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Joyce Carol Oates: The Violent Vision in *Bellefleur*

Mamta Upadhyay & Pooja Mittal

Abstract

Joyce Carol Oates is one of the most creative and versatile contemporary writers in America. She is gifted with the ability to preserve her supreme completeness and absolute individuality in her works. Oates' themes are wide and universal. All around the world, her works have been scrutinized in the light of violent literature and they are not analyzed on account of its outstanding ideas. This research presents the idea that the result of violence can be a means of success in Oates' works. Oates' positive view towards violence and its positive effects in the lives of oppressed characters are presented in this paper. An attempt has been done to provide a clear and positive aftermath of violence and to highlight different sorts of violence in Oates' fiction, *Bellefleur*. Moreover Oates presents human's capability of adapting to new situations to create new identity to cope with difficulties.

Keywords: Violence, destruction, silent tragedy, social realism.

The American novelist, poet, essayist and short story writer Joyce Carol Oates has been praised by both critics and readers. Joyce Carol Oates is one of the most honored and respected contemporary American women authors. She also wrote under the pseudonym Rosamond Smith. She has received a number of prestigious prizes and awards for her works including National Book Award in 1970, Boston Book Review's Fisk Fiction Prize in 1996, National Institute of Arts and Letters and Rosenthal Award in 1968 and Heidemann Award for the one-act-plays in 1990, Prix Femina Etranger in 2005 and Chicago Tribune Literary Prize in 2006.

Oates has artistically used various styles and genres to express her major interests. The horror, violence, brutality, terror and cruelty portrayed in Oates novels are not just examples of a weird imagination. Present day America is her setting and life is her theme. Human interconnection in the new American environment is the essence of her writing.

Oates is a pillar of American literature in the 20th century whose stirring words "portrays the tumultuous moral and social conditions and the violent upheavals that define contemporary America" (Kort, P: 227).

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the common meaning of violence is "actions or words are intended to hurt people" but this is not completely true about the violence portrayed by Oates in her fiction. Joyce Carol Oates depicts in her works that the violence can save one's life. This paper focuses on Oates' different attitude towards violence and power. According to Oates, they play a leading role in the lives of oppressed characters. Oates' fictional world is violent filled with destruction, nightmare and uselessness with a list of horrors as incredibly real as the front pages of a cosmopolitan daily. Any understanding of Oates' fiction is dependent upon an understanding of violence she has in her tragic vision. For Oates, life has come with the brutal struggle for survival against the world and against one's fellow human beings and for Oates life can only be conquered only through violence. The one option man has to take on is a sense of proclamation in the cheap and ostentatious

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Understanding the Social Struggle Through The Pains and Resistance of Om Prakash Valmiki in Joothan

Dr. Mamta Upadhyay

Associate Professor,

Department of English

R.G.P.G College, Meerut

Chabi Tomer

Research Scholar

Department of English

R.G.P.G. College, Meerut

Email : singhchavi8519@gmail.com

Abstract

The caste hierarchy in India has secluded countless Dalits from the mainstream of society, being socially, economically, and culturally excluded for centuries; they are compelled to live a pathetic life without routine facilities. Dalit literature is the means to exhibit their savagery. As of this caste system, Dalits have been suffering a lot. Their life is stamped with exploitation, discrimination, humiliation, and suppression. "Joothan" is the autobiography of Om Prakash Valmiki. In that, he raised his voice against the upper caste. Dalit autobiography is not understood as the story of self-achievement rather than represent the suffering of their whole community. A Dalit writer uses his memoir to hoist his voice for those people who are forced to live a life like a hell silently. The present research paper aims to show that how a Dalit author has used his narrative to reveal the tyrannical realities of caste structure. It also reveals the mortification and hardship of a Dalit in India that how he was divested of even from essential human rights.

Keywords: *Dalit Autobiography, Joothan, Om Prakash Valmiki, Indian Society, Struggles.*

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□ श्रीगति अंजली गुप्ता*

शोध सारांश

किसी सम्भावा के मूल को समझने तथा उसकी उपलब्धियों एवं श्रेष्ठता का भूल्यांकन करने का सर्वोत्तम आधार उसमें रित्रयों की दशा का अध्ययन करना है। महिला-रित्यि किसी देश की संरक्षित का मानदण्ड मानी जाती है। प्रस्तुत शोध प्रयत्न "गुप्तकाल में महिलाओं की स्थिति" प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के सार्थक पृष्ठों के आधार पर उकेरा गया एक नसा विषय है। नारी जिरो लेखक व चित्रकार ने सन्दर्भान काल से चित्रित किया, वह केवल रंग-चिरंगी काल्पनिक रिताली य परी नहीं थी। वह यथार्थ के ठोस धरातल पर लक्ष्य के लिए संघर्षरत् जीवन को जीने योग्य बनाने के उपक्रम में वास्तव और राम्यता के विकास की क्रमिक कथा से जुड़ी हुई एक सक्रिय भागीदारी थी। अम और निष्ठा से उसने परिवार, समाज और राष्ट्र के प्रति कर्तव्यों का निर्वाह किया। परिवार को व्यवरित कर उसने सुन्दर सामाजिक संरचना और एक स्वस्थ राष्ट्र के निर्माण का पथ प्रशस्त किया। भारत जैसे प्राचीन और महान् देश की सम्भावा और संरक्षित के निर्माण में नारी की भागीदारी को उजागर करना आधुनिक नारी समाज के लिए प्रेरणाप्रद होगा। गुप्तकाल में महिलाओं की स्थिति में कहाँ नहत्यापूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए। उपनयन संस्कार की समाप्ति एवं आत्म-विवाह के प्रचलन ने उसे समाज में अत्यन्त निम्न रैर पर ला दिया। लड़कियों की हाथिक सुविधाएं बहुत कम कर दी गई। पत्नी पर पति का पूर्ण प्रभुत्व स्वीकार किया गया। नियोग प्रथा विरोधी विचार प्रबल हुये। विद्या के जीवन को अत्यधिक काटदायक बना दिया गया। तत्त्व प्रथा को स्पष्ट समर्थन दिया गया। इन समस्त कारणों के परिणामस्वरूप महिलाओं की सामान्य अवस्था में निःसन्देह गिरावट आयी। किन्तु इस काल में भी महिलाओं को कुछ विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त थे और उनके राम्यताकारी अधिकारों में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई।

पुरुष प्रधान ज्ञान में पुत्री की अपेक्षा पुत्र का अधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होना स्वाभाविक था। अतः पूर्ववर्ती कालों की भौति इस काल में भी केवल पुत्रियों को जन्म देने वाली महिला को हेय दृष्टि से देखा जाता था। एक लड़की से यह आशा की जाती थी कि वह विवाह से पूर्व पिता के संरक्षण में रहे विवाह के पश्चात् पति के तथा बाद में पुत्र के संरक्षण में रहे। इस प्रकार इस काल में महिलाओं का जीवन परिवार के पुरुष सदस्यों हारा लगाये गये निष्ठन्त्रणों तक सीमित हो गया था। वैदिक काल में पुरुषों के समान रित्रयों को भी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार था। उनका उपनयन संस्कार भी होता था, किन्तु गुप्तकाल में रित्रयों को उपनयन संस्कार से बंधित कर दिया गया और उनकी शिक्षा के प्रशिक्षण वैदिक साहित्य के स्थान पर लौकिक साहित्य हो गये। यात्यायन के कथनानुसार सामान्यतः रित्रयों इतनी शिक्षित तो अवश्य होती थी कि वे अपने घर का आर्थिक बजट बना रखें और उसके अनुसार खर्च कर सकें। राजकुमारियों और उच्च कुल की लड़कियों को शास्त्रों का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का पर्याप्त अवसर था।

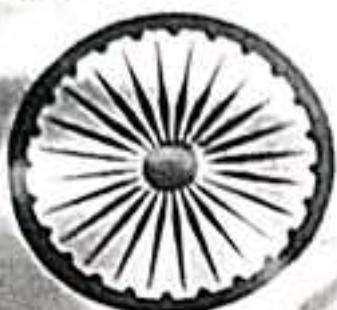
शास्त्रीय शिक्षा के अतिरिक्त उन्हें अन्य विद्याओं की शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। रित्रयों को नृत्य, संगीत, चित्रकला, गृहसज्जा आदि की शिक्षा दी जाती थी और इनकी शिक्षा के लिए अनेक संरथायें थीं जिनमें वे बालकों के साथ ही बिना किसी भेदभाव के शिक्षा प्राप्त करती थीं। सुशिक्षित होने के कारण राजघराने की लड़कियों विशेष परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर शासन की बागड़ेर संभालने में भी नहीं हिचकती थीं। गुप्तकाल में इस प्रकार का उदाहरण प्रभावती गुप्ता का है जिसने अपने पति वाकाटक नरेश लद्रसेन हितीय की मृत्यु के पश्चात् अपने नामालिंग पुत्रों दिवाकरसेन एवं दामोदरसेन की संरक्षिका के रूप में कई बर्तावों तक शासन किया था। किन्तु साधारण परिवारों की अधिकांश कन्याओं को घर पर ही नृत्य, संगीत आदि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता था। यह शिक्षा उनके व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिए तथा उन्हें उनके अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक बनाने के लिए अपर्याप्त थी। महिलाओं की शिक्षा एवं शस्त्रज्ञान के अभाव के कारण उभित अनुषित का निर्णय सेने में अहम बताते हुए नारद ने उनकी परतन्त्र रित्यि को उचित

*असिटेंट प्रोफेसर, इतिहास विभाग, अरजनी (पीठी) कॉलेज, गोर

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PEACEFUL NEGOTIATED SOLUTION FOR THE SOUTH ASIAN REGION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KASHMIR

Dr. Bina Ral

Associate Professor,

Department of Political Science,

RGPG College, Meerut

South Asia comprises more than 20 percent of world population and also a reservoir of poverty and illiteracy. At same time region has made many achievements in Science and technology. India, the biggest country in the region both in terms of land area and population is bigger than all the other countries of the region put together, India's achievements in science and technology is stupendous. Recently it has entered the space race by launching Mars Orbiter Mission. Similar to the development in China, India's development is confined to certain areas. Eradication of illiteracy is still to be achieved. The literacy remains around sixty five percent of the population. Literacy rate still remain high both in urban and rural areas. India has one of the biggest - net work of railways but need overall improvement to cope with the present day need, accidents, derailing with overcrowding trains a frequent occurrence.

South Asia of late is often being quoted in political and academic analyses of the West as one of the world's most sensitive conflictual regions. This more so after 1998 when India and Pakistan emerged as overt nuclear powers. Pakistan emerging as an independent nation in 1947 after an undesirable division of India, has been in perpetual conflict with India. It launched four aggressive conflicts against India in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 with the interregnum marked by proxy war and low-intensity conflict. Despite adverse results in each conflict it launched, Pakistan continues in a conflictual mode with India and in armed confrontation.

Pakistan too still remains backward with high rate of illiteracy. Tribal provinces such as Baluchistan is second with very low literacy rate less than twenty percent. Among the women it is still low as less than ten percent. Pakistan suffered badly owing to the wars in Afghanistan-first with the invasion by "former Soviet Union" and later by NATO forces. Afghanistan suffers immensely as they face attack both from Taliban on one side and the US forces on the other. Now the Pakistani tribal areas suffer regularly owing to the drone-attacks, conducted by US led NATO forces.

Since the carving out of Pakistan from the British India territory to form a Muslim State, both India and Pakistan were at logger head for the possession of Kashmir. Both countries fought three wars with huge destruction of lives and property. The war fought in 1971 was as a result of India helping the Bangladesh liberation movement. After Pakistan became an independent state. Coupled with their animosity and rivalry, both countries entered into a nuclear race with developing nuclear weapons. The bone of contention has been "Kashmir State". When India was partitioned in 1947, both parties came to an agreement with the British Empire that the "princely states" ruled by the "Maharajas" which remained semi-independent should decide themselves to accede to either India or Pakistan. In the case of Kashmir, the Maharaja of the state was a Hindu though the majority of the population were Muslims; Maharaja wanted to remain independent but with tribal forces from Pakistan side of the border after partition to annex it to Pakistan; Maharaja proclaimed to accede to India which resulted in

Socio-Economic status of Female Domestic Workers of Meerut

Dr. Neena Batra¹ & Chhaya Teotia²

¹ Associate Professor, Department of Economics, R.G. (P.G.) College Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India, PIN 250001

² Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Economics, R.G. (P.G.) College Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India, PIN 250001

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ABSTRACT: With the process of development, the status of female in the Indian society have also changed. Today, besides her household duties her contribution in the workforce has increased. Working women of the middle-class, in cities try to fill care and household chores gap with the support of domestic workers. These domestic workers have become an indispensable part of their daily life. This study is an endeavour to focus on Socio-Economic status of female domestic workers of Meerut city. These workers face unfavourable working and living conditions in their life. Long working hours, low earnings, job insecurity and inferior social status increase the intensity of their suffering. Moreover, the issues of class, gender and ethnicity heightens the problem of weak bargaining power of these workers. Therefore, there are multiple reasons for which they need more attention of the society.

Key Words: Female Domestic Worker, Informal Sector, Socio-Economic Status.

Introduction

Female has always been an inseparable partner of male in the process of development. The changing pattern of progress has resulted into diverse modulations in the society, reflected not only in the structure of the family but also in the duties of the female too. Today, besides her household duties her contribution in the workforce has increased. With the introduction of new technologies, she has to prove her compatibility. This has created a vacuum in care work and household chores. Working women of the middle-class, in cities try to fill this gap with the support of domestic workers. These domestic workers have become an indispensable part of their daily life. As per Human Development Report (2015), globally an estimated 53 million people ages 15 and older are in paid domestic work, of these, 83% are women. According to the Report of International Labour Organisation (2015), In India 3.05 million women are involved in domestic work. Domestic worker as defined by International Labour Organization include, "Any person engaged in domestic work, within an employment relationship." Domestic work is an avenue of employment expanding rapidly for the poor, illiterate, unskilled women in the informal sector. Domestic work is influentially female dominated sector, which is poorly regulated and unprotected by labour laws. They perform different tasks mopping, cleaning, laundry and child care in the private sphere encountering poor working conditions.

Review of Literature

Yeoh, Huang and Gonzalaz III (1999), examine the impact of migrated domestic labourers over the economy of Singapore. They discuss that globalization process has resulted into increasing demand for domestic workers in Singapore, which already faces acute labour shortage problem. Migrated domestic help have become indispensable for the smooth functioning of household chores and for maintaining the quality of life. Being an advanced economy, females remarkably become part of human resource. This process of transformation has various serious effects over the economy and an earnest government concern is desired to tackle the issue. Feminisation has been the pivot of this cycle specifically. To control the situation government has imposed different checks but even then, it is flourishing day by day. The researchers ponder over the threat that could result into long term economic and social cost for the country.

Elias (2010), in her work exhibits the role of migrant female domestic workers in Malaysian economy as a key player due to marketization of social reproductive relations. Middle-class households in Malaysia fill the care-gap with the help of these vulnerable workers. These are actually veiled workers bound to work in informal sector, deprived of basic human rights and exposed to gender base inequality in workplace. Further she explores the position and capacity of institution of international recognition, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) along with Malaysian local NGO's like Women's Aid Organisation (WAO) in resolving the problems and issues of this under class of workers facing

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Zone wise Variation of Electricity Theft in Meerut City

Dr. Deepshikha Singh

Associate Professor, Dept. of Geography, H.G.P.C. College, Meerut

ABSTRACT

Electricity theft is one of the major malpractices which is unofficially observed and is a big threat to sustainable supply of the urban amenities. Incidences of 'Transmission Losses in India' suggest that 'Commercial losses' in revenue realization are caused by pilferage due to theft, defective meters, power meter reading, and in terminating unmetred supply of energy. This causes a reduction in the company's profit and the revenue which it receives from consumers.

Present study is about the malpractice in electricity supply system in 'Meerut City' for which primary and secondary data related to the here mentioned problem is analyzed for over a five year period (2012-2017). The results reveal that electricity theft is substantial in magnitude in some areas of City. The extent of theft varies with electricity supply zones of Meerut City. Electricity thefts are found in different ways i.e. Meter tampering, illegal connections, billing irregularities and unpaid bills. The paper also throws light on the factors responsible for electricity theft which are closely related to ineffective governance, poor accountability, political instability and higher level corruption. Solutions to handle the issue are also given in this paper such as installing tamper proof meters, improving managerial methods, inspection and monitoring and in some cases reducing power system ownership and regulations.

Key words: Electricity theft, Commercial loss, Electricity supply zones
Introduction

The practice of stealing electrical power is common in India and India loses crores of rupees every year due to power theft. Section 135 of the Electricity Act 2003 reveals that the electricity thefts are when a person taps electricity lines, tampers with electricity meters or transformers, uses a device that interferes with reading, damages equipment such as electric meters and uses electricity for purposes other than authorized. According to the World Bank, power theft in India's reduces her GDP by 1% and according to a recent survey, it was found that 40% of electricity in India remains unaccounted. One-third or one-fourth of electricity produced here, is either lost in transmission or is stolen.

Various types of electricity power theft are observed such as- (1) Each part of the electrical equipment namely, (a) meters, (b) cables and (c) overhead lines and (2) usage of service connection other than the authorized purpose like-(a) illegal connections, (b) billing irregularities, (c) unpaid bills and unauthorized supply of energy etc. also fall under the category of theft. In fact an electric power system can never be 100% secure from theft. But as a matter of very high financial loss due to the large amount of electricity distribution and commercial malpractice, it becomes critical to many electric power organizations. Loss earnings result in lack of profits, shortage of funds for investment in power sys-

REGIONAL VARIATION OF NATURAL HAZARDS AND ITS EFFECT ON TOURISM (A Case Study of Uttarakhand)

Dr. Deepshikha Sharma* Ms. Deepankshi Singh**

*Associate Professor, Dept. of Geography, R.G.P.G. College, Meerut
**Research Scholar, R.G.P.G. College, Meerut

Abstract

Uttarakhand formed as the 27th State of India on 9 November 2000, located at the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges, is predominantly a hilly State, having international boundaries with China (Tibet) North, Nepal in East, Himachal Pradesh in North West and Uttar Pradesh in the South. This State is rich in natural resources, and falls in the highest seismic risk zones of the country (Zone IV and V). This mountainous State is known for the natural hazards, i.e., earthquakes, flash floods triggered by cloud burst, landslides, avalanches and forest fires etc. These disasters have caused immense loss of property, natural wealth, and human lives. Tourism is a major driver for the economic growth and livelihood of population and is considered to be an important vehicle for economic and social development of the State. Four mentioned natural hazards and the devastating rainfall in the Himalayan Mountains of Uttarakhand apparently has influenced tourism industry in the state. Present paper analyses the effect of natural hazards on tourist arrival in Uttarakhand. A comparative analysis of regional variation of natural hazards and trends of tourist arrival in this paper explore different trends of national and international tourism in thirteen districts of the State.

Key Words: Intensity of natural hazards, trends of tourist arrival.

Introduction

Uttarakhand was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh on 9th November 2000 and formed as the 27th State of India. Located at the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges, it is predominantly a hilly State, having international boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Nepal in the east, Himachal Pradesh in North West and Uttar Pradesh in the South. This State is rich in natural resources, especially water and forests with many glaciers, rivers, dense forests and snow-clad mountain peaks which create pro-tourism environment in the State.

The state of Uttarakhand consists of two Mandals (Garhwal and Kumaun) and thirteen districts. All these administrative division have a background of five physiographic divisions on the bases the heights (ranging between 1200 to 8000 metres) of the mountain ranges, prone to severe earthquakes, landslides, floods, forest fire, hailstorm, lightning, road accidents, etc. This State falls in the highest seismic risk zones of the country (Zone IV and V). In the map of disaster prone areas of the country, this State is known for its position among first five states of the Country in respect of natural hazards, i.e., earthquakes, flash floods triggered by cloud burst, landslides, avalanches and forest fires etc. These disasters have caused immense loss of property, natural wealth, and human lives. The economy of the State is largely dominated by Tourism which contributes over 51% to the total GSDP. This industry is

Regional Variation of Ecological Vulnerability with Reference to Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

Dr. Deepshikha Sharma* Dr. Sangeeta Chaudhary**

* Associate Professor, Department of Geography, R.G.P.U. College, Shimla

**Lecturer, Department of Geography, R.G.P.U. College, Shimla

Abstract:

Tourism has been one of the largest segments of the service industry. India's glorious tradition and rich cultural heritage is linked with the development of tourism. Its magnificient monuments attract large number of tourists from all over the world. Besides its cultural heritage India has got a unique geographical and architectural position. Tourism in India has always been a way of life as a major religious practice. It is now in the process of turning into an industry with an emphasis mainly on earning foreign exchange. This is one of the world's fastest growing industries as well as the major source of foreign exchange earnings and employment and a double-edged activity as well as sometimes unbridled growth. This industry can be the major cause of environmental degradation and the loss of local culture and traditional culture.

Negative impacts from tourism occur when the number of visitors is greater than environment's ability to cope with the use of resources within the acceptable limit of the environment. Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential threats to many natural areas. It puts enormous pressure on an area and lead to various adverse impacts such as increase in increased pollution, loss of natural habitat, increased pressure on endangered species, enhanced vulnerability of forest fires. It also puts a strain on water resources, and forces local populations to face the challenge of the use of critical resources.

In order to avoid further environmental degradation studies based on the assessment of ecological degradation are required, which will help the governing authority to make few plans and impose rules and regulations to check degradation of ecological balance. This study is an attempt to assess varying degree of ecological imbalances and levels of tourism.

Key Words: Ecological vulnerability, Levels of tourism, Products of tourism

Introduction

Tourism today has grown significantly with both economic and social importance. It has been one of the largest segments of the service industry. According to the 'world travel & tourism council', 'Travel and tourism' is the largest industry in the world on virtually all economic measures including gross output, value added, capital investment, employment and tax contribution. India's glorious tradition and rich cultural heritage is linked with the development of tourism, its magnificent monuments attract large number of tourists from all over the world. Besides its cultural heritage India has got a unique geographical and architectural position. Tourism in India has always been a way of life as a major religio-

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Dr. Archana Rao

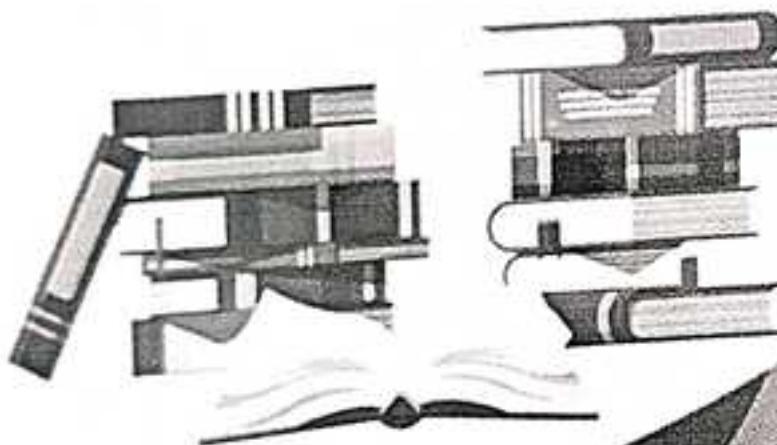


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जिसके लिए ये दोनों ही शरीर का निपार है। गुण करती है जब भूति में प्रती है तब वह मूर्तिकार और अवधारणा की भूती है। इसका दूसरा भूती है जब भूति में प्रती है तब युद्धाओं, प्रतीकों, भूतों के सामग्री में अत्यन्त विच्छिन्नता दर्शाती है। याथे भूति की साधारण गुरुत्व को प्रत्यक्ष देखने की अनुमति भी करता देती है। भरत भूति के प्रति ने भारी अधिनाय भेटी के अतिरिक्त एक अन्य अधिनाय भेट का उल्लेख विवरिति के नाम से किया है। यहाँ का अधिनाय सीधी रूपी अत्यन्त अत्यन्त है। 'प्रतीति एवं लोकनीतिन पर अधिनियमित्य में कल्याणा और अनुभूतिशीलता का अनुसारी सामग्री रखता है। इसामाना पर ये प्रस्तुत करते हुए उपर्युक्त किया है।'

इस भूति युरिकार, विवरकार तीनों ही शरीर को कामा। इस प्रकार सामालित, अकिञ्चन और विचित्र करते हैं कि शरीर का अनुभूति अपार, आपार, भावानिष्ठा, तक विची न विची युद्ध प्रतीकात्मक भाव की अवधारणा करने में समर्प होता है। जिस उद्धारणस्व में नाट्य नृत्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए शरीर का गुरुत्व विश्लेषण किया गया है, उसी प्रकार ये गित्यज्ञास्त्रों में तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि शरीर के प्रतीक अग्र में भाव उत्पन्न करने की अद्भुत क्षमता है। शरीर का चूष्टम् से गुरुत्व प्रतीकोंपात्र होता है। 'सामग्री कल्याणे अधिनियमित्य से पूर्व एक दूसरे के सामीप होती है बाट में किसी विशिष्ट इकाई में अनुभूति हो अपना पृथक अस्तित्व बनायम करती है।'

उद्धारणस्व जब कोई नृत्यकार बज की होती के प्रसंग को मंच पर प्रस्तुत करता है तो प्रस्तुति के पूर्व वह इसे मन में व्यक्त करता है तदनुसार रथ्य की कल्याणा करता है। यथा कृष्ण का राखाओं के साथ रंग बनाना उसे प्रियकारियों में भरकर राधा उद्धारणीपी पर डालना, अबीर गुलाल को एक दूसरे के मुख पर मलना, राधा का रूठना, कृष्ण का मनाना, होती के उल्लास में राधी का घोरसा में भग्न हो जाना आदि। फिर शब्द गुदा भाव रस आहार्य आदि के बारे में सोबकर इनके साथीजन जी कल्याण करता है। प्रस्तुति में प्रस्तुति होने वाली रचना के शब्द यथा होंगे लय ताल व स्वरों की जमावट कैसी होगी किन-किन मुद्राओं का घोरसा, कन रंग साथीजन हेतु होगा इन सभी का विचार नर्तक करता है।

तीन उसी दृश्यार एक वित्रकार अपने वित्र को विचित्र करने तथा मूर्तिकार अपने शित्य को अकिञ्चन करने के पूर्व उसे कल्याण में उकेरता है और नृत्यकार की भावति ही रूपभेद प्रमाण योजना तथा ताल भंग व सूत्र मान आदि की योजना अद्यनी कल्याण में कर उसे अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान करता है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि वित्रकला की रेखाएँ या आकृति हो या मूर्तिशित्य की त्विर भगिमाएँ सभी उन नृत्य के साथ सामर्जस्य कई मूलभूत इकाईयों के आधार पर किया जा सकता है। इसीलिए कपिला वात्स्यायन जी ने वित्रकला, मूर्तिकला, नृत्यकला के सम्बन्धों को समानता के अनेक स्वरों पर विचारेषित किया है जैसे कि एक तक्ष्य विषयवस्तु जी की समानता, तकनीकी साम्य तथा एक दूसरे से ग्रहण करने की क्षमता आदि। इन तीनों कलाओं में मुख्य अन्तर माध्यम की विवरता नाही है।

अत यह स्पष्ट है कि एक और नृत्यकला, शित्य और वित्रकला का आधार रही है वही दूसरी और वर्तमान में प्रचलित क्षेत्रगत नृत्यदैतियों के विकास पर उस क्षेत्रविशेष की मूर्तिकला का अत्यन्त गहरा प्रभाव भी देखने को मिलता है जो इन कलाओं के अन्तर्संबन्ध को भर्तीभावि उजागर करता है।

सन्दर्भ

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पारम्परिक कला-संस्कृति से प्रेरित प्रयोगधर्मी कलाकार

डॉ अर्द्धना रानी¹

दिभागाध्यक्ष एवं ऐसो० प्रोफेसो० डाइंग एवं पेण्टिंग विभाग, रघुनाथ गर्ल्स (पीजी) कॉलेज, भेरठ

भरत में कला आदिकाल से ही परम्परा संस्कृति की एक धारा के रूप में प्रवाहित रही है। समयानुसार इसमें अनेक नवीन उन्नयन विलम्बी चली गई और आज यह हमारे समक्ष समसामयिक कला के रूप में परिवर्तित है। इस अनवरत् प्रवाहमान ने के दीड़े लो विनान है उही इसके मूल उत्पादन का कारण भी है जो अपने साकार रूप में प्रयोगशीलता के साथ साधन का मूल प्रतिष्ठित है। वास्तुदेव शरण अग्रवाल के अनुसार रास्कृति मनुष्य के भूत, वर्तमान और भवी जीवन का समग्र प्रकार है।

भारतीय कला संस्कृति में पारम्परिक कला-विद्यो का स्थान अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। कलाविद्यो को अपनी लापूषित होने के संसार के अलगना प्राचीन देशों के कला-विद्यो को अपनी और आकृति विद्या के जौनी-जौनी कर रहे हैं। कला संस्कृति के अपूर्वाधीन इन सभु विद्यो की परामर्श में पहाड़ी, पुगल एवं गुणवत्ता का अनुल रहा है।

समसमाधिक कला एवं प्रयोग-

किसी भी देश की आधुनिक कला की जाती कला पर ऐसे अनेक प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष प्रभाव रहते हैं जो विद्यो के पुराने दृष्टि के कला आदैलीन से बदल देते हैं। इस तरह विद्या किसी पूर्व-प्रभाव की विषयीकृति कला की अवधारणा माना जाता है। कई बार ये प्रभाव एक विशेषज्ञ में इस कारण उत्पन्न रह जाते हैं विद्योके उनका आवश्यक विद्यो है और किसी भी विद्या विद्यो को संस्कृति बनाने में पुरा तात्परा है और आधुनिकता में इनकी प्रतीक्षा सामग्री का एक है और पहाँ लों अधिक्षिणी रहना और शीर्ष सामग्री बनाए। अतः विद्या-नये प्रयोगों की आवश्यकता होती है। प्रत्यक्ष दृष्टि के द्वारा किसी विद्यो विद्यो जाये। विद्या ही कला यदि अविद्यात्मा का साधन है तो विद्या प्रकार की अविद्या अविद्या रहते हैं। अविद्या संस्कृति का एक छोटी आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब जैसे पुरा ये वैद्यनी देखते हैं वे देखते हैं। अतः दोनों ही शैक्षि (शैक्षिक्य और सुनना) में बाजार को देखते हुये नयेपन अर्थात् अवश्यकता होती है। कला व्यवसाय में मौलिकता अलगत महत्वपूर्ण होती है (कौंपी राइट व्यवसाय में)। अपने अलग अलग दिलाने की भी आवश्यकता होती है परन्तु यह व्यवसाय है, व्यापार है, संस्कृति नहीं है।

समसमाधिक कला परिप्रेक्ष में पारम्परिक कला-तत्त्व-

इदं अगर हम दर्शन बातों से हटकर इन पारम्परिक कला-विद्यो का मूल्यांकन आधुनिक कला के सन्दर्भ में करें तो विद्यो के अनेक विकास पारम्परिक कला-विद्यो से प्रेरणा लेकर विकासी कर रहे हैं। भारतीय विद्यो में वह कलात्मक एवं विद्यो के द्विभावनी कला का मूल होती है। अगर हम आधुनिक कला का सूक्ष्म अध्ययन करें तो पायेंगे कि आधुनिक विद्यो मूलतः एवं दर्शनिका में द्विभावनी ही है। अतः आधुनिक परिप्रेक्ष में इस कला से प्रेरणा पाकर विकासी ने कला विद्यो के द्वारा रुचन् पुरा में प्रवेश कराया तथा जो एक ऐसा संसार बना जिसे देख विश्व और प्रतिष्ठित कला समीक्षक यकित देता है। प्रेरणा एवं प्रयोग के द्वारा ये विद्यो अनेक भारतीय विकासी ने अपने कला सुनन को प्राचीन कला-परम्परा के लिए रखा। इसी भी नहीं है कि भारतीय विकासी ने पारम्परिक विद्यो से प्रेरणा ग्रहण की हो।

जैसे- नदिकाल-जिलों एवं लियोनार्डो आदि की कला ने पुनान की कला से प्रेरणा ग्रहण की, विकासी ने अप्रीजन इवं गोहन अनेकान एजिस्स ने वहाँ की माया (maya) कला से, जापानी विकासी ने वहाँ की काशठ कला से तथा हेनोर्से से बगान जी यटुआ कला से प्रेरणी ली। इसी प्रकार अगर हम भारत का उदाहरण लें तो देखते हैं कि अजन्ता शैक्षि के द्वारा अधिक्षिणी की समानता दिखाई देती है। यामिनी राय अजन्ता के साप-साप बंगाल में रहते हुए वहाँ दसे दूर दूर दृष्टियों से भी दीरित रहे। हुसेन की प्रारम्भिक कृतियों में बहुत हृद तक पिकासी की कला शैक्षि का प्रभाव है। इस कला दृष्टियों और कलाकार विश्व में उच्चतम स्तर पर पहुँच प्रसिद्ध हुए। सत्य पही है कि प्रत्येक जन प्रत्यक्ष या पर्यावरण का अद्वितीय कलाकृतियों पर पर्वकर्ता विकासी से प्रभावित आवश्यक होता है। इस सन्दर्भ में मुझे विकासी देगों की दृष्टि द्वारा ही आप है जिसमें विकासी रूपोंतर देगों से वार्तालाप में बता रहे थे कि उनकी आरम्भिक कृतियों हैं जिसका कलाकार अभिवेद हुए। यह सुन देगों ने कहा था कि क्या तुमने किसी एक व्यक्ति को देखा है जो विद्या विद्यो का उत्तराधिकार नहीं है? देगों ने इस उत्तर द्वारा प्राचीन कला से नीवन सुनन के लिए अनुरूप किया था। समय के साथ परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है जिसमें नीवन सुननात्मक कला पूरी परम्परा हो जाती है। दर्शन कुछ दिनों भी पर नया आयाम जोड़कर देखने का दायरा विस्तारित करती है।

इदं हम प्रारंभिक एवं नवीन सोंच का समिक्षण करते हैं तो एक स्थापित लिये हुए असीम अनन्द प्रदान करने वाली है। प्रारंभिक कलाकार के विश्व में कहा गया है कि वह खोज नहीं करता, अपितु उपलब्ध करता है। विद्यो उपलब्ध समझी गई गणा पाकर नवीन प्रयोगों द्वारा निजी शैक्षि विकसित की है। किसी ने तधु विद्यो में अकिञ्चन्जुली लुट का प्रारंभ लेकर नवीन प्रयोग विद्यो तो किसी ने नारी आकृति के कोमलांकन को अपने विद्यो का आपार लकड़ी प्रकृति का प्रारंभ लेकर नवीन लकड़ी प्रकृति नवीन पर्वत आदि को अपने सोंचोंन में प्रतीक रूप में स्थापित किया। कहने का तर्ज़ है कि प्रारंभिक समय पर दृष्टि जो विद्यो करते हैं उनमें पारम्परिक भारतीय विद्यो के दर्शन गिलते हैं जो ही जून अधिक्षिणी में नीवन की विद्यो गी तालुक के नियोजन में गानवाकृतियों के आकार निर्माण में तथा भाव द्वारा विकासी ले लिए दून दायरा है। इस दृष्टि का मिलते हैं।

पारम्परिक कलाविधि से उन्हीं आधुनिक कलाशैक्षि गो ज्यादा नयी होती है। इसके लिए यह जरूरी नहीं कि वह उत्तरी हो त ज्यादा मध्यम हो। विकासी की इस विधि के अन्वर्त आधुनिक कला के विविध आंदोलन अस्तित्व में आये हैं।

जैविक विद्या के अनुभवों के लिए इसका अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अनुभवों का अध्ययन करने के लिए इसका अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अनुभवों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अनुभवों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अनुभवों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है।

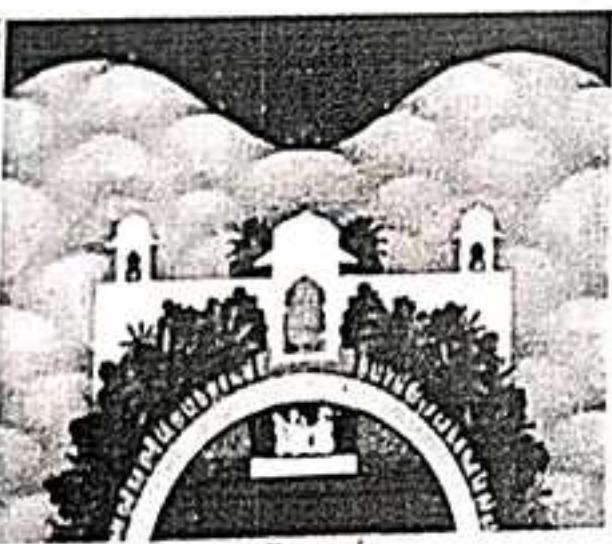
प्राचीन राजस्थानी शिल्पों का अध्ययन

प्राचीन राजस्थानी शिल्पों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अनुभवों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अनुभवों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इसके अनुभवों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है।

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1. दौल शिल्प



2. ललित शिल्प

प्राचीन राजस्थानी शिल्पों का अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इनके अनुभवों में से एक शिल्पालय है जो राजस्थानी शिल्पों को अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इनके अनुभवों में से एक शिल्पालय है जो राजस्थानी शिल्पों को अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है। इनके अनुभवों में से एक शिल्पालय है जो राजस्थानी शिल्पों को अध्ययन करने की ज़रूरत है।

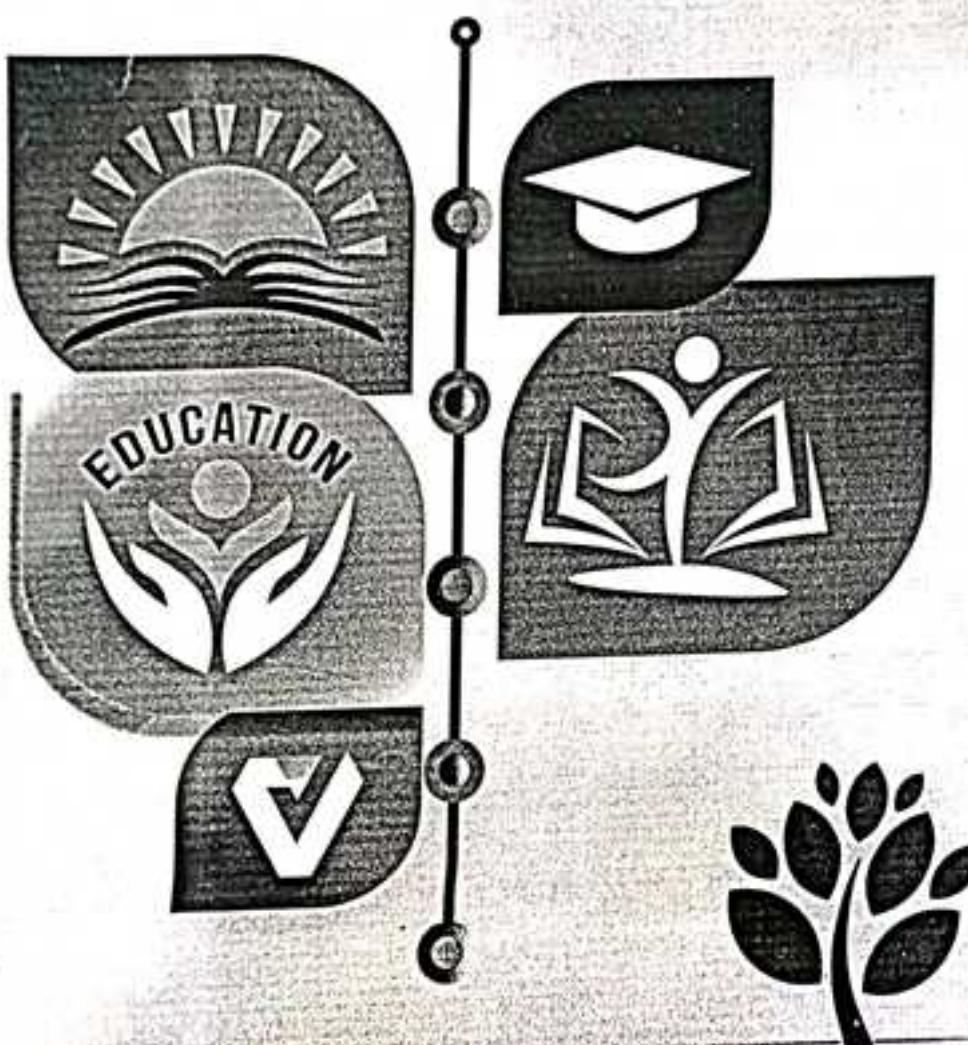


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A Study Of Stress Coping In The Mothers Of Mentally Retarded Children

Dr. Anuradha

Associate Professor, Psychology Department
R. G. (PG) College, Meerut

Neha Sharma

Assistant Teacher

Govt. Inter College Kapsad, Meerut

Abstract:

The main objective of this study was to assess the level of stress coping in the mothers of mentally retarded children. To fulfill the objective 40 mothers of mentally retarded children of mild and moderate level were selected randomly from Meerut district and assigned in two groups. Group 1 consisted 20 mothers of mentally retarded children of mild level and group 2 consisted 20 mothers of mentally retarded children of moderate level. The Coping Strategies Scale constructed by A.K Srivastava was used to measure the coping of the mothers. The findings of this study revealed that the level of approach coping is high in the mothers of children with mild disability. On the other hand the level of approach coping in the mothers of children with moderate disability is comparatively very low. The findings of this study revealed that the level of approach coping is high and the level of avoidance coping is low in the mothers of mentally retarded children of mild level. On the other hand the level of approach coping is low and the level of avoidance coping is high in the mothers of mentally retarded children of moderate level.



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OIL SPILLS: THREAT TO MARINE LIFE

Deeksha Yajurvedi Asst. Professor, Dept of Chemistry, R.G.P.G. College, Meerut

ABSTRACT

Millions of people as well as flora and fauna are getting affected by the above calamities all over the world. In the recent times there seems to be a quantitative increase in the frequency of natural disasters. In this context need of the hour is to foster proper disaster management strategies. Disaster management (or emergency management) is the creation of plans through which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Disaster management does not avert or eliminate the threat, instead it focuses on creating plans to decrease the effect of disasters. Among the various natural disasters, the one man made disaster which is posing the utmost threat to aquatic marine life is oil spills. The consequences of spills adversely affect harbours, beaches, wild life, fisheries, tourism and society. An oil spill is the release of liquid petroleum hydrocarbons into the environment, especially marine areas, due to human activity and is a form of pollution. This term is usually applied to marine oil spills, where oil is dispersed into the oceans or coastal water accidentally. Dispersants are the chemicals that break up the oil. They act like sponges, breaking the oil up into tiny droplets. These droplets are then eaten up by the bacteria present in the sea. So, chemical dispersants can be used to break down the oil and speed up its natural biodegradation. However, many dispersants are toxic chemicals themselves, and are used sparingly. Dispersants should not be used as it can affect marine organisms.

KEYWORDS : Disaster management, oil spill, environmental impacts, Dispersants, toxicity.

INTRODUCTION:

World is undergoing through severe environmental crisis. The population is on ever increasing trend exerting tremendous pressure on our natural resources. Today the incidents of landslides, soil erosion, oil spills are getting more frequent than what it used to be earlier. Millions of people as well as flora and fauna are getting affected by the above calamities all over the world. In the recent times, there seems to be a quantitative increase in the frequency of natural disasters. In this context need of the hour is to foster proper disaster management strategies. Disaster management (or emergency management) is the creation of plans through which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Disaster management does not avert or eliminate the threat; instead, it focuses on creating plans to decrease the effect of disasters.

The natural disaster mitigation or management in order to be effective, has primarily two major dimensions. First, most importantly, what kind of relief measures are put in place to assist those who have been seriously affected and secondly what measures do we take as could be expected to reduce the rigours of disaster. Among the various natural disasters, the one man made disaster which is posing the utmost threat to aquatic marine life is oil spills.

Spilled oil poses serious threats to environment. Its after effects can seriously create problem that can damage the mere existence of all the living beings. Impact of this spill can be so severe that if preventive measures are not implemented at the right time, damage can be irreparable. Any oil spills, onshore or offshore needs to be analyzed seriously. Spill in any form, be it from Oil or hazardous substances is one of the major threats for the marine environment.

The consequences of spills adversely affect harbours, beaches, wild life, fisheries, tourism and society. Oil spill control is still neophyte topic among various disaster management programs worldwide. When you fully understand the situation, it is worse than you think. If you drill, there's going to be a spill. Thus we need to create Oil Spill awareness and persistence efforts in preventing, minimizing, and effective recovery and clean-up operations through various mediums. In this chapter, we would try to focus on the various aspects of oil spills ranging from the chemical composition to deep environmental impacts and clean up methods keeping in mind the toxicity of commercial cleaning agents.

LARGEST OILSPILLS

The most notorious oil spill in history was the Exxon Valdez catastrophe in 1989. This disastrous oil spill released 11 million gallons (more than 41 million liters) of crude oil into the Prince William Sound in Alaska, and largely served as a wake-up call to the detrimental effects of oil spills on the ecosystem. Crude oil and refined fuel spills from tanker ship accidents have damaged vulnerable ecosystems in Alaska, the gulf of Mexico, the Galapagos Islands,

France, the Sanriku, Ogawland and many other places. The quantity of oil spilled during accidents has ranged from a few hundred tons to several hundred thousand tons (e.g. Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, Atlantic Empress, Amoco Cadiz); but volume is a limited barometer of damage or impact. Smaller spills have already proven to have a great impact on ecosystems such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill because of the remoteness of the site or the difficulty of an emergency environmental response.

One of the biggest oil spills seen in history happened during Gulf war when approximately 240 to 336 gallons of crude oil flowed into the Persian Gulf. It was considered one of the worst disasters, beating the Ixtoc I oil spill in Mexico.

Amy Merten, an environmental scientist at the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), said the study gives information on a worst-case scenario that should be considered in trade-off decisions. This includes choosing whether to disperse oil into the water and risk harming coral versus getting the oil slick off the surface of the water "so birds, mangroves, and nesting turtles aren't as affected," she said.

Oil spills at sea are generally much more damaging than those on land, since they can spread for hundreds of nautical miles in a thin oil slick which can cover beaches with a thin coating of oil. These can kill seabirds, mammals, shellfish and other organisms they coat. Oil spills on land are more readily containable if a makeshift earth dam can be rapidly bulldozed around the spill site before most of the oil escapes, and land animals can avoid the oil more easily.

An oil spill represents an immediate fire hazard. The Kuwaiti oil fires produced air pollution that caused respiratory distress. The Deepwater Horizon explosion killed eleven oil rig workers. The fire resulting from the Lac-Mégantic derailment killed 47 and destroyed half of the town's centre.

Spilled oil can also contaminate drinking water supplies. For example, in 2013 two different oil spills contaminated water supplies for 300,000 in Miri, Malaysia; 80,000 people in Coca, Ecuador. In 2000, springs were contaminated by an oil spill in Clark County, Kentucky.

Contamination can have an economic impact on tourism and marine resource extraction industries. For example, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill impacted beach tourism and fishing along the Gulf Coast, and the responsible parties were required to compensate economic victims. An oil spill represents an immediate fire hazard. The Kuwaiti oil fires produced air pollution that caused respiratory distress. The Deepwater Horizon explosion killed eleven oil rig workers. The fire resulting from the Lac-Mégantic derailment killed 47 and destroyed half of the town's centre.



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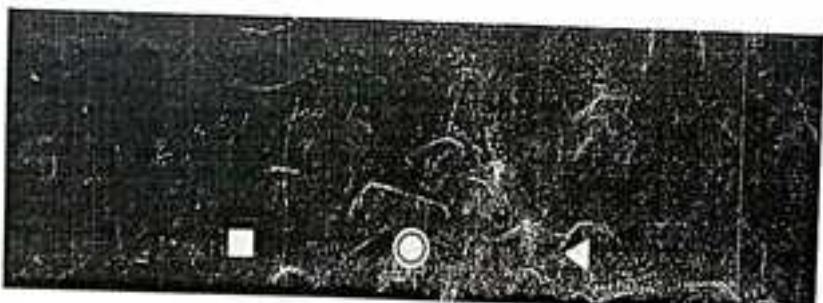


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મંડદોયાંન ન કિયો નાયેવ સરૂકે કુદી: કાદ્યાયે।
કર્ણૂરમંડળી યાસ્યુ જાનિકાસુ નાફકરાય - યન્દ્રાલસન્ય નાવિકા કર્ણૂરમંડળીય
દ્વારાય વતીની। આદ્વ ભૂજીરાગસ્થાપનો રૂપનાય પર્યાયાયમાણા: સન્નિ ચિન્પિશનાના।
કોટ્યા વિન્દુ: યાય વિધાન કિયેલં પંડુસ્ત્રિની। વિન્દુ: ધી-ધારો: ચન્દુ-પ્રાત્યદ્વ
દૂને ઈતિ ચિદ્ધારીની: યાલાર્યા: પ્રીતામા જ્ઞાય અવસી ઇની, તરફા: કિદાન દિનન્યાસ: વાંદોણી
દા। વિજીવિધાને જીવિ: સ્વાનુભૂતિ વાંદોણીન પદ્ધારી ચમત્કારિશરદીચિવનાયાનેન સહદ્યાના
સુપર્ય પ્રચાન્દીકારચતિ। ઇંડ પ્રલશીયતરં દુરદ ક્ષયે પ્રેરં સ્વાદં સ્વષણું ખરતાં। કિન્નુ
સુલિકાનેમેત પિતૃ ચિદ્ધારસન્ય ભાદ્યાન્ પ્રબાટદાન દ્રષ્ટુણ્ ચશ્ચારિન્દ્રિય લોષ્યતાં। ચિન્નુ
કાન્નાયિન્દ્રિય: પ્રસ્તુત વિન્દુ પંડુ જાનેન્દ્રિયાણિ ગરિતોષ્યતાં। દસ્તાવાયાનારાદ્વારાય-
મૂલાકાતદ્વારા: તાદ્વ ત્રષ્ણારાયાનિ સાનાનિ। પાદાલ્યકાલ્યશાલિભિ: Image ઈતિ પદેન
ગૃહીતો વિન્દુ:।

ના વિષેયનોયા ચિન્પસ્થૈલિસ્કલશારોયદેશાનિ કિન્નુ ઇદ્વારાય પેદે વદ્યાયે
ચન્દુ-વિન્દુયાનિના ચા નાસિન આનુનિદ્રો પરિષત્પના। ચામમસ્ય લથ્યાં પ્રાત્યદ્વાતો
ન વિન્દુને સંસ્કૃતદાલિલયારોયે, કિન્નુ અસ્ય પ્રાણોનિહાલું વૈશિષ્ટયરભાસાત: પાનોભલા॥

સૂર્યાં રેખોગુલાં રોયમાનો મર્યાં ન યોષાયાયેનિ પદ્ધાતું।