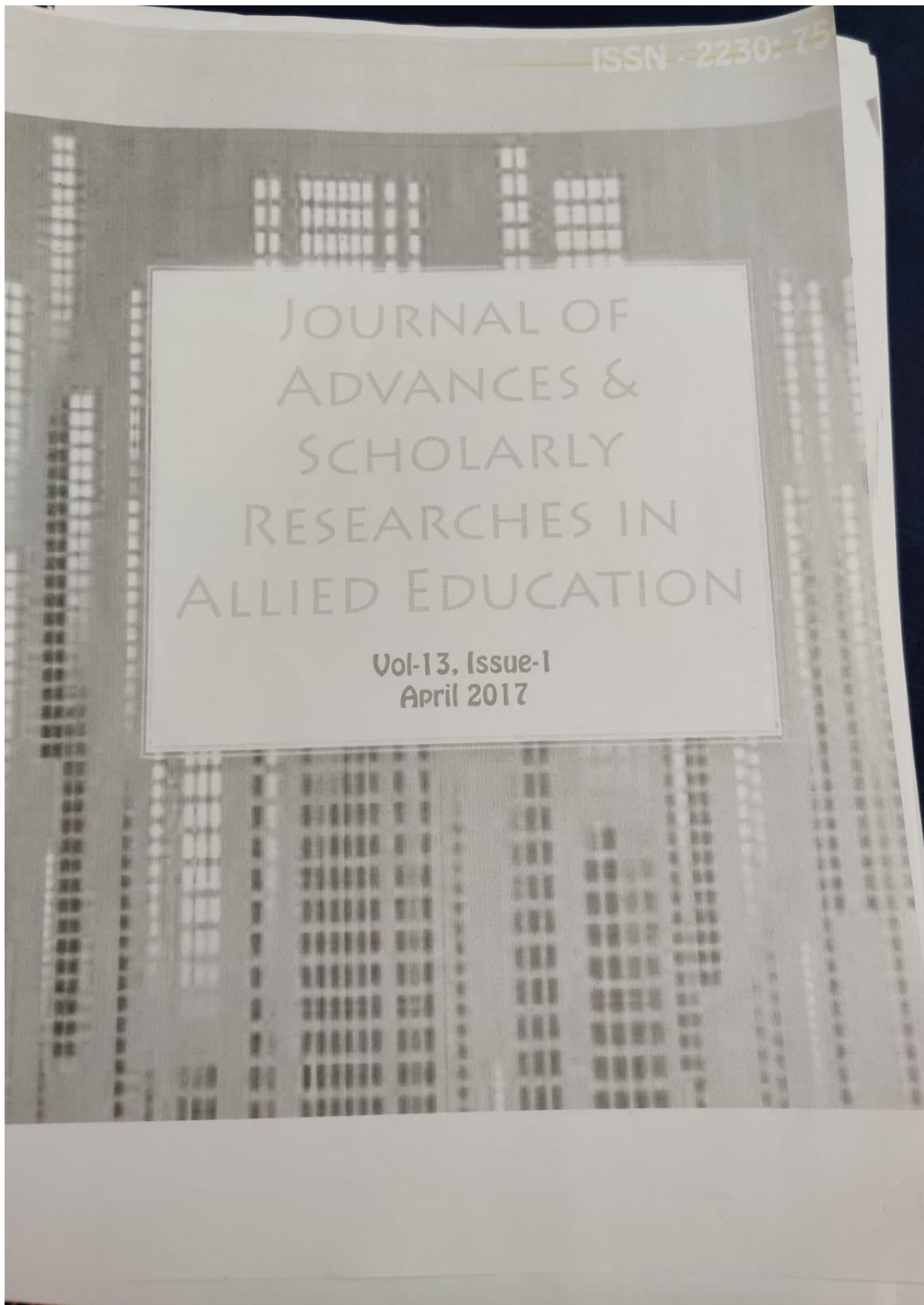
Keywords: karkhana, kooti, nooneah, asami, kalmi, dobara, Gangetic plain, the Dutch, the English.

The region of Biharⁱ has a special economic and political significance during the period under review. Being strategically located, it catered to the different needs of different people who visited, leaving behind a plethora of source material to study its economic significance in the 17th century. The region had an extensive commercial transaction with other parts of the country as the area was traversed by several land and river routes to carry goods to and from different places. Physiographically, Bihar's entire territory can be divided into three distinct unequal parts – (i) the Ganga plain, (ii) the Southern highlands and (iii) the Himalayan foothills. Of the three, the Ganga plains is the largest physiographic unit of Bihar, covering more than half of its total area, forming vast depositional plain from the Himalaya in the north to the Chotanagpur highlands in the south.ⁱⁱ

The political history of Bihar during the pre-Mughal period is well known in its diverse aspects. With the establishment of Mughal rule in India by Babur (1526-30), a new chapter began not only in the history of India but also of Bihar. The establishment of effective Mughal rule in Bihar was a long process and it was vigorously resisted by the eastern Afghans, initially and by Sher Shah, later. The final dent in the Afghan empire of Bihar was made by Akbar. He realized the strategic importance of Bihar commanding the route to rich Bengal through the Teliagarhi pass and to Orissa through the Jharkhand belt

2017

Dr. Shubhra Sinha



CITYSCAPE OF MEDIEVAL PATNA: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Dr Shubhra Sinha*

Associate Professor

Abstract: *The city of Patna has a long history dating back from 6th century BC to the present time. The article not only looks at the evolution of Patna as an urban centre but focusses on the continuity and change over the period of time. Patna's administrative and economic significance is very well reflected in its varied activities during the period under review. What remained unchanged since its inception was the cosmopolitan environment and composite culture.*

Key words: *City, Mauryas, Afghans, Mughals, Subah, Mohalla, Bagh, Factory, the Dutch, the English*

-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation and urban growth are important aspect of socio-economic development in context of medieval India. The changes during medieval period especially between 12th to 18th centuries gave a new look to the Indian cities. In recent times the urban history of medieval India has attracted a good deal of attention of historians as well as scholars of other disciplines. The Turkish conquest of India and the establishment of Delhi Sultanate in the early 13th century did not merely imply the substitution of Indian ruling class but was responsible for initiating vigorous urban culture, leading to the hypothesis of Prof. Muhammad Habib of 'rural revolution' and 'urban revolution' and the critical examination of it later by Prof. Irfan Habibⁱ in the light of more empirical evidence and better understanding of socio-economic history of the period. The historians generally agree that the pace of urbanisation did increase with the arrival of Turks and establishment of Turkish rule in northern India. In the view of Prof. S Nurul Hasan at least from the 14th century onwards there was a rapid process of urbanisation which was accelerated in the 16th and 17th centuries. In its relative political stability and the prosperity of the Mughal Empire had an important role. However, proliferation of new towns or cities does not mean that old towns or cities lost its charm. Traditional India, under both the Hindu and Muslim rulers was a land of great cities.ⁱⁱ To

entities which moving along the times rose, fell or rose again, all depending upon a given set of factors at any time: a trifle here or a trifle there could make or mar a city."

Patna, the capital of modern Biharⁱⁱⁱ is a place of great antiquity and has a special significance in the regional history of medieval period. Patna...is among the few cities of world whose history dates back to as early as sixth century B.C.^{iv} In this respect it stands with such cities as those of Babylon, Persepolis, Thebes, Sparta, Alexandria and Rome.^v Padmavati, Pataligrama, Kusumapura, Pushpapura, Shrinagar and Pataliputra were some of its earlier names.^{vi} The Greek and Chinese writers referred it as Palibothra and Pa-Lien-Fu. The rise of Patna was from a tiny village (grama) at the confluence of river Son and Ganga named Patala, where the ruler of Magadha Ajatashatru had built a fort to check the attack of Lichhavis. Buddha is said to have predicted the future greatness of the tiny village but added that it was destined to face three dangers of fire, flood and internal discords.^{vii} Under the Mauryas (namely Chandragupta and Asoka) Pataliputra emerged from this site and became the capital of the Mauryan empire in the 4th century BC. The first authentic references to Pataliputra are in Asoka's Girnar Edict No. V and in his Samath Pillar Edict.^{viii} It continued to be capital till 4th century but when the imperial capital

Preview

**POWER, INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION:
CHAINS OF SUBORDINATION IN INDIGENOUS
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (C.1600 TO
1890S)**

Archana Ojha
New Delhi

According to indigenous people, North America was never an "empty space"; each tribe had its own story and myth that describes the origin of all living beings on the "sacred space" known to them as "Turtle Island". Indigenous people believe that they are "the original peoples" of the land and not "natives" or "settlers" who lived on this "sacred space" since the beginning of time.¹

On the other hand, modern Archaeologists have found the remains of hearths, animal bones and stone tools that are almost 10,000 years old. These were left behind by the hunters whose ancestors had followed mammoths, great bison and other large animals of the last Ice Age from Asia into America. It is stipulated that during the last phase of Ice Age, sea levels became low enough to link together the region of Siberia and Alaska by a stretch of land called by scientists as *Beringia*. It is through this link that "hunting bands" entered American continent and by about c. 8000 BC they had firmly established themselves in every corner of the continent. These groups of hunting peoples gradually spread all over the Northeast, the western Plains, southwest and northern Alaska. This migration came to an end as the climate warmed up and Beringia was submerged by the sea. Another theory also suggests that humans may have moved into North America from South America as recent excavations in Brazil have shown human settlements as old as 30,000 years.² Over a period of time, tribes developed their own distinct cultures in different natural environments along with economic systems, languages, political and social structures.³ Therefore, before the arrival of European settlers, North America was a not an "empty space" as was made out by the white settlers but it was thriving with life, energy and their own patterns of indigenous systems. In the North East, the region associated with Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River along with warm and fertile plains along Atlantic coast with Mississippi and Ohio valleys inhabited by tribes like Ojibwa, Algonquian, Innu and Micmac. They all belonged to Algonquian language group. In the fifteenth century, they formed a five nation confederacy that consisted of - Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga and Seneca and the confederacy was called *Muskegon* that meant "People of the Longhouse". In 1714, the sixth nation Tuscarora joined the confederacy.⁴ In the Southeast were the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, they belonged to the language group of Muskogean.⁵ The Plains, tribes living in this region were Pawnee in Nebraska where horses

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**POWER, INEQUALITY
AND DISCRIMINATION**

Archana Ojha

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SPECULATIVE HISTORY

ANUBHA YADAV
Delhi University

Para and Protima: A tête-à-tête¹

ABSTRACT

This short speculative text explores the relationship between the corporeality of a screenwriter and the materiality of a physical space, including its imaginary losses and effects on women's creative collaborations. In this text, I draw from the information that Begum Para and Protima Dasgupta were spending a lot of time together in Bombay, living under the same roof, when their creative partnership blossomed and gave the industry a production house, a director-producer, a screen star and more than a few films. Although this text takes the form of creative writ-

KEYWORDS

screenwriting
Begum Para
Protima Dasgupta
Bombay cinema
women directors
Screenwriters
Hindi Cinema

Global Media Journal, Indian Edition

November 2018

Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal

Kannada Identity: Mapping the Trajectories of Community

-Ramesh Aroli

Research Scholar, Centre for Media Studies, JNU.

Abstract

Historians argue that in India, arrival of new socio-political subjects and counter literary trends in post-Emergency period, had reshaped the idea of 'regional community' in a modern sense. To comprehend expansion of print practices and to perceive themselves as a rational public; communities in Karnataka-a South Indian state, exposed to media world, started articulating their own set of identifiable opinions through different mediums. To review the statement, this paper, intends to understand the key motives which are supposed to be enabled 'community of readers' to emerge as a 'Kannada community' will be discussed in detail. By looking at major historical imprints such as - Reorganization of Indian states (1956), Re-naming of the state as- Karnataka (1973) and Gokak linguistic movement (1980), the popular sense of 'community' and ideological debates, which seemed to be compelled periodical publications to articulate Kannada identity politics will also be elucidated.

Key Words: Community, Region, Identity

Ramesh, 2019

Mixed Convection in a Two-Sided and Four-Sided Lid-Driven Square Porous Cavity

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords:

alternating-direction-implicit (ADI) method, finite difference method, mixed convection, two-sided and four-sided lid-driven flow, porous media

The present paper investigates the mixed convection in a two-sided and four-sided lid-driven square cavity in porous media. In the two-sided porous cavity, the left and right walls of the enclosure are maintained at constant but different temperatures, while the top and bottom walls are adiabatic. The top and the bottom walls of the enclosure move with a constant speed from left to right. In the four-sided porous cavity, the top and the bottom walls of the enclosure move from left to right and right to left, respectively, while the left and the right walls move from top to bottom and bottom to top, respectively, with a constant speed. The left and right walls of the enclosure are maintained at different heat fluxes, while the top and bottom walls are maintained at hot and cold temperatures, respectively. The governing equations are discretized by the fully implicit finite difference method, namely, Alternating-Direction-Implicit (ADI) method. The numerical results are analyzed for the effect of Darcy number ($Da = 0.001, 0.01$), Prandtl number ($Pr = 7$), Grashof number ($Gr = 50,000$), porosity ($\epsilon = 0.2$) and viscosity ratio ($\lambda = 1, 3$). The stability and convergence of the considered problem have been proved using the Matrix method.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the past few decades, the problem of natural or mixed convection in lid-driven square or rectangular cavity with porous media has been widely studied due to its simple geometrical settings and its practical applications [1] such as nuclear waste disposal, coal and grain storage, textile materials, geothermal systems, biological processes, and many others. Mixed convection in lid-driven square or rectangular cavity has various applications in engineering science [2], such as lubricant technology, chemical processing, cooling of microprocessors and electronic components, float glass production, etc. The lid-driven cavity in porous media whose all four walls are kept at different heat flux or temperatures has been studied by many researchers. Mixed or natural convection in a square cavity with three different cases, i.e. (a) all walls of the cavity are kept stationary, (b) one side of the wall is in motion (c) two sides of the cavity are in motion, has been studied in the following literature.

Mixed convection in a square cavity with all walls at rest has been studied by Venkatachalappa et al. [1], Saeid and Mohamad [3], Mansour et al. [4], Basak et al. [5], and Badruddin et al. [6]. Venkatachalappa et al. [1] investigated natural convection inside a square porous cavity using the finite-difference ADI method. Saeid and Mohamad [3] studied the natural convection within the square cavity by keeping its right wall at hot temperature and sinusoidal condition on its left wall. In contrast, the top and bottom walls are adiabatic. Mansour et al. [4] investigated the numerical study of natural convection with thermal radiation inside a wavy porous cavity. Basak et al. [5] examined the natural convection flow inside a square cavity keeping its top wall adiabatic. In contrast, the bottom wall is maintained at hot temperature or a sinusoidal

boundary condition. The left and right wall of the cavity is maintained at a cold temperature. They have obtained numerical results for various parameters; Rayleigh number ($10^3 \leq Ra \leq 10^6$), Darcy number ($10^{-5} \leq Da \leq 10^{-3}$), and Prandtl number ($0.71 \leq Pr \leq 10$). Badruddin et al. [6] examined the heat transfer by convection, conduction, and radiation using a non-equilibrium thermal model inside a square porous cavity. The numerical results are discussed for various parameters like Rayleigh number, inter-phase heat transfer coefficient radiation, and modified conductivity ratio in terms of Nusselt number for solid and fluid.

Natural or mixed convection in the one-sided lid-driven square porous cavity has been studied by Chattopadhyay and Pandit [7], Kandaswamy et al. [8], Mohan and Satheesh [9], Md. Hidayathulla Khan et al. [10]. Chattopadhyay and Pandit [7] have used the higher-order compact (HOC) scheme to analyze the mixed convection in a lid-driven trapezoidal porous enclosure whose top wall is kept at a motion from left to right. The effect of convection in a trapezoidal porous enclosure is examined for different Peclet numbers. Kandaswamy et al. [8] have numerically investigated the effect of Prandtl number on mixed convection in a one-sided lid-driven square cavity filled with porous media. They have found that conduction is dominated at low Prandtl numbers, while mixed and forced convection dominates the temperature field as the Prandtl number increases. Mohan and Satheesh [9] investigated the double-diffusive mixed convection with magnetohydrodynamic effect in a one-sided lid-driven porous cavity. They have examined the fluid flow in the top-sided lid-driven square cavity in both directions with a constant velocity. They analyzed streamline contours, concentration, temperature gradients, and velocity components for a wide range of non-dimensional parameters like Hartmann ($1 \leq Ha$



Fixed point via implicit contraction mapping on quasi-partial b-metric space

Pragati Gautam¹ · Swapnil Verma¹

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Abstract

The notion of non-linear contraction via implicit function was first introduced by Popa. Sub-sequentially, Aydi extended and proved fixed point results for α -implicit contraction in quasi b-metric space. In this paper, we have obtained some new fixed point results for the implicit contraction in the setting of quasi-partial b-metric space. The results are validated with the application based on them.

Keywords Fixed point · Implicit contraction · Non-linear contraction · Quasi-partial b-metric space

Mathematics Subject Classification 54H25 · 47H10

1 Introduction

Metric fixed point theory came into existence with the elegant result of contraction mapping principle given by Banach [6] in 1922. Researchers have generalized this result by refining the contraction condition and replacing the metric space with a generalized abstract space [8, 15, 21]. In 1997, Popa [17] introduced the concept of an implicit relation in contractive condition. In 2012, Berinde [7] obtained some constructive fixed point theorems for almost contractions satisfying an implicit relation. Several classical and common fixed point theorems which were unified via self-mappings satisfying implicit relation were proved in [1–5, 11–13, 16, 18–20, 22].

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Swapnil verma



Research article

Interpolative Chatterjea and cyclic Chatterjea contraction on quasi-partial b -metric spacePragati Gautam¹, Vishnu Narayan Mishra^{2*}, Rifaqat Ali³ and Swapnil Verma¹¹ Department of Mathematics, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi 110049, India² Department of Mathematics, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Lalpur, Amarkantak, Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh 484887, India³ Department of Mathematics, College of Science and Arts, Muhayil, King Khalid University, P. O. Box 9004, Postal Code 61413, Abha, KSA

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Abstract: The fixed point results for Chatterjea type contraction in the setting of Complete metric space exists in literature. Taking this approach forward Karapinar gave the concept of cyclic Chatterjea contraction mappings. Fan also worked on these cyclic mappings in a new setting of quasi-partial b -metric space. Motivated by the work of these researchers, we have introduced the notion of qp_b -cyclic Chatterjea contractive mappings and established fixed point results on them. The aim of this paper is to use an interpolative approach in the framework of quasi-partial b -metric space and to prove existence and uniqueness of fixed point theorem for qp_b -interpolative Chatterjea contraction mappings. The results are affirmed with applications based on them.

Keywords: quasi-partial b -metric space; fixed point; Chatterjea contraction; cyclic mapping; qp_b -cyclic Chatterjea contraction mapping; interpolation

Mathematics Subject Classification: 46T99, 47H10, 47H09, 54H25

1. Introduction

In 1922, Banach [1] introduced one of the most fundamental and significant result called Banach contraction principle of non-linear analysis. It is a prominent result for solving existence problems in several branches of mathematical analysis. Picard theorem, non-linear volterra integral equations, Fredholm integral equations, etc. are the examples where Banach contraction principle is mostly used besides supporting the convergence of schemes in computational mathematics. Due to application potential, the notion of Banach contraction principle was investigated by several authors [2–5].

Swapnil Verma

Fixed Point of Interpolative Rus–Reich–Ćirić Contraction Mapping on Rectangular Quasi-Partial b-Metric Space

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to introduce a new type of extended metric space, i.e., the rectangular quasi-partial b-metric space, which means a relaxation of the symmetry requirement of metric spaces, by including a real number s in the definition of the rectangular metric space defined by Branciari. Here, we obtain a fixed point theorem for interpolative Rus–Reich–Ćirić contraction mappings in the realm of rectangular quasi-partial b-metric spaces. Furthermore, an example is also illustrated to present the applicability of our result.

Keywords: fixed point; interpolation; Rus–Reich–Ćirić contraction; rectangular quasi-partial b-metric space

1. Introduction and Preliminaries

In the year 1968, Kannan [1] extended the well-known Banach contraction:

$$d(G\theta, G\eta) \leq \rho[d(\theta, G\theta) + d(\eta, G\eta)] \quad \text{for all } \theta, \eta \in M,$$

where $\rho \in [0, \frac{1}{2})$. In 2018, Karapinar [2] established the generalized Kannan-type contraction by using the interpolative approach and proved that such an interpolative Kannan-type contraction mapping owns a fixed point in a complete metric space. Let us recall that given a metric space (M, d) , a self-map $G: M \rightarrow M$ is called an interpolative Kannan-type contraction map, if:

$$d(G\theta, G\eta) \leq \rho[d(\theta, G\theta)]^\alpha \cdot [d(\eta, G\eta)]^{1-\alpha} \quad \text{for all } \theta, \eta \in M \setminus \text{Fix}(G)$$

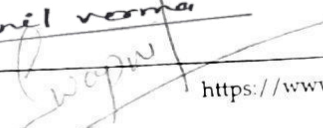
where $\text{Fix}(G) = \{z \in M: Gz = z\}$. Recently, Karapinar / Agarwal / Aydi [3] introduced the following notion of interpolative Rus–Reich–Ćirić contractions in the context of partial metric spaces [4], which keep symmetry as one of their intrinsic properties.

Theorem 1 ([3]). *In the setting of partial metric space (M, d) , if a self-map $G: M \rightarrow M$ is an interpolative Rus–Reich–Ćirić-type contraction, i.e., there are constants $\rho \in [0, 1)$ and $\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1)$ such that:*

$$d(G\theta, G\eta) \leq \rho[d(\theta, \eta)]^\beta [d(\theta, G\theta)]^\alpha \cdot [d(\eta, G\eta)]^{1-\alpha-\beta} \quad \text{for all } \theta, \eta \in M \setminus \text{Fix}(G),$$

then G owns a fixed point.

In the year 2000, Branciari [5] introduced the notion of the rectangular metric space by replacing the triangle inequality with the quadrilateral inequality in the definition of the metric space. It was noticed by Suzuki [6] that the topological structure of the standard

Swapnil verma


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




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Research Article

Common Fixed Point Results on Generalized Weak Compatible Mapping in Quasi-Partial b-Metric Space

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The focus of this paper is to acquaint with generalized condition (B) in a quasi-partial b-metric space and to establish coincidence and common fixed point theorems for weakly compatible pairs of mapping. Additionally, with the background of quasi-partial b-metric space, the outcomes obtained are exemplified to prove the existence and uniqueness of fixed point.

1. Introduction

In the early years of 20th century, the French mathematician Fréchet [1] commenced the concept of metric space, and due to its consequences and practicable implementations, the idea has been enlarged, upgraded, and generalized in different directions. In 1922, Banach [2] introduced the very important Banach contraction principle which holds a remarkable position in the field on nonlinear analysis. One such generalization was established by Künzi et al. [3] known as quasi-partial metric space by Karapinar et al. [4, 5]. In 1993, Czerwik [6] introduced the concept of b-metric space. Later, Gupta and Gautam [7, 8] generalized quasi-partial metric space to quasi-partial b-metric space and proved some fixed point results for such spaces. Several authors [9–18] have already proved the fixed point theorem in metric space, partial metric space [19], quasi-partial metric space, quasi-partial b-metric space [7], and many different spaces. After these classical results, some researchers [20–25] introduced the distinctive concepts and used fixed point theorems to demonstrate the uniqueness of a solution of the equations in different metric spaces such as multivalued contractive type mappings, Reich–Rus–Ćirić

and Hardy–Rogers contraction mappings, and Chatterjea and cyclic Chatterjea contraction.

In this paper, we have introduced the generalized condition (B) in quasi-partial b-metric space to obtain coincidence and common fixed points. Moreover, some examples are given to exemplify the concept followed up with pictographic grid.

2. Preliminaries

Let us recall some definition.

Definition 1 (see [19]). A partial metric space on a nonempty set X is a function $M: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying

- (1) $M(\tau, v) = M(v, \tau)$ (symmetry)
- (2) if $0 < M(\tau, \tau) = M(\tau, v) = M(v, v)$, then $\tau = v$ (indistancy implies equality)
- (3) $M(v, v) \leq M(\tau, v)$, then $\tau = v$ (small self-distances)
- (4) $M(\tau, Y) + M(v, v) \leq M(\tau, v) + M(v, Y)$ (triangularity)

for all $\tau, v, Y \in X$.

Swapnil verma

FIXED POINT RESULTS FOR ω -INTERPOLATIVE CHATTERJEA TYPE
CONTRACTION IN QUASI-PARTIAL B-METRIC SPACE

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ABSTRACT. The purpose of this paper is to revisit Chatterjea type contraction and determine some fixed point results for interpolative Chatterjea type contraction mapping in the setting of quasi-partial b-metric space using the concept of ω -admissibility introduced by Popescu. Also we present some useful examples to elucidate relevance of the concept.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the diversified field of non-linear analysis, Banach [1] contraction principle holds a significant position. The fixed point theorems are used to demonstrate the uniqueness of a solution of differential equations, Fredholm integral equations and Picard theorem etc. Forging ahead Banach's approach, many celebrated authors [2-7] introduced distinctive concepts. In the year 1972, Chatterjea [8] inaugurated his contraction defined as

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Key words and phrases. quasi-partial b-metric space; fixed point; ω admissible; interpolation; Chatterjea contraction.

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ON ω -INTERPOLATIVE BERINDE WEAK CONTRACTION IN QUASI-PARTIAL
B-METRIC SPACE

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ABSTRACT. The aim of this paper is to introduce interpolative weak contraction in the notion of Berinde weak operator in quasi partial b metric space and to extend and generalize fixed point results by adopting the condition of ω -admissibility. We also discussed convex contraction mapping and obtained a fixed point result in the setting of Berinde weak operator in quasi-partial b-metric space. Consequently, we present some examples to show the applicability of the concept.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

In 1922, Banach [1] introduced the highly recognized Banach's contraction principle in the field of non-linear analysis. This result is used to prove the uniqueness of fixed point theorems as well as in Picard theorems. The Banach's contraction in metric space is stated as follow:

Theorem 1.1. [1] Let us consider (M, d) to be a complete metric space and $T: M \rightarrow M$ is the given self mapping. Let $\zeta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$d(T\tau, Tv) \leq \zeta d(\tau, v)$$

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Key words and phrases. quasi-partial b-metric space; ω -admissibility; interpolation; Berinde weak contractions; fixed point
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Swapnil verma

Fixed point via implicit contraction mapping on quasi-partial b-metric space



Pragati Gautam¹ · Swapnil Verma¹

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Abstract

The notion of non-linear contraction via implicit function was first introduced by Popa. Sub-sequentially, Aydi extended and proved fixed point results for α -implicit contraction in quasi b-metric space. In this paper, we have obtained some new fixed point results for the implicit contraction in the setting of quasi-partial b-metric space. The results are validated with the application based on them.

Keywords Fixed point · Implicit contraction · Non-linear contraction · Quasi-partial b-metric space

Mathematics Subject Classification 54H25 · 47H10

1 Introduction

Metric fixed point theory came into existence with the elegant result of contraction mapping principle given by Banach [6] in 1922. Researchers have generalized this result by refining the contraction condition and replacing the metric space with a generalized abstract space [8, 15, 21]. In 1997, Popa [17] introduced the concept of an implicit relation in contractive condition. In 2012, Berinde [7] obtained some constructive fixed point theorems for almost contractions satisfying an implicit relation. Several classical and common fixed point theorems which were unified via self-mappings satisfying implicit relation were proved in [1–5, 11–13, 16, 18–20, 22].

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Pragati

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Research article

Interpolative Chatterjea and cyclic Chatterjea contraction on quasi-partial b -metric space

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Abstract: The fixed point results for Chatterjea type contraction in the setting of Complete metric space exists in literature. Taking this approach forward Karapinar gave the concept of cyclic Chatterjea contraction mappings. Fan also worked on these cyclic mappings in a new setting of quasi-partial b -metric space. Motivated by the work of these researchers, we have introduced the notion of qp_b -cyclic Chatterjea contractive mappings and established fixed point results on them. The aim of this paper is to use an interpolative approach in the framework of quasi-partial b -metric space and to prove existence and uniqueness of fixed point theorem for qp_b -interpolative Chatterjea contraction mappings. The results are affirmed with applications based on them.

Keywords: quasi-partial b -metric space; fixed point; Chatterjea contraction; cyclic mapping; qp_b -cyclic Chatterjea contraction mapping; interpolation

Mathematics Subject Classification: 46T99, 47H10, 47H09, 54H25

1. Introduction

In 1922, Banach [1] introduced one of the most fundamental and significant result called Banach contraction principle of non-linear analysis. It is a prominent result for solving existence problems in several branches of mathematical analysis. Picard theorem, non-linear volterra integral equations, Fredholm integral equations, etc. are the examples where Banach contraction principle is mostly used besides supporting the convergence of schemes in computational mathematics. Due to application potential, the notion of Banach contraction principle was investigated by several authors [2–5].

Pragati

Article

Interpolative Reich–Rus–Ćirić and Hardy–Rogers Contraction on Quasi-Partial b-Metric Space and Related Fixed Point Results

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- † These authors contributed equally to this work.

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Abstract: The aim of this paper was to obtain common fixed point results by using an interpolative contraction condition given by Karapinar in the setting of complete metric space. Here in this paper, we have redefined the Reich–Rus–Ćirić type contraction and Hardy–Rogers type contraction in the framework of quasi-partial b-metric space and proved the corresponding common fixed point theorem by adopting the notion of interpolation. The results are further validated with the application based on them.

Keywords: quasi-partial b-metric space; common fixed point; interpolation; Reich–Rus–Ćirić contraction; Hardy–Rogers contraction

MSC: 46T99; 47H10; 54H25

1 Introduction


In the year 1922, Banach [1] introduced one of the most prominent results called Banach contraction principle and its existence in metric fixed point theory i.e., Let J be a self map on a non-empty set X and d is a complete metric. If there exists a constant $\kappa \in [0, 1)$ such that

$$d(J\mu, J\eta) \leq \kappa d(\mu, \eta) \quad \text{for all } \mu, \eta \in X,$$

then it possesses a unique fixed point in X . Due to the importance and application potential of the Banach contraction principle, this notion has been extended by several authors [2–4]. In 1994, Matthews [5] introduced the notion of partial-metric space as a part of the study of denotational semantics of dataflow networks. In 1968, the following contraction was proved by Kannan [6] i.e.,

$$d(J\mu, J\eta) \leq \rho [d(\mu, J\mu) + d(\eta, J\eta)] \quad \text{for all } \mu, \eta \in X,$$

where $\rho \in [0, \frac{1}{2})$. In 2018, Karapinar [7] adopted the interpolative approach to define the generalized Kannan-type contraction on a complete metric space. We recall that a self-map $J : X \rightarrow X$ is said to be







20)



Research Article

Common Fixed Point Results on Generalized Weak Compatible Mapping in Quasi-Partial b-Metric Space

Pragati Gautam ¹, Luis Manuel Sánchez Ruiz ², Swapnil Verma ¹ and Gauri Gupta ¹

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The focus of this paper is to acquaint with generalized condition (B) in a quasi-partial b-metric space and to establish coincidence and common fixed point theorems for weakly compatible pairs of mapping. Additionally, with the background of quasi-partial b-metric space, the outcomes obtained are exemplified to prove the existence and uniqueness of fixed point.

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and Hardy–Rogers contraction mappings, and Chatterjea and cyclic Chatterjea contraction.

In this paper, we have introduced the generalized condition (B) in quasi-partial b-metric space to obtain coincidence and common fixed points. Moreover, some examples are given to exemplify the concept followed up with pictographic grid.

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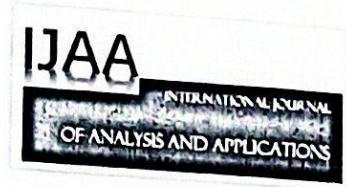
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Pragati



ON ω -INTERPOLATIVE BERINDE WEAK CONTRACTION IN QUASI-PARTIAL B-METRIC SPACE

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ABSTRACT. The aim of this paper is to introduce interpolative weak contraction in the notion of Berinde weak operator in quasi partial b metric space and to extend and generalize fixed point results by adopting the condition of ω -admissibility. We also discussed convex contraction mapping and obtained a fixed point result in the setting of Berinde weak operator in quasi-partial b-metric space. Consequently, we present some examples to show the applicability of the concept.

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Key words and phrases. quasi-partial b-metric space; ω -admissibility; interpolation; Berinde weak contractions; fixed point

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FIXED POINT RESULTS FOR ω -INTERPOLATIVE CHATTERJEA TYPE
CONTRACTION IN QUASI-PARTIAL B-METRIC SPACE

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Year: 2021

Dr. Kamalakanta Roul

Article: The Political Significance of Saliha Satyagraha

Journal: Indian Studies Review 2, 2 (2021) 63-81

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The Political Significance of Saliha Satyagraha

Kamalakanta Roul*

Abstract

The idea of freedom was not only to make India free from British colonialism but also to uplift toiling masses from poverty and miseries. Indian freedom fighters simultaneously led freedom movement along with the fight against poverty. The Saliha Satyagraha (1930) in Nuapada district of Odisha exemplifies this. It was a popular movement against the oppressive colonial policies and exploitative feudal rulers. Nuapada district, primarily dominated by tribals, played significant role in India's freedom movement from 1857 to 1947. Alas, Nuapada remains as "extremely poor and underdeveloped district" which has eroded the essence of Saliha Satyagraha. The continuity of colonial-feudal power structure, accumulation of resources by a tiny section, and failure of land distribution are major contributing causes of poverty in Nuapada. These causes have disrupted the functioning of participatory democracy, distributed development and decentralised governance. The paper primarily examines the significance of Saliha Satyagraha in present day Nuapada. It argues that ending poverty in Nuapada will dismantle the exploitative nature of colonial-feudal power structure and will certainly promote freedom and democracy in the district. The study is, primarily, qualitative in nature. The hypothesis is in the nature of an exploratory one. Both primary and secondary sources of data have been used here especially primary data has been extensively used.

Keywords: Saliha, Freedom, Poverty, Colonialism, Feudalism

Introduction: Struggle for Poor People's Swaraj

The idea of freedom was not only to make India free from British colonialism but also to uplift toiling masses from poverty and miseries. Issues of poverty and freedom were deeply reflected over India's anti-colonial struggle. Indian freedom fighters simultaneously led freedom movement along with the fight against poverty. The Saliha Satyagraha (1930) in Nuapada district of Odisha exemplifies this. It was a popular movement against oppressive colonial policies and exploitative feudal

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Dr. Meena Kumari

Article: Representative Democracy, Elections and Diversity: with special reference to Electoral Reforms in India

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Representative Democracy, Elections and Diversity: with special Reference to Electoral Reforms in India

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Abstract: The present paper attempts to discuss the various electoral reforms in India keeping into consideration the numerous difficulties experienced by Indian electoral processes. The spurt in electoral malpractices in recent times is the greatest issue of discussions and debates, which further paved the way for crisis in democracy. The electoral authority, political parties and in larger contexts the common people are the worst affected stakeholders in this concern. Viewing the various drawbacks into the electoral process in India the current paper aims to search for legal and administrative measures to eliminate them in more concrete manner.

Key Words: Democracy, Elections, Constitution, Representative.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The feature of Unity in diversity in India is recognized through the constitutional provisions. In other words, India is highly differentiated society where the people belonging to different castes, religion, languages, are living together. Owing to these factors India has the status of one of the largest democracy in the world. The present paper attempts to discuss the various electoral reforms in India keeping into consideration the numerous difficulties experienced by Indian electoral processes. The spurt in electoral malpractices in recent times is the greatest issue of discussions and debates. The electoral authority, political parties and in larger contexts the common people are the worst affected stakeholders in this concern. Viewing the various drawbacks into the electoral process in India the current paper aims to search for legal and administrative measures to eliminate them in more concrete manner. For the need to understand the kind of democracy and the behavior of the people in democratic governance one should make himself familiar with the various types of democracy.(Held:1996) The Indian democracy is indirect and representative in nature. There are various types and models related to democracy because of this reason democracy is called an adjectival concept. The term democracy is generally understood as rule by the people and political equality. The democracy which gives equal importance to all the members concerned to that group and also respect the dissent into that group is known a legitimate one. Democracy is, thus, both a method to arrive at collective decisions and a set of values and behavior with which people approach decision making.(Srinivasan : 2014:107) In a democracy people are the final source of power and authority and they give legitimacy to any authority. J. S. Mill one of the ardent supporter of representative democracy was of the view that a representative system must create maximum space for people to take part in the functioning of the government and not restrict their involvement by merely allowing them to vote.(Srinivasan : 2014:113) Indian democracy being indirect and representative democracy does give power to representatives to act on behalf of the people and not according to their own wishes.

Now the question arises in a representative democracy what are the means, methods, criteria through which people can choose their representatives. According to article 324 of the constitution which vests the power of superintendence, direction and control of all the elections to parliament and to the state legislatures to the office of the President and Vice President in the election commission of India. (McMillan: 2010:100). Election Commission of India being the statutory body is playing an important role in strengthening the democratic politics by holding the elections at regular intervals. The nodal agency of Election Commission of India is provisioned to have one or more than one chief election commissioner to whom the constitution protection has been provided in terms of his or her removal through the process of parliamentary impeachment. Elections are the way to give legitimization to political power because in a democratic politics people are the final source of power (Sovereign), by making active participation in elections people give authority to political power to take political decisions in order to fulfill their wishes. Healthy democracy can flourish in a environment where people can express their choices in an independent way without any fear, or outside pressure, by judging the capability of contesting candidate and without getting affected by the factors of social construct. For this reason in order to conduct free and fair elections in India various provisions have been made in the constitution of India. Secularism is the state policy of India (Article-14,15(1), 29 (2)), common electoral rolls for all Indian citizens irrespective of religion, race, caste or sex(Article-325), to conduct free and fair elections is the part of 'basic structure'(Smt. Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narain case:1975) of the Constitution of India. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs is in proportion to their share in population (to avoid under

Year: 2020

Dr. Ritambhara Malaviya

Article: Promoting 'Maitri' through education: Tagore and education for peace

Journal: Journal of Peace Education

Link: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17400201.2020.1835622>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the article page for the Journal of Peace Education. The browser's address bar is at the top, and the page features the journal's logo and title. The article title is prominently displayed, followed by the author's name. Below this, there is a section for citation information, including the year (2021), the article title, the journal name, volume and issue information, and the DOI. A link to the article is also provided. The page is published online on 20 Oct 2020. A handwritten signature 'Ritambhara Malaviya' is visible on the right side of the page. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom, showing various application icons, a battery level of 59%, and a temperature of 21°C.

Journal of Peace Education

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ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjpe20>

Promoting 'maitri' through education: Tagore and education for peace

Ritambhara Malaviya

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Published online: 20 Oct 2020.

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Ritambhara Malaviya

Dr. Nupur Ray

Article: Son Preference, Security Concerns and Crime Against Women: Expanding the Public Health Discourse in India

Journal: Indian Journal of Public Health

Link: <https://www.ijph.in/article.asp?issn=0019-557X;year=2020;volume=64;issue=2;spage=204;epage=206;aulast=Nanda;type=>



COMMENTARY

Year : 2020 | Volume : 64 | Issue : 2 | Page : 204-206

Son preference, security concerns and crime against women: Expanding the public health discourse in India

Bijayalaxmi Nanda¹, Nupur Ray², Ritwika Mukherjee³,

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³Research Associate, Indian Council of Social Science (ICSSR) Supported On-going Research Project by the Authors, titled 'Declining Child-Sex Ratio and Violence Against Women: Examining Girl-child Discrimination in India', Commissioned by the ICSSR on March 27, 2018

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Abstract

The phenomenon of son preference in India and the declining number of girls due to such a mindset has been an area of concern. While the Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act and the Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao scheme have been the mainstay of the government's initiative to counter this reproductive injustice, recognizing son preference and crime against women as public health concern opens up a new vista to counter this injustice. This study has identified that the public health system needs to engage with the following aspects to counter the problem: counseling services to women and men around fertility choices; access/availability to contraceptive choices; engaging men and boys in developing a response against violence; gender-sensitive training and capacity building; access to sexual and reproductive rights awareness amongst girls, women, boys, and men; and health insurance for senior citizens.

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Full Text

[Introduction](#)

The culture of son preference in India has led to the masculinization of child sex ratio in the society motivated by parents to consciously plan the desired number and sex of their children. In the quest of attaining the complete family size, aspiring families ensure to have at least one son as health insurance for parents in old ages and protective guarantee in the context of rising crimes against women and girls in the society. In this context, reproductive decisions around childbearing have evolved around misusing access to prenatal care technologies initially designed to empower women through access to prenatal health services. Several scanning centers have

Dr Nupur Ray

Article: Gender Discrimination and Sex-Ratio Imbalance: A Qualitative Analysis

Journal: Indian Journal of Community Health

Link: <https://www.iap-smupuk.org/journal/index.php/IJCH/article/view/1967>

INDIAN JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH / VOL 32 / ISSUE NO 04 / OCT – DEC 2020 (Gender Discrimination...) | Nanda B et al

FIELD REPORT

Gender Discrimination and Sex-Ratio Imbalance: A Qualitative Analysis

Bijjalaxmi Nanda¹, Nupur Ray²

¹Acting Principal, Miranda House, University of Delhi and Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Miranda House, University of Delhi; ²Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi

[Abstract](#) | [Introduction](#) | [Methodology](#) | [Results](#) | [Conclusion](#) | [References](#) | [Citation](#) | [Tables / Figures](#)

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Citation

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Abstract

The article strives to engage with the notion of gender discrimination at birth. It critically examines the various trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in order to explore the intensification of its masculinization. Gender-biased sex selection or the practice of sex determination followed by sex-selective abortion in India is considered to be the main reason for this masculinization. Decennial Census since 1991 has shed light on this through its child sex ratio data. Other survey data which capture this include the National Family Health Survey. Scholars, policy-makers, demographers and health practitioners have closely examined this form of discrimination by delving into both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The government of India has unfurled many policies, programmes and laws to counter this imbalance. However, the ratios continue to reveal severe imbalances with passage of time. Apart from the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection Act) 1994 we have the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme which was initiated in 2014. The scheme is a holistic one bringing about a tri ministerial convergence of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Women and Child Development to work on the issue. The approach of the scheme is a community approach falling largely within the rubric of enabling community health practices and participation. The paper draws on both the trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth and other data enriching it by voices from the field from districts of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh where the decline is one of the worst. It contextualizes the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme in this regard in order to arrive at a conclusion of what has improved in terms of numbers as well as attitudes or mindsets. It finally makes suggestions for the way forward in terms of countering gender discrimination at birth and bringing about an egalitarian society by emphasizing on the value of girl-child and women.

Keywords

Gender Discrimination; Sex-Ratio; Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Introduction

India stands at crossroads of paradoxical demographic trends due to a complex intersecting of socio-cultural and economic determinants in a patriarchal society. The overall sex ratio (OSR) at nationwide (the number of females per 1000 males) in 2011 Census has improved by seven percentage points to 940 against 933 in census of 2001. This is the highest sex ratio at the national level since census of 1971 and marginally lower than 1961.

746

Year: 2019

Dr. Chetna Sharma

Article: Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016: continuities and contestations with special reference to politics in Assam, India

Journal: Taylor & Francis Online

Link: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14631369.2019.1601993>

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Chetna Sharma

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ABSTRACT

This article is an attempt to unpack how the Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016 that proposed citizenship on the basis of religious affiliation trace its past from narrative rooted in partition and idea of religious identity in determination of citizenship status in India. The act proposes, persons belonging to minority community namely Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Parsi and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who have either entered into India without valid travel documents or the

in this article ^ nents have expired are eligible to apply for Indian citizenship years instead of existing 12 years. Building on existine

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Dr. Robert Mizo

Article: Promises and risks of nonstate action in climate and sustainability governance

Journal: Wiley International Reviews: Climate Change

Link: <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.572>

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PERSPECTIVE

Promises and risks of nonstate action in climate and sustainability governance

Sander Chan¹ | Idil Boran² | Harro van Asselt³ | Gabriela Jacobuta¹ | Navam Niles¹ | Katharine Rietig⁵ | Michelle Scobie⁶ | Jennifer S. Bansard⁷ | Deborah Delgado Pugley⁸ | Laurence L. Delina⁹ | Friederike Eichhorn¹⁰ | Paula Ellinger¹¹ | Okechukwu Enechi¹² | Thomas Hale¹³ | Lukas Hermwille¹⁴ | Thomas Hickmann⁷ | Matthias Honegger¹⁵ | Andrea Hurtado Epstein¹⁶ | Stephanie La Hoz Theuer¹⁷ | Robert Mizo¹⁸ | Yixian Sun¹⁹ | Patrick Toussaint²⁰ | Geoffrey Wambugu²¹

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Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement stand as milestone climatic achievements. However, immense discrepancies between political commitments and governmental action remain. Combined national climate commitments fall far short of the Paris Agreement's 1.5/2°C targets. Similar political ambition gaps persist across various areas of sustainable development. Many there are those that actions by nonstate actors, such as businesses and investors, cities and regions, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), are crucial. These voices have resonated across the United Nations (UN) system, leading to growing recognition

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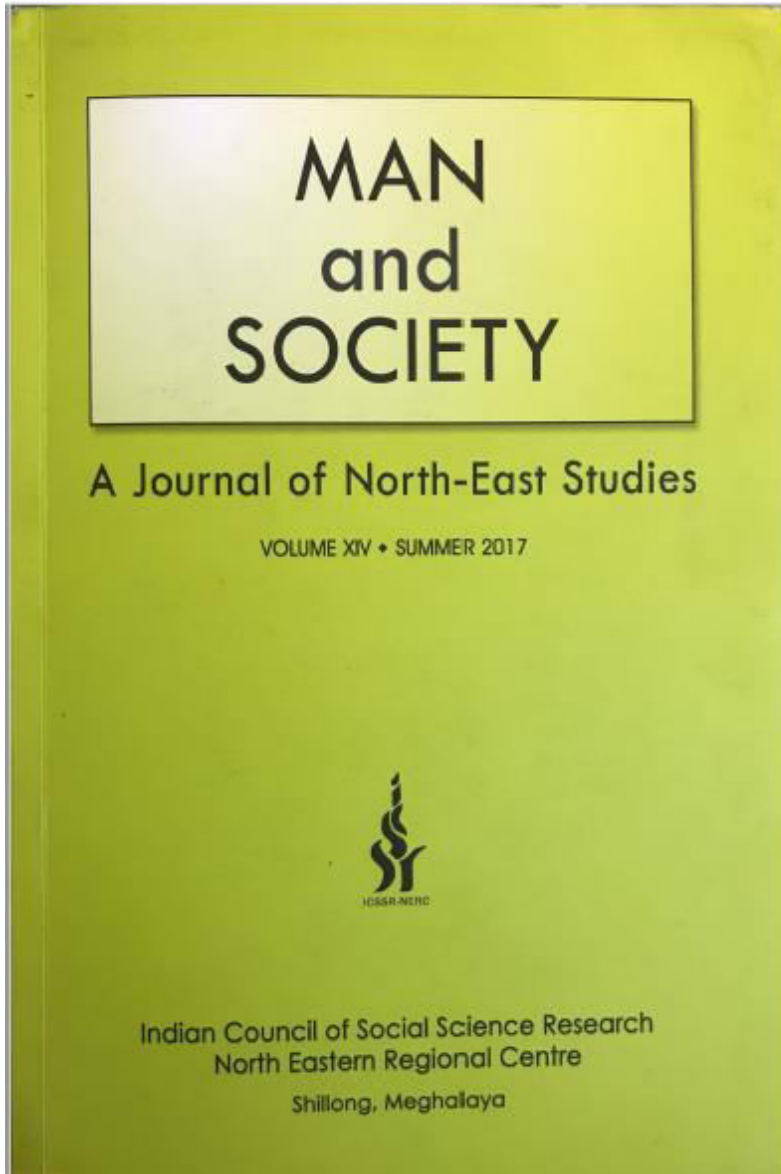
Year: 2017

Dr. Robert Mizo

Article: Climate Change: Implications for the tribal groups of Manipur India

Journal: Man and Society: A Journal of North-East Studies

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Year: 2016

Dr. Robert Mizo

Article: India, China, and Climate Cooperation

Journal: India Quarterly

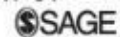
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Article

India, China and Climate Cooperation

Robert Mizo¹

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Abstract

India and China—two of the largest emitters today—share common concerns arising from climate change. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and several other studies have concluded that the two countries face imminent threat in the form of ecological degradation, food and water scarcity, agricultural shifts, health hazards, etc. due to climate change. In addition, India and China have shared national circumstances as developing countries. Both nations face serious third world challenges such as socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and health and food security concerns in their respective home fronts. Home to approximately one third of the global population, the developmental needs and aspirations of these countries are enormous and certainly bound to be further complicated by the effects of climate change. India and China have emerged as key players in the international climate change negotiations voicing the concerns of the developing world and ensuring that issues of equity and justice are incorporated in any climate change related international agreement. Given the commonalities of the problems faced by these countries, India and China have embarked on halting yet deliberate climate diplomacy over the years. The core concern of this article is to explore the nature and extent to which India and China have developed cooperative engagement on climate change both at the bilateral as well as the multilateral levels. The article would also seek to analyse the challenges that stand in the way to this cooperative endeavour. Prospects for further cooperation would be explored in the final section.

Keywords

Climate change, climate policy, climate diplomacy, climate cooperation, China, India

Introduction

Climate change has come to occupy an important space in international relations today. The recently concluded Conference of Parties (COP) 21 at Paris, France in December 2015 was a testament to the fact that issues hitherto relegated to 'low politics' in traditional international relations have become increasingly mainstream. Countries have found in climate change a potential convergence of interest,

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Investigating the mediating role of political will in the relationship between organizational characteristics and use of political tactics

Use of political tactics

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Divya Tripathi

Indian Institute of Management Amritsar, Amritsar, India

Received 12 July 2020
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15 August 2021
Accepted 17 August 2021

Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to study the influence of centralization and formalization on the frequency of political tactics (FPT) used by employees. It also examines political will as the underlying variable that mediates the relationship between the focal variables.

Design/methodology/approach – The study uses data ($n = 234$) collected from a large public sector organization in India. The interrelationships are tested empirically using structural equation modeling.

Findings – The findings suggest that both centralization and formalization significantly influence the FPT used by employees. Also, political will partially mediates the relationship between centralization, formalization and FPT.

Research limitations/implications – The study provides evidence of the influence of centralization and formalization as two organizational realities that lead to employee engagement in political tactics. It also elucidates the importance of political will and the need to develop social astuteness to maneuver through the maze of organizational politics. The study is conducted in a public sector organization in India and uses cross-sectional data. Therefore, generalizations must be made with caution.

Originality/value – The study establishes political will as an important mediator between centralization, formalization and political behavior, fostering in-depth research into the structural aspects of public sector organizations. It also establishes political will as an important individual disposition of employees that augments the engagement of employees in political behavior in highly centralized and formalized organizations.

Keywords Centralization, Formalization, Political behavior, Political tactics, Political will, Organizational structure, Frequency of political tactics

Paper type Research paper

1. Introduction

Politics at the workplace is pervasive and a fact of organizational life (Mintzberg, 1973). Mintzberg described politics as the study of power in action. There are two broad perspectives to study organizational politics – one suggests that politics is an illegitimate aspect of organizational life and in contrast, the other perspective suggests that politics is a natural and endemic feature of organizational life (Mintzberg, 1973). A good illustration of the first perspective is the definition of politics given by Mintzberg (1973) as “those activities taken within organizations to acquire, develop and use power and other resources to obtain

Self attested
Swati Tripathi

Living in today's world: Reflections on the interactions between technology and human relational patterns

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Keywords:
Technology
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Society
Relational patterns
Covid-19

ABSTRACT

This essay paper focuses on how the idea and use of technology is gradually reorganizing not only the structural arrangements but also redefining relationships and relational patterns. In particular reference to new technological applications and sites that are increasingly used by people for networking and bonding, there is a macro-discourse of being and staying connected through technology. Such platforms assume an easy access or an imagined availability of the other person at all times. Such availability also assumes psychological availability of the person, despite any personal circumstances he/she may be in. Experiencing the compressed space and time has given birth to the debate of quality of life and relations surrounding it vs. the constant flux of technology that restricts the psychological freedom while facilitating a structural freedom to communicate. Technology is an artifact that not only symbolizes values of ease and convenience but also has the potential to affect the deeper assumptions and values people hold about life and relationships. Thus, it mediates our personal, social and organizational realities, pushing us to live in dual worlds.

1. Reflections on the impact of technology on human relations

Technology and 'technological brilliance' are the bywords of a modern, developed world. Undoubtedly, it has fueled and made possible the idea of a global world and has given a new 'high' to humankind, freeing people from being bound by space and time constraints. However, 'technology' is also an artifact that not only symbolizes values of ease and convenience but also has the potential to affect the deeper assumptions and values people hold about life, relationships etc.

Technological advancement does not just pervade the industrial and organizational domain; it surrounds and affects us in our everyday lives. Every time we seek to communicate, present an opinion or just know others' wellbeing, technology follows us as our much-needed convenience. Leaving our spaces and walking up to someone to say 'hello' is now considered an avoidable usage of time and energy when we can virtually get in touch with them. There is a relentless, formidable influx and outflow of information about people through various channels. Whether you are on the move, working or at home, all you have to do is 'click' and you have an entire cosmos of 'virtuality' present right in front of you. Technology, especially in the area of communication, has not entered our lives slowly and deliberately. Rather, it has been a

pandemonium of a process. 'Facebook', for example, a leading social networking website, was founded in the February of 2004 and already had 1 million members by the December of the same year. Today, it boasts 1.59 billion members worldwide and growing. Another communication tool 'WhatsApp' has over 1 billion users making it around one in seven people who use it to stay in touch with their loved ones, friends and family. 'WeChat', a messaging app, has seen a steep rise of users from 2.8 million in 2011 to 1.2 billion in 2020. These are just some of the innumerable communication tools that exist in the market today. All one has to do is choose. There are means available both for formal and informal contact, posting pictures, messaging, job hunting. You name it and technology already has an answer for it. The last decade has been a phenomenal stint for the creation of virtual reality.

Not just communication, but industrial and organizational spheres are equally smitten with technological advancements. Georges Friedmann [] names this new environment of man as "the technical environment". It has transformed the living conditions and the daily lives of individuals. In organizations, the simplest of tasks can now be performed using various software, thus bringing ease and efficiency in the setup. Industries now use bigger and better machines for mass-manufacture of products. Chunky machines have been replaced with complicated and

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Self attested
Swati Tripathi

Usages of Social Media and Symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): A Cross- Sectional Study

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Research Scholar & Assistant Professor, Kamala Nehru College,

Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, New Delhi

Abstract

During the past 10 years the addictive use of advanced online technology such as social media has become an increasingly studied. The rapid development of social networking sites such as Facebook, what's app, Twitter, signal and so on has caused several major changes in the way of communication and interaction between the peoples. Previous studies demonstrated strong association between social media usages and symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). In the present study 300 youth (150 male and 150 female) ranging from 15- 34 years participated in cross sectional survey examining the association between demographic variables, symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and social media usages. The measures used in the this study were socio demographic data sheet (especially designed for the study) to find the general information about youth, The Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale and The Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS). The results of this study demonstrate that the social media usages and ADHD were significantly associated. In demographic variables such as education and developmental ages were also significantly associated with social media usages. The Findings of the study suggest that high social media users were high degree of Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in compare to average and low social media users respectively.

Keywords: Social media, Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Introduction

Social media refers to a computer operated technology that facilitates the sharing of thoughts, ideas and information by connecting with virtual platforms and communities. Social media has also become a prominent fixture in the lives of

individuals facing the challenges of psychiatric disorders. In the modern world individuals using social media in many different ways and for many different purposes and activities, whether it be updating their status on Facebook and Instagram with their friends, or tweeting a news story. In 2020, there are 3.81 billion



Marginality and resistance in the era of modernist development

The Marginalized Self: Tales of resistance of a community. (Eds) Rahul Ghai, Arvind Kumar Mishra, and Sanjay Kumar. Primus Books, Delhi. 2020. Pp. 152. INR 1095, ISBN: 978-93-89933-80-2.

Divya Padalia¹

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Modernity—often understood as the set of social institutions and practices that are products of processes such as bureaucratization, urbanization, secularization, and industrialization (see Sloan, 1996)—is a Janus-faced phenomenon. There is a contradiction between its core values and its organized practices. Although the ideology of modernity promised to bring enlightenment, progress, and liberation to the human world, the unfolding of historical events such as imperialism, colonialism, slavery, two world wars, and exploitation of human and natural resources reveals its other face. The discourse of development, one of its new incarnations in post-World War II politics, strives to organize society around the notion of individual enterprise, which depoliticizes social and political relations by destroying communitarian values of target societies that have actively resisted the logic of modernity until recently. According to McNay (2009), “the orchestration of individual existence as enterprise atomizes our understanding of social relations, eroding collective values and intersubjective bonds of duty and care at all levels of society” (p.64; also see Lynch et al., 2009; McDermont, 2009). On a political level, social injustices such as poverty and deprivation are presented as delinked from unjust structural factors and translated as a problem caused by an ‘irresponsible self.’ The poor and marginalized sections of the society are often construed as the ‘other’ of the “fully developed” societies comprising responsible and enterprising individuals. Historically, it has become clear that

the target of modernity, inter alia, was to bring about a radical transformation in human subjectivities and other psychological attributes.

The Marginalized Self, shaped by the expertise of three editors—Rahul Ghai, Arvind Kumar Mishra, and Sanjay Kumar, questions the regime of development, epistemologically, aesthetically, and morally, and seeks to reconceptualize the notion of the human self that has got distorted in the flat narrative of domination and resistance. The act of resistance, the book argues, should emanate from a moral and political vision of a society, which is qualitatively different from the resistance underlying contemporary identity politics; the latter type of resistance is an effect of and reaction to power, not an arrogation of it (Brown, 1995). Identity politics, therefore, may be fated to result in another power dynamic of exploitation and violence, eluding the realization of the cherished goal of a just society and socially responsive selves. By undertaking a critical ethnographic study of a highly marginalized community – the Musahars, inhabiting various parts of the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the authors of this volume explicate the lop-sided and life-abnegating ideology of development and its deleterious effects on people. They argue that marginality is a product of the dynamics of development programmes and seek to articulate an alternative vision of self, society, and politics of resistance informed by the narrative of the members of this community. Contributions by scholars from diverse disciplinary backgrounds such as history, geography, cultural anthropology, and political economy add richness to the discourse and provide a cross-disciplinary perspective to this multidimensional problem.

The five essays that the book comprises present a strong argument for a paradigm shift in understanding marginality and marginalization. The attempt is to recover the image of the Musahar community tainted by the dominant discourse

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Quest for inclusion in times of inequality

Dynamics of Inclusive Classroom: Social Diversity, Inequality and School Education in India. edited by Manoj Kumar Tiwary, Sanjay Kumar and Arvind Kumar Mishra, New Delhi, Orient Black Swan, 2017, 344 pp., #945 (Hardback), ISBN: 978-93-5287-013-4.

Divya Padalia

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A Thematic Analysis of Sexist Bollywood Songs

Nasrina Siddiqi¹

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*GÉNEROS – Multidisciplinary Journal of Gender Studies Vol. 9 No.2
June 2020 pp. 113-136*

A Thematic Analysis of Sexist Bollywood Songs

Nasrina Siddiqi

University of Delhi


Abstract

Music reflects the socio-cultural configuration of a society at a given point of time.



ASSESSMENT

Muslim Gen Yers in India: A Qualitative Analysis

M. G. Shahnawaz¹ · Nasrina Siddiqi² 

Received: 4 August 2018 / Accepted: 2 October 2020

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Abstract Millennials are the most widely studied generational cohort who are often stereotypically described as a bunch of over-demanding, highly entitled, individuals who want everything here and now. Considering that generations are shaped by a multitude of socio-cultural factors, the present study explores the psyche of Millennials in India. The aim of this exploration is to discover the extent to which generational stereotypes represent Indian Millennials. Using Stryker's Structural Symbolic Interactionism approach, the investigation conceptualizes stereotypes as social constructions and seeks to identify the socio-historical factors involved in their creation. Since Muslims are at a greater risk of communal stereotyping, the study focuses only on Muslim Millennials and attempts to accentuate the intersectionality of two disadvantaged identities (generation and religion) in order to better explain the participants' lived experiences. Inferences are

Keywords Millennials · Gen Y · Muslims in India · Stereotyping · Structural symbolic · Interactionism · Interpretative phenomenological analysis

Introduction

Generational diversity is one of the significant developments which needs to be considered in any conceptualization of society (Lyon et al., 2006). According to Sullivan et al. (2009), "individuals from a respective generation can be differentiated from members of other generations not only by shared birth years but also by the unique social and historical experiences of the members' youths which permanently influenced their characteristics" (p. 90). Therefore, generation is a broader term that encompasses not only age but also the host of socio-cul-

A Study on the Prevalence and Nature of Ragging Practices in Selected Educational Institutions in India

Contemporary Education Dialogue
15(2) 187–202

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Mohan Rao¹
Shobna Sonpar²
Amit Sen³
Shekhar P. Seshadri⁴
Harsh Agarwal⁵
Divya Padalia⁶

Abstract

Ragging has claimed hundreds of innocent lives and has ruined the careers of thousands of students. A total of 717 cases of ragging were reported in the English print media alone across the country from January 2007 to September 2013. However, the media reports tend to focus on extreme cases and do not reveal the true extent of ragging. Moreover, in the absence of empirical data, it is difficult to understand the processes involved in, and the ramifications of, ragging. This study examines the prevalence and types of ragging practices in educational institutions. The study covered 10,632 students from 37 educational

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S. Sagar

The Unfair Selection: A Study on Skin-Color Bias in Arranged Indian Marriages

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Itisha Nagar¹



Abstract

Underlying the growing popularity of skin-lightening or fairness cosmetics in India is one of the most baseless biases experienced and practiced. Yet, the overriding importance of skin-color especially in context of marriage has been largely unaddressed. This exploratory study examined the influence of skin-color on preference for potential marriage partner. A 2 × 2 (gender × skin-color) between-group experimental design was used. Mothers ($N = 108$) of individuals of marriageable age group were presented with an option of five marital profiles containing education and work information only. The participants were shown profiles of either males or females depending on whether they had a son or a daughter. Once a profile was chosen, the participant was either shown a photograph of highly attractive fair girl/boy or a highly attractive dark girl/boy. The light-skinned and dark-skinned photograph was of the same person, except their skin tones were manipulated with the use of computer software. Participants were asked to rate how strongly would they recommend the girl/boy as potential bride/groom for their children. As expected, fair-skinned highly attractive people received higher ratings than dark-skinned highly attractive people. However, contrary to our expectations, ratings received for dark-skinned woman were not significantly lower than the ratings received for dark-skinned man. This study shows that the color of skin has the potential to even overpower traits such as general competency and physical attractiveness in both men and women.

Keywords

women's studies, sex and gender, social sciences, gender psychology, sociology of race and ethnicity, cultural studies, colorism

Introduction

The fairness cosmetics industry is a huge business in India, worth almost US\$180 million, and growing at a rate of 10% to 15% annually (Shevde, 2008). A typical advertisement for a fairness cream in India begins with portrayal of the (many) problems of a dark-skinned person. Majority of skin-lightening cosmetics target women. They are likely to portray a dark-skinned woman as an underconfident and insecure person who is unable to secure success in life until someone suggests the use of a fairness cream (Sylvia, 2014). The advertisement then shows her radical transformation; not only does she become several shades lighter, but her entire personality undergoes a drastic change. She emerges as a successful woman, confident, and self-assured because of her "whiteness." The advertisement ends with her clinching a desirable marriage proposal; the camera zooms in on her "fair" and happy face. The implied message is "fair is lovely and dark is ugly." An industry that began selling fairness creams exclusively for women now offers whiteness to Indian men too. *Fair & Lovely* cream has found its counterpart in *Fair & Handsome* cream for men. Today, the market offers fairness creams, face washes, and makeup for both genders. Most advertisements carry an implicit message that darkness is the root of all women's (and

now men's) problems. Consequently, skin-lightening is the key to our success in all spheres of life. One can find means to lighten each and every part of the body. The latest addition to the list is whitening creams for one's private areas. Cosmetics industry sells fairness along with promises of popularity, success, and happiness to many.

Underlying the growing popularity of skin-lightening or fairness cosmetics in India is one of the most baseless biases experienced and practiced. Colorism or skin-color stratification is a process that privileges light-skinned people over dark in areas such as income, education, housing, and the marriage market (Hunter, 2007). In context of race, studies have found that light-skinned people are financially better off, more educated, live in better neighborhoods, and marry higher status people than darker-skinned people (Murguía & Telles, 1996; Rondilla & Spickard, 2007). Elevated rates of blood pressure are also well documented in Blacks (see

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Silent Toll: Ragging in Selected Educational Institutions in India

Mohan Rao*
Shobna Sonpar
Amit Sen
Shekhar P. Seshadri
Harsh Agarwal
Divya Padalia

Abstract

Ragging has claimed hundreds of innocent lives and has ruined the careers of thousands of students. A total of 717 cases of ragging were reported in the English print media alone across the country from January 2007 to September 2013. However, the media reports tend to focus on extreme cases and do not reveal the true extent of ragging. Moreover, in the absence of empirical data, it is difficult to understand the processes involved in, and the ramifications of ragging. This study examines the prevalence of ragging practices, its impact on students and the underlying psychosocial factors that determine its occurrence. The study covered 10,632 students and 81 teachers from 37 educational institutions spread across 12 states in India. Findings show that almost 40 percent students admitted to having experienced some kind of ragging. Among the students who admitted to being ragged, almost one-third reported one or more kinds of adverse impact of ragging on their academic performance. Furthermore, students who admitted to being ragged reported looks and appearance, region and language as the most important social discrimination factors involved in their ragging. The study that a significant percentage of students hold a positive opinion about ragging and this become more profound as we progress from junior to senior batches, suggesting that ragging is gradually normalized though college years. The paper based on the study highlights marked variations in the prevalence of ragging among colleges, thus pointing to the role of institutional factors in the occurrence of ragging. Variations in responses are also seen based on the kind of course pursued, gender, batch year and place of residence of student, thus indicating that these are critical factors in influencing the phenomenon of ragging.

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**Rivers in Valmiki Ramayana
And
Exploring Ecotourism¹ circuits in ancient India**

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RS

Rivers are the lifelines of human existence. Most of the ancient civilizations existed and promulgated along the rivers across the world. Indian subcontinent is no exception to this. Valmiki Ramayana provides an account of 11 rivers, 3 ponds and 2 confluences of rivers in addition to the great Indian Ocean.

This paper explores the idea of ecotourism along the first five rivers as demonstrated in the first epic book of Classical Sanskrit Literature. The above-mentioned 11 rivers, 3 ponds and two confluences of rivers illustrated in the Ramayana of Valmiki are as follows:

1. Tamasa
2. Saryu
3. Shonhadra
4. Kaushiki
5. Ganga
6. Gomati
7. Syandika
8. Yamuna
9. Mandakini
10. Godavari
11. Narmada

Ponds:

1. Pushkar Tirtha
2. Panchapsar Tirtha
3. Pampa Sarovar

Confluence of Rivers:

1. Confluence of Ganga and Saryu
2. Prayag – the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna.

Rivers:

- **Tamasa**

¹ This term has been used for the forest ventures of Rama as an Eco-Tourist by Ramamoorthy Thiyagarajan in his research paper, "Ecotourism and Ecofriendly environment as Depicted in Valmiki Ramayana, dated 17/2/2014 presented at GTU Full paper is available at www.academia.edu

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डॉ. ज्ञानधरपाठकः

शोधसहायकः



श्रीलालबहादुरशास्त्रीराष्ट्रीयसंस्कृतविद्यापीठम्

(मानितविश्वविद्यालयः)

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संपादक
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प्रबन्ध संपादक
सज्जय कुमार

संपादक मण्डल
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प्रकाशक
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(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) सागर (म.प्र.)

भारतीय संस्कृति के उपासक एवं आध्यात्मिक प्रवृत्ति वाले उपाध्याय जी ने अपनी रचनाओं में विभिन्न विषयों पर स्वविचार भी प्रस्तुत किए हैं। 'नन्दगौतमीय' नाटक इनके द्वारा रचित विशिष्ट नाटक है। छः अंकों में निबद्ध इस नाटक में पात्रों की बहुलता है। यथा सूत्रधारः, परिपार्श्विकः, बिम्बिसारः, द्वारपालकः, सचिवः, प्रतिहारी, बुद्धः, श्रावकः, नन्दः, देवदूतः, महामुनिः, द्वारपालः, पृथिवी आदि। स्त्रीपात्र के रूप में मात्र पृथ्वी देवी हैं। विदूषक का इस नाटक में जभाव है। अत्यन्त सरल, सहज एवं सरस ढंग से महात्मा बुद्ध के उपदेशों एवं उनके कार्यों का वर्णन इस नाटक में किया गया है। भारतीय संस्कृत में वर्णित दशावतारों में से भगवान् बुद्ध भी हैं। ये विष्णु के अवतार माने जाते हैं।

निन्दसि यज्ञ विघेरहह श्रुतिजातम् सदयहृदयदर्शितपशुघातम्।

केशवः, धृतबुद्धशरीर, जय जगदीश हरे।

नन्द गौतम के चचेरे भाई हैं। द्वितीय अंक में नन्द रंगमंच पर आता है।

बुद्ध का पत्र पढ़कर आनन्दित नन्द बुद्ध का आभार मानकर उनके साथ न केवल चल पड़ता है, बल्कि बुद्ध के बताये मार्ग पर चलकर वह बुद्धत्व अथवा गौतमत्व को प्राप्त होता है।

महाकवि अश्वघोष ने जिस प्रकार 'बुद्धचरितम्' तथा 'सौन्दरनन्द' महाकाव्य के द्वारा बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्तों का प्रतिपादन एवं प्रसारण किया ठीक वैसे ही रामजी उपाध्याय ने भी आज के इस भौतिकवादी युग में अध्यात्म की ओर बौद्ध धर्म के मूल तत्वों को समझाने के उद्देश्य से 'नन्दगौतमीयम्' नाटक की रचना की है और यह समझाने का प्रयास किया है कि हर व्यक्ति जिन-बुद्ध है, जिन-बीज है, आवश्यकता है तो बस उस सुप्त भाव को जागृत करने की। जन्मों के संचित

UGC Listed-3.3.2

Year-2021

1. Dr. Archana Prasad

Article- Cities as Exclusionary Zones: Labour Migration and Creation of Precarious, Unidentifiable and Isolated community of Workers in Gurgaon

Journal-Social Action

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Cities as Exclusionary Zones: Labour Migration and Creation of Precarious, Unidentifiable & Isolated Community of Workers in Gurgaon

Archana Prasad*

Abstract

The new mark of progress and development in the twenty-first century is to boost industrial and urban growth for the making of millennium cities. The project demands a high number of semi-skilled and unskilled workers who toil to make cities as a symbol of progress. The same city that survives on the labour of migrant workers however has no plan or policy to include them as insiders and inhabitants. It is a known fact that migrants work in unethical and unhygienic conditions with low wages. This precariousness at the workplace is carried to their residence which is located amidst urban space which denies workers their identity. Further, precarity at workplace limits workers from fulfilling their urban aspirations and lifestyle. The exploitation and vulnerability experienced by migrant workers stands in paradox to the progress and development of cities. Thus, cities have become exclusionary and add to the woes of migrant workers.

Keywords- Migration, Cities, Working Conditions Precarity, Isolated community

Introduction

Over the years, the rate of migration of labour to cities and metropolises has increased exponentially. Cities have become the receptor of a large scale of migrants but fail to be inclusive, leaving them without any space and the right to citizenship. These workers are subjected to double exploitation, first on account of being outsiders and secondly, on account of being unrecognized and fragmented. The absence of a collective voice among these workers is the primary cause of their exploitation. To further exacerbate the situation, high rates of informalization and casualization add to the woes of migrants. They continue to live in precarious conditions, unidentifiable for state sponsored programs and schemes and left to live in isolated communities with no connection with urban life. Their rights to work and livelihood have long been neglected both by state and society

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2. Author-Dr. Pravati Dalua

Article- Book review article-Pravati Dalua (2020) The gender of caste: representing Dalits in print, Contemporary South Asia,28:3, 420-421

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Book Reviews

The gender of caste: representing Dalits in print

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Year 2019

1. Author-Dr. Archana Prasad

Article-Social Compliance Audits in Garment Factories –The case of NCR Delhi

Journal-EPW

Link-<https://www.epw.in/journal/2019/1/special-articles/social-compliance-audits-garment.html>

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Social Compliance Audits in Garment Factories The Case of the National Capital Region

ARCHANA PRASAD

The violent clashes between workers and employers in India during the recent decade are testimony to a new terrain of labour struggle unleashed by the neo-liberal economic system. These clashes speak of the demise of the workers' freedom of association and consequent waning of collective bargaining in the context of the phenomenal growth of private regulation of labour. Various private voluntary regulations introduced in the name of corporate social responsibility, potentially to protect workers from capitalist exploitation, have actually yielded contrary outcomes. By examining the example of social compliance audits, this paper brings out the trade-off between capital and labour in the global supply chains, and the corroborating demise of workers' rights, which CSR initiatives do not mitigate.

On 2 September 2016, millions of workers participated in a nationwide strike called by central trade unions to oppose the dilution of their right. It was the largest strike ever organised since India adopted its new economic policy in 1991, and marked the outbreak of anger and dismay at the appalling conditions of workers under the forces of globalisation and neo-liberalisation. State protection has been supplanted by private labour regulations as part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) for safeguarding workers' rights in a capitalist state. However, by the early 21st century, private labour regulations emerged more instrumental in ratcheting up labour standards on an international scale (Sabel 2006), particularly in factories producing for the international markets. Many international institutions perceive that labour standards, but, with "standards" implying outcomes (for example, health, hygiene, wage, etc), and "rights" referring to processes (such as freedom of association and collective bargaining), it is uncertain whether standards can necessarily transform into rights. In fact, the biggest challenge facing private regulation is the guarantee of workers' rights in the global supply chain.

This paper uses empirical evidence from the garment factories in the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi to show that the private labour regulations have led to improvement in the procedures of work, but suppressed workers' rights to form a union and to bargain collectively as "counterproductive" to managerial control and supervision. For more than a decade, these private regulations (such as code of conduct, auditing, monitoring and certification) under the garb of corporate social responsibility is just a fig leaf intended to cover the strengthening of abusive treatment of workers (Compa 2008).

Private Regulations and Labour Rights

The genesis of private labour regulation can be located within the emergence of production networks or global supply chains. The changes taking place in the global economy in terms of increases of exports of goods and outsourced services/production processes from developing countries have had wide impact on workers' rights across the globe. Due to easy availability of cheap labour and the most flexible (unregulated) labour market conditions, the developing countries have become important production sites (DeLaherty 1999: 4), while incidence of outsourcing has increased (globalisation and fragmentation of the workforce (White et al 2004) that has aided the circumvention of labour laws while slashing down labour costs (Doane 2007). These economic changes have been supported by the demise of the welfare state. The 1970s saw the emergence

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2. Author-Dr. Archana Prasad

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Maitrayee Chaudhuri, *Gender, Media and a Transformed Public Discourse*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, 2017, 323 p., ₹895 (hardback). ISBN 978-93-86689-00-9.

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The book maps the development of a new public discourse in India post 1991 when the Indian state embarked on its new economic policy. This period also saw the rise of Hindutva at one end and anti-caste assertion at the other. A new key development in this period is the exponential rise of the media, bringing in a fast forward fashion the new reality of a mediated public discourse. It is amidst these complex processes that the author seeks to understand India's changing public discourse. Gender is the author's preferred vantage point of analysis and stems from two basic points that is central to the book: (a) the centrality of the women's question in the making of the modern Indian nation from the nineteenth century and (b) the steady institutionalisation of feminism by the state and NGOs in the 1980s who then are joined by the corporate since the 1990s. It is in these intersecting contexts that the growing visibility of gender in media is being looked at prompting the author to raise two linked questions: (a) whether visibility is an adequate measure to assess social justice and democracy and (b) whether the over communicative abundance of contemporary media creates a more critical public sphere.

The book consists of twelve chapters. It is buttressed by a comprehensive introduction (Chapter 1) that lays both the conceptual framework and layout of the book. Chapter 2 analyses the first plan document of women (1947) and offer the reader a blueprint of how both gender and nation were imagined at independence. Gender in modern times has been invariably linked to the question of nation, religion, caste and community. Paradoxically, gender has also been central to questions of individual and equal rights of citizenship. The contentions between competing visions of women as 'cultural emblems of the nation', as 'equal book reflects an ethnographic sensibility—careful of mapping both the broader context within which texts are produced and circulated as well as a sensibility of being a participant member of the ongoing changes in India. The detailed notes that are an essential part of each chapter facilitate this effort to capture both the everyday minutiae of changing India as well as the broader cultural dynamics of a neoliberal political vision.

The chapters, written at different points from the 1990s, help readers to understand the changes that took place in the last quarter century in India as a shift in both ideological content but in the way 'talking, discourse and communication acquires a different order of centrality' (p. 240). The new culture demands 'self-representation, image construction, brand building, and communication' (p. 215). And it is within this that we witness and need to understand 'the pervasive presence of gender'. The different chapters even as it offers thick descriptions of a changing mediated India provides an analytical framework to make sense of how consumerism not just changes people's lifestyles but can also lay ground for easy to consume ideas of culture and nation. The ubiquitous idea of Brand is important here. Here is a story of the complex workings of neoliberal capitalism, conspicuous consumption, community contestations, religious assertions, aggressive national identity and individual aspirations in a refashioned imagination of a twenty-first-century India. It is a world where communication is instant and global but where knowledge is both unequally produced and consumed—a paradoxical combination that may not auger well for either social justice or global understanding.

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