

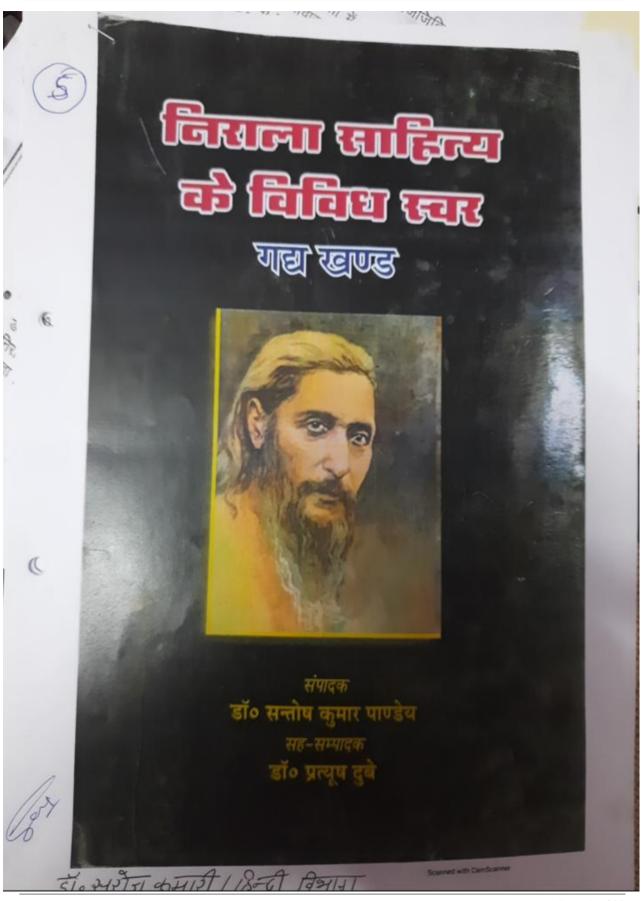
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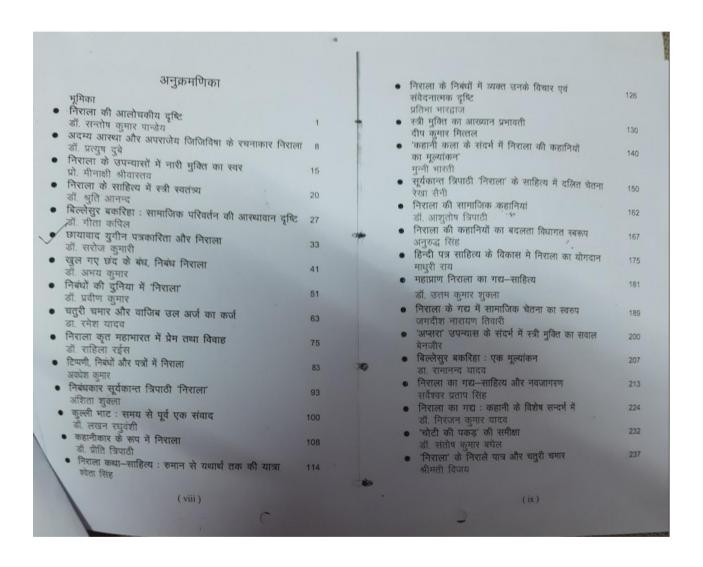
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32 : निराला साहित्य के विविध स्वर (गद्य खंड)

18

वस्तुतः "बिल्लेसुर कठिनाइयों और संघर्षों का अभ्यस्त एक ऐसा सतर्क व्यक्ति है, जो अपनी निर्भीकता और अरसिकता के कारण न तो कभी किसी से परास्त होता है और न कठिनाइयों में निराश।" वह अपनी मेहनत के बल पर सामाजिक रुतबा हासिल कर लेते हैं। इसीलिए गाँव के जमीदार विवाह के अवसर पर उनके घर आता है। त्रिलोचन पुनः उन्हें यह कहकर कि "रिक्तपार्णिन पश्येत राजनं देवता गुरुम्।" उन्हें ठयने का प्रयास करता है और जमींबार भी अपने नुजराने की प्रतीक्षा करता है किन्तु बिल्लेसुर को दस से मस न होते देख मन मार कर उठ जाता है। इस प्रकार बिल्लेसुर पुनः रूढ़ि भंजक बन जाते हैं जो अपने पसीने की कमाई मुफ्तखोरों को नहीं खाने देते।

इस प्रकार बिल्लेसुर निरक्षर होकर अपनी लड़ाई स्वयं लड़ते हैं और हाशिए पर पड़े समाज में उभरती चेतना और आस्था का प्रतीक बन जाते हैं। अपने परिश्रम के बल पर वे हर विरोध और षड़यन्त्र को विफल कर विजयी होते हैं। इस प्रकार यह निराला की मात्र हास्य या मनोरंजन के लिए लिखी रचना नहीं है वरन् बड़ी शिद्दत से सामाजिक बदलाव में उनकी आस्था को भी प्रकट करती है।

> निराला की लामाजिक घेतना, डॉ. सुरेश आचार्य, (प्रभाकर श्रोत्रिय का कथन), सरपेन्द्र प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद, 1989, पू. 178 दिल्लेसुर बकरिहा : सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला, पु. 74

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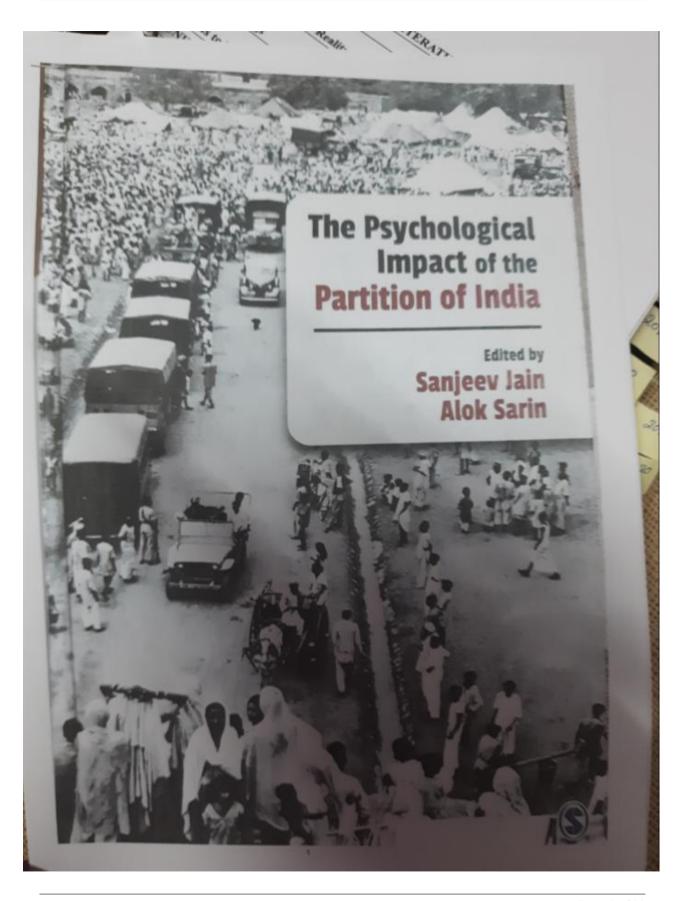
छायावाद युगीन पत्रकारिता और निराला

डॉ. सरोज कुमारी

साहित्य रचनाकार की भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति तथा अनुभृतियाँ का साकार रूप होते हुए भी सामाजिक पुर्ननिर्माण से सम्बन्धित है। प्रत्येक युग का साहित्य सामाजिक धरातल पर प्रतिष्ठित होकर भविष्य की सम्भावनाओं का पोषक रहा है। छायावाद का साहित्य ही नहीं पत्रकारिता भी नये सामाजिक एवं मानवीय मूल्यों की स्थापना हेतु नये प्रतिमानों की स्थापना के लिए किटबद्ध रही है और स्वस्थ पत्रकारिता को समाज के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करने में अग्रणी रही है। छायावादी कविता पर समाज से अलग प्रकृति के प्रांगण में जरुण लेने का आरोप लगाया गया किन्तु छायाबादी पत्रकारिता पर इस तरह के किसी आरोप की पुष्टि नहीं होती है।

किसी भी युग की पत्रकारिता तत्कालीन समाज की महत्वपूर्ण संस्था होती है तथा समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रति निर्णायक भूमिका में होती है। पत्रकारिता समाज की शक्ति होती है। यह उक्ति सर्वविदित है कि जिस देश के समाचार-पत्रों की स्थित जितनी अच्छी होती है; उस देश की आर्थिक, राजनैतिक एवं सामाजिक स्थिति उसी के अनुरूप होती है।

छायावादी पत्रकारिता आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत न होते हुए भी समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अपनी भूमिका निमान के तिए अर्जणी रही। छायावादयुगीन साहित्य का प्रचार-प्रसार तथा उसके सम्यक मृत्यांकन में तत्कालीन पत्रकारिता का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। लोक-जागृति तथा समाजसुधार छायावादयुगीन पत्रकारिता का प्रमुख कर्मक्षेत्र था। इस समय की पत्रकारिता में निराला का नाम प्रथम पिक्त में लिया इस समय की पत्रकारिती में निराता को नाम प्रथम पार्ट्या में स्विया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि निराता का सम्बन्ध उस समय के प्रमुख समायर पत्रों जैसे — समन्वय, मतवाला, रंगीला तथा सुध्य जैसी महत्वपूर्ण पत्रिकाओं से था। 'मतवाला' से निराता को पत्रकारिता जगत में ही नहीं साहित्यिक प्रांगण में भी पहचान मिली। सुधा में लिखित सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियां उनके सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, विवेकी एवं प्रगतिशील जीवन—दृष्टि का खासा उदाहरण है। साहित्य की माति



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Refugees of the Partition of India

Trauma and Strategies of Recovery

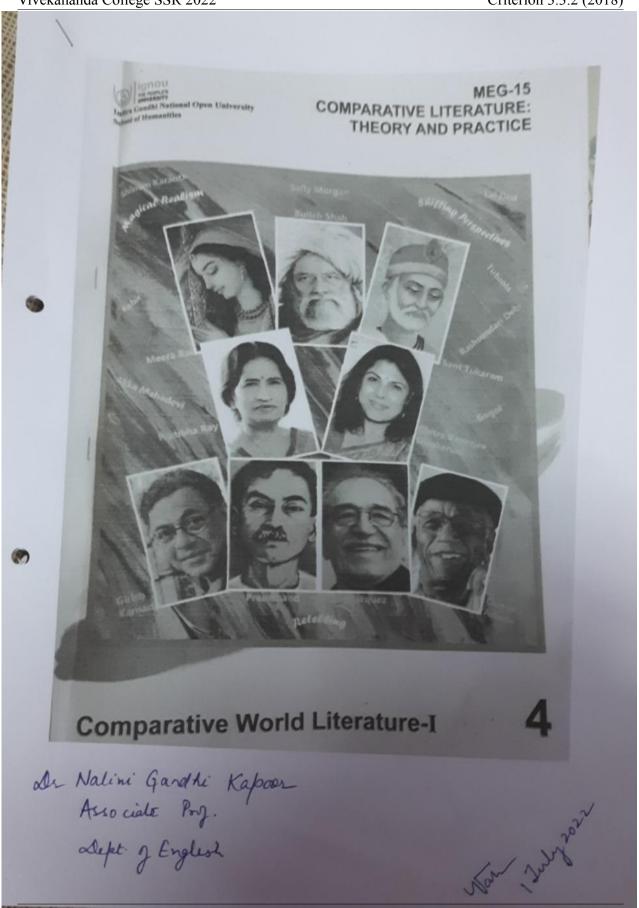
Hina Nandrajog

In the essay 'The Death of an Empire', Ashis Nandy says:

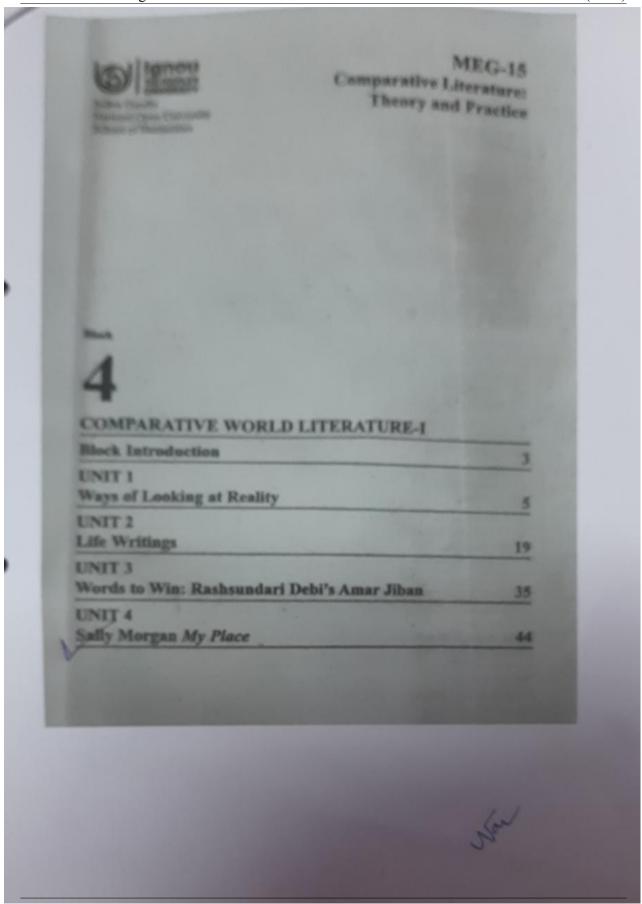
The 1940s introduced into the South Asian public life a new actor—the refugee. He was the uprooted, partly deracinated, embittered victim who knew suffering and had seen the transience of social ties, betrayal of friends and the worst of human depravity—his own and that of others.¹

The violent sundering of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in August 1947 that accompanied freedom from British colonisation changed not only the geographical contours of the South Asian region but imprinted deep psychological scars on the mindscapes of the people. Ordinary people, caught in the crosshairs of politics and geography, found themselves on the wrong side of the Radcliffe line and were categorised as 'refugees' in their native land. The gruesome spiral of violence forced people

¹Ashis Nandy, 'The Death of an Empire,' Bruised Memories: Communal Violence and the Writer, ed. Tarun K. Saint (Calcutta: Seagull, 2002), 11, 5-13.



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UNIT 4 SALLY MORGAN MY PLACE

Structure

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Who are the Australian Aboriginal Peoples?
- 4.3 The Aboriginal Peoples as Victims of Racial Discrimination
- 4.4 Aboriginal Memory Preserving Black History
- 4.5 Autobiography: Women's Life Stories
- 4.6 Dalits in India and the Aboriginal Peoples in Australia
- 4.7 Comparative Study of Dalit and Aboriginal Women Writers
- 4.8 Aboriginal Women Writers
- 4.9 Let Us Sum Up
- 4.10 Unit End Questions
- 4.11 References and Suggested Reading

4.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this unit is to highlight the struggle of the aboriginal women surviving between cultures and see how they cope with the changing patterns of their lives. Once the meaning of terms like Indigenous as well as Australian Aboriginal peoples is discussed, it will be easy to understand how the Aboriginal peoples have been victims of racial discrimination. By examining the autobiographies of Aboriginal women writers - particularly Sally Morgan's My Place and some other autobiographies - you will see how autobiographies in general have developed as a powerful means of communication. Thus this will further help you to understand that the process of cultural revolution is still continuing which is visible in their writings.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

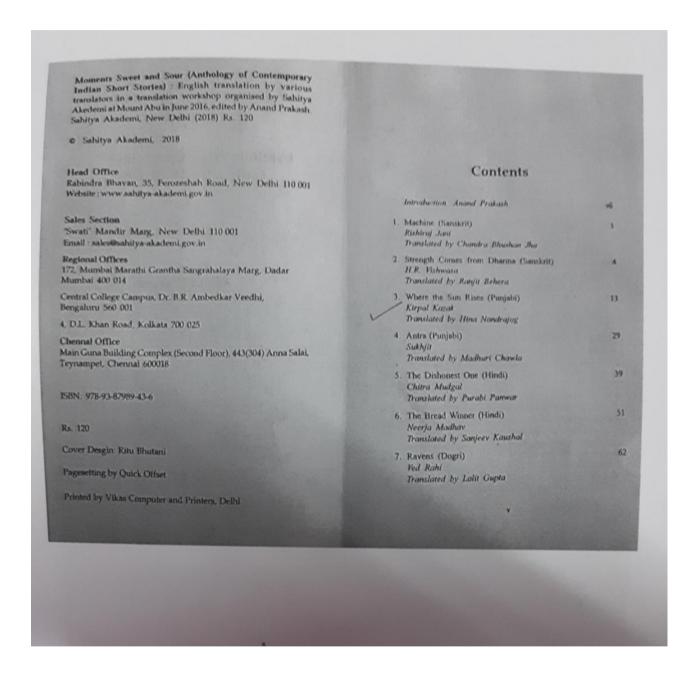
The autobiography is a medium of communication for aboriginal writers particularly women. Life narratives bring the past up close and establish the identity of indigenous women. Sally Morgan's My Place deals with various aspects of Sally's life and her family life history. Different autobiographies depict their struggle for survival. Aboriginal women writings reveal their concern over the onslaught of white civilization on their way of life and it also shows the way Aboriginal people were dispossessed of land and holy places. These writings also depict the steps taken by aboriginal women for survival - their frankness and their desire to record their experiences in order to give voice to their people.

4.2 WHO ARE THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES?

Who are indigenous people? The definition accepted by the UN Working Group in Indigenous Population: "Indigenous population are composed of the existing descendants of the people who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly

Sor





Where the Sun Rises

Kirpal Kazak

The moment the lame soldier lay his eyes on the small breach in the canal water channel next to the Chatthas' outlet, it turned into a ball of fiery dynamite in his eyes.

He was returning, walking along the track from his seven kanaal* piece of land. Scorched, groaning and simmering. Only this evening had he doddered back on his wooden leg, having stared at his withered paddy crop with bleak eyes. The problems arising out of the calamitous drought pierced like nails in his forehead. Blood started to drip. Tip...tip...tip. His eyes welled over; his body seemed to be on fire. By the time he neared the Kamboj mohalla, he was seething. His limp became more pronounced. The iron implant in his thigh began to throb and his trumpet-like shrill voice spilled out from his gap-toothed mouth.

"I say, roll up your sleeves...."

"What's the matter, Soldier, what battle are you coming back from now?"

"From my bloody sister's threshold!... And bha*, is this any less than a battle?"

"What battle, Chacha?" Nek of the Bandriwallas panted, glancing at the soldier as he placed the sack full of fresh fodder on the ground.

Had it been any other time, the soldier would have been quick to take umbrage at this comment by the boy and let loose the choicest of jibes, but at that moment, his scowl deepened and he only said sharply, "Son... you... who'd tuck his tail between his legs at a

Where the Sun Rises / 13

But in contrast to this, when Soldier looked into Balkari's eyes with his flaming eyes, it seemed as if he were saying, "Balkariya! Just wait and see, one day, I will find such people in this very

The dust was still swirling around.

But in the paved streets of the village, Soldier's solitary crutch could be heard far and wide, sounding like a damru.

Translation from Punjabi by Hina Nandrajog

Notes

Bai/bha/bhau: colloquial for bhai or brother.

ber: Ziziphus jujuba tree.

Baajaanwala: The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, who had a hawk at his

baani: teaching of the Gurus. bohad: banyan, ficus benghalensis.

damru: Tabor.

kanaal: a unit of measure, 500 hundred square yards.

karaahparsaad: halwa, sweet dish made out of flour, sugar and ghee offered as communion food.

Maasad: Uncle, mother's sister's husband.

mazhabi Sikh: a person of low caste who has embraced Sikhism.

Nihang: an Akali Sikh.

Rangad: Rajput converted to Islam.

Ravidasiya: follower of Guru Ravidas, a low caste saint.

Sakrant: Harvest festival.

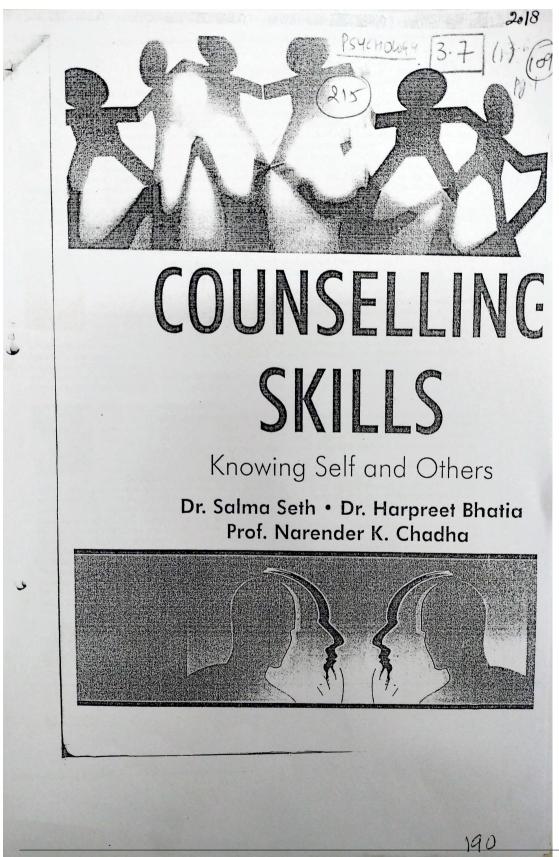
sar-kutt: the final winning move in a card game.

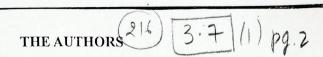
"Sat Kartar: Good heavens.

Sauriyo: literally, in-law, meant as an abuse.

Tauba: Heavens forbid.

gulashashi: also called gulabbas, mirabilis jalapa.







DR. SALMASETH

Dr. Salma Seth is an Associate Professor in the Department of Applied Psychology of Vivekananda College, University of Delhi (India). She has been involved in bridging the theory-praxis distance with the students for more than two decades now. All her endeavours, be it the teaching assignments, research, idiosyncratic writings, extension activities, and administrative work has been by and large pupil-centric. She is, also, utilizing her acumen in supervising Ph.d. scholars in their research in psychology.

Dr. Seth was the co-editor of the Journal of Positive Psychology and is one of the editors of the book, "The Psychological Realm: An Introduction". She has written a few book chapters, book reviews and research papers which have been published in both national and international journals. She has been closely associated with e-pg Pathshala project, an innovative teaching-learning initiative of MHRD and UGC. She was the paper co-

ordinator and content writer of 30 interactive modules for the post-graduate students at the national level. In the traditional set-up, with its emphasis on subject matter, examinations and grades, Dr. Seth is making a humble attempt to create an interface with a place for the "becoming" person and the students' deep and manifold needs as the student struggles to



DR. HARPREET BHATIA

Dr. Harpreet Bhatia, Assistant professor at Keshav Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi, has completed her Ph.d. from the Department of Psychology, University of Delhi. She has an experience as a psychologist for 20 years and another 10 years as a lecturer. She has worked with persons of all ages. Dr. Bhatia has been part of research projects sponsored by ICMR, UNICEF, and UNIFEM. She was the Principal investigator of an Innovation Project in the area of psycho-geriatrics, sponsored by University of Delhi. She has also supervised several projects at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Presently, she is using her knowledge and skills in supervising Ph.d. students.

Dr. Bhatia has been the co-editor of books on Career Development and Positive Psychology. She has contributed chapters to several books and made presentations at conferences. Dr. Bhatia has been a part of the training team for Personality Development. She has also been a co-editor of Journal of Positive Psychology, the official journal of the Indian Association of Positive Psychology.

Her interests are in varied fields of Psychology. Another area where Dr. Bhatia has contributed is that of e-pgPathshala, an initiative by MHRD and UGC. She was the joint co-ordinator and content writer for two papers.



PROF. NARENDER K. CHADHA

Prof. Dr. N.K Chadha is a Professor and Dean, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences and Chairperson (Doctoral Program) at Manav Rachna International University. He is the former Professor and Head, Department of Psychology, University of Delhi; former Director and Head, Department of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension; and Chairman, Board of Research Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Professor Chadha has been teaching in the Department of Psychology, University of Delhi since 1982. He has authored twenty seven books which are used as text books in many universities in India and aboad at

undergraduate, post-graduate and research level. He has been conducting many ongoing research projects with foreign universities and has carried out a number of major interdisciplinary and collaborative projects. He has published more than 120 articles in various scientific National and International journals which are often quoted by other researchers. He is on the management bodies of many institutes in India and abroad.

He has traveled extensively and lectured in UK, USA, Spain, Hungary, Sweden, Malta, Germany, France, Canada, New Zeeland, Australia, Singapore, Taipei, Japan and South Africa. He is involved in development of standardized psychological tests for many Multinational companies and Public sector companies for the purpose of recruitment and selection of middle and higher management levels. He is one of the leading psychometrician in India and his book on Applied Psychometry is widely used by the students and practitioners of psychological assessment.

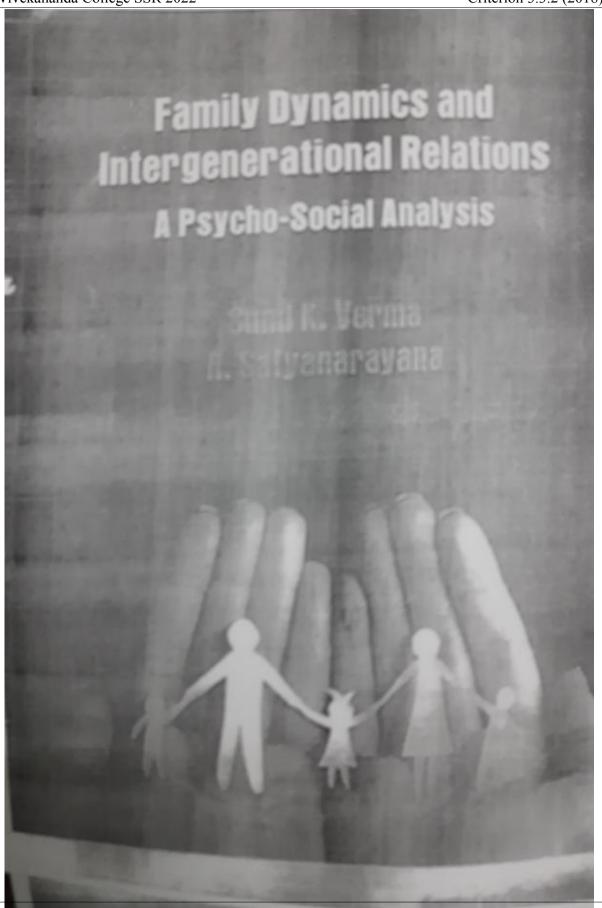
Recently Prof. Chadha has been awarded the National Career Development Association Presidential recognition award on the 28⁸ June, 2017 at Orlando, USA and "Global Practitioner of the Year-2015" on the 30⁸ June, 2015 during the annual conference held at Denver, USA.



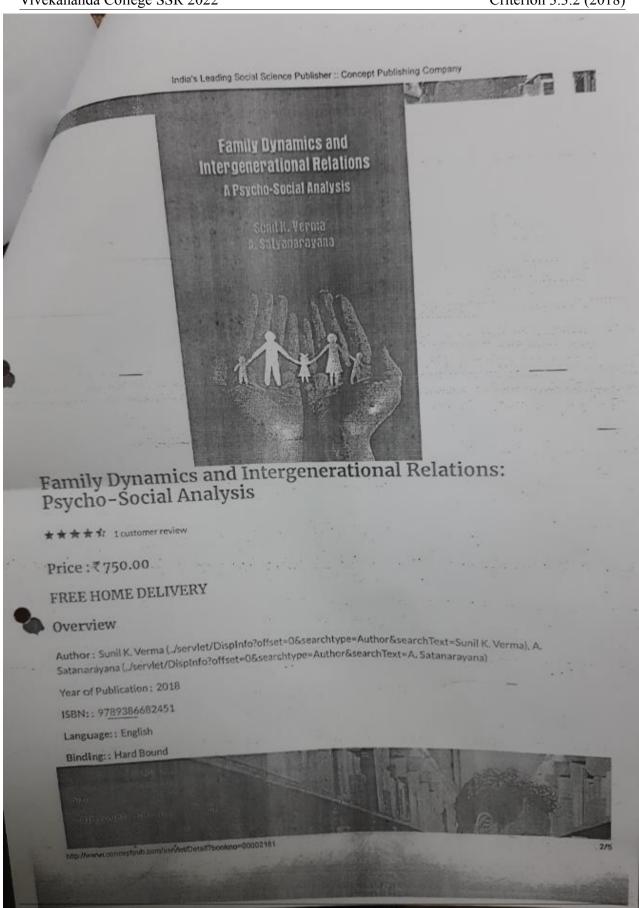
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"हिन्दुस्तानी शास्त्रीय गान विधाओं में ब्रज भाषा साहित्य का योगदान"

– डॉo (श्रीमती) नीता माथुर एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, विवेकानन्द कालेज, (दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय)

भारतीय संगीत की विशाल धरोहर और उसकी विकास यात्रा की पृष्टभूमि में संगीत का साहित्य के साथ अभिन्न और अन्तरंग संबंध परिलक्षित होता है । यूं तो स्वरमयी कोई भी संगीत रचना स्वयं ही में भाव संप्रेषण की सशक्त भाषा है । वह शब्द के बिना भी स्वयं में पूर्ण, परिपूर्ण है । किन्तु कंठ संगीत के विशेष संदर्भ में सार्थक शब्दावली के समुच्चय से किसी भी स्वरावली की प्राणशक्ति और अधिक बलवती होती है ।

प्राचीन निबद्ध गान के छः अंगो में (स्वर, विरुद, पद, तेनक, पाट और ताल) में 'पद' साहित्य के अंतर्गत आता है और उसे 'अर्थ प्रकाशक' कहा गया है । '' 'पद' के अतिरिक्त अन्य तीन अंग विरुद (गुणवर्णन युक्त रचना), तेनक (मंगल वाची शब्द) और पाट (वाद्यों के पाटाक्षर) से भी अभिप्राय प्रबंध अथवा बंदिश के साहित्य भाग से ही है । पद अथवा सार्थक समूह को प्राचीन आचार्यों ने प्रबंध का 'नेत्र' कहा है । वैदिक वाङ्गमय में भी 'ऋक' और 'साम' दोनो ही की समवेत रूप से महिमा का प्रतिपादन हुआ है ।

प्राचीन प्रबंधों की रचना संस्कृत में थी किन्तु देशी संगीत में प्रचलित कुछ प्रबंधों की भाषा प्राकृत अथवा अपभ्रंश भाषाओं में भी मिलती है ।

प्राचीन भारत में जन भाषा के रूप में प्राकृत भाषाओं का प्रचलन था । डा॰ दशरथ ओझा के अनुसार "जिस काल में लोग संस्कृत बोलते थे उसी काल में व्याकरणादि नियमों से अपरिचित व्यक्ति सहज भाव से प्राकृत बोलते थे ।⁽²⁾ प्रा