

ABSTRACT COMPENDIUM

IC-GLOBAL DIALOGUES-2026

*Perspectives from Social Sciences,
Humanities and Literature*



— 1st International Conference on —
Global Dialogues on Interdisciplinary Research
in Social Sciences, Humanities and Literature

11th - 14th March 2026

Organized by

Academic Society for Humanities and Literary Research (ASHLR)

In Collaboration with

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Uttar Pradesh, India



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Editors:

- **Dr. Satish Singh Yadav**
- **Dr Sachin Kumar**
- **Dr Priyanka singh**

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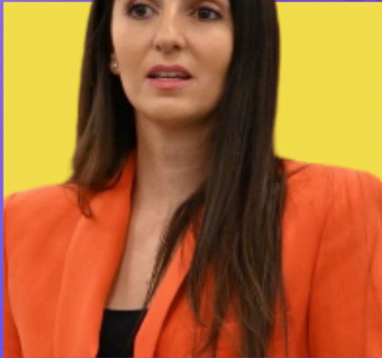
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International Balkan University
(IBU), North Macedonia



Prof. Dr. Jordan DELEV
International Vision University,
Gostivar/North Macedonia



Dr. Dijana Gjorgjieva
International Vision University,
Gostivar/North Macedonia



Prof. Nuzha Allassad Alhuzail
Head of the National Center
for Knowledge, Policy, and
Research on Bedouin Society
in the Negev, Sapir Academic
College, Israel



Prof. Chandrakala Padia
Ret. Prof. Political Science
Banaras Hindu University
Ex-vice chancellor of MGSU
Ex-chairperson of IAS



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Dean, Faculty of Arts,
DDU Gorakhpur University,
Gorakhpur, &
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Phone Number: +91-9456631931

WhatsApp: +91-9456631931, +91 9411620376

E-mail: satyadav2007@gmail.com, societyforresearchbudaun@gmail.com

Conference website: <https://ashlr.org/ashlr-annual-conference/>



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India



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Jagiellonian University,
Poland



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Department of Philosophy and
Religion, Banaras Hindu
University & Secretary
Member of ICPR New Delhi



Prof. Shantesh Kumar Singh
School of International
Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru
University, New Delhi



Dr. Vikas Pradhan
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Regional Economics,
Dept. of Commerce, Govt.
Mahavidyalaya, Bisalpur
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Associate Professor, Dept. of
Hindi, University of Delhi



Prof. (Dr.) Kishor Kumar,
Dept. of History & Principal
Mihir Bhoj PG College, Dadri,
(U.P.), India

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Message from the Principal

“

Dr. Shraddha Gupta
Principal
Government Degree College, Budaun



It is a matter of great pride and honor for Government Degree College, Budaun to host the International Conference “IC-Global Dialogues-2026” in collaboration with the Academic Society for Humanities and Literary Research (ASHLR). The organization of such a prestigious international conference reflects our institution’s continuous commitment to promoting academic excellence, research, and intellectual growth.

In the present academic scenario, institutions of higher education play a crucial role in nurturing critical thinking, encouraging research, and fostering innovation. Conferences like this provide a valuable platform for scholars, teachers, and students to engage in meaningful discussions, exchange ideas, and gain exposure to diverse academic perspectives. Such interactions are essential for the holistic development of individuals and for the advancement of knowledge in society.

The Abstract Book is an important outcome of this conference, as it encapsulates the essence of the research contributions made by participants. It showcases a wide spectrum of themes, ideas, and methodologies, reflecting the richness and diversity of contemporary academic inquiry. The dedication and scholarly rigor demonstrated by the contributors are truly commendable.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Conference Chairman, Organising Secretary, and the entire organizing team for their dedicated efforts in planning and executing this conference successfully. I also express my sincere thanks to all distinguished speakers, session chairs, and participants for their valuable contributions and enthusiastic participation.

I am confident that this conference will not only enhance academic collaboration but also inspire new ideas, research initiatives, and partnerships in the future. I wish the conference great success and hope that all participants will have a meaningful and enriching academic experience.

Message from the Conference Chair

“

*Dr. Satish Singh Yadav
Conference Chairman
President, Academic Society for Humanities
and Literary Research (ASHLR)*

”

It gives me immense pleasure and a deep sense of academic fulfillment to welcome scholars, academicians, researchers, and students from across the globe to the International Conference “IC-Global Dialogues-2026.” This conference has been

conceptualized with the vision of creating a dynamic and inclusive platform for intellectual exchange, interdisciplinary engagement, and the dissemination of innovative research in the fields of social sciences, humanities, and literature. In an era marked by rapid globalization, technological advancements, and complex socio-cultural transformations, the need for meaningful academic dialogue has become more significant than ever before. It is essential that we revisit our intellectual traditions while simultaneously engaging with contemporary global perspectives. The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems with modern academic discourse offers a holistic framework for understanding the challenges and opportunities of the present time. This conference seeks to facilitate such a synthesis by encouraging discussions that are rooted in tradition yet forward-looking in approach.

The overwhelming response to this conference, with participation from scholars representing diverse geographical, cultural, and academic backgrounds, is truly encouraging. It reflects the growing interest in interdisciplinary research and the recognition of the importance of collaborative knowledge-building. The Abstract Book, which you hold in your hands, is a testament to the scholarly rigor, originality, and intellectual curiosity of the contributors. Each abstract represents a unique perspective and contributes to the broader academic dialogue that this conference aims to promote.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all distinguished keynote speakers, invited experts, session chairs, and participants for their invaluable contributions. I also extend my heartfelt appreciation to the organizing committee and the members of the Academic Society for Humanities and Literary Research (ASHLR) for their tireless efforts, dedication, and commitment in ensuring the successful organization of this international event.

I firmly believe that this conference will not only enrich our academic understanding but also foster long-term collaborations, inspire future research, and contribute meaningfully to the advancement of knowledge. I wish all participants a highly productive, engaging, and intellectually rewarding experience.



Message from the Organising Secretary

“
Dr. Sachin Kumar
Organising Secretary
IC-Global Dialogues-2026
”



It is with great pleasure and a sense of responsibility that I present the Abstract Book of the International Conference “IC-Global Dialogues-2026.” This volume is a reflection of the collective intellectual efforts of scholars, researchers, and academicians who have contributed their valuable work to this prestigious academic platform.

The primary objective of organizing this conference has been to create a space for meaningful academic interaction and to encourage the exchange of ideas across disciplines. In the contemporary academic landscape, where knowledge is increasingly interconnected, it becomes essential to adopt interdisciplinary approaches that address complex societal, cultural, and global issues. This conference has been designed to promote such an approach by bringing together diverse perspectives and fostering constructive dialogue.

The abstracts compiled in this book cover a wide range of themes and topics, highlighting current trends, emerging challenges, and innovative methodologies in research. They not only reflect the depth and diversity of academic inquiry but also demonstrate the commitment of scholars towards advancing knowledge and contributing to societal development. The enthusiastic participation from various parts of the country and abroad has added a truly global dimension to this conference.

One of the notable features of this conference has been its hybrid mode of organization, which has enabled greater accessibility and inclusivity. Participants from remote and rural areas have had the opportunity to interact with international scholars, thereby bridging geographical barriers and promoting a more equitable academic environment.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Conference Chairman for his visionary leadership and guidance. I am equally thankful to all keynote speakers, session chairs, contributors, and participants for their active involvement and support. My special thanks go to the organizing team and volunteers whose dedication and hard work have made this conference possible.

I hope that this Abstract Book will serve as a valuable resource for researchers and will inspire further academic exploration, collaboration, and innovation in the years to come.

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संघर्ष से शिखर तक

Vandana Srivastava

Department of Political science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन से आधुनिक भारत तक महिला राजनीतिक नेतृत्व का विकास” शीर्षक यह अध्ययन भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की ऐतिहासिक और समकालीन भूमिका का विश्लेषण करता है। भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने महिलाओं में राजनीतिक चेतना का विकास किया और उन्हें सार्वजनिक तथा राष्ट्रीय जीवन में सक्रिय भागीदारी के लिए प्रेरित किया। सरोजिनी नायडू, अरुणा आसफ अली और विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित जैसी अग्रणी महिला नेताओं ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हुए महिला नेतृत्व की सशक्त परंपरा स्थापित की। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भारतीय संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त समानता के सिद्धांत तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में आरक्षण जैसे संवैधानिक और संस्थागत उपायों ने महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी को नई दिशा प्रदान की। इसके बावजूद पितृसत्तात्मक सामाजिक संरचना, संसाधनों की असमान उपलब्धता और सांस्कृतिक बाधाएँ महिला नेतृत्व के समक्ष महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं। यह अध्ययन ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ से समकालीन भारत तक महिला राजनीतिक नेतृत्व के विकास, उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए लोकतांत्रिक सुदृढ़ता के लिए महिलाओं की भागीदारी की अनिवार्यता को रेखांकित करता है।

Keywords:

महिला राजनीतिक नेतृत्व, स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन, महिला राजनीतिक भागीदारी, लैंगिक समानता, भारतीय राजनीति, पंचायती राज

From Hyper-Globalization to Geoeconomic Fragmentation: How Trade Policy Uncertainty Reshapes Global Value Chains

Aayushi Saini,

Department of Economics, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi, Delhi

Abstract

The global market is increasingly facing volatility driven by rising Trade Policy Uncertainties (TPU) like tariffs, trade wars, sanctions etc. Which is causing a shift in the global market from hyper-globalization toward a fragmented economic order and forcing firms to fundamentally reassess their long-term strategies. This research investigates the impact of such uncertainties on Greenfield Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Greenfield FDI is a tangible and irreversible form of capital commitment that is highly sensitive to policy risks. The primary objective of this research is to assess and quantify the extent to which TPU deters Greenfield investment flows. Unlike mergers and acquisitions, Greenfield projects involve substantial sunk costs and long planning horizons. This makes them a critical indicator of how firms perceive future stability. The study aims to isolate the specific "uncertainty effect" distinct from the direct costs of realized tariffs by employing a panel data regression framework from 2010 to 2024. Furthermore, this paper analyses whether this deterrent effect varies by sector. We hypothesize that complex Global Value Chains (GVCs), such as automotive and electronics, will exhibit "stickiness" and react less immediately to uncertainty compared to simpler sectors like textiles. The core focus remains on quantifying how policy unpredictability itself reshapes the geography of global production while broadly exploring mitigation strategies like political alignment.

“भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था में राज्यों के अधिकार: राजनीतिक चिंतन, शासन और सार्वजनिक नीति का विश्लेषण”

अभिषेक कुमार

(शोधार्थी)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,

जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (सारण), बिहार।

ई-मेल:- abhishek291897@gmail.com

शोध सार

भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था भारत के संविधान की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसमें केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच शक्तियों का संवैधानिक विभाजन किया गया है। यह शोध पत्रके अंतर्गत राज्यों को प्राप्त संवैधानिक अधिकारों, उनकी व्यावहारिक स्थिति तथा बदलते राजनीतिक-प्रशासनिक संदर्भ में उनकी भूमिका का अध्ययन करता है। भारतीय संविधानमें संघीय ढाँचे को अपनाते हुए केंद्र को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं, जिससे भारतीय संघवाद को ‘अर्ध-संघीय’ या ‘केंद्रीकृत संघवाद’ की संज्ञा दी जाती है।

इस अध्ययन में डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर, के.सी. व्हेयर तथा अन्य राजनीतिकचिंतकों के संघवाद संबंधी विचारों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। साथ ही सातवीं अनुसूचीके अंतर्गत संघ, राज्य और समवर्ती सूचियों में शक्तियों के विभाजन तथा अनुच्छेद 246, 256, 356 और 365 जैसे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के माध्यम से राज्यों के अधिकारों और सीमाओं की विवेचना की गई है। शासन के स्तर पर योजना आयोग से नीति आयोग तक की यात्रा, जीएसटी व्यवस्था, वित्त आयोग तथा अंतर-राज्य परिषद जैसी संस्थाओंके प्रभाव का भी अध्ययन किया गया है। इस प्रकार भारतीय लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनानेके लिए राज्यों के अधिकारों का सम्मान, संतुलित केंद्र-राज्य संबंध और प्रभावी संघीय शासन अनिवार्य है। मूल शब्द:- भारतीय संघवाद, राज्यों के अधिकार, केंद्र-राज्य संबंध, सहकारी संघवाद, सार्वजनिक नीति, शासन व्यवस्था।

Curating Resistance And The Architecture Of French Identity In Anthony Doerr's All The Light We Cannot See

M. SRUTHI SRIEE, PhD Research Scholar, Department of English, Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

Email: sruthisree0803@gmail.com

Abstract:

Anthony Doerr's *All the Light We Cannot See*, the struggle for French sovereignty is fought not only on the battlefield but within the 'invisible' architectures of memory and material culture. The paper aims to examine how the Museum of Natural History in Paris serves as a metaphorical and literal fortress of French cultural identity, resisting the ideological erasure imposed by the Nazi occupation. Through a lens of Media Archaeology and Spatial Humanities, the paper argues that the museum functions as a proto-digital archive, a repository of global biodiversity and historical truth that stands in direct opposition to the exclusionary, nationalist narratives of the Third Reich.

Central to this 'curation of resistance' is the work of Daniel LeBlanc, whose meticulously crafted scale models of Paris and Saint-Malo act as haptic user interfaces for his blind daughter, Marie-Laure. These models represent a significant technological intervention, transforming the physical city into a portable, mental archive that remains inaccessible to the occupier. The research further explores the 'Sea of Flames' diamond as a focal point of cultural curation, where the museum's efforts to encrypt its location mirror modern data protection strategies. This paper demonstrates that Doerr depicts identity as an architectural construct, one built through the collection of specimens, the locking of vaults, and the mental mapping of urban spaces.

Keywords: *Material Culture, Archive Theory, Spatial Humanities, National Identity, All the Light We Cannot See, Resistance.*

Gender, Power and Inclusion: A Feminist Perspective

Jyoti Mishra

LLM (2nd Semester)

Faculty of Legal Studies,

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract:

This research paper discusses gender, power, and inclusion from a feminist perspective and examines the idea of building a just and democratic society. Despite being an integral part of society, women have consistently been victims of social evils, discrimination, and exploitation. Although women have made significant contributions in the development of the society. In a male-dominated society, instead of being given an equal status, women have largely been subjected to oppression and marginalization. The very society that worships maternal power paradoxically deprives its own women of dignity, respect, and equal rights. Since ancient times, women have been sacrificed to social evils, whether it was the practice of sati or female foeticide. From the moment they were born, they were either killed or their birth was met with sorrow within the family. Women were often viewed merely as a burden on the household.

In contemporary times, society speaks of granting women equal rights; however, at the practical level, many questions still remain unanswered. For instance, are women truly ostracized solely on the basis of their gender? Are they provided with power, opportunities, and participation in decision-making on par with men? And are concrete and effective steps being taken toward the genuine inclusion of women?

Through a feminist perspective, this research paper seeks to analyze these questions and issues in order to demonstrate that without gender equality, equitable distribution of power, and inclusion, the vision of a truly just and democratic society remains incomplete.

ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के आयाम

Amar Singh,

Department of History, Keshav Prasad Mishra Rajkiya Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Aurai, Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh

ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान केवल अतीत की घटनाओं को याद रखने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि मानव समाज के विकास को समझने के लिए अनिवार्य है। इसके अंतर्गत अतीत की घटनाओं का व्यवस्थित विश्लेषण, प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक स्रोतों का उपयोग, साक्ष्यों की प्रामाणिकता की जाँच तथा कारण-प्रभाव संबंध की व्याख्या शामिल है। इसका उद्देश्य साक्ष्यों के आधार पर घटनाओं को समझना, उनका पुनर्निर्माण करना और अतीत के संदर्भ में वर्तमान को स्पष्ट करना है।

ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के प्रमुख आयाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्य: यह अनुसंधान का आधार है, जो मुख्य रूप से दो प्रकार का होता है:

प्राथमिक स्रोत : सीधे तौर पर घटना से जुड़े दस्तावेज़, जैसे डायरी, पत्र, मूल दस्तावेज़, शिलालेख, सिक्के, चित्र और पुरातात्विक अवशेष।

द्वितीयक स्रोत : प्रत्यक्षदर्शी न होने पर अन्य शोधकर्ताओं या इतिहासकारों द्वारा रचित वृत्तांत, जैसे पुस्तकें, लेख और शोध पत्र।

कारण और प्रभाव का विश्लेषण : ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं के पीछे के कारणों और उनके दूरगामी प्रभावों की वैज्ञानिक तरीके से जांच करना।

पुनर्निर्माण और व्याख्या : उपलब्ध साक्ष्यों का उपयोग करके अतीत की घटनाओं, प्रवृत्तियों और मानवीय अनुभवों का तार्किक और व्यवस्थित पुनर्निर्माण करना।

आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन : प्राप्त साक्ष्यों की वैधता सुनिश्चित करना

बाहरी आलोचना: दस्तावेज़ की प्रामाणिकता या असली होने की जाँच।

आंतरिक आलोचना: दस्तावेज़ में दी गई जानकारी की सटीकता और विश्वसनीयता की जाँच।
संदर्भ : घटनाओं को उनके समय, संस्कृति, स्थान और तत्कालीन सामाजिक-राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों के अनुसार समझना।

Ibn Khaldun as a Pioneer of the Interdisciplinary Approach in the Social Sciences

Suhayb Wani

Department of Islamic Studies, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Jammu & Kashmir

Abstract:

Modern social sciences are typically divided into distinct disciplines such as history, sociology, economics, and political science. However, before these divisions emerged, scholars often approached the study of society through a more integrated perspective. This article examines the work of Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406) as an early example of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of social phenomena. Drawing primarily on his seminal work *al-Muqaddimah*, the study highlights how Ibn Khaldun developed a comprehensive science of civilization (*‘ilm al-‘umrān*) that sought to explain the dynamics of human societies.

The paper explores several key dimensions of his thought, including his methodological approach to history, his theory of social solidarity (*‘asabiyyah*), his analysis of the cyclical rise and fall of dynasties, and his reflections on economic activity, labour, taxation, and markets. By examining these themes, the article demonstrates how Ibn Khaldun linked historical processes with social organization, political authority, and economic structures within a single analytical framework. The study argues that Ibn Khaldun’s work transcends modern disciplinary boundaries and anticipates many concerns of contemporary social science. His integrated analysis of civilization illustrates an early and sophisticated attempt to understand the complex interaction of social, political, and economic forces shaping human societies. Consequently, Ibn Khaldun can be regarded as a significant pioneer of an interdisciplinary approach in the social sciences.

Linking Sustainable Development and Economic Growth: A Regional Study of Madhya Pradesh

Anmol Pathak

Regional Planning and Economic Growth, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract:

Sustainable development has increasingly become an important approach for promoting long-term economic growth while addressing social and environmental challenges. In developing regions, economic growth cannot be examined in isolation from issues such as employment, poverty, infrastructure, and resource sustainability. This paper examines how sustainable development influences economic growth, with specific reference to the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The study explores the relationship between sustainable development initiatives and economic performance by examining key indicators such as income growth, employment generation, poverty reduction, human development, and infrastructure development. Using secondary data from government publications, economic surveys, and development reports, the paper analyses recent trends in Madhya Pradesh to understand how sustainability-oriented policies and programmes contribute to regional economic development. An interdisciplinary perspective drawing from development economics and social sustainability is adopted to highlight the importance of inclusive and balanced growth. Particular attention is given to how sustainable development efforts address structural challenges faced by the state, including regional disparities, informal employment, and environmental pressures. The analysis suggests that economic growth in Madhya Pradesh is more stable and inclusive when development strategies are aligned with sustainability goals. The paper argues that sustainable development is not merely an environmental concern but a critical factor influencing economic progress at the regional level. By focusing on Madhya Pradesh, the study emphasizes the need for region-specific development strategies that integrate economic growth with social well-being and long-term sustainability.

Beyond Equality: Reimagining Power and Justice through Gender Studies, Feminism, and Inclusivity

Neelam Sampang

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science

Darjeeling Government College, Darjeeling-734101, West Bengal

Email id: neelamrai87@gmail.com

Abstract

Gender Studies and feminist scholarship have profoundly reshaped academic inquiry and public debate by exposing the structural inequalities embedded in social, political, and economic institutions. Moving beyond the earlier focus on formal equality, contemporary feminist thought interrogates how power operates through intersecting axes of gender, caste, class, race, sexuality, and ability. This paper examines the evolving trajectories of Gender Studies and feminist theory, with particular attention to the expanding discourse of inclusivity in the twenty-first century.

The study argues that inclusivity is not merely a policy slogan but a transformative framework that challenges deeply entrenched hierarchies. Feminist movements have expanded from demanding political and legal rights to addressing questions of representation, bodily autonomy, unpaid care work, digital harassment, and climate vulnerability. Intersectional analysis reveals how marginalised communities experience layered exclusions that cannot be captured through singular categories of identity. In this context, inclusivity entails rethinking institutional practices in education, governance, labour markets, and media, ensuring that diverse voices are not tokenistically acknowledged but substantively integrated.

Drawing on critical feminist theory and contemporary social movements, the paper explores how grassroots activism, digital platforms, and transnational networks have amplified new feminist solidarities. At the same time, it recognises the backlash against gender justice initiatives, including the resurgence of patriarchal nationalism and anti-rights mobilisations. These tensions underscore that feminist politics remains a contested terrain.

The paper concludes that Gender Studies and feminism offer indispensable analytical tools for constructing more equitable and democratic societies. By foregrounding inclusivity as both an ethical commitment and structural project, feminist scholarship opens pathways toward social transformation grounded in dignity, plurality, and shared human flourishing.

Keywords: Feminist theory; Intersectionality; Gender justice; Social inclusion; Patriarchal structures, etc.

Power, Territory, and Transition: Rethinking International Relations in a Geopolitical Age

Dr. Budh Bahadur Lama

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science

Sikkim (Central) University, Yangang, Sikkim - 737126

Contact no. 9775687823; Email id: bblama@cus.ac.in

Abstract

The contemporary international system is marked by renewed geopolitical contestation, shifting power balances, and the reconfiguration of strategic spaces. While globalization once suggested the erosion of territorial politics, recent developments reveal the persistence and transformation of geopolitics in shaping international relations. This paper examines how traditional concerns of power, territory, and security intersect with emerging dynamics such as technological competition, energy transitions, maritime disputes, and regional realignments.

The study argues that geopolitics today cannot be understood solely through classical notions of territorial expansion or military rivalry. Instead, it operates across multiple domains, including cyberspace, supply chains, rare earth resources, and strategic infrastructure corridors. Major power competition has intensified debates on sovereignty, alliance systems, and global governance, while middle powers increasingly pursue strategic autonomy within a fragmented order. The Indo-Pacific, Arctic routes, and contested borderlands illustrate how geography continues to influence diplomatic alignments and security calculations, even in an era of digital interdependence. Drawing upon realist, critical, and constructivist perspectives, the paper explores how material capabilities interact with narratives, identities, and strategic cultures in shaping geopolitical outcomes. It highlights the tension between multilateral institutions and competitive power politics, demonstrating that global governance mechanisms are being recalibrated rather than abandoned. Furthermore, the analysis underscores the role of economic statecraft, sanctions, and technological regulation as instruments of geopolitical leverage.

The paper concludes that contemporary international relations demand a multidimensional understanding of geopolitics—one that integrates territorial strategy with technological, economic, and normative dimensions. As global power transitions unfold, the interplay between geography and politics will remain central to shaping conflict, cooperation, and the future architecture of world order.

Keywords: *Geopolitics; Power transition; Strategic autonomy; Economic statecraft; Global governance, etc.*

Decolonising Epistemes: Postcolonial Studies and the Reclamation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems

Dr. Budh Bahadur Lama

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science

Sikkim (Central) University, Yangang, Sikkim - 737126

Email id: bblama@cus.ac.in

Abstract:

Postcolonial Studies has long interrogated the enduring legacies of colonial domination in political, cultural, and epistemic realms. Within this critical tradition, Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) have emerged as a vital site of resistance, recovery, and re-articulation of marginalized ways of knowing. This paper examines the interface between Postcolonial Studies and Indigenous Knowledge Systems, arguing that decolonisation is not merely a political or economic project but fundamentally an epistemological one. Colonialism systematically devalued indigenous epistemes by privileging Western scientific rationality, universalism, and linear progress, thereby rendering indigenous knowledge local, primitive, or unscientific.

Drawing upon postcolonial theoretical insights, this study explores how indigenous knowledge challenges Eurocentric hierarchies of knowledge and redefines concepts of rationality, sustainability, and development. Indigenous epistemologies rooted in oral traditions, ecological wisdom, spirituality, and collective memory offer alternative frameworks for understanding human nature relationships, social organization, and ethical life. The paper further highlights how postcolonial scholarship has facilitated the recognition of subaltern voices, enabling indigenous communities to assert epistemic agency and reclaim knowledge suppressed under colonial rule.

The analysis also engages with contemporary debates on development, environmental governance, and cultural identity, demonstrating the relevance of indigenous knowledge in addressing global crises such as climate change and ecological degradation. By foregrounding indigenous epistemologies, the paper critiques knowledge homogenization under globalization and advocates for epistemic pluralism.

Ultimately, the study contends that integrating Indigenous Knowledge Systems within postcolonial discourse contributes to a more inclusive, dialogical, and democratic production of knowledge. Such an approach not only destabilizes colonial power structures but also opens transformative possibilities for sustainable futures grounded in cultural diversity and social justice.

Keywords: *Postcolonial Studies; Indigenous Knowledge Systems; Decolonisation; Epistemic Justice; Knowledge Pluralism, etc.*

Female Infertility in India: Causes and Reproductive Health Management

Prakash Chandra Gupta

Assistant Professor in Zoology,

Keshav Prasad Mishra Rajkiya Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Aurai (221 301)- Bhadohi (India)

Mobile: +919453789926; pcgzooology@gmail.com

Abstract:

Infertility in India has reached what experts call a "silent epidemic," affecting an estimated 27.5 million couples who are actively trying to conceive. In India, female-specific factors contribute to approximately 40–50 % of infertility cases, a figure that is roughly equal to male-factor contributions. Despite this statistical balance, social stigma often disproportionately targets women as the primary source of a couple's inability to conceive. There are multiple causes of female infertility which include tubal factors, ovulatory disorders such as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), endometriosis, and diminished ovarian reserve. Clinical data show a high prevalence of PCOS (affecting 1 in 5 women) and endometriosis (affecting ~10 % of reproductive-age women), compounded by lifestyle factors, environmental pollutants, and reproductive tract infections (RTIs). The rising burden of female infertility in India, particularly in urban areas demands targeted public health mediations, expanding access to reproductive care, mitigating social stigma, and implementing a national infertility surveillance system.

Keywords: *Female Infertility, India, PCOS, Reproductive Health, Social Stigma.*

Sexual Harassment as a violation of Human Dignity: A Study of International Instruments

Manpreet Kaur

Department of Political Science, Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab

Abstract

Discrimination on the basis of gender, race, religion, skin colour, sexual orientation and age have a bearing effect on human dignity. Gender equality, Justice and non-discrimination are the core values of many international treaties, declarations, covenants and conventions such as Charter of the United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). These are all international instruments are recognized inherent human dignity. Sexual harassment against women and girls is against the value of human dignity. It includes physical contact and advances, a demand or request for sexual favours, sexually coloured remarks, showing pornography and any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature. It creates a hostile environment for women that hinders their mental and intellectual growth. This paper will describe concept of human dignity and sexual harassment. It will also describe important international instruments related to human dignity and sexual harassment.

“मथुरा ज़िले की कामकाजी महिलाओं में मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की जागरूकता और उपयोगिता: एक मात्रात्मक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन”

कु. नीलम समाजशास्त्र विभाग
के. आर. पीजी कालेज मथुरा
डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा
Neelamsingh2416@gmail.com

सारांश (Abstract)

यह अध्ययन मथुरा ज़िले की कामकाजी महिलाओं में मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 के प्रति जागरूकता और उसके वास्तविक उपयोग का मात्रात्मक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। अधिनियम, 1961 में किए गए 2017 संशोधन ने मातृत्व अवकाश को 12 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 26 सप्ताह किया, गोद लेने वाली और सरोगेसी माताओं को भी अधिकार दिए, तथा 50 से अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले संस्थानों में क्रेच सुविधा अनिवार्य की। शोध में 100 कामकाजी महिलाओं को शामिल किया गया, जो शिक्षा, बैंकिंग, स्वास्थ्य और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से थीं। डेटा संग्रहण के लिए संरचित प्रश्नावली का प्रयोग किया गया और विश्लेषण प्रतिशत, औसत तथा कार्ई-स्क्वेयर परीक्षण द्वारा किया गया।

परिणामों से ज्ञात हुआ कि 60% महिलाओं को अधिनियम की पूर्ण जानकारी थी, जबकि 15% पूरी तरह अनभिज्ञ थीं। केवल 52% महिलाओं ने इसका लाभ लिया, और 80% कार्यस्थलों पर क्रेच सुविधा अनुपस्थित रही। लगभग 38% महिलाओं ने कहा कि अवकाश के बाद उनके करियर में ठहराव आया, और 15% महिलाओं को नौकरी छोड़नी पड़ी। शिक्षा स्तर और अधिनियम की जानकारी के बीच संबंध सांख्यिकीय रूप से महत्वपूर्ण पाया गया।

अध्ययन से निष्कर्ष निकला कि यह अधिनियम महिलाओं के अधिकारों और लैंगिक समानता की दिशा में प्रगतिशील कदम है, लेकिन इसके क्रियान्वयन और सामाजिक स्वीकार्यता में गंभीर कमियाँ मौजूद हैं। नीति निर्माताओं और नियोक्ताओं को चाहिए कि वे जागरूकता बढ़ाएँ, क्रेच सुविधा का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करें और मातृत्व को व्यक्तिगत समस्या के बजाय सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के रूप में देखें।

“भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था में राज्यों के अधिकार: राजनीतिक चिंतन, शासन और सार्वजनिक नीति का विश्लेषण”

अभिषेक कुमार (शोधार्थी)
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,
जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (सारण), बिहार।

शोध सार (Abstract):

भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था भारत के संविधान की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसमें केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच शक्तियों का संवैधानिक विभाजन किया गया है। यह शोध पत्र के अंतर्गत राज्यों को प्राप्त संवैधानिक अधिकारों, उनकी व्यावहारिक स्थिति तथा बदलते राजनीतिक-प्रशासनिक संदर्भ में उनकी भूमिका का अध्ययन करता है। भारतीय संविधान में संघीय ढाँचे को अपनाते हुए केंद्र को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं, जिससे भारतीय संघवाद को ‘अर्ध-संघीय’ या ‘केंद्रीकृत संघवाद’ की संज्ञा दी जाती है।

इस अध्ययन में डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर, के.सी. व्हेयर तथा अन्य राजनीतिक चिंतकों के संघवाद संबंधी विचारों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। साथ ही सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत संघ, राज्य और समवर्ती सूचियों में शक्तियों के विभाजन तथा अनुच्छेद 246, 256, 356 और 365 जैसे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के माध्यम से राज्यों के अधिकारों और सीमाओं की विवेचना की गई है। शासन के स्तर पर योजना आयोग से नीति आयोग तक की यात्रा, जीएसटी व्यवस्था, वित्त आयोग तथा अंतर-राज्य परिषद जैसी संस्थाओं के प्रभाव का भी अध्ययन किया गया है। इस प्रकार भारतीय लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों के अधिकारों का सम्मान, संतुलित केंद्र-राज्य संबंध और प्रभावी संघीय शासन अनिवार्य है।

मूल शब्द: भारतीय संघवाद, राज्यों के अधिकार, केंद्र-राज्य संबंध, सहकारी संघवाद, सार्वजनिक नीति, शासन व्यवस्था।

Impact of Social Media on Youth Culture

Shrikant Singh

Department of Sociology, Bareilly College, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

In Contemporary time, social media has become an important part of our daily life, especially for youth of our country. Social media platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, Reddit, WhatsApp and X shape how the youth communicate, express themselves, and understand the world. Most young people spend several hours daily on social media. It affects their daily routine, study time, friendships, and even sleep patterns. Likes, comments, and followers have become important for many young users. This sometimes creates pressure to look perfect or live a “successful” life online.

This paper examines how social media influences the youth culture in terms of identity formation, relationships, career choice, lifestyle, political awareness, etc. This study is based on primary and secondary data, existing literature, and general observation of youth behavior. The paper talk about the how social media provides opportunities for creativity, networking, and awareness, as well as it also creates pressures related to comparison and validation in digital space. Consumerism and digital addiction are also growing concerns. This paper highlights both the aspects, the benefits and the risks of digital culture. The paper concludes that social media plays an important and powerful role in shaping contemporary youth culture and therefore, a balanced and responsible use of social media is necessary for healthy social development.

Keywords: *Social media, youth culture, identity, digital culture*

“STUDY ABOUT NEW TRENDS IN RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE & SOCIAL CHANGE”

Dr. Abhishek Pratap Singh (Assistant Professor)

Department of Agricultural Extension, Janta College, Bakewar, Etawah

Dr. Neha Pandey (Assistant Professor)

Department of Home Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh PG College Heonra Etawah

ABSTRACT

As we know that India is a village rooted country. Therefore, it is necessary to study the social structure of rural life and the social change occurring within it. Rural social structure is constantly changing at a rapid pace and changes driven by modernization, technology, and economic shifts. Due to which, significant changes are also being seen in traditional farming system. People from rural communities are now entering into other businesses than agriculture. They are now working in non-farm jobs like transport, retail, and construction.

We can say changes in the structure of rural life are responsible for social change. Small businesses and local entrepreneurship are increasing, allowing villages to become more self-reliant. Traditional joint family systems are breaking down into smaller, nuclear family units.. Education and new job opportunities are helping to create more equality and remove caste-biasness. A significant change is being observed in the field of women in this era of transition. Now women are becoming more active in the workforce, education, and local politics leading to higher status and independence. Women are also taking on larger roles in farming. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are empowering women financially and socially. Rise of "Lakhpati Didis" women-led collectives are central to rural transformation, with 10.05 crore women mobilized into 90.09 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHGs) by early 2026.

Apart from this, presently a global transformation in digital infrastructure is also being seen. Digital infrastructure is now near-universal, with 398.35 million rural internet subscribers as of March 2024, rapidly expanding by 2026. Drones, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, and apps for weather/soil health are being adopted to increase yields, though this sometimes creates inequalities favoring wealthier, more tech-savvy farmers.

Although new trend have brought considerable positive changes in the rural social structure and social transformation, but still, these changes are somehow bound by their limitations, which leave a negative impact on rural life. Hence, the digital era has reduced the quality of human resources.

Keywords: *New Trend, Rural, Social, Structure, Change, Social Structure, Social Change*

Temporary Shock or Long-Run Change? A Structural Break Analysis of Nepal's Import Patterns Following the 2015 Blockade

Isha V

Department of Economics, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi

Abstract

The economic relationship between India and Nepal is complex, shaped by historical ties and geography. Nepal, as a landlocked country, depended mainly on India as its key trading partner and its route to access global markets, making Nepal's trade system vulnerable to border disruptions.

A major disruption took place during the 2015 blockade, which severely affected the movement of goods across the border and revealed the weaknesses in Nepal's trade. Most research on the blockade has focused on its short-term economic effects, mostly using descriptive and qualitative analyses. While these studies show immediate disruptions and responses, long-term changes in Nepal's trade patterns remain underexplored. In this context, this study looks at whether the 2015 blockade marked a significant shift in Nepal's trade dynamics. By using data from 1993-2024, the study examines Nepal's trade patterns before 2015, during the blockade, and after 2015 using a time series analysis. It tests for a structural break and aims to determine if the disruption caused lasting changes or was simply a temporary shock. This study adds to the existing research on trade disruptions, adjustment processes, and vulnerabilities in small, landlocked economies.

From India's lens, this study holds relevance because Nepal, often seen as a small nation, occupies a significant position by sharing open borders with India. Its growing engagement with other trading partners, especially China, can have an impact on India's economic standing and security angle. The study provides empirical inputs for framing foreign policy to enhance bilateral relations, according to the observed results.

UPI Adoption and Tax Enforcement in India: A Regression Analysis of Their Interaction in Driving Reverse Formalisation

Siya Suhani

Department of Economics, Daulat ram college, University of Delhi

Abstract

Purpose: The Indian Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is perceived to be a force behind financial inclusion and tax formalization. But new evidence emerging from small vendors reveals a reversal in behaviour, where the increased digital trail of transactions leads to GST scrutiny and a subsequent shift to cash. This paper proposes the idea of reverse formalization, a reduction in the use of digital payments in response to tax enforcement faced by merchants. It tests whether the intensity of enforcement weakens UPI adoption.

Design/Methodology/Approach:

Using a balanced state-level panel (2019–2023), the study estimates fixed-effects regressions of log UPI transaction volumes on a composite GST enforcement index constructed from evasion detection, recoveries, and arrests, normalized by the number of registered firms. The model incorporates structural moderators, like an economic formality index (GST density and urbanisation) and the share of micro and small enterprises, to test heterogeneous enforcement effects. Controls include income per capita, internet penetration, banking access, and time fixed effects. Interaction terms identify whether enforcement effects differ across formal and MSME-intensive economies.

Findings: The analysis is expected to show that higher merchant-facing enforcement is associated with a negative elasticity of UPI usage, consistent with a chilling effect. This adverse effect is attenuated in structurally formal states but amplified in MSME-dominated regions, indicating that enforcement interacts with firm structure rather than producing uniform outcomes. The results support a non-linear relationship between digitalisation and formalisation, where increased traceability can reduce digital participation among vulnerable firms.

Implications: The findings highlight a policy trilemma between digital financial inclusion, tax compliance, and informality. Calibrated enforcement, simplified compliance for small vendors, and trust-building institutional design are necessary to prevent exclusion from India's digital payment ecosystem.

Keywords: *UPI, GST enforcement, Informality, MSMEs, Digitalisation*

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Physical Education and Sports: A Comprehensive Analysis

Dr. HUKUM SINGH

Assistant Professor in Physical Education, Government Degree College, Budaun, U.P.

Email- singhhukum25@gmail.com

Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence in physical education and sports provides personalized training, real-time performance analytics and automated data-driven insights to improve athletic skill, fitness and engagement. By leveraging AI for motion tracking, wearable technology and intelligent lesson planning, it enables tailored, efficient and inclusive learning experiences while enhancing athlete safety and performance.

Artificial Intelligence refers to computer systems that can perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence — learning from data, making decisions, recognizing patterns and predicting outcomes.

In sports and physical education, AI transforms how athletes train, compete are evaluated and how fans engage with sport.

Role of AI in Physical Education

- **Personalized Learning:** Artificial Intelligence assesses student performance and adapts exercises, allowing for individual skill development and personalized fitness plans.
- **Real-time Feedback:** AI tools analyze movement via computer vision to provide immediate, corrective feedback, improving technique and safety.
- **Curriculum Development & Automation:** Teachers use Artificial Intelligence for creating lesson plans, managing assessments and analyzing engagement data.
- **Increased Engagement:** Interactive, AI-driven and virtual reality tools make Physical education more engaging, leading to higher participation and attendance rates.

Role of AI in Sports

- **Performance Analysis:** AI analyzes data such as gait, speed and endurance to optimize training and improve athletic performance.
- **Injury Prevention:** Predictive modeling and wearable sensors track athlete load and fatigue, identifying risks before injuries occur.
- **Strategic Planning:** Coaches use AI to analyze opponent behaviour, predict game outcomes and refine team strategies.

Trump Tariffs and India's Counter Strategy

Dr. Vishal Dubey

Professor (Economics)

G.B. PANT Degree College, Kachhla (Badaun)-243636

Email: ksh.vishal@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The recent decision by United States to impose a 50% tariff on Indian exports is expected to create havoc for India's trade and economy, while also bringing issues like free trade and protectionism at the forefront. This has also marked a dramatic shift in U.S-India trade relations. The U.S. has justified these tariffs on pretext of national security and unfair trade practices of U.S. trade laws along with Indias purchases of Russian oil and BRICS membership.

Trump argued that India's continued import of Russian oil, despite Western sanctions, is seen as undermining U.S. foreign policy. Secondly, he argued that India's own tariff and non-tariff barriers on Americas exports are extremely heavy and need a retaliatory stance. It is expected that India being a 4 trillion economy, the estimated loss would be 140 bn exports as a result of penalizing tariffs. U.S. tariffs are expected to hit labor-intensive sectors. Without a counter strategy, 3 million jobs would be lost in Tamil Nadu textile sectors as Tamil Nadu accounts for 28 percent of Indias textiles exports, 7.5 mn workers work in this sector.

India talked of trebling exports from 3Lcr to 9Lcr with corresponding increase in jobs. The switch in demand from other countries may take time, export-oriented industries continue running in the interim without sacking/benching staff. The GST reforms promised by Prime Minister has been initiated recently where GST has been reduced across the goods. The above measures along with income tax relief is expected to boost domestic spending and domestic jobs.

Also, it is expected that even when tariffs are decreased their effect will linger long after the event and re-employment after lay-offs will be time taking. The recent reforms on four new labor codes on wages, social security and industrial relations would enable companies to hire labor in permanent capacity rather than on contractual basis. Secondly, companies exporting to United States should be given support, subsidies and grants to retain workers, and marketing support to find new markets.

Digitalization and its Impact on Human Life: A Study on Arunodoi-Received Women in Goalpara District of Assam

Dr. Pinki Barman

Assistant Professor, Department. of Education,

B.P. Chaliha College, Kamrup

Email: pinkibarmankh@gmail.com

Dr. Diganta Kr. Das

Principal, Jiadhah College

Dhemaji, Assam

Email: diganta.das1981@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines the influence of digitalization on different aspects of human life among women beneficiaries of the Arunodoi welfare scheme in Goalpara district, Assam. Using primary data collected through structured questionnaires from 150 Arunodoi-received women, the research highlights how digitalization affects education, employment, financial inclusion, social participation, and quality of life. Descriptive statistics are applied to interpret the data. The results show that increased digital access leads to significant improvements in women's economic empowerment, access to public services, and social connectivity.

Keywords: *Digitalization, Arunodoi Scheme, Women Empowerment, Descriptive Statistics, Goalpara, Assam*

Feminine suffering and resistance in Karnad's Yayati

Sonu Kumar Mishra

Assistant Professor, Department of English

G.B. Pant Degree College Kachhla, Budaun, U.P., India

Gmail ID- mishra1988sonu@gmail.com

Abstract:

Girish Karnad is a popular, renowned, and celebrated playwright in Indian English literature. He has written numerous plays that have achieved worldwide acclaim. *Yayati*, too, stands as one of his most distinguished plays. The play is based on the myth of the Mahabharata story, but Karnad has depicted it in a contemporary context along with mythological elements. In this play, Girish Karnad has depicted a variety of themes such as morality, desire, responsibility and the suffering of women in an Indian patriarchal society. The prominent female characters in this play are Devayani, Sharmishtha, and Chitrlekha. All these female characters experience and endure social, psychological, emotional hardships that they have to endure due to the actions and unwise decisions of the male society. Furthermore, all these female characters challenge—and actively resist—the social norms that seek to control and suppress them. This research paper examines the suffering and resistance of women in Karnad's play *Yayati* and it examines how Karnad portrays the problems faced by women in a male-dominated society. This paper also discusses how women, despite enduring suffering, in some way challenge the patriarchal society, and how they strive to preserve their identity, independence, and individuality.

Keywords: *Girish Karnad, Suffering, Resistance, Identity, Yayati, Patriarchal Society.*

Man and Superwoman and the Definition of Beauty in Select K-Dramas

Manvi

Department of English,

Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi

Abstract:

The wide global reach of the Hallyu wave has Korean drama(K-dramas) cultural reflections and cultural influencers, especially regarding the tight restrictions that exist for women. This paper explores the socio-cultural implications of two of the largest socio-cultural forces: beauty standards that demand women appear perfectly, slim, and engaging, and the expectations of the traditional gender roles for women to be submissive, gentle, and dependent on men. In their efforts to resist pressure for conformity to traditional gender roles, as well as oppressive beauty standards, Korean women are working together in public and private acts of defiance. The deeply rooted Confucian patriarchy continues to push women into roles as homemakers and primary caregivers. This also contributes to a large gender pay gap as well as a glass ceiling in the workplace. At the same time, women continue to challenge the large pressure to conform to unrealistic beauty standards, including demanding the V-line jaw, pale skin, and slim body. Furthermore, many publicly rebel against heavy makeup and cosmetic enhancement or surgical procedures, while continuing to challenge the well-established culture of lookism.

My ID is Gangnam Beauty (2018) takes this challenge a step further. The plot centers on a heroine who undergoes significant plastic surgery as an attempt to escape ridicule; instead, she encounters more discrimination and is labeled “Gangnam Beauty.” This clearly demonstrates that self-worth is not guaranteed by ascribed beauty. Strong Woman Do Bong Soon (2017) challenges social conventions by giving its heroine extraordinary physical strength and humorously undermining the belief that women must be small and delicate.

This paper talks about the contemporary societal possibilities of portrayals of women to demonstrate broader understandings that are being translated for consumption in media and television. It analyse how these dramas engage, contest, or accommodate deeply ingrained societal notions.

Keywords: *K-dramas, Hallyu wave, Beauty, Gender roles, Patriarchy, Femininity.*

Absence and Negligence of Global Dialogues: Sound of World War III

Dr. Krishna Gopal Varshney

*Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Govt. Degree College, Kasganj (U.P).
India*

Email. - kgpl123mayanath@gmail.com

Abstract

Many historians argue that failures in diplomacy have been central to major global conflicts, particularly World War I and World War II. These wars did not erupt suddenly; rather, they were the outcome of prolonged tensions, broken negotiations, and ineffective communication among nations. Rivalries and alliances intensified because countries often chose confrontation over dialogue. Such historical lessons highlight that when leaders stop engaging in meaningful communication, the likelihood of conflict increases significantly. In the modern era, institutions like the United Nations were established to prevent such catastrophic outcomes by promoting dialogue, cooperation, and peaceful conflict resolution. Global dialogue enables nations to share concerns, clarify intentions, and reduce misunderstandings. However, when diplomacy is neglected, mistrust and hostility can grow rapidly, creating an environment where even minor disputes may escalate into serious conflicts. Today's interconnected world makes diplomacy even more essential. Political tensions, territorial disputes, economic rivalries, and ideological differences continue to challenge international relations. Without active communication and negotiation, these issues can intensify quickly. Moreover, the presence of advanced technology and powerful weapons means that any large-scale conflict could have devastating consequences for humanity.

The absence of dialogue also fosters misinformation and suspicion. When nations fail to communicate, they may misinterpret each other's actions as threats, leading to unnecessary fear and aggression. In such circumstances, the silence of diplomacy becomes a warning signal—the “sound” of a possible war.

In conclusion, global dialogue is fundamental to maintaining peace. Continuous communication, mutual respect, and cooperation among nations are essential to prevent conflict. Without them, the world risks repeating the tragic mistakes of the past.

Affective Landscapes and Ecological Grief: Intersections of Emotion and Environmental Crisis In Elif Shafak's The Island Of Missing Trees

T. SHAINISHA, PhD Research Scholar,

Department of English, Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

2001shainishat@gmail.com

Abstract:

Elif Shafak's *The Island of Missing Trees* offers a powerful narrative that intertwines personal trauma with ecological loss, foregrounding how human emotional landscapes are inextricable from the natural environments that shape them. The article examines the concept of affective landscapes spaces imbued with emotional meaning and how they intersect with ecological grief, a form of mourning triggered by environmental degradation and climate change. Shafak reframes nature not as backdrop but as active participant in human emotional experience which become repositories of both personal and collective sorrow, reflecting trauma rooted in political conflict and environmental destruction. The recursive presence of the talking fig tree with its rootedness in Cyprus reveals how landscapes carry the emotional imprints of displacement and decay. It demonstrates how Shafak's narrative strategy evokes solastalgia – the pain experienced when cherished places are transformed or lost thereby rendering ecological grief as both affective and political. Symbolic connections between human and nonhuman life in the novel emphasize that the environmental crisis reshapes cultural memory and identity. The article positions *The Island of Missing Trees* as a paradigmatic text illuminating the psychological toll of ecological degradation and emphasizing the ethics of literary engagement with environmental crisis.

Keywords: *Ecological Grief, Environmental Trauma, Postmemory; Nonhuman Narration; Environmental Crisis.*

संस्कृत साहित्य की उपेक्षा: युवा पीढ़ी पर उसका दुष्प्रभाव

अखिलेश कुमार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, संस्कृत विभाग
स्वामी शुकदेवानंद कालेज शाहजहापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, पिन-242226.

सारांश

संस्कृत साहित्य विपुल ज्ञान-विज्ञान का आगार है। जितना समृद्ध साहित्य संस्कृत भाषा में पाया जाता है शायद ही उतना समृद्ध साहित्य विश्व की किसी अन्य भाषा में पाया जाता हो। प्राचीन ऋषियों और कवियों ने वेद-वेदांग, उपनिषद, पुराण, रामायण, महाभारत आदि में मानवता का जो संदेश दिया उसका अनुसरण करते हुए भारत ही नहीं अपितु संपूर्ण विश्व की युवा पीढ़ियां ज्ञान-विज्ञान से उत्प्लावित होती रही तथा सम्पूर्ण विश्व कल्याण करती रही किंतु कालांतर में युवा पीढ़ी का ध्यान आंग्ल भाषा ने अत्यधिक आकर्षित किया है। विश्व ही नहीं वर्णन भारत की युवा पीढ़ी भी संस्कृत भाषा की उपेक्षा करता हुआ अवनति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर हो चुका है। आज की युवा पीढ़ी अपनी आर्थिक उन्नति को ही प्रधान उन्नति मानता है वह अपनी नैतिक उन्नति को गौण उन्नति मानता है परिणामस्वरूप सामाजिक समस्याओं जैसे-व्यभिचार, बालात्कार, आत्महत्या, हत्या आदि में योग देता है। संस्कृत साहित्य के अध्ययन से नैतिकता का विकास होता है। विद्या से ही विनम्रता आती है। और विनम्र व्यक्ति सर्वथा सुखी रहता है। भारतीय संस्कृति अपने-पराए के भेद को भूलकर संपूर्ण विश्व को अपना परिवार मानती है।

वस्तुतः आज की भारतीय युवा पीढ़ी संस्कृत साहित्य के प्राचीन एवं आधुनिक ज्ञान-विज्ञान से अपरिचित सी होती जा रही है। कुछ पाश्चात्य विद्वानों ने संस्कृत साहित्य का अध्ययन करके उसमें वर्णित ज्ञान-विज्ञान को खोज कर उस पर अपना नाम छाप दिया, वह गूढ़ ज्ञान-विज्ञान तो हमारे ऋषियों और मुनियों ने अपने ग्रंथों में हजारों साल पहले उल्लिखित कर दिया था। आज आवश्यकता है तो उन पर अधिक अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान करने की। जिससे समाज को एक नई दशा और दिशा मिल सके तथा हमारी आज की युवा पीढ़ी गौरवान्वित हो सके।

ग्रामीण नेतृत्व निर्माण में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की भूमिका रू लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण का विश्लेषण

आंचल कुमारी

शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मंगेर

सारांश

“ग्रामीण नेतृत्व निर्माण में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की भूमिकारू लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण का विश्लेषण” विषय स्थानीय स्वशासन और नेतृत्व विकास के मध्य अंतर्संबंधों का समकालीन अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है। भारत में 73वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के माध्यम से स्थापित पंचायती राज संस्थाएँ ने लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया को संस्थागत स्वरूप प्रदान किया है। इससे सत्ता, संसाधनों और निर्णय-निर्माण की शक्तियाँ स्थानीय स्तर तक हस्तांतरित हुई हैं, जिसने ग्रामीण समाज में नेतृत्व के नए अवसरों को जन्म दिया है।

यह शोध-पत्र विश्लेषण करता है कि पंचायतें केवल प्रशासनिक निकाय नहीं, बल्कि नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण की प्रयोगशाला के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। ग्राम सभा, भागीदारी आधारित योजना-निर्माण, सामाजिक अंकेक्षण तथा पारदर्शिता की प्रक्रियाएँ स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों में निर्णय क्षमता, उत्तरदायित्व और जनसंपर्क कौशल का विकास करती हैं। विशेष रूप से महिलाओं और वंचित वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण व्यवस्था ने समावेशी नेतृत्व के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित किया है। अध्ययन यह भी स्पष्ट करता है कि लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण ग्रामीण समाज में राजनीतिक जागरूकता, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व तथा आत्मनिर्भरता को सुदृढ़ करता है। हालांकि वित्तीय स्वायत्तता, प्रशासनिक क्षमता और प्रशिक्षण की चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं, फिर भी पंचायती राज संस्थाएँ ग्रामीण नेतृत्व के सशक्तीकरण की आधारशिला सिद्ध हो रही हैं। अंततः, यह निष्कर्ष सामने आता है कि प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण और संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के माध्यम से पंचायतें ग्रामीण भारत में उत्तरदायी, सहभागी और नैतिक नेतृत्व के निर्माण में निर्णायक भूमिका निभाती हैं।

मुख्य शब्द- ग्रामीण नेतृत्व, पंचायती राज, लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण, स्थानीय स्वशासन, समावेशी विकास।

“समकालीन भारत में समलैंगिक विवाह के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण: एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण”

अनमोल निधि

सहायक आचार्य (समाजशास्त्र विभाग)

एन०एम०एस०एन० दास (पी०जी०) कॉलेज, बदायूँ

सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध “समकालीन भारत में समलैंगिक विवाह के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण: एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण” विषय पर आधारित एक वर्णनात्मक अध्ययन है, जिसका उद्देश्य समकालीन भारतीय समाज में समलैंगिक विवाह के प्रति प्रचलित सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणों, धारणाओं तथा प्रतिक्रियाओं का व्यवस्थित विवरण प्रस्तुत करना है। वर्तमान समय में वैश्वीकरण, शिक्षा के प्रसार, डिजिटल मीडिया के विस्तार तथा मानवाधिकार संबंधी विमर्शों ने लैंगिकता और यौनिकता से जुड़े मुद्दों को सामाजिक और सार्वजनिक चर्चा के केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस परिवर्तित सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में समलैंगिक विवाह का प्रश्न भारतीय समाज में एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक विषय के रूप में उभरकर सामने आया है।

यह अध्ययन मुख्यतः इस बात का वर्णन करने का प्रयास करता है कि भारतीय समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में समलैंगिक विवाह के प्रति किस प्रकार की सामाजिक धारणाएँ और दृष्टिकोण विद्यमान हैं। साथ ही अध्ययन में आयु, लिंग, शिक्षा, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि जैसे जनसांख्यिकीय कारकों के संदर्भ में इन दृष्टिकोणों के स्वरूप को समझने का प्रयास किया गया है।

पद्धतिगत दृष्टि से यह शोध वर्णनात्मक शोध अभिकल्प पर आधारित है। अध्ययन में प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के संकलन के लिए संरचित प्रश्नावली का उपयोग किया गया तथा चयनित उत्तरदाताओं से प्राप्त आंकड़ों को सारणियों और प्रतिशतों के माध्यम से व्यवस्थित कर उनका विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। अध्ययन का उद्देश्य किसी कारणात्मक संबंध की स्थापना करना नहीं, बल्कि समाज में प्रचलित दृष्टिकोणों की वर्तमान स्थिति का वस्तुनिष्ठ और व्यवस्थित विवरण प्रस्तुत करना है।

अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि समकालीन भारतीय समाज में समलैंगिक विवाह के प्रति दृष्टिकोण विविध और बहुआयामी हैं। कुछ सामाजिक समूहों में इसके प्रति अपेक्षाकृत सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण देखने को मिलता है जबकि अन्य समूहों में पारंपरिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के कारण इसके प्रति संकोच या असहमति की प्रवृत्ति भी विद्यमान है।

अतः यह अध्ययन समकालीन भारत में सामाजिक परिवर्तन, लैंगिक विविधता और सामाजिक मूल्यों के बीच विकसित हो रहे दृष्टिकोणों को समझने के लिए एक वर्णनात्मक समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टि प्रदान करता है।

मुख्य शब्द: समलैंगिक विवाह, सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण, वर्णनात्मक अध्ययन, LGBTQ, सामाजिक परिवर्तन, समकालीन भारत।

Resurgence of Buddhism as a Key Strategic Asset for Bridging India's Influence Across the Indo-Pacific: A Systematic Review

Anupam Kumar

*Research Scholar in Political Science, Deptt of Political Science,
Damyanti Raj Anand Government Degree College, Bisauli, Badaun, MJPRU, Bareilly*

Manoj Kumar

*Research Scholar in Political Science, Deptt of Political Science,
Government Degree College Baduan, MJPRU, Bareilly*

Prof (Dr.) Seema Rani

*Professor. Deptt of Political Science,
Damyanti Raj Anand Government Degree College, Bisauli, Badaun, MJPRU, Bareilly*

Abstract:

The Indo-Pacific region has emerged as the 21st century's geopolitical fulcrum. The Indo-Pacific, encompassing South, Southeast, and East Asia, has ascended as a central geopolitical space. India's strategic priorities in this region have traditionally focused on maritime security, economic connectivity, and multilateral cooperation. However, these traditional instruments coexist with soft power tools, including shared cultural and religious heritages. As the birthplace of Buddhism, India is uniquely positioned to leverage Buddhist resurgence as a strategic asset for deepening ties with a region where Buddhism—historically and culturally—permeates societies from Southeast Asia to East Asia and beyond.

This article explores the resurgence of Buddhism as a strategic soft-power asset enhancing India's influence in the Indo-Pacific region. Situated at the crossroads of history, culture, and geopolitics, Buddhism's historical diffusion across Asia offers India a civilizational bridge that complements its economic and security engagements. By analysing cultural diplomacy, heritage linkages, and contemporary initiatives, the paper argues that India's Buddhist heritage can deepen people-to-people ties, bolster normative appeal, and support broader strategic objectives in a region marked by rising competition and complex interdependencies.

Keywords: *Buddhist heritage, Indo-Pacific strategy, Soft Power, Multi-alignment, Regional security architecture, Strategic autonomy*

Anthropogenic Ella: Reimagining Cinderella through Cinder (2012) and When Fairyland Lost Its Magic (2023)

Anushka Handa

Department of English

Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi

Email Id.: handaanushka23@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This dissertation explores the emergent genre of Climate Fiction through the reimagination of the cult classic tales of Cinderella by critically analysing the two major texts: *Cinder* (2012) by Merissa Meyer and *When Fairyland Lost Its Magic* (2023) by Bijal Vachharajani. This research interrogates these fairytale texts by placing them within the frameworks of Eco-criticism, Fairy tale studies, Climate fiction to address how these Cinderella mythos helps in addressing the ecological crisis, environmental concerns, posthuman identities and sustainable future. *Cinder* a sci-fi novel, talks about a dystopian futuristic planet which is threatened by plague and political extraction, showcasing cyborg mechanic protagonist who struggles within a damaged ecosystem vis a vis dealing with issues of identity and prejudice. Whereas, *When Fairyland Lost Its Magic*, a satirical fantasy which undercuts the consumerist fantasy by situating Fairyland characters into “the Land of Smog and Dust” and “Too Much Heat”, creating a solastalgia narrative as forests vanish, seasons fail, and “happily ever after” collapses under extreme weather. By relocating the traditional Cinderella from the domestic hearth to polluted streets and unstable kingdom, these narratives metamorphoses Cinderella from a passive ash-girl to an active agentive figure fighting against environmental injustice and biopolitical control.

Fairytale narratives through the lens of climate fiction have not been much focused upon by the scholars as they lacked focus on the intersection of gender narratives, ecological transformation and identity in the Anthropocene. The scholars earlier have explored feminist, cultural, and posthuman readings but the infusion of climate crisis and how it shapes public perception of hope and transformation, remained unexplored.

This dissertation tries to bring Eco-criticism and Fairytale studies together to study how these traditional texts mobilize fairytale intertextuality, magical realism, and speculative world-building to render a human induced climate change affectively, graspable for young readers. Therefore, Cinderella serves as a powerful tool which connects its reimagination with ecological crisis and how these retellings foster imagination and hope for a future beyond the illusion of eternal, unchanging Fairyland.

Keywords: *Climate Fiction, Cinderella Retellings, Eco-criticism, Fairy tale studies, Ecological crisis*

Artificial Intelligence and the Human Condition: Ethical, Political, and Cultural Perspectives

M.A.B.M. Mohideen Kadhir Ali

Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu

Abstract

The explosive integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into social, political, and cultural domains has fundamentally altered human ontology, necessitating urgent re-evaluation of ethical responsibilities, democratic authority, and symbolic production. This paper conducts a dialectical, interdisciplinary examination of AI as a socio-political juggernaut, reconfiguring power dynamics, agency, and subjectivity in contemporary polities. Engaging moral ontology, political philosophy, science and technology studies (STS), and cultural theory, it dissects algorithmic mediation of cognition, institutional hegemony, and collective habitus. Ethical tensions dominate: algorithmic erosion of autonomy, evasion of accountability, pervasive surveillance (panopticism), and epistemic inequities expose data biases and techno-capitalist enclosures (EU AI Act, effective August 2024, risk-classifies high-impact systems; UNESCO Recommendation on AI Ethics, 2021, adopted by 193 states). Politically, AI-augmented governance imperils participatory democracy, citizenship, and sovereignty, contrasting technocratic efficiency with deliberative equity and dignitarian norms (e.g., China's Social Credit System vs. Estonia's e-governance). Culturally, AI disrupts creative imaginaries, labour ontologies, and identitarian narratives, perpetuating or subverting entrenched hierarchies (e.g., facial recognition biases amplifying racial inequities, NIST 2019 report). Prioritizing anthropocentric implications of algorithmic fiat, this paper proposes a normative architecture embedding ethical reflexivity, democratic safeguards, and pluralistic semiotics within AI regimes. Confronting algorithmic hegemony requires reclaiming humans as ethical-political agents, rejecting techno-determinism to forge justice-oriented, accountable, convivial futures

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence; Ethics; Democratic Governance; Cultural Politics; Human Agency*

The Interrelationship between Crop Insurance Schemes and Agricultural Policy: An Analysis from an Indian Perspective

Ashutosh Jaiswal (Research Scholar)

Department of Commerce, Bareilly College, Bareilly (MJPRU)

ashujwl.mjpru@gmail.com

Dr. Prateek Verma (Assistant Professor)

Faculty of Commerce), Bareilly College, Bareilly (UP)

infoprateekverma@gmail.com

Abstract :

India is an agrarian nation, where more than 50 percent of the total population is engaged in agricultural activities. Consequently, agriculture serves as a primary contributor to livelihoods. Agricultural operations ranging from the initial sowing of crops to their subsequent harvesting and maintenance are inherently subject to a certain degree of instability. This instability exerts a negative impact on the income and livelihoods of farmers. The underlying reasons for this vulnerability stem from the fact that Indian agriculture is highly susceptible to climate change, natural disasters, market fluctuations, and production-related risks. To mitigate these agricultural risks and foster stability, the government periodically implements various agricultural policies and schemes designed to ensure income security for farmers. In this context, crop insurance schemes serve as a crucial mechanism for safeguarding the economic interests of farmers. The objective of this research paper is to analyze the interrelationship between crop insurance schemes and agricultural policy in India, specifically examining how crop insurance schemes—while aligning with the broader objectives of agricultural policy—prove instrumental in mitigating agricultural risks and ensuring income security for farmers. This study highlights, in particular, how the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) plays a pivotal role in fulfilling the core objectives of agricultural policy such as protecting farmers' incomes, maintaining stability in agricultural production, strengthening the rural economy, and enhancing the socio-economic status of farmers. The research primarily relies on secondary data; the inclusion of such data facilitates greater clarity regarding the interplay between crop insurance schemes and agricultural policy. The study further elucidates that crop insurance schemes function as a vital and indispensable component in the realization of the key objectives of agricultural policy. These schemes serve as a critical instrument for agricultural risk management, providing financial security during times of natural disasters and production losses. The scheme fosters stability and security within the agricultural sector; furthermore, promoting the scheme enhances farmer awareness, ensures transparency, and improves the efficiency of claim settlements. Consequently, the synergistic alignment between crop insurance schemes and agricultural policy contributes significantly to making Indian agriculture more empowered and sustainable.

Keywords: *Crop Insurance, Agricultural Policy, Security, Risk Management, Stability*

The Global Impact of the Indian Hindu Temple Art and Architecture

Dr. Anju (M.Phil, Ph.D, JNU)

Assistant Professor

Department of History and Civilization

Gautam Buddha University

Greater Noida-201312

Abstract

The Indian 'Shilpa Shastras' and 'Vastu Shastras' define the architectural principles of temples. In order to convey the Hindu way of life, the culture has promoted artistic independence among its temple builders, and its architects have a great deal of creative latitude. They use other exact geometric and mathematical rules in temple design. During the Gupta era, which spanned the fourth and sixth centuries, temples with exquisite architectural designs were first built in India. India was the first country to build temples out of stone and bricks. During the Gupta era, temple building flourished and gave a golden age to the history of temple architecture. Three main temple architectural styles—such as the Nagara, Dravida, and Vesara styles—are described by the Shilpa and Vastu Shastras. Later, the temple spires grew progressively taller. Hindu temples frequently used natural caverns, whereas Jain and Buddhist traditions involved building artificial caves. The seventh century saw the construction of numerous rock-cut temples. Gupta architecture had a significant influence on the temples constructed during this time. The most well-known temple in this area, the Lingaraja Temple and Sun Temple at Konark in Odisha, were constructed in the thirteenth century and are excellent examples of this architectural style. Historically, the spread of Indian cultural influence, including temple architecture, traveled through trade routes to Southeast Asia (AngkorWat in Cambodia and now such as BAPS in Abu Dhabi, UAE, Swaminarayan Akshardham in New Jersey) or various South Asian temples are significant tourism destinations, contributing to local economies and promoting "spiritual tourism". In modern times, they represent a globalized, vibrant Hindu identity. Temples in the diasporas function as centers for preserving Indian culture, language, and traditions, providing a sense of community for Hindus, particularly in countries like Malaysia, Singapore, and South Africa. This paper will examine the Hindu temple architecture temple how influence globally. This paper will highlights how Indian religion impacts on South Asia and South East Asian counties.

Keywords: Religion, Architecture, Hindu, Buddhism, Jainism, Temple

Reclaiming Indigenous Knowledge Systems in a Postcolonial Framework

Afroz Jahan

Department of English, Sahu Ram Swaroop Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

Postcolonial studies offer a complicated framework for evaluating the historical and recurring effects of colonialism on culture, politics and systems of knowledge. The primary concern of this field is the interrogation of Eurocentric epistemologies that were institutionalized during colonial rule and that continue to shape academic, educational, and developmental discourses in formerly colonized societies. Indigenous Knowledge Systems, which encompass locally grounded ways of knowing developed through long-standing interactions with specific social, cultural, and ecological contexts, were systematically marginalized, suppressed, or delegitimized under colonial regimes. This paper investigates the connections between postcolonial theory and indigenous knowledge system, focusing on how colonial power operated through political and economic domination as well as through epistemic control.

Accessing key postcolonial theorists such as Edward Said, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, Frantz Fanon and Homi k. Bhabha, the study analyzes the discursive strategies through which indigenous knowledge was constructed as subservient as well as irrational, on the other hand Eurocentric knowledge systems were ruled as universal, objective and progressive.

By positioning Indigenous Knowledge Systems within postcolonial discourse, this paper argues that the recognition of IKS is an act of cultural preservation as well as a crucial intervention in addressing epistemic injustice and inequality in global knowledge production. The study tries to highlights the relevance of indigenous knowledge in responding to contemporary challenges such as environmental longevity, climate change, community-based development, and cultural self-determination. The paper asserts that a postcolonial engagement with indigenous knowledge systems is beneficial for fostering more inclusive, context-sensitive, and socially just forms of knowledge creation.

भूराजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध

पूनम कमारी (शोधार्थी)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मुंगेर बि० वि० मुंगेर।

Email ID: -pkpunamkri@gmail.com

सारांश

भूराजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध ऐतिहासिक रूप से घनिष्ठ, राजनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से संवेदनशील हैं। 1947 से पहले बांग्लादेश भारत का ही हिस्सा था, जिसे पूर्वी बंगाल कहा जाता था। स्वतंत्रता और विभाजन के बाद 1955 में इसका नाम पूर्वी पाकिस्तान रखा गया। 1971 के युद्ध के बाद यह एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र बना, जिसे बांग्लादेश कहा गया। इसके संस्थापक शेख मुजीबुर रहमान थे।

भारत और बांग्लादेश लगभग 4096 किमी लंबी सीमा साझा करते हैं। बांग्लादेश भारत के लिए कई दृष्टियों से महत्वपूर्ण है। यह पूर्वोत्तर भारत में उग्रवाद नियंत्रण, सीमा पार आतंकवाद रोकने और “एक्ट ईस्ट” नीति को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक है। इसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति भारत की क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी को मजबूत करती है। साथ ही, दोनों देश साझा नदियों और पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों के कारण आपसी सहयोग पर निर्भर हैं।

हालांकि, संबंधों में कुछ चुनौतियाँ भी हैं, जैसे तीस्ता जल विवाद, अवैध आब्रजन और बांग्लादेश में चीन का बढ़ता प्रभाव, विशेषकर बीआरआई परियोजनाओं और बंदरगाह विकास में निवेश। इसके अलावा, व्यापार में गैर-टैरिफ बाधाएँ, लंबी सीमा शुल्क प्रक्रियाएँ और प्रशासनिक जटिलताएँ भी अवरोध उत्पन्न करती हैं।

समग्र रूप से, भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध सहयोग और चुनौतियों का संतुलित मिश्रण हैं।

Education for 'Planet, People, and Prosperity': A Critical Analysis of Education for Sustainable Development in the Context of the SDGs and NEP 2020

*Prof. Anamika Kaushiva,
Department of Economics,
Sahu Ram Swaroop Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bareilly*

Abstract

The global economic, social, and environmental challenges that threaten all countries were addressed by the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were outlined in 2015. The objective of the SDGs was to balance the three interconnected dimensions, 'Planet, People, and Prosperity,' by achieving economic, social, and environmental sustainability. The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014) highlighted education as a key driver for inclusive, equitable, and quality education. Education for sustainable development ESD promotes the development of knowledge, skills, and understanding that promote equity and inclusion, human rights awareness, participatory learning, and community well-being. The education system at all levels must focus on developing students' critical thinking about environmental issues. One of the major challenges of sustainable development is the lack of paradigms for interdisciplinary, experiential, and sustainability-based education. India's National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) has envisaged a holistic framework for integrating sustainability into the curriculum, pedagogy, and institutional management. This article critically analyses the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) agenda and the approaches that can effectively support its integration into the educational system at all levels. This study aims to analyze these issues through a thematic review methodology and suggest educational policy measures to promote inclusion, equity, and justice for a socially sustainable future.

Keywords – *Sustainability, Sustainable Development Goals, Education for Sustainable Development, Inclusion, Equity, Pedagogy NEP 2020*

Elderly and the Changing Social Structure: A Sociological Study

*Dr. Sohini (Assistant Professor)
Juhari Devi Girls P.G. College, Kanpur (U.P)
Email: sohinijhs@gmail.com*

Abstract

Distinct disadvantages along with aging in old age makes the elderly population as one of the most vulnerable sections of the society. Among such disadvantages, changing social structure of the Indian Society (rise of nuclear family, kinship ties etc) is the one which is having more adverse effect on the elderly. With the advanced pace of industrialisation, urbanisation and modernization, within the society various structural changes are taking place thus the ascribed status is replaced by the achieved status. Also, the filial responsibilities are shrinking and the inter-personal and inter-generational relations are also getting weak and stressed.

The study seeks to identify the socio-economic status of the elderly respondents and also seeks to address the key factors influencing the status and well-being of the elderly in the changing social structure of Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh, India. The data for the current study has been collected from a survey conducted in Kanpur. The findings of the study revealed that breakdown of the joint family system, negative and self-centred attitude of the young generation, coming of advanced technological world, and changing of filial ties are the major factors influencing and affecting the status and well-being of the majority of the elderly.

Keywords: *Elderly, Social Structure, Status and Well-being*

Globalization's Impact on Culture Changes

Ravendra Kumar

Department of Mathematics, V R A L Govt Girls Degree College, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

The exchange of ideas, represented by the internet, is a significant aspect of globalization. The growth of materialistic ideas and cultural clashes are the issues. Anyone can access and explore the Hollywood library via the internet, and no one is there to stop, manage, or guide you. This has a significant impact on how people think, act, and behave. The principles reflected in the entertainment industry frequently encourage immorality, violence, and materialism. As a result, this essay explores the idea of globalization and culture in addition to the different facets of Nigerian culture. It also looks at how globalization has affected culture. Nigerian youth are currently being impacted by the forces of globalization, and efforts are being made to prevent the extinction of Nigerian culture.

Spatializing Desire And Difference: Culture And Identity In Anuradha Roy's An Atlas of Impossible Longing

*B. VIVILIA ARIVU MANI,
PhD, Research Scholar (Full-time),
Department of English,
Thiruvalluvar University, Serkkadu, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
Email: viviliabeya@gmail.com.*

Abstract:

This paper examines how the novel *All Atlas of Impossible Longing* spatializes longing by mapping social hierarchies, particularly caste, class, and gender, onto everyday spaces such as homes, villages, and institutional settings. These spaces regulate mobility and belonging, rendering certain aspirations unattainable for marginalized subjects. Marking on spatial and postcolonial perspectives, the study argues that Roy transforms space into a narrative device through which cultural identity is produced and contested. Characters' desires, for dignity, intimacy, and social recognition, are shaped and constrained by culturally coded spaces that reinforce exclusion and surveillance.

The village and domestic interiors function as sites of cultural memory and control, while moments of spatial transgression expose the fragility of imposed boundaries. The novel's fragmented narrative structure further mirrors the fractured spatial experience of its characters, emphasizing how identity is negotiated within unequal cultural geographies. By representing space as lived, emotional, and ideological, Roy challenges static notions of identity and foregrounds the everyday violence embedded in spatial arrangements. This paper positions *An Atlas of Impossible Longing* as a significant postcolonial text that reveals how cultural spaces organise social difference and sustain impossible longings, offering a nuanced literary critique of identity formation in contemporary Indian society.

Keywords: *Space and Place; Cultural Identity; Desire and Longing; Social Difference; Caste and Community; Postcolonial Spatiality.*

Culture as Lived Experience: A Cultural Materialist Reading of Nagarkar's *Seven Sixes are Forty Three*

Shilpa Sannaveerappanavar
(PhD Student)
Abeda Inamdar Senior College, Pune.

Dr Suporna Mitra
(Associate Professor)
DBNP Arts SSSG Commerce and
SSAM Science College, Lonavala.

Abstract

Kiran Nagarkar, a significant post-colonial Indian author, mirrors the social and cultural nuances of Indian society through innovative narratives. This paper applies Raymond Williams's concepts of cultural materialism and the "structure of feeling" to argue that Nagarkar's debut novel, *Seven Sixes are Forty Three*, portrays culture as an active, ongoing, and "lived experience" rather than a static set of rules. The study examines the influence of post-independence India's material and economic conditions—particularly poverty and inflexible lower-middle-class social hierarchies—on the characters' personal lives and emotional beliefs.

The analysis demonstrates how the novel captures a "structure of feeling" defined by social disarray and metropolitan scarcity. Through the protagonist Kushank Purandare's pessimistic, non-linear narrative, Nagarkar reflects the chaotic reality of modern Indian city life. Crucially, by focusing on the lived experience of female characters like Pratibha, Aarothi, and Chandini, the paper reveals how entrenched "residual" patriarchal values manifest as systemic domestic violence and the denial of personal autonomy.

These women represent a broader cultural reality where they are conditioned to accept male authority as their "destiny." Their lives are marked by a "syndrome of silence," where domestic abuse is often hidden to protect family reputation. Nagarkar's unflinching portrayal shatters idealised myths of the Indian family. The study concludes that for the marginalised women in the text, their "whole way of life" is defined by mandatory material powerlessness and unheard suffering, making the novel a scathing commentary on the enduring grip of patriarchal structures in contemporary India.

Keywords: *Gender Discrimination, Marginalisation, Patriarchal Society, Lived Experience, Structure of Feeling, Domestic Violence.*

वैश्विक डिजिटल क्रांति और हिन्दी

डॉ. प्रतिभा पाण्डेय

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर हिन्दी विभाग

साहू रामस्वरूप महिला महाविद्यालय बरेली

वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में डिजिटल क्रांति भारत को नई दिशा दे रही है। भारत का डिजिटल इंडिया अभियान डिजिटल क्रांति पर आधारित है। डिजिटल क्रांति से तात्पर्य सूचना संचार, और तकनीकों के तीव्र विकास से है। प्रौद्योगिकी और डिजिटल मंच विकसित भारत के कलेवर को सजाने सवारने का कार्य कर रहा है। वर्तमान में अध्ययन अब प्रिंटरीडिंग तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं। इंटरनेट क्रांति में वेबसाइट, ई-पुस्तकों, ई-पत्रिकाओं, ई-पेपर, ई-मेल, चर्चाबोर्ड, ब्लॉक आदि पर हिन्दी पाठक पूर्ण प्रभुत्व जमा चुके हैं। सोशल मीडिया, फेश बुक, व्हाट्सएप, ट्वीटर, आदि में हिन्दी भाषा विकास के चरमोत्कर्ष पर है। अधिकांश भारतीय उपभोक्ता हिन्दी में इंटरनेट सर्चिंग को पसंद करते हैं। इंटरनेट पर हिन्दी ब्लॉगर्स की संख्या 1 लाख से भी उपर पहुंच गयी है। आज इंटरनेट पर हिन्दी साहित्य से संबन्धित अनेकानेक पत्रिकायें हिन्दी में उपलब्ध हैं। गूगल, याहू, बिग आदि हिन्दी के सर्च इंजन हैं। जो किसी भी वेबसाइट का मिनटों में हिन्दी अनुवाद उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं। भारत के लगभग सभी सरकारी संगठनों की वेबसाइट हिन्दी यूनीकोड में उपलब्ध है। हिन्दी में सुलिपि साफ्टवेयर, बैंकमित्र, जिस्टशैल लीप 2000 साफ्टवेयर, लिपि बहुभाषी साफ्टवेयर, हिन्दवाणी साफ्टवेयर, लेखक साफ्टवेयर, देशिका साफ्टवेयर आदि उपलब्ध हैं। भारत में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी चैनल भी हिन्दी में उपलब्ध हैं। जैसे ज्ञानदर्शन, ई-पाठशाला, स्वयं, मूक्स, आदि। इनमें मानविकी, विज्ञान, एवं वाणिज्य, की कक्षा 1 से 12 तक के सभी पाठ्यक्रमों को पढ़ सकते हैं।

वैश्विक डिजिटल क्रांति ने हिन्दी को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच दिया है। आज हिन्दी न केवल भावनाओं और साहित्य की भाषा है। अपितु तकनीक, व्यापार, शिक्षा, और शासन की भी सशक्त माध्यम बन रही है। डिजिटल क्रांति ने हिन्दी के लिए अनेक अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। समग्रतः वैश्विक मंच पर हिन्दी रोजगार और नवाचार से संपृक्त है।

Cyber Ethics and the Construction of Self-Concept in Digital Spaces

Dixha Tiwari

*Research Scholar, Dept. of B.Ed./M.Ed., M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
diksha.dev.tiwari@gmail.com*

Dr. Pratibha Sagar

*Asst. Prof., Dept. of B.Ed./M.Ed., M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
p.sagar.ru@gmail.com*

Abstract

The rapid growth of digital technologies has dramatically reshaped the ways individuals understand, present, and evaluate themselves. Social media platforms, online communities, and virtual spaces have become powerful environments where identities are not only expressed but continuously negotiated through interaction and moral choice. This paper examines the dynamic relationship between cyber ethics and the construction of self-concept in digital spaces. Using ideas from psychology, sociology, media studies, and ethics, it examines how online actions, digital expectations, privacy choices, experiences of cyberbullying, and algorithm-based systems shape individual and collective identities. In the digital age, self-concept develops through continuous interaction with online audiences and digital systems rather than forming independently. Social feedback such as likes, comments, and shares influences how individuals evaluate their worth and identity. Cultural expectations circulating online shape ideas about success, beauty, morality, and belonging. At the same time, digital systems such as algorithms and platform design control what posts, videos, and messages people see on their screens. Because these systems highlight certain types of content more than others, users often adjust what they share in order to gain attention and approval. The discussion emphasizes the significance of digital citizenship, critical media literacy, and culturally sensitive ethical frameworks in promoting balanced and resilient identity development. By combining established theories with recent research, it provides a broad and integrated understanding of how cyber ethics and self-concept are closely linked in today's global digital culture.

Keywords: *Cyber Ethics, Self-Concept, Digital Identity, Social Media, Digital Citizenship, Online Behavior, Interdisciplinary Studies*

“Spirituality, Identity, and Global Cultural Dialogue in Life of Pi”

Dr. Parul Jain

Assistant Professor

Department of English

R P PG College, Meeranjan, Bareilly

Abstract

Contemporary global fiction often explores the interconnected themes of spirituality, identity, and cultural dialogue within an increasingly globalized world. *Life of Pi* by Yann Martel is a profound example of how spirituality and personal identity are shaped through global cultural interactions. The protagonist, Piscine Molitor Patel, represents this dialogue from his childhood in Pondicherry, where French, Indian, and Tamil cultures intersect. His identity emerges as a rich blend of these influences.

Pi's upbringing in a middle-class Indian family that runs a zoo reflects social and economic positioning. The family's migration to Canada in search of better opportunities highlights aspirations for social mobility in a globalized context. However, the shipwreck in the Pacific Ocean disrupts all established structures, creating a space where survival overrides class and hierarchy, and power is redefined through resilience and adaptability.

Spiritually, Pi embraces Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam simultaneously, refusing to confine himself to a single faith. This pluralistic belief system symbolizes harmony among religions and illustrates how spirituality can transcend rigid boundaries, fostering intercultural understanding. His faith becomes a source of psychological strength during his ordeal at sea.

Stranded on a lifeboat with a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker, Pi's identity is tested to its limits. The tiger serves as a metaphor for his inner self, representing primal instincts such as fear and aggression. The lifeboat becomes a microcosm of coexistence, where human and animal, civilization and wilderness, must negotiate survival. Through this interaction, Pi learns to balance his spiritual self with his instinct for survival.

Ultimately, the novel presents survival as both a physical and psychological journey, emphasizing resilience and identity formation. From an interdisciplinary perspective, it highlights how literature fosters empathy, tolerance, and mutual respect, underscoring the vital role of spirituality in shaping human identity.

Keywords: Spirituality, identity, cultural dialogue, religious pluralism, survival narrative, global literature, intercultural understanding, contemporary fiction.

हिंदी आलोचना के विविध रूप और विकास

डॉ अनीता सिंह

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर (हिंदी विभाग)

गिन्दो देवी महिला महाविद्यालय बदायूं पिनकोड,243601

शोधसार

हिंदी की विभिन्न विधाओं की तरह आलोचना का विकास भी प्रमुख रूप से आधुनिक काल की देन है। किसी भी साहित्य के आलोचना के विकास की दो प्रमुख शर्तें हैं-पहली कि आलोचना रचनात्मक साहित्य से जुड़ती हो और दूसरी कि वह समकालीन साहित्य से जुड़ती हो। हिंदी आलोचना अपने प्रस्थान बिंदु से ही इन दोनों कसौटियों पर खरी उतरती है। आधुनिक काल से पहले आलोचना का स्वरूप प्रमुखतया संस्कृत काव्यशास्त्र की पुनरावृत्ति हुआ करती थी। लेकिन आज जो हिंदी आलोचना का स्वरूप है उसका आरम्भ आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य के साथ या यों कहा जाय कि साहित्य में आधुनिक दृष्टि के साथ ही साथ हुआ है। हिंदी आलोचना संस्कृत के काव्यशास्त्रीय चिंतन की पृष्ठभूमि को स्वीकार करते हुए नवीन सृजन, नवीन विचारधाराओं और नवीन सामाजिक सरोकारों से टकराते हुए विविध दृष्टियों, प्रतिमानों और प्रवृत्तियों से युक्त होती चलती है। संस्कृत काव्यशास्त्र की पुनरावृत्ति होने के कारण रीतिकालीन काव्यशास्त्रीय विवेचन में न तो सूक्ष्म विश्लेषण और पर्यालोचन था और न ही मौलिकता ही थी। इसमें काव्यशास्त्रीय रस तो विद्यमान था लेकिन सामाजिक संदर्भों में उभरते हुए जीवन काव्य का रस नहीं। कुल मिलाकर हिंदी आलोचना का विकास साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में हिंदी के विकास के सामानांतर हुआ है। आधुनिक गद्य साहित्य के साथ ही हिंदी आलोचना का उदय भी भारतेंदु युग में हुआ। जिस प्रकार देश के सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक समस्याओं एवं विषमता बोध से लगाव के कारण इस काल का साहित्य विकसित हुआ उसी प्रकार आलोचना का भी संबंध यथार्थ बोध से हुआ और यह प्रतीत होने लगा कि रस किसी छंद में नहीं है बल्कि मानवीय संवेदना के विस्तार में है। हिंदी आलोचना की संकल्पना के सन्दर्भ में यह भी उल्लेखनीय है, जिसकी ओर विश्वनाथ त्रिपाठी ने संकेत किया है, कि “हिंदी आलोचना पाश्चात्य की नक़ल पर नहीं, बल्कि अपने साहित्य को

समझने-बूझने और उसकी उपादेयता पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता के कारण जन्मी और विकसित हुई।” यही कारण है कि हिंदी आलोचना, रचनाशीलता की समानधर्मी रही है।

Empowering the Grassroots: Assessing the Role of Public Policies in Fostering Social Sustainability through MSMEs

Arti¹ and Dr. Bhupender Singh¹

¹Department of Commerce, Bareilly College, Bareilly, UP 243005 India

Email: singhbhupenderbcb@gmail.com

Abstract:

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the silent engines of global economic growth, particularly in emerging economies. Beyond their significant contribution to GDP and industrial production, MSMEs serve as vital instruments for 'Social Sustainability' by fostering local employment, reducing regional disparities, and promoting inclusive development. This research paper explores the critical intersection between government interventions and social progress at the grassroots level. The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of key public policies—such as the MUDRA Yojana, PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme), and MSME Cluster Development—in translating economic financial aid into long-term social stability. By adopting an interdisciplinary approach, the research analyzes how this policy frameworks have empowered marginalized sections of society, including women entrepreneurs and rural artisans. The methodology involves a qualitative and analytical review of secondary data from government reports, economic surveys, and developmental literature. The study assesses social indicators like labor force participation, skill acquisition, and community resilience. Preliminary findings suggest that while public policies have successfully democratized access to capital, challenges such as the 'Digital Divide' and 'Market Connectivity' still hinder the full potential of social sustainability. The paper concludes that for MSMEs to become true catalysts of social change, public policy must shift its focus from mere subsidy-based models to "Capacity Building" and "Technological Integration." Strengthening the MSME ecosystem is not just an economic necessity but a fundamental requirement for achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level.

Keywords: MSMEs, Public Policy, Social Sustainability, Inclusive Growth, Grassroots Development, Economic Empowerment.

“Indian Knowledge System and Globalization”

Dr. Sonu Puri

(Assistant Professor)

Department of Sociology, Govt. Girls P.G. College, Rampur, U.P.

Prof. Anita Devi

(Prof. & Head)

Department of Sociology, Govt. Girls P.G. College, Rampur, U.P.

Abstract

The globe has become more integrated in terms of ideas, cultures and technologies as a result of globalization, presenting both benefits and difficulties. Even if Western knowledge systems are now more prevalent worldwide, indigenous knowledge traditions are still important, particularly when it comes to solving the complicated problems of the modern world. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) constitutes a holistic framework that amalgamates traditional wisdom, scientific knowledge, and cultural practices that have evolved over thousands of years in India. It includes various disciplines such as astronomy, mathematics, medicine, architecture, and the arts, all of which are deeply intertwined with spiritual and philosophical aspects. IKS continues to hold significance in today's world, providing valuable insights that can enrich contemporary educational models. Nevertheless, it encounters difficulties in maintaining and incorporating modern practices due to the influences of globalization and modernization. The fusion of IKS with contemporary educational and technological frameworks presents both opportunities and challenges, requiring careful attention to cultural sensitivity, resource inequalities, and technical complexities. Additional research and collaborative initiatives are essential to fully leverage the potential of IKS in the current context, especially in addressing issues related to sustainability, healthcare, and cultural preservation. Thus, an attempt has been made in this research to understand the significance of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) within the framework of globalization, exploring how traditional Indian wisdom can address contemporary global challenges such as sustainability, health, and education. It emphasizes the contribution of IKS in offering alternative solutions to urgent global problems, fostering holistic well-being, and tackling ethical dilemmas associated with globalization. By conducting an extensive review of the historical, philosophical, and modern dimensions of IKS, the research provides valuable insights into its importance in cultivating a more balanced and harmonious global future. In summary, the Indian Knowledge System embodies a profound intellectual heritage that, if integrated thoughtfully with modern practices, can play a significant role in tackling contemporary challenges while safeguarding India's cultural legacy.

Keywords: *Indian Knowledge System, Globalization, holistic health, Cultural Integration, Sustainability, Opportunities*

तालिबान शासित अफगानिस्तान में महिलाओं की स्थिति- मानव अधिकारों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में

प्रतिमा सक्सेना (असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर)
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग
डी०ए-वी० कॉलेज, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)
E-mail- pratima.saxena76@gmail.com

शोध-सार

15 अगस्त 2021 को तालिबान ने अफगानिस्तान की प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन व्यवस्था को ध्वस्त कर अपना निरंकुश शासन स्थापित किया, साथ ही ऐसे अमानवीय आदेश पारित किये जिसने अफगानिस्तान में महिलाओं के जीवन को दुरूह बना दिया। वर्तमान अफगानिस्तान में मानव अधिकारों का सर्वथा हनन सर्वत्र दृष्टिगोचर हो रहा है विशेषतः महिलाओं एवं बालिकाओं के सन्दर्भ में। उनकी स्वतन्त्रता, अस्मिता एवं जीवन कदाचित् कठिनाइयों तथा संकट की ओर उन्मुख हैं। चाहे यह शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, व विकास से सम्बन्धित हो, अफगानिस्तान में महिलायें विश्व के अन्य राष्ट्रों की तुलना में सर्वाधिक पिछड़ी स्थिति में पहुंचा दी गयी हैं। अनेक मानवाधिकार संगठनों की रिपोर्ट यह व्यक्त करती है कि अफगानिस्तान में महिलाओं के शारीरिक, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, सार्वजनिक जीवन, स्वतन्त्रता, तथा अधिकारों का निरन्तर तालिबानी शासन द्वारा शोषण किया जा रहा है। उन्हें उनके मूलभूत अधिकारों से वंचित किया गया है। महिलाओं के प्रति तालिबानी शासन का दृष्टिकोण अत्यन्त कट्टर तथा अमानुषिक है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उनके लिए महिलाओं का कोई अस्तित्व ही नहीं है; वे मात्र भोग व विलासिता की वस्तु हैं। आज जहाँ विश्व के अनेक राष्ट्रों में महिलायें आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक इत्यादि सभी क्षेत्रों में अपनी सशक्त उपस्थिति अंकित कर रही हैं, अफगानिस्तान में महिलाएं खुले आकाश के लिए व्याकुल व तरस रही हैं।

कुंजी शब्द- तालिबान शासित अफगानिस्तान, मानव अधिकार, स्वतन्त्रता, अस्मिता व सम्मान, शोषण।

Domestic Spaces as Sites of Female Oppression and Protest In Banu Mushtaq's "Heart Lamp"

Dr. Shweta Singh (Assistant Professor)
Dept. of English
KMGPGC Badalpur, Gautambudhnagar

Abstract

Banu Mushtaq's *Heart Lamp* presents a sensitive portrayal of women's lives within the domestic spaces of home. This paper studies how domestic spaces function as sites of both female oppression and quiet protest in the selected short stories by Banu Mushtaq who won International Booker Prize 2025 for this short story collection. Homes, which are often seen as places of safety and care, appear in Mushtaq's narratives as gendered spaces controlled by patriarchal authority, social customs, and religious expectations. Within these spaces, women experience emotional neglect, restriction of freedom, and enforced silence. These spaces regulate women's behaviour, responsibilities, and relationships, turning the private sphere into a place of control. However, Mushtaq does not present her women characters as helpless. Instead, she highlights small but meaningful acts of resistance—silence, endurance, emotional withdrawal, and inner questioning—that challenge oppression from within the home. By showing resistance in ordinary domestic life, *Heart Lamp* shifts attention from public rebellion to everyday survival. Banu Mushtaq reimagines domestic space as a complex site where suffering and resilience exist together, giving voice to women whose resistance often remains unnoticed.

Keywords- *Domestic, Female, Oppression, Patriarchy, Resistance*

Indian Knowledge Systems and Sustainable Development Goals

Dr. Dinesh Singh

Assistant Professor Dept. of History, V.R.A.L. Govt. Girls Degree College Bareilly, UP

Corresponding author: drdineshhistory@gmail.com

Abstract:

An important framework for conceptualizing sustainable development through indigenous epistemologies is provided by the intersection of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are led by the UN. The holistic, ecological, and ethical worldviews that emphasize harmony between humans and nature are embodied by Indian knowledge systems, which have their roots in Vedic, Upanishadic, Buddhist, Jain, and classical traditions. The fundamental tenets of the SDGs—social responsibility, environmental stewardship, and intergenerational equity—are promoted by ideas like Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, Dharma, Ahimsa, and Lokasangraha. Indigenous health sciences, water management systems, traditional agricultural methods, philosophical underpinnings, ecological ethics, and community-based governance models ingrained in Indian knowledge traditions are all examined in this study. It makes the case that IKS provides sustainable models that are in line with the SDGs concerning gender equality, responsible consumption, climate action, high-quality education, health, and sustainable communities. The study demonstrates how incorporating IKS into contemporary development frameworks might support sustainable transitions while protecting cultural assets by critically examining both classical texts and current policy discourses. The study comes to the conclusion that inclusive, resilient, and morally sound development models for the twenty-first century can be fostered through a dialogical engagement between traditional knowledge and contemporary scientific perspectives.

Key Words: *Indigenous knowledge, ecological ethics, traditional sustainability, Indian knowledge systems, and holistic development.*

वैश्वीकरण और भारतीय ग्रामीण संस्कृति का परिवर्तन: समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण

डॉ. मृदुल पटेल, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, स्वामी शुकदेवानंद कॉलेज, शाहजहाँपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश

सारांश:

यह शोध पत्र वैश्वीकरण और भारतीय ग्रामीण संस्कृति पर उसके प्रभाव का समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से विश्लेषण करता है। वैश्वीकरण, जो आर्थिक, तकनीकी और सांस्कृतिक आयामों से जुड़ा है, ने सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को तेज कर दिया है और ग्रामीण भारत में परंपराओं, सामाजिक संरचना और सामुदायिक जीवन को प्रभावित किया है। यह शोध इस बात का अध्ययन करता है कि ग्रामीण समुदाय इन परिवर्तनों के प्रति कैसे प्रतिक्रिया देते हैं और आधुनिकता तथा सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखते हैं। शोध के लिए द्वितीयक डेटा का उपयोग किया गया, जिसमें सरकारी रिपोर्टें, शैक्षणिक साहित्य, शोध पत्र, सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन और मीडिया विश्लेषण शामिल हैं। विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण युवाओं में जीवनशैली, भाषा, शिक्षा और मीडिया उपभोग जैसे क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन हुए हैं। पारंपरिक प्रथाओं, त्यौहारों और पारिवारिक संरचना में भी बदलाव देखे गए हैं, जैसे संयुक्त परिवार से एकल परिवार की ओर झुकाव और महिलाओं की निर्णय प्रक्रिया में बढ़ती भागीदारी। साथ ही, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से लोक कला, हस्तशिल्प और परंपराओं का प्रसार और संरक्षण भी संभव हुआ है। समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से यह अध्ययन संरचनात्मक-प्रकार्यात्मक दृष्टिकोण, संस्कृति परिवर्तन का सिद्धांत और सांस्कृतिक प्रभुत्व के माध्यम से इन जटिलताओं को समझने का प्रयास करता है। वैश्वीकरण नवाचार और अवसर लाता है, लेकिन सांस्कृतिक हास और पहचान संकट जैसी चुनौतियाँ भी उत्पन्न करता है।

मुख्य शब्द: वैश्वीकरण, ग्रामीण भारत, सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण, डिजिटल मीडिया।

साहित्य का भारतीय समाज पर प्रभाव

दुर्ग विजय, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग

स्वामी शुकदेवानंद कालेज शाहजहापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, पिनकोड-242226,

साहित्य समाज के अतः करण से उद्ध्वेलित होने वाली भावनाओं का संग्रह है जो मानवता के कल्याण हित पथ प्रदर्शक का काम करते हैं। यह समाज के दिशा तय करने में सहायक सिद्ध होता है जिस समाज का साहित्य जितना समृद्ध होता है वह समाज भी उतना ही समृद्ध व शक्तिशाली होता है, चेतना को जागृत करने तथा समाज के कुरीतियों को समाज के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत कर उसे दूर करने तथा असमानता जैसी कुरीतियों के खिलाफ जनमत तैयार कर समाज को परिष्कृत करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं। साहित्य ने राष्ट्रप्रेम सामाजिक एकता और स्वतंत्रता की भावना नैतिक मूल्यों की स्थापना करने तथा सामाजिक संवेदना को जागृत करने में सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है। भारत की गरीबी बेरोजगारी और शोषण को समाज के सम्मुख लाकर समाज को सोचने पर विवश किया है। साहित्य न केवल सामाजिक बुराइयों को उजागर कर रहे हैं, बल्कि समाज के निर्माण और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मार्गदर्शन प्रदान कर रहे हैं। साहित्य समाज को एक सूत्र में बांधने का कार्य करते हैं। जहाँ एक ओर यह सत्य के सुखद परिणामों को रेखांकित करता है, वहीं असत्य का दुखद अंत कर सीख व शिक्षा प्रदान करता है। अच्छा साहित्य व्यक्ति और उसके चरित्र निर्माण में भी सहायक होता है। यही कारण है कि समाज के नवनिर्माण में साहित्य की केंद्रीय भूमिका होती है। इससे समाज को दिशा-बोध होता है और साथ ही उसका नवनिर्माण भी होता है। समाज को संस्कारित करने के साथ जीवन मूल्यों की भी शिक्षा देता है विसंगतियों, विद्वेषताओं एवं विरोधाभासों को रेखांकित कर समाज को संदेश प्रेषित करता है, जिससे समाज में सुधार आता है और सामाजिक विकास को गति मिलती है।

Ecofeminism: A Sociological Analysis of the Inter-relationship between Women, Nature and Power Structures:

Prof. (Dr.) Mamta Sagar

Dept. Of Sociology

Km.M.G.G.P.G. College Badalpur, Gautambudhnagar

Abstract

Ecofeminism offers a critical sociological framework for understanding the inter-relationship between women, nature, and power structures within patriarchal and capitalist societies. Rooted in feminist theory and environmental sociology, ecofeminism argues that the domination of women and the exploitation of nature arise from the same logic of control, hierarchy, and profit. This perspective highlights how gendered power relations intersect with economic, political, and cultural systems to marginalise both women and ecological resources, particularly in the Global South.

From a sociological standpoint, ecofeminism examines how social institutions such as the family, state, market, and religion reinforce unequal power structures that legitimise environmental degradation and gender oppression. Women's traditional roles in agriculture, water collection, or security, and caregiving place them in close interaction with nature, making them disproportionately affected by ecological crisis such as deforestation, climate change, and resource depletion. At the same time, their experiential knowledge positions them as key agents of environmental sustainability and resistance.

The abstract also engages with intersectionality to show how class, caste, race, and ethnicity shape women's ecological experiences. In the Indian context, movements like Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan, and tribal environmental science struggles illustrate ecofeminism in practice, where women challenge dominant development models and assert alternative, community – centred approaches to nature. Overall, ecofeminism not only critiques existing power structures but also envisions a transformative social order based on equality, care, and ecological justice. By linking gender justice with environmental sustainability, ecofeminism provides a holistic social logical dance to address contemporary social – environmental crises.

Economic impact of government schemes in rural areas of Prayagraj District

Sagar Singh (Research Scholar)

Department of Geography, Mariahu P. G. College, Mariahu, Jaunpur (U.P.)

E-mail: sagarsingh4945@gmail.com

Abstract

Rural development remains a central priority in India's policy framework, with numerous government schemes designed to enhance livelihoods, reduce poverty, and promote inclusive growth. This study examines the economic impact of government schemes in the rural areas of Prayagraj District, Uttar Pradesh, focusing on how these interventions influence income levels, employment generation, asset creation, and overall living standards. Major schemes considered include MGNREGA, PMAY-G, NRLM, PM-KISAN, and other rural welfare and infrastructure programs.

The purpose of the study is to assess whether these schemes have brought measurable economic improvements at the household and community levels, and to identify gaps between policy design and ground-level implementation. The research adopts a mixed-method approach combining quantitative analysis of secondary data from government reports and district statistical records with primary data collected through household surveys and field interviews across selected development blocks. Comparative analysis is used to evaluate changes in income sources, consumption patterns, savings behavior, and employment opportunities before and after scheme implementation.

The scope of the study is limited to rural administrative blocks of Prayagraj District, with special attention to marginalized groups such as small and marginal farmers, women beneficiaries, and rural labor households. By focusing on region-specific evidence, the study contributes to understanding the localized effectiveness of national and state-level rural development initiatives.

The findings are expected to highlight both the positive economic transformations driven by these schemes and the structural and administrative challenges that limit their full potential. The research aims to support better policy targeting, improved implementation strategies, and more sustainable rural economic development.

Keywords: *Rural Development, Government Schemes, Economic Impact, Livelihoods, Prayagraj District, Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation.*

The Impact of Carbon Intensity and Energy Efficiency on Export Competitiveness in India's Manufacturing Industries (2000–2022)

Diksha Gupta

Roll. No.: 2022/302

Course: B. A. (H) Economics

Research Question

How do carbon intensity and energy efficiency affect export competitiveness across Indian manufacturing industries between 2000 and 2022?

Abstract

There is a growing concern over climate change which is being well reflected in changing global trade patterns and industrial strategies. For emerging economies such as India, this transition raises an important question: does cleaner and more efficient energy improve or worsen its export competitiveness across its various manufacturing industries? Existing studies have examined energy use, emissions and productivity separately but there is limited evidence on how energy efficiency and carbon intensity jointly affect export performance across manufacturing industries over time.

This study analyses the relationship between energy intensity, carbon intensity and export competitiveness across selected Indian manufacturing industries between 2000 and 2022. Building on trade-environment theory and cost competitiveness frameworks, the analysis treats energy use and emissions as key production related cost factors that may affect international competitiveness. Energy efficiency is measured using energy intensity which is a standard proxy widely used in empirical studies due to the absence of direct efficiency measures at the industry level. Using industry level data from the Annual Survey of Industries, UN COMTRADE and fuel-based emission estimates (from IPCC), the study uses a panel regression framework with industry and year fixed effects. The findings aim to examine whether improvements in energy efficiency and reductions in carbon intensity are associated with stronger export performance in Indian manufacturing. By linking trade outcomes with environmental performance, the study contributes to ongoing policy debates of industrial decarbonization and export competitiveness in developing countries like India.

Keywords : *Carbon intensity, Export competitiveness, Indian manufacturing industries, Environmental policy, Trade and environment, Industrial decarbonisation, Energy efficiency*

21वीं सदी में भारतीय सामाजिक संरचना पर वैश्वीकरण एवं डिजिटलीकरण के प्रभाव : एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण

डॉ बबिता (असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर समाजशास्त्र विभाग)

एन.के.बी.एम. पी .जी .कॉलेज चंदौसी, संभल उत्तर प्रदेश 244412

Email ID - babitanoida40@gmail.com

सारांश-

21वीं सदी में वैश्वीकरण और डिजिटलीकरण ने भारतीय सामाजिक संरचना में व्यापक एवं तीव्र गति से परिवर्तन कर रहा है । जिससे भारत जैसे विविधतापूर्ण समाज (बहु-संस्कृतियों) में सांस्कृतिक- मूल्यों, शिक्षा,आर्थिक अवसर, परिवार, विवाह ,धर्म एवं सामाजिक संबंधों में तेजी से बदलाव हो रहा है। वैश्वीकरण एवं डिजिटलीकरण ने विश्व को एक 'वैश्विक गांव' में बदल दिया है।

वर्तमान भारत की सामाजिक संरचना में इन प्रक्रियाओं ने संयुक्त परिवार को एकल परिवार में तीव्र रूप से वृद्धि किया है। जनगणना 2011 में एकल परिवारों की संख्या 51.7% से 52.01 % रही, जो एकल परिवारों की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। जातिगत बंधन ढीले पड़ रहे हैं। यह परिवर्तन व्यक्तिवाद, उपभोक्तावाद ,डिजिटल साक्षरता और शहरीकरण को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, लेकिन साथ ही डिजिटल विभाजन, मानसिक तनाव , सांस्कृतिक समरूपता और ग्रामीण -शहरी असमानता जैसी चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहा है । भारत में 1991 ई. के आर्थिक उदारीकरण के बाद वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया तेज हुई है। इसके साथ इंटरनेट, स्मार्टफोन और डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म के प्रसार ने समाज के विविध क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए हैं। यह शोध पत्र द्वितीय स्रोतों जैसे पुस्तकें ,शोध पत्र, सरकारी रिपोर्ट और डिजिटल डाटा पर आधारित है। इस शोध -पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय सामाजिक संरचना पर वैश्वीकरण और डिजिटलीकरण के प्रभाव का समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करना है।

मुख्य शब्द - वैश्वीकरण, डिजिटलीकरण ,सामाजिक संरचना,परिवार, सामाजिक संबंध आदि

Emergence of BJP

Uma Shankar

Govt. Degree college Budaun, Uttar Pradesh

Professor / Guide name - Dr. Rakesh Kumar Jaiswal

Abstract

Following the fall of the Janata Party administration in 1980, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) became a significant political force in India. Its origins can be discovered in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, an older political group that Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded in 1951. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) had an ideological effect on the Jana Sangh, which supported cultural nationalism. In 1977, a number of opposition groups banded together to establish the Janata Party, which briefly held national power following the Indian Emergency. But ideological disagreements, especially over the RSS's position, caused the Janata Party to disintegrate. The Bharatiya Janata Party was founded in April 1980 by former Jana Sangh leaders including Lal Krishna Advani and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The BJP first concentrated on the ideas of "Gandhian socialism," but it eventually began to place more of an emphasis on Hindu identity politics and cultural nationalism. The party grew quickly in the late 1980s and early 1990s, especially during the Ram Janmabhoomi agitation. The BJP became one of India's two main political parties as a result of this. The party eventually established national and state governments and rose to prominence in Indian politics.

Emerging New Trends in English Literature

Dr Amit Pandey (Assistant Professor)

Govind Ballabh Pant Mahavidyalaya, Kachla, Budaun

Email: Pandey.amit55@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper aims to study and illustrate the new trends in English Literature. Multiple trends have emerged in English Literature and are emerging in 21st century. Some are like adaptations of traditional movements and techniques while others are the outcome of science and technology. Hence, these ages depict modern literature through social, political or religious milieus with different genres of poetry, novel and drama. Digital or Cyber literature is the latest trend in which works of creation are exclusively on and for digital devices. In this trend of literature, the writer relies on cyber medium like website, blogs or social media pages. These trends are useful in promoting the exchange of ideas and access to vital information that assists the analysis of literary works. Digital Media also proves to be important in improving the access and academic analysis of English literature. Literary works can be reviewed, and individuals may discuss various issues through social media. Studies that would previously take much time and work are simplified by increased access to literary works in the form of ebooks and audio versions of novels and stories.

"Empowerment of Slum Women in Bhopal City: A Study on Socio-Economic Challenges and Opportunities"

Dr. Namita Sen (Guest Faculty)

Regional Planning & Economic Growth, Barkatullah University Bhopal

Abstract

The empowerment of slum women is a crucial aspect of urban development, particularly in cities like Bhopal, where rapid urbanization has led to an increase in slum populations. This study focuses on the socio-economic challenges and opportunities faced by slum women in Bhopal city, with the aim of understanding the complexities of their lives and identifying pathways for empowerment. Despite facing numerous challenges, including poverty, lack of education, and limited access to resources, slum women in Bhopal demonstrate remarkable resilience and agency. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, to examine the experiences of slum women in Bhopal. The findings reveal that slum women face significant barriers to empowerment, including limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. However, the study also highlights the importance of social networks, community support, and women's self-help groups in promoting women's empowerment. The study concludes that empowering slum women requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses their socio-economic needs, enhances their access to resources, and promotes their participation in decision-making processes. The findings of this study have implications for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working on women's empowerment and urban development in Bhopal and beyond.

keywords: Empowerment, Slum Women, Bhopal City, Socio-Economic Challenges Opportunities, Women's Empowerment, Urban Development, Slum Development, Gender Issues Poverty Alleviation.

Evaluating Risk and Return Performance of Mutual Funds in India

Ajay Kumar (Research Scholar)

Faculty of Commerce, Bareilly College, Bareilly

Email: vermaajay102000@gmail.com

Dr. Anoop Kumar

Professor, Faculty of Commerce, Bareilly College, Bareilly

Email: anoop11dr@gmail.com

Abstract:

Mutual funds have emerged as one of the most important investment avenues in India, providing investors with opportunities for diversification, professional management, and access to financial markets. With the rapid growth of the mutual fund industry and increasing participation of retail investors, evaluating the performance of mutual fund schemes has become essential. In particular, the analysis of risk and return helps investors understand whether the returns generated by a fund are adequate in relation to the level of risk involved. This article examines the risk and return performance of selected mutual fund schemes in India. The study is based on secondary data collected from reliable financial sources over a specified period. In order to assess the performance of the selected schemes, both return and risk measures are considered. Average return is used to evaluate the profitability of the schemes, while standard deviation is employed to measure the variability and risk associated with their returns. Furthermore, risk-adjusted performance indicators such as the Sharpe ratio, Treynor ratio, and Jensen's alpha are applied to analyze how efficiently the selected mutual funds generate returns relative to the risks undertaken. The study also provides a comparative analysis of the selected mutual fund schemes to identify those that perform better on a risk-adjusted basis. The findings are expected to offer useful insights into the performance patterns of mutual funds in the Indian financial market. Additionally, the results may assist investors in making more informed and rational investment decisions when selecting mutual fund schemes according to their risk tolerance and return expectations.

Keywords: *Mutual Funds; Risk–Return Analysis; Sharpe Ratio; Treynor Ratio; Jensen's Alpha.*

Female Labour Force Participation

Piyush Yadav

Department of Geography Jagdish Saran Hindu PG College , Amroha, Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) is widely recognized as a critical indicator of economic development, labour market efficiency, and gender equality. In India, despite sustained economic growth, increasing educational attainment among women, and various policy interventions aimed at improving gender inclusion, female labour force participation remains comparatively low. This phenomenon presents a significant challenge to inclusive economic development and raises concerns regarding the underutilization of women's productive potential. Understanding the factors influencing women's participation in the labour force is therefore essential for designing effective policy interventions and promoting sustainable growth. The primary objective of this study is to examine the trends, patterns, and determinants of female labour force participation in India. The study relies on secondary data obtained from government labour force surveys, national statistical reports, and existing academic literature. It analyzes the influence of key socio-economic variables, including education, household income, marital status, social norms, and employment opportunities, on women's labour market participation. The study also explores structural and institutional barriers such as gender discrimination, wage disparities, lack of access to childcare facilities, and the predominance of informal employment. Furthermore, it examines the differences in female labour force participation between rural and urban areas, highlighting variations in employment opportunities and socio-economic conditions. The findings of the study indicate that female labour force participation in India is influenced by a complex interaction of economic, social, and institutional factors. Socio-cultural norms and gender based role expectations significantly limit women's access to employment opportunities. In addition, the lack of suitable and secure employment, combined with the burden of unpaid domestic responsibilities, contributes to lower participation rates. The study also confirms the existence of a non-linear relationship between education and labour force participation, with higher participation observed among women with either low or high levels of education.

Reading Between the Lines: Exploring Foreground, Background and Viewpoints in Winterson's Narrative.

Ms. Gargee Tambe (PhD Student)
Abeda Inamdar Senior College.
Email.Id: tambegargee@gmail.com

Dr. Suporna Mitra (Associate Professor)
DBNP Arts SSGG Commerce and Pune.
SSAM Science College, Lonavala.
Email.Id: supornamitra04@gmail.com

Abstract:

The novel *Sexing the Cherry* which is selected for analysis is written by British writer Jeanette Winterson. She is known for her innovative narrative style and bold explorations of gender, sexuality, myth and identity. In this research paper the researcher will analyse a passage from Jeanette Winterson's *Sexing the cherry*, by applying Wolfgang Iser's reader-response literary theory. The passage will be analysed through the lens of Iser's hermeneutical concepts like foreground and background and wandering viewpoint. The analysis will demonstrate how Winterson's narrative compels the reader to join in the process of meaning-making. The paper argues the reader's meaning making process is actively structured because of the nonlinear narration, temporal fluidity and the mythic-historical layering occurring in the narrative. The paper will discuss how the foreground and background contrast each other and will study its effect on the reader's interpretation. The readers are prompted to move between perspectives, times and continually revisit interpretations because of the mechanism of the wandering viewpoint. The paper will shed a light on how the narrative destabilizes a fixed perspective and demands the reader's participation in stitching together multiple vantage points. By employing Iser's theoretical framework, the paper asserts that there is a continuous negotiation between the immediacy and distance which the reader has to undergo in order to reach meaning/s which are open to multiple interpretations.

Keywords: *Reader-response theory, Hermeneutics, Foreground, Background, Wandering Viewpoint.*

Indian Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power in the Late Colonial Period: Intellectual Networks, Institutions, and Global Engagement

Sub-theme: History, Heritage, and Civilizational Studies

Gajendra Singh

Department of History, PNG Govt PG College Ramnagar

Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand

Email: gajendra180296@gmail.com

Abstract:

In the late colonial period (c. 1880s–1947), Indian intellectuals and cultural institutions deployed forms of cultural diplomacy and soft power to shape international perceptions and contest imperial narratives. This paper examines how intellectual networks such as Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda, and transnational theosophical and nationalist circles, along with institutions including Visva-Bharati, the Theosophical Society, and artistic and scholarly organizations, functioned as instruments of global cultural projection. Through archival and textual analysis of speeches, institutional records, exhibitions, and contemporary publications, the study argues that these cultural initiatives promoted narratives of India's civilizational depth, ethical authority, and intellectual vitality. International lecture tours, educational exchanges, and participation in global cultural forums enabled Indian actors to engage global audiences and challenge colonial portrayals of India as culturally subordinate. These intellectual and institutional networks created alternative spaces for dialogue, fostered international solidarity, and contributed to the formation of a global cultural presence rooted in India's historical traditions. By situating cultural diplomacy within the broader framework of anti-colonial resistance and identity formation, this paper demonstrates that soft power operated as a significant tool in undermining imperial legitimacy and shaping India's emergence as a culturally influential nation in the modern world.

Keywords: *Cultural Diplomacy; Soft Power; Late Colonial India; Intellectual Networks; Cultural Institutions; Global Engagement; Civilizational Identity*

Gender-Based Violence and Social Reform in South Asian English Writing

*Dr Updesh Chhimwal, Assistant Professor of English,
Government Raza P.G. College, Rampur (U.P.),
Email – drupdeshchhimwal123@gmail.com*

Abstract

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of the most pervasive human rights violations in South Asia, shaped by historical patriarchy, caste hierarchies, and socio-religious structures. South Asian English writing has become a powerful platform for interrogating this violence and advocating social reform. Through fiction, memoirs, and critical essays, writers from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka expose the intimate and structural dimensions of GBV, ranging from domestic abuse and sexual violence to honor killings, trafficking, and state-sanctioned gender oppression. This paper examines how contemporary South Asian English literature not only portrays the lived experiences of women, queer individuals, and marginalized communities but also reframes GBV as a political and moral crisis rather than a private matter. Anchored in textual analysis of works by authors such as **Arundhati Roy**, **Bapsi Sidhwa**, **Jhumpa Lahiri**, and **Amitav Ghosh**, the study evaluates how narrative strategies—such as testimonial realism, feminist re-storying, and intersectional representation—contribute to discourses of reform. Using a qualitative framework, the paper analyses textual motifs, socio-historical contexts, and reformist impulses within these works. The findings demonstrate that South Asian English writing functions simultaneously as art, witness, and activism by destabilizing patriarchal norms, amplifying silenced voices, and envisioning more equitable futures. Ultimately, the paper argues that literature remains an indispensable tool for transforming public consciousness and catalyzing social reform in the region.

Keywords: *gender-based violence, South Asian literature, social reform, feminism, testimonial writing, patriarchy*

Gendered Environmental Ethics and Sustainable Governance in India: An Eco-Feminist Political Analysis.

Dr. George Joseph, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, St. Thomas College Palai (Autonomous), Kottayam, Kerala.

Email: georgejoss@gmail.com,

Abstract

This paper explores the role of gendered environmental ethics in shaping sustainable governance in India through an eco-feminist political analysis. Environmental governance in India is predominantly framed within state-led, technocratic, and development-oriented paradigms that prioritise economic growth and resource extraction, often overlooking ethical, gendered, and justice-based dimensions of sustainability. Drawing on eco-feminist political theory, the study argues that such governance frameworks marginalise women's experiences, ecological knowledge, and ethics of care, thereby limiting the democratic and equitable potential of sustainability policies.

The paper employs a qualitative, interpretive methodology grounded in political theory and policy analysis to examine key domains of environmental governance. It critically analyses how institutional structures, policy discourses, and decision-making processes reproduce gendered power relations and exclude women from meaningful participation in environmental governance. The analysis highlights that women—particularly those from rural, indigenous, and marginalised communities—play a central role in everyday environmental stewardship, yet remain underrepresented in formal political institutions and policy frameworks.

By situating eco-feminism within political science debates on governance, democracy, and environmental justice, the study reframes environmental ethics as a core political concern rather than a social issue. The paper argues that integrating gendered ethics of care, responsibility, and relationality into governance structures can enhance participatory decision-making, strengthen institutional accountability, and promote socially just and ecologically sustainable outcomes. The paper concludes by advocating for an eco-feminist reorientation of sustainable governance in India that foregrounds gender justice, ethical responsibility, and democratic inclusion as essential foundations of environmental policy and political practice.

Keywords: *Eco-feminism; Environmental Governance; Gender and Sustainability; Environmental Justice*

Gender studies and Feminism

*Dr. Bhawana Kesarwani,
Assistant Professor (Chemistry),
Mahamaya Government Degree College, Kaushambi
E-mail- bkesarwani1@gmail.com*

Abstract:

Gender Studies has emerged as a multidisciplinary field that explores the complex intersections of gender, identity, culture and power. Gender Studies in understanding and addressing gender based inequalities. Through an analysis of its roots, core ideas, practical implications and contemporary debates. The concept of feminism reflects a history of different struggles and the term has been interpreted in fuller and more complex ways as understanding has developed. Feminism can be seen as a movement to put an end to sexism, sexist exploitation and oppression and to achieve full gender equality in law and in practice. Gender is never isolated from other factors that determine someone's position in the world, such as sexuality, race, class, ability, religion, region of origin, citizenship status, life experiences and access to resources. Women are still disproportionately affected by all forms of violence and by discrimination in every aspect of life. It explores the impact of gender on people's experiences, social structures and cultural expressions. The field has evolved over the years and today, it encompasses a wide range of topics, including the study of men's roles and identities, the experiences of non-binary and transgender individuals and the broader concept of gender as a social construct. Inclusivity ensures that the fight for equality includes everyone, addressing the complexities and intersections that previous movements might have overlooked, leading to broader social justice.

Keywords: *Gender Studies, gender identity, social construct, intersectionality, feminism, gender roles, power dynamics, inclusivity, sexuality, ideologies, politics, citizenship, neoliberalism, gender equality.*

भारतीय युवाओं की संस्कृति पर सोशल मीडिया का प्रभाव: मेरठ कॉलेज मेरठ का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन।

हितेश रस्तोगी (शोधार्थी)
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग
चैधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ
ईमेल-hiteshrastogi92@gmail.com

सारांश

“भारतीय युवाओं की संस्कृति पर सोशल मीडिया का प्रभाव: मेरठ कॉलेज का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन” इस शोध का उद्देश्य यह है कि डिजिटल युग में सोशल मीडिया मंच युवाओं के सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण, जीवन-शैली, मूल्यों, भाषा-प्रयोग तथा सामाजिक व्यवहार को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान समय में फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, एक्स (ट्विटर), यूट्यूब आदि माध्यम केवल संचार के साधन नहीं रह गए हैं, बल्कि वे विचार निर्माण, सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्ति और सामाजिक पहचान के प्रमुख मंच बन चुके हैं। इस अध्ययन में विशेष रूप से मेरठ कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों को केंद्र में रखकर उनके दैनिक जीवन में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का विश्लेषण किया गया है।

शोध में सर्वेक्षण पद्धति के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण किया गया, जिससे यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि सोशल मीडिया युवाओं की भाषा, फैशन, मनोरंजन की रुचियों तथा सामाजिक मुद्दों के प्रति जागरूकता को प्रभावित कर रहा है। एक ओर यह मंच वैश्विक संस्कृति से जुड़ाव, रचनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति और सूचनाओं की त्वरित उपलब्धता प्रदान करता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सांस्कृतिक एकरूपता, आभासी पहचान, समय-प्रबंधन की समस्या तथा परंपरागत मूल्यों में परिवर्तन जैसी चुनौतियाँ भी उत्पन्न करता है।

मुख्य शब्द: सोशल मीडिया, युवा संस्कृति, सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन, डिजिटल संचार, उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान।

21वीं सदी में भारत की भू-राजनीति और वैश्विक शक्ति संतुलन: एक अवलोकन

सोनू कुमार (शोधार्थी) राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,
जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय,
छपरा (सारण), बिहार।
ईमेल- sonu.putu99@gmail.com

(Abstract)

21वीं सदी में अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति में व्यापक परिवर्तन देखने को मिल रहा है, जहाँ शीत युद्ध के बाद स्थापित एकध्रुवीय व्यवस्था धीरे-धीरे बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था में परिवर्तित हो रही है। इस उभरते वैश्विक परिदृश्य में भारत अपनी विशिष्ट भू-राजनीतिक स्थिति, बढ़ती आर्थिक शक्ति, सैन्य क्षमता तथा सक्रिय कूटनीतिक भूमिका के कारण एक महत्वपूर्ण वैश्विक शक्ति के रूप में उभर कर सामने आया है। भारत की भौगोलिक स्थिति उसे एशिया, अफ्रीका और यूरोप को जोड़ने वाले रणनीतिक मार्गों पर स्थित करती है, जिससे हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में उसकी भूमिका अत्यंत निर्णायक बन जाती है।

भारत की विदेश नीति का मूल आधार रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता, बहुपक्षीय सहयोग और शांतिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व रहा है। क्वाड, ब्रिक्स, शंघाई सहयोग संगठन और जी-20 जैसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचों पर भारत की सक्रिय भागीदारी उसके बढ़ते वैश्विक प्रभाव को दर्शाती है। इसके साथ ही भारत "ग्लोबल साउथ" के देशों के हितों को वैश्विक मंच पर प्रस्तुत कर एक संतुलनकारी शक्ति के रूप में उभर रहा है।

हालाँकि, भारत को चीन के साथ सीमा विवाद, क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ, आतंकवाद और वैश्विक आर्थिक अस्थिरता जैसी कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसके बावजूद, भारत अपनी संतुलित कूटनीति और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति के माध्यम से वैश्विक शक्ति संतुलन में एक स्थिरकारी भूमिका निभा रहा है। यह शोध पत्र 21वीं सदी में भारत की भू-राजनीतिक भूमिका का विश्लेषण करते हुए यह स्पष्ट करता है कि भारत भविष्य में अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति में एक प्रमुख निर्णायक शक्ति बनने की क्षमता रखता है।

मूल शब्द:- भारत की भू-राजनीति, वैश्विक शक्ति संतुलन, बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था, हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र, रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता, ग्लोबल साउथ।

Globalization and Cultural Change in India

Dr. Sandeep kumar verma

Department of sociology

S.S college, Shahjahanpur. U.P.

Email- sandeeplu08@gmail.com

Abstract:

Globalization has emerged as a powerful force shaping the social, economic, and cultural landscapes of nations across the world, and India is no exception. Since the economic liberalization of 1991, India has experienced rapid integration into the global economy, leading to significant transformations in its cultural fabric. This paper examines the multifaceted impact of globalization on cultural change in India, highlighting both its constructive and challenging dimensions. The influence of global media, multinational corporations, digital communication, and transnational migration has reshaped lifestyles, consumption patterns, language use, and value systems in Indian society. Western cultural elements such as fast food, fashion trends, entertainment platforms, and individualistic ideals have gained popularity, particularly among urban youth. English has further strengthened its position as a global language, influencing education, business, and everyday communication. At the same time, globalization has facilitated the global dissemination of Indian culture through yoga, Bollywood, cuisine, and traditional festivals, promoting cultural exchange and soft power. However, this process has also raised concerns regarding cultural homogenization, erosion of traditional values, and widening generational and rural-urban divides.

The study concludes that globalization in India is not a one-dimensional process but a complex interaction between global influences and local traditions. While it presents challenges to cultural preservation, it also offers opportunities for innovation, cross-cultural dialogue, and renewed cultural expression. Understanding this evolving relationship is essential for balancing modernization with cultural continuity in contemporary India.

Great Nicobar Project: Impact on India's maritime power projection and regional influence in Indo-Pacific Region

Ashutosh Pandey (Research Scholar)
Maharaja Suhel Dev University,
Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

The Great Nicobar Project represents a transformative strategic initiative that fundamentally enhances India's maritime power projection and regional influence across the Indo-Pacific. This comprehensive analysis examines how the development of dual-use infrastructure is a deep-water transshipment port, international airport, power facilities, and supporting township positions the southernmost Andaman & Nicobar island an unsinkable forward-operating hub, dramatically extending naval and air reach toward critical chokepoints like the Malacca Strait and Six Degree Channel. At its core, the project shifts India from continental defense to oceanic dominance, enabling rapid deployment of surface warships, submarines, maritime patrol aircraft, and unmanned systems. This addresses longstanding gaps in response times and logistics, transforming the tri-service Andaman & Nicobar Command into a pivotal node for surveillance, deterrence, and humanitarian operations. Regionally, the initiative recalibrates power dynamics by countering adversarial encirclement strategies, amplifying interoperability within minilateral frameworks like the Quad. Economic dimensions further solidify influence, capturing substantial transshipment volumes and reducing dependency on foreign hubs, while opening access to strategic resources. Alliance ripple effects extend to Southeast Asian partners, offering assured logistics support amid maritime disputes. However, realization faces ecological sensitivities, seismic risks, indigenous concerns, and external diplomatic pressures, demanding balanced implementation. Ultimately, Great Nicobar cements India's transition to a maritime great power, reshaping Indo-Pacific balances from episodic presence to persistent projection. By 2030, it promises enduring leverage in an era defined by oceanic contestation, ensuring strategic depth from Himalayan frontiers to distant horizons.

Keywords: *Chokepoint Dominance, SAGAR Doctrine, QUAD Integration, Maritime Deterrence, Regional Balancing*

समकालीन राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में जवाहर लाल नेहरू के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता

आकाश कुमार

सारांश :

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र यह स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास करता है कि समकालीन राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू के राजनीतिक विचार उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं, जितने 1950-60 के दशक के नवस्वतंत्र भारत में थे। नेहरू केवल आधुनिक भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री ही नहीं, बल्कि एक दूरदर्शी चिंतक और राष्ट्रनिर्माता भी थे। उन्होंने भारतीय राज्य की वैचारिक आधारशिला लोकतंत्र, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, समाजवाद, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और गुटनिरपेक्षता जैसे सिद्धांतों पर रखी।

नेहरू की लोकतंत्र के प्रति गहरी आस्था थी। वे संसदीय परंपराओं, स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और संस्थागत मर्यादाओं के समर्थक थे। आज जब लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता, चुनावी पारदर्शिता और नागरिक अधिकारों पर बहस तेज है, तब उनकी संस्थागत सुदृढ़ता की अवधारणा मार्गदर्शक सिद्ध होती है। उनके अनुसार लोकतंत्र केवल शासन प्रणाली नहीं, बल्कि सहिष्णुता और संवाद पर आधारित जीवन पद्धति है।

धर्मनिरपेक्षता नेहरू के राजनीतिक दर्शन का प्रमुख तत्व था। भारत जैसे बहुधार्मिक और बहुसांस्कृतिक देश में राज्य की तटस्थता और सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान व्यवहार सामाजिक एकता के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में बढ़ते सामाजिक ध्रुवीकरण के बीच नेहरू का दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रीय एकता और सद्भाव को सुदृढ़ करता है।

आर्थिक क्षेत्र में उनका समाजवादी झुकाव मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की भूमिका पर आधारित था। उदारीकरण के बाद भी सामाजिक न्याय, समान अवसर और कल्याणकारी राज्य की अवधारणा प्रासंगिक बनी हुई है।

विदेश नीति में उनकी गुटनिरपेक्षता आज बहुध्रुवीय विश्व में “रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता” के रूप में प्रासंगिक है। अतः नेहरू के विचार आज भी समकालीन राजनीति में प्रेरणास्रोत बने हुए हैं।

Evaluation of Drinking Water Supply System: A Case Study of Rehli Tahsil, Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Archana Sen, Assistant Professor, Department of Regional Planning and Economic Growth, Barkatullah University Bhopal.

Mail id- archanasen9@gmail.com

Sanjay Maurya, Research Scholar, Department of Regional Planning and Economic Growth, Barkatullah University Bhopal.

Mail id- mauryas812@gmail.com

Abstract

Access to safe and adequate drinking water is essential for public health and socio-economic development, especially in rural and semi-urban regions of India. This study assesses the existing drinking water supply system of Rehli Tahsil, located in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. The assessment focuses on water sources, treatment facilities, storage structures, distribution network, supply coverage, and water quality. Primary data were collected through field surveys, observations, and interactions with local residents and officials, while secondary data were obtained from the Public Health Engineering Department and related records. The study identifies major issues such as dependence on groundwater and Nagar Palika Supply, seasonal scarcity during summer months, aging infrastructure, uneven distribution, and operation and maintenance challenges. Water quality analysis at selected locations reveals the need for regular monitoring and treatment to meet drinking water standards. The study highlights the gap between water demand and supply and suggests measures such as source sustainability, infrastructure improvement, leakage control, and community participation to enhance system performance. The findings aim to assist planners and authorities in improving drinking water supply services and ensuring long-term water security in Rehli Tahsil, Madhya Pradesh.

Key Word: Water Quality, Quantity, Supply, Satisfaction level

Literature and Society in India: Texts, Contexts, and Ideologies—Tagore, Indian Knowledge Systems and Interdisciplinary Dialogues

Dr. Thandava Gowda TN (Associate Professor of English)

Dr. Manmohan Singh Bengaluru City University

Bengaluru - 560009

Abstract

Indian literature has historically functioned as a powerful medium through which social realities, ethical dilemmas, and ideological conflicts are articulated and contested. This paper examines Indian literature as a form of social knowledge by adopting an interdisciplinary framework that brings literary studies into dialogue with history, cultural studies, education, and philosophy. Placing Rabindranath Tagore at the center of analysis, the paper explores how literary texts engage with society through questions of nationalism, civilization, education, and humanism. Tagore's literary works, political essays, and educational experiments at Santiniketan are read alongside the conceptual framework of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), understood as an integrated epistemology combining knowledge, systematic inquiry, and life philosophy. The paper argues that Indian literature does not merely reflect society but actively participates in shaping social consciousness and ethical imagination. By foregrounding Tagore's critique of narrow nationalism and his vision of holistic education, the study demonstrates how Indian literary traditions contribute meaningfully to global interdisciplinary dialogues in the humanities and social sciences.

Keywords: *Indian Literature, Rabindranath Tagore, Literature and Society, Indian Knowledge System, Interdisciplinarity, Ideology*

Digital humanities and digital interventions in humanities

Amritesh Awasthi

Department of sociology, Mahatma Gandhi memorial college, Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

The emergence of Digital Humanities has transformed traditional humanistic inquiry by integrating computational tools, digital media, and technological interventions into the study of culture, history, language, and art. This interdisciplinary field reconfigures humanities research by enabling large-scale data analysis, digitization of cultural archives, text mining, visualization, and interactive knowledge production. Technology interventions such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, geographic information systems (GIS), and digital archives have expanded methodological possibilities, allowing scholars to uncover patterns, relationships, and narratives that were previously inaccessible through conventional approaches. Beyond research, digital technologies have reshaped pedagogy and public engagement, fostering collaborative scholarship and democratizing access to cultural heritage. However, the integration of technology in the humanities also raises critical concerns related to ethics, data bias, sustainability, and the preservation of interpretive depth central to humanistic inquiry. This abstract examines the role of digital tools as both methodological innovations and critical lenses, arguing that Digital Humanities represents not a replacement of traditional humanities but an augmentation that redefines how knowledge is created, interpreted, and shared in the digital age.

राजनीतिक चिंतन, शासन और सार्वजनिक नीति

मोहित कुमार रस्तोगी (शोधार्थी)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

चौ० चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय

सारांश

“सुशासन” प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक प्रशासन की आधारशिला है, जिसमें पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, उत्तरदायित्व और सहभागी निर्णय लेने के सिद्धांत शामिल हैं। भारत में, “सुशासन” की खोज प्राचीन दार्शनिक आधारों से विकसित होकर समकालीन डिजिटल शासन पहलों तक पहुँच गई है, जो अर्थशास्त्र जैसे ग्रंथों में निहित हैं। यह शोधपत्र भारतीय संदर्भ में “सुशासन” की अवधारणात्मक रूपरेखा का विश्लेषण करता है, जिसमें भारत के शासन परिदृश्य की विशेषता बताने वाले संवैधानिक आधार, संस्थागत तंत्र, नीतिगत नवाचार और निरंतर चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण शामिल है। इसके अलावा, “सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम”, डिजिटल शासन मंचों और प्रशासनिक सुधारों जैसी प्रमुख पहलों की जाँच के माध्यम से, यह अध्ययन “सुशासन” मानकों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करता है, साथ ही उन क्षेत्रों की पहचान करता है जिन पर निरंतर ध्यान और सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

illuminating New Horizons in Digital Humanities through Technological Interventions

Sheetal Khajuria, Research Scholar, Department of Educational Studies, Central University of Jammu, sheetalkhajuria101@gmail.com

Dr. Mohan Galgotra, Assistant Professor, Department of Educational Studies, Central University of Jammu, mohan.edu@cujammu.ac.in

Abstract

Recent advances in technological interventions have significantly broadened the landscape of digital humanities, facilitating innovative approaches to traditional scholarship. This study examines the transformative impact of emerging computational tools, big data analytics, and artificial intelligence on humanities research. Through a detailed exploration of interdisciplinary methodologies, the study highlights the ways in which digital techniques are being integrated with cultural studies, literary analysis, and historical research to unearth previously inaccessible insights. The paper explores case studies where technological innovations have reshaped archival research, enabled the digitization and preservation of cultural heritage, and generated novel, frameworks for data visualization. It discusses the complex interplay between technology and humanistic inquiry, focusing on the challenges and opportunities that accompany the integration of automated data processing with qualitative analysis. The insights revealed underscore the potential for increased collaboration between computer science and humanities disciplines, fostering a symbiotic relationship that enriches both fields. Ultimately, this research redefines the boundaries of cultural scholarship by advocating for a more inclusive and iterative approach to digital analysis. By illuminating new horizons, the study calls for the continuous development and refinement of technological tools that address the evolving needs of humanities research, while preserving the intellectual rigor and narrative depth characteristic of traditional methodologies.

Keywords: *Digital Humanities; Technological Interventions; Artificial Intelligence (AI)*

India's Role in Contemporary Global Challenges and Emerging Discourses

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Patel
M. Phil, Ph.D., (SIS), JNU New Delhi
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Kunwar Singh PG College, Ballia, U.P.

Abstract

Growing tensions between superpowers like the United States, China, and Russia will reshape international relations and pose problems for global cooperation and governance. Regional conflicts, climate change, the comeback of major power rivalries, and technology developments are some of the drivers. As both nations strive for dominance in a variety of areas, including trade, the military, technology, and influence in international affairs, the rivalry between the United States and China is certain to intensify. Furthermore, it is anticipated that regional regions of contention in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and the Korean Peninsula would continue to be unstable, with persistent conflicts fueled by power struggles, historical grievances, and religious and ethnic complexity. These regional concerns have the potential to grow into more significant conflicts, attracting international players and increasing the risk of instability. Furthermore, the rapid advancement of technology like artificial intelligence (AI), cyber warfare, and space capabilities adds a new level of complexity to geopolitical contestation. Over the past decades, India has become a powerful world leader because to audacious plans that combine ambition with action. India has influenced international conversation while prioritizing its own interests, from promoting climate change solutions to leading AI governance. India's leadership has ensured that its voice is heard on international platforms by grounding these initiatives in accountability and inclusivity. Global issues like public health, food security, and climate change have taken center stage in research and innovation policy. This article looks at how global actors respond to these issues. This article will examine how dominating actors typically emphasize global issues and provide remedies. This paper also analyses how India might achieve this status by effectively utilizing its rich cultural heritage, customs, and intellectual legacy to influence international discourse. Keywords: Global Challenges, Geopolitics, Discourse, Superpower, Global voice, Dominance

Labour Informality and Social Sustainability in India: Rethinking Economic Development Pathways

Mr. Arun Lal (Assistant Professor)

Department of Economics, Bareilly College (M.J.P.R. University) Bareilly, India

Email id: arunlal620@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Labour informality forms a key structural element in the Indian economy and has significant implications for societal equity, labour's economic security and the employment situation. Despite decades of continuous economic growth, a significant percentage of the Indian population has not yet been included in the official structures of law and social protection programs. Informal employment hinders more general goals of inclusive and sustainable development, given its link with precarious labour arrangements, low productivity, economic precariousness, and lack of institutional protection. This study uses the social sustainability conceptual framework to critically examine the extent, antecedents and socioeconomic consequences of informality of labour in the Indian context. It argues that deep-rooted inequities related to gender, caste and regional disparities and structural dualism in the labour market have not been adequately addressed by mainstream, growth-oriented development paradigms. The study uses qualitative and analytical methodology to analyse the relationship between informal employment and social sustainability impacts such as income distribution, social protection coverage, and developmental indicators. Qualitative and descriptive form of analysis are used, based on secondary data, consisting of the Periodic Labour Force Survey, the National Sample Survey, and the relevant foreign policy documentation. The findings suggest that informality is a systemic characteristic that is embedded within institutional and economic processes and is not a transient phenomenon. The study calls for changing the developmental trajectories to include gender-inclusive employment policies, universal social protection floors, skill development and labour formalization as basic pillars of sustainable growth. To accomplish equality, resilience and sustainable socio-economic development in India, it is important to align macroeconomic growth with the principles of decent work.

Keywords: *Labour Informality, Informal Employment, Social Sustainability, Decent Work, Social Protection, Gender Inequality.*

JEL Classification Codes: J21, J46, J48, O17, O15, I38.

Geopolitics of the Indian Ocean: Maritime Security, Trade Routes, and Strategic Competition

Sub-theme: International Relations and Geopolitics

Naval Pande (Research Scholar)
Political Science, Tanakpur, Champawat
University: SSJU, Almora, Uttarakhand
Email: rajatkapoorrrr@gmail.com

Abstract

The Indian Ocean has emerged as one of the most strategically significant maritime spaces in the contemporary world because it connects major energy corridors, commercial sea-lanes, and densely populated littoral regions. This paper examines how maritime security, trade routes, and strategic competition have turned the Indian Ocean into a crucial arena of 21st century geopolitics. It argues that the region can no longer be understood merely as a transit zone for global commerce; rather, it has become a contested political space where naval expansion, port infrastructure, connectivity projects, and regional diplomacy are reshaping the balance of power. The study focuses on key chokepoints such as the Strait of Hormuz, Bab-el-Mandeb, and the Strait of Malacca, whose security directly affects international trade, energy supply, and regional stability. It further analyzes the growing involvement of India, China, the United States, and other Indo-Pacific actors in the region, paying special attention to questions of sea control, maritime influence, and strategic access. At the same time, the paper highlights the concerns of smaller littoral states, whose economic interests and security anxieties are often overshadowed by great-power competition. By linking strategic studies with economic and regional perspectives, the paper aligns with the conference objective of promoting global dialogue and interdisciplinary inquiry into contemporary challenges. It contends that a stable Indian Ocean order will depend not only on military capability, but also on cooperative security frameworks, respect for international maritime norms, and inclusive regional engagement. The paper ultimately seeks to show that the future of the Indian Ocean will be shaped as much by dialogue and diplomacy as by competition and force.

Queer identities, Desires, and Experiences and Postcolonial landscape : A Study of the Ministry of Utmost Happiness by Arundhati Roy (2017)

*Komal singh (Department of English)
Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi
Email id: singhkomal4435@gmail.com*

Abstract:

In India, the term 'queer' entered the language from Western academic and activist movements but gradually became affected by local, cultural and historical realities in India. This paper analyses the representation of queer identities in selected Indian English novel and the way literature provides a significant space to express queer experiences which are often silenced or marginalised within everyday life. The analysis of queer identities is based on Roy's *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017) and how they depict male homosexual/transgender identities in relation to contemporary India. Using textual analysis of this novel. the research will illuminate how queer individuals negotiate social stigma, familial obligations, urban environments and political marginalisation. Furthermore, the characters in these works are not simply represented as separate from the dominant culture but as individuals who experience emotional depth, sexual desire, vulnerability and individuals with agency. Thus, queer individuals' quotidian struggles provide insight into the connections between gender, sexuality and other broad, societal structures of class, religion, and caste, state power etc.

The research is influenced by queer theory, post-colonial studies, and feminist critique, but it concentrates primarily on lived experiences and ways to represent those through literature. The context of this analysis is India's transformation in social and legal terms, with a major focus on Section 377 as well as the visibility of queer identities over the past few decades. In this way, literature is not only a reflection of social life, but also a means of challenging the dominant social norms and creating possibilities for an alternative model for belonging.

The argument proposes that Indian English literature serves a very important purpose in making queer life visible and understandable within a culture that has historically been marginalised. The novels voice the characters living at the "fringes" of socially acceptable behaviour, thereby challenging heteronormative assumptions about identity and community, while encouraging readers to think about identity, community and humanness in a more inclusive way. Therefore, this paper furthers the dialogue surrounding queer representation, social justice, and literary/cultural significance in modern-day India.

Keywords : *Queer identity , Indian English literature , LGBTQ+ representation , Gender and sexuality , marginalisation*

Leveraging Technology to Integrate Indian Knowledge Systems into Teacher Education: Challenges and Strategies

**Sonika Devi, Research scholar, Department of educational studies at Central University of Jammu (7889632342) sonikadevi888@gmail.com*

***Dr. Mohan Galgotra, Assistant Professor, Department of Educational studies at Central University of Jammu (9596970801) mohan.edu@cuammu.ac.in*

Abstract

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a rich collection of traditional wisdom that includes various fields like philosophy, science, and art. Integrating IKS into teacher education is crucial for preserving India's cultural heritage and encouraging holistic learning. However, traditional teaching methods for IKS have challenges with accessibility, engagement, and scalability. This research looks into how technology can help overcome these issues and promote IKS within teacher education. By using digital platforms, e-learning tools, virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and other innovative technologies, educators can create engaging and interactive learning experiences that make IKS accessible and relevant to today's learners. This paper examines how digital technologies can effectively support the integration of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into teacher education. It uses constructivist, connectivist, and culturally responsive teaching models for a conceptual analysis of technology-enabled strategies. These strategies include digital repositories, e-learning platforms, virtual and augmented reality environments, AI-driven translation systems, gamified learning modules, and collaborative knowledge networks. A framework is suggested to tackle these issues by focusing on policy cooperation, building digital skills, developing multilingual resources, and creating open-access knowledge systems. The study contends that effective integration of IKS through technology can transform teacher education, making it culturally relevant and globally applicable, while connecting tradition with innovation in today's knowledge-driven society.

Keywords: *Indian Knowledge System, Teacher Education, Technology Integration, Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Digital Repositories, E-learning Platforms, Pedagogical Innovation, NEP 2020, Digital Storytelling, Gamification, AI-powered Translation, Holistic Education*

Lives in Transition: A Gerontological Study of Ageing, Care, and Old Age Homes in Mathura

Kaithi Kothari

Research Scholar

Department of Sociology

K.R. PG College, Mathura

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India

Email id: kaithikothari13gmail.com

Abstract

The rapid ageing of India's population has brought renewed attention to questions of care, dependency, and institutional support for older persons. Traditionally, the family has served as the primary site of elder care; however, socio-economic transformations such as urbanization, migration, and the nuclearization of families have weakened these arrangements. As a result, old age homes have emerged as significant sites of care in contemporary India. The present study adopts a qualitative, gerontological approach to examine the lived experiences of elderly residents of old age homes in Mathura and to understand how institutional care reshapes identity, belonging, and well-being in later life. Using in-depth interviews and observational insights, the study explores themes of transition, abandonment, adaptation, and dignity. The findings suggest that old age homes function simultaneously as spaces of protection and spaces of loss, reflecting broader changes in family structures and social responsibility. The paper argues for more humane and culturally sensitive models of elder care that move beyond mere custodial support.

Major Trends in Modern Indian English Writing

Dr. Shubhi Bhasin, Assistant Professor, Gindo Devi Mahila Mahavidyalay, Budaun, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

Indian English Writing has always been a candid picture of Indian society. From the very beginning till the present-day writing, it truly represents the living pattern and practices of society. Since the post-Independence era there has been a shift in writing trends and for it Indian English writing has gained global recognition. The modern trends in writing include vast variety of subjects as diaspora and migration with reference to alienation and nostalgia, fervour for feministic writing; writing against oppressing patriarchal form of society and so on. The present paper throws light on the new experimental ways of writing in Indian English literature including Postcolonial Consciousness and Identity Crisis. This describes the urge of individual for searing national and personal identity in the world.

Keywords : *Modern, Diaspora, Alienation, Postcolonial Consciousness, Identity Crises*

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध और भू-राजनीति: "एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी" एवं "नेवहुड फर्स्ट पॉलिसी" के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत-बांग्लादेश सम्बंधों का रणनीतिक पुनर्मूल्यांकन

Manoj Kumar¹, Dr. Rakesh Kumar Jaiswa¹, Anupam Kumar²

*¹Department of Political Science, Department of Political Science,
Government Degree College Baduan, MJPRU, Bareilly*

*²Department of Political Science,
Damyanti Raj Anand Government Degree College, Bisauli, Badaun, MJPRU, Bareilly*

सारांश :

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध और भू राजनीति, आधुनिक वैश्विक व्यवस्था को समझने के लिए दो प्रमुख अध्ययन क्षेत्र हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध एवं भू राजनीति दो अलग-अलग विस्तृत विषय हैं। जिनको विस्तार पूर्वक पढ़ा जाता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध के तहत हम किसी राष्ट्र के आंतरिक तथा बाह्य संस्थाओं, राजनीतिक संरचनाओं एवं विद्यमान नौकरशाही व्यवस्था तथा वैश्विक कारकों के बीच के राजनीतिक, आर्थिक एवं सामरिक संबंधों का विस्तार सहित अध्ययन करते हैं। वही भू राजनीति के तहत उस राष्ट्र के भौगोलिक तत्वों, जलवायु तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की शक्ति, सुरक्षा और रणनीति का विश्लेषण करते हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध और भू-राजनीति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत और बांग्लादेश के संबंध दक्षिण एशिया में स्थिरता, सुरक्षा और आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। भौगोलिक निकटता, ऐतिहासिक संबंध और सामरिक हित दोनों देशों के रिश्तों को विशेष महत्व देते हैं। इस शोध पत्र के अध्ययन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य दोनों अवधारणा (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध और भू राजनीति) को "एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी" एवं "नेवहुड फर्स्ट पॉलिसी" के तहत भारत तथा बांग्लादेश संबंधों को अच्छे से समझना है और इन सिद्धांत का विस्तार कैसे हुआ, उसकी ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि क्या है? सैद्धांतिक आधार क्या है? तथा साथ ही साथ भारत-बांग्लादेश के भू राजनीतिक संबंधों के प्रभावों का भी अध्ययन करेंगे। जिसके अंतर्गत भारत-बांग्लादेश के पारस्परिक सामरिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को देखेंगे और समकालीन समय में इस विषय की क्या प्रासंगिकता है? जैसे मुद्दों को शामिल करके उनका हल निकाला जाएगा।

मुख्य शब्द : भू राजनीति, भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध, एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी, नेवहुड फर्स्ट पॉलिसी, यथार्थवाद, शक्ति संतुलन

Matriliny in Motion: A socio-cultural study of matrilineal practices within three communities of the Indian subcontinent

Richa Miglani

Department of Political Science, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi, Delhi

Abstract

Matrilineal kinship systems constitute an important dimension of social sciences research. However, this kinship system is dynamic and context-dependent. Thus, understanding matrilineal systems within their socio-cultural context becomes important to understand the variations and commonalities in matrilineal practices. This understanding further adds to a broader reflection on gender relations, kinship structures, the role of geographical location and the interaction of customary laws with coded laws of the nation-states. Even though a wide range of literature exists on community-specific matrilineal practices, comparative studies focusing on variations across regions, religion and cultures have remained limited. The main objective of this study is to explore and compare the major variations in matrilineal practices of the Nairs of Kerala, Mappilla Muslims of Lakshadweep and the Khasi tribe of Meghalaya. The study undertaken is from a socio-cultural perspective and qualitative in nature. The findings indicate that matrilineal practices within each of the communities under study, i.e., the Nairs of Kerala, Mappila Muslims of Lakshadweep, and the Khasis of Meghalaya, are significantly shaped by their geographical location and historical exposure to external cultural influences. Additionally, the institution of matriliney within these communities underwent significant change under colonial rule. Further leading to variations in descent, inheritance, and authority structures practised among these communities. Overall, the study comparatively examines the variations and commonalities in matrilineal practices within three communities of the Indian subcontinent through a socio-cultural lens, while highlighting the dynamic nature of matriliney as an institution.

Memory, Trauma, and Historical Perspectives in the Wolf-Hall Trilogy of Hilary Mantel (Under Sub-Theme- Memory, Trauma and Narrative Studies)

Mukesh Kumar (Research Scholar)

Sahu Ram Swaroop Mahila, Mahavidyalaya, Bareilly, (Affiliated to M.J.P.Roholkhand University, Bareilly, U.P.)

Mukeshkumarmjprubly@gmail.com

ORCID: 0009-0006-3548-5388

Abstract:

Hilary Mantel is considered one of the most famous contemporary novelists. Winner of two consecutive Booker prizes, Mantel, in her novels keeps on exploring such themes as Memory, Trauma, loss, Identity Quest, and Historical Perspectives. She herself felt being a marginalized citizen of U.K., because she was born on Ireland. Her own life experiences match with her characters who always carry a past with them which keep on haunting them.

Hilary Mantel tells Sally Vincent that most people refuse to remember their childhood. Though- her memoir 'Giving up the Ghost' does not flinch from terror, sickness, separation. But will committing her past to paper lay her ghost to rest? She herself replies. She tells Marianne Brace that she survived the devil of a girlhood and had to wrestle with serious illness. She has written a memoir to banish the demons.

In the present paper I have tried to connect all pervasive themes of Memory, Trauma and Historical Perspectives in the novels of Hilary Mantel with her own life.

Keywords: *Displacement, Memory, Hilary Mantel, History, Identity Quest.*

Memsahibs on the Faithful Indian Wife: The Outsider's Perspective on the Other

Deeksha Khajuria

Assistant Professor, DAV University Jalandhar

deeksha.khajuria@davuniversity.org

Abstract

In her 2008 book, *Memsahibs' Writings: Colonial Narratives on Indian Women*, Indrani Sen compiled several excerpts from the writings of the English memsahibs. These journal entries and letters detailed their diverse experiences and interactions with native women over the course of a century of colonial rule in India.

The memsahib's depiction of the Indian woman was not a monolithic perspective meant to hammer home one particular stereotype, it did however, fulfill the role of any colonial text: to present the colonized native as the inferior 'other' against which the West could be defined. Whether it was due to a strain of sympathy over shared circumstances or pity for an inferior, they succeeded in presenting the Indian woman as a traditional, primitive and soft creature that needed to either be guided by their western sisters or to be kept safe from the influence of the self-assertive western woman to preserve that traditional and primitive spiritual beauty. Thus, the colonial rhetoric of the white man saving brown women from brown men became white women saving brown women from everyone else. However, the memsahib herself was not exempt from curious stereotyping by colonial writers and in the depiction of white women in texts as the vapid and ruinous presence in the colonizer-colonized relationship, there too exists a strain of misogyny. In this paper, I attempt to dissect the position of the English memsahib not only as a tool of colonization but also as a victim of patriarchal oppressive systems herself.

कार्य स्थल पर जेंडर समता एवं समावेशिता

प्रो. दीप्ति जौहरी

शिक्षा विभाग

बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली

कार्य स्थल पर जेंडर के आधार पर भेदभाव एवं शोषण स्त्रियों को श्रम शक्ति में पूर्ण रूप से अपना योगदान देने में रोकता है। अतः यह परम आवश्यक है कि हम अपने कार्य स्थलों को जेंडर विभेद एवं पूर्वाग्रह से रहित स्थल बनाएं। विभिन्न नीतियों एवं कानूनों के बावजूद इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना यथार्थ में मुश्किल प्रतीत होता है क्योंकि कार्य स्थल पर कई प्रकार की अचेतन बाधाएँ उपस्थिति रहती हैं, जिनसे एक स्त्री तथा अन्य जेंडर विभिन्नताओं के लोगों को निरंतर जूझना पड़ता है। प्रस्तुत शोध में इन्हीं अचेतन बाधाओं तथा उनसे निपटने के सुझाव प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

Robust and comprehensive protection of Migrant Workers in India

Dr. K. Asra Shifaya

Assistant Professor, Crescent School of Law Madurai Campus

Dr. A. Senthil Kumar, Guest Lecturer in Political Science, Govt. Arts college, Dharmapuri

Abstract

This abstract argues that while India possesses an extensive legal framework for the protection of migrant workers, the gap between law and implementation remains substantial. Strengthening enforcement, ensuring portability of social security benefits, enhancing legal awareness, and adopting a rights-based and inclusive policy approach are essential to achieving meaningful legal protection for migrant workers and upholding constitutional values of justice, dignity, and equality.

The Indian legal framework provides several constitutional, statutory, and judicial safeguards for migrant workers. Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India, particularly Articles 14, 19, 21, 23, and 24 guarantee equality before law, freedom of movement, protection of life and dignity, prohibition of forced labour, and safeguards against child labour. Additionally, Directive Principles of State Policy, such as Articles 39, 41, 42, and 43, mandate the State to ensure just and humane conditions of work, social security, and a living wage. Specific legislation, notably the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, was enacted to regulate the employment of inter-state migrant labour and to provide for wages, accommodation, medical facilities, and displacement allowances. However, the Act has suffered from poor implementation and limited coverage.

Keywords: *Migrant Workers, Labour Law, Social Security, Constitutional Protection, Legal Framework*

Dalit Women at Work: A Comparative Study of Dalit Women's Workplace Realities in Bama's Karukku & Yashica Dutt's Coming Out as Dalit

Naina Manuja

Department of English

Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi

Email Id.: nainamanuja60@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Title "Dalit Women at Work: A Comparative Study of Dalit Women's Workplace Realities in Bama's Karukku and Yashica Dutt's Coming Out as Dalit" that explores how caste and gender challenges in Indian society shape Dalit women's everyday life at work. The study focuses on how discrimination, exclusion, and inequality form a part of Dalit women's experiences at work, whether in rural, religious, or urban workplaces, by closely studying these two autobiographical texts. Bama's Karukku is a strong representation of village life, where class discrimination based on caste is common and deeply ingrained in the institutional and working lives of the people.. Here, Dalit women work in physically hard and socially despised jobs which are marked by humiliation and an endless struggle for dignity. Yashica Dutt's Coming Out as Dalit, on the other hand, focuses attention to modern urban workplaces where caste is still prevalent but rather takes on subtle and hidden behind the ideas of professionalism. Caste is still impacting opportunities and feelings of belonging in terms of notions of merit, professionalism, and silence, which are difficult to question openly. By analyzing these two autobiographical books written more than two decades ago—Karukku (first published in 1992) and Coming Out as Dalit (published in 2019)—this dissertation argues that education, social mobility, and urbanization do not liberate Dalit women from the oppression of caste. Instead, it shows how the caste system adapts to new situations while still affecting working conditions and social interactions. This dissertation highlights the double burden of caste and gender that Dalit women face, as well as their strength, resistance, and assertion of identity. It shows by focusing on the perspectives of Dalit feminism and intersectionality. This research focuses on Dalit women lived experiences through literature, and also contributing to the ongoing discussions on Dalit studies, feminist criticism, and labor studies.

Keywords: *Dalit writings, Karukku, Coming out as Dalit, intersectionality, Dalit feminism, workplace experiences, Caste and labor.*

Navigating the Ethics and Commodification of Human Value Through Disability in the Dystopian Landscape: A Study of The Hunger Games Novels and Films

Sanya Tyagi

B.A. (Hons.) English

Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi, Delhi

Abstract:

Fiction has, since its conception, served as a mirror to society—magnifying beauty and ugliness alike. Nonetheless, the portrayal of disability has often been manipulated to appear more palatable for the audience, as can be seen in the erasure of Peeta’s prosthetic leg in the cinematic adaptation of Suzanne Collins’ *The Hunger Games* (2012). Collins’ novel and its cinematic adaptation also question the ethicality of using bio-engineering on human subjects as a violation of self-autonomy. Disability is seen as imperfection, something to be cured, or, rather often, put on a pedestal to inspire resilience. Dystopian fiction often assigns worth to human beings according to their usefulness. Big corporations in texts such as Mark Anderson’s *Feed* (2002) accurately reveal the lack of accessibility to healthcare to those people not seen as worth investing in, highlighting the inequalities caused by socioeconomic differences. It portrays how the rejection of a profit-based system has negative consequences. Disability serves also as a liability in most dystopian fictions, such as Collins’ *The Hunger Games* (2008), James Dashner’s *The Maze Runner* (2009), etc., where survival boils down to having the physical and mental strength to overcome mortal danger. The idea of eliminating disability through scientific advancement rather than focusing on accommodation and accessibility also echoes the sentiments behind eugenics, and creates a negative and derogatory perception about disability. Furthermore, disabled characters are often either portrayed as resentful or antagonistic. Oftentimes, disability is viewed as a choice where the protagonist must sacrifice their chance at a normal life for the greater good, as seen in Marvel characters like Dr. Charles Xavier (a character debuting in the comic *X-Men* #1, 1963) and Dr. Strange (Debuting in Steve Ditko’s *Strange Tales* #110, 1963). Using the primary texts of *The Hunger Games* (2008-15) trilogy and movies, this dissertation aims to analyse and discuss the representation of disability in media while relating it to the real world—be it in a positive light or negative—and to evaluate whether this representation is sufficient. It also attempts to break down why disabled narratives are often sanitised and made palatable to audience, while other aspects of the story, like romance, are given more emphasis. It questions why the audience is made uncomfortable with the very idea of disability, and how that connects to neo-liberal, capitalistic notion of human worth.

Keywords: *Disability, dystopian fiction, late-stage capitalism, adaptation theory, digital technologies, bioengineering ethics, genetic manipulation, Hunger Games*

Navigating Women in the Borderlands of Kashmir: A Postcolonial Feminist Perspective

Syed Subqat Nazir

Centre Of Central Asian Studies (CCAS), University of Kashmir

Abstract

This paper examines the lived experiences of women in the borderlands of Kashmir through a postcolonial feminist framework. Situated within the historically contested region of Kashmir, the study interrogates how militarization, colonial legacies, nationalism, and patriarchy intersect to shape gendered realities. While dominant political discourses frame Kashmir primarily as a territorial dispute between nation-states, this research shifts the focus to the everyday lives of women inhabiting these volatile spaces, particularly along the Line of Control. Drawing upon postcolonial feminist theorists such as Chandra Talpade Mohanty and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, the paper critiques universalist feminist assumptions and foregrounds localized experiences of conflict. It argues that Kashmiri women are not merely passive victims of violence but active agents negotiating layered structures of power. Militarization restructures domestic roles, intensifies economic burdens, and exposes women to surveillance and insecurity, yet it simultaneously generates new forms of political consciousness and collective resistance. The paper further explores how women navigate physical, legal, and symbolic borders, challenging state-centric narratives and nationalist appropriations of the female body. By centering women's voices and everyday practices, this research contributes to postcolonial feminist scholarship and offers a nuanced understanding of borderlands as lived, gendered spaces. Ultimately, it calls for a rethinking of conflict analysis that places marginalized women at the core of geopolitical inquiry rather than at its periphery.

Keywords: *Women, PostColonial, Feminism, Borderland.*

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में संघवाद का टकराव

Rahul Kumar

Department of Political Science, Government Degree College, Budaun, Uttar Pradesh

सारांश

शासन की दो प्रमुख प्रणालियाँ—एकात्मक और संघात्मक—मानी जाती हैं, जिनका वर्गीकरण शक्तियों के केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच विभाजन के आधार पर किया जाता है। भारत में भारतीय संविधान के तहत संघात्मक व्यवस्था को अपनाया गया है, किंतु यह पूर्णतः आदर्श संघवाद नहीं है। इसमें केंद्र को अधिक शक्तियाँ प्रदान करते हुए राज्यों को भी पर्याप्त अधिकार दिए गए हैं।

वर्तमान समय में केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच टकराव की स्थिति उभरती दिखाई दे रही है, जिसका प्रमुख कारण संसाधनों और शक्तियों के वितरण को लेकर मतभेद है। कई राज्य यह आरोप लगाते हैं कि केंद्र सरकार उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप कर रही है, जबकि केंद्र का तर्क है कि वह राष्ट्रीय हित और योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दे रहा है। कर प्रणाली में वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) लागू होने के बाद राज्यों ने वित्तीय स्वायत्तता में कमी की शिकायत भी कई बार उठाई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यपाल की भूमिका को लेकर भी विवाद सामने आए हैं। कई राज्यों का आरोप है कि राज्यपाल केंद्र के प्रभाव में कार्य कर रहे हैं। विशेषकर दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों—तमिलनाडु, केरल, कर्नाटक, तेलंगाना, पश्चिम बंगाल और आंध्र प्रदेश—में मुख्यमंत्रियों ने राज्यपालों पर विधानमंडल के अभिभाषण के कुछ अंश न पढ़ने जैसे आरोप लगाए हैं।

राजनीतिक दलों की भिन्नता भी केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में तनाव को बढ़ाती है, जिससे प्रशासनिक कार्यप्रणाली प्रभावित होती है। कुछ राज्यों ने केंद्र पर सरकारी एजेंसियों के दुरुपयोग के आरोप भी लगाए हैं। इस प्रकार, समकालीन भारत में संघीय ढांचे के भीतर संतुलन बनाए रखना एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती बन गया है।

Literature, Language and Literary Criticism: Classical, Modern and Contemporary Perspectives

Dr. Neeraj Kumar Parashari
Assistant Professor (English)
Govt. Degree College, Faridpur, Bareilly (U. P.)

Abstract

Literature is the artistic shaping of human experience through language, and literary criticism is the disciplined inquiry into how that shaping occurs and why it matters. Across historical periods, critics have debated whether literature imitates reality, constructs it, challenges it, or destabilizes it. Underlying these debates is a persistent concern with language: its structure, symbolism, emotional force, and ideological power. This research paper traces the development of literary criticism from classical antiquity through modern theoretical movements to contemporary critical paradigms. It argues that changing theories of language fundamentally shaped changing theories of literature. From mimetic and moral frameworks in classical thought, to structural and linguistic models in modern criticism, and finally to contemporary approaches that foreground power, identity, and discourse, literary criticism reflects broader intellectual transformations in philosophy, politics, and culture.

Overview on the Impact of Traditional Textiles on Societal Evolution

Seema Singh

Dept. Of Home Science

Govt. Women P.G College Kandhla (shamli)

E-mail:- seema15us@gmail.com

Abstract:

Traditional textiles play an important role in the complicated cultural fabric woven by societies all over the world, displaying communities' rich heritage and artistic talents. Traditional textiles are more than just clothing; they are threads that weave together generations of narrative, expressing societies' rich cultural legacy. In India, a country noted for its unique cultural landscape, traditional artisans play an important role in crafting gorgeous textiles that depict the vivid evolution of previous generations. With the passage of time, the survival of these centuries-old crafts faces several problems in the current period. Consumers' importance in supporting traditional craftspeople and contributing to the preservation of traditional textiles has recently been widely recognized, both in India and around the world. Consumers who make thoughtful decisions can empower craftspeople, conserve cultural heritage, and contribute to the survival of traditional textile crafts. Traditional textiles are more than simply cloth; they reflect a community's history, craftsmanship, and fashion identity. For millennia, India's textile industry has been a cornerstone of cultural identity. Each region has its own weaving skills, dyeing procedures, and traditional designs, demonstrating the diversity and ingenuity that contribute to the country's textile legacy.

Consumers, corporations, governments, and non-profit groups all share responsibilities for preserving traditional textiles. Consumers can help to ensure the long-term viability of traditional textile crafts by making informed decisions, advocating for fair trade policies, and actively connecting with traditional craftspeople.

Keywords: *Craftsmanship, Cultural legacy, Traditional textiles, weaving skills, Artistic talents*

“Role Of Media in Communication: Fostering & Shaping Cultural Narratives”

Dr. Neha Pandey (Assistant Professor)

Department of Home Science

Chaudhary Charan Singh PG College Heonra Etawah

Dr. Abhishek Pratap Singh (Assistant Professor)

Department of Agricultural Extension

Janta College, Bakewar, Etawah

ABSTRACT

Media plays a crucial role in the field of communication, functioning as a powerful medium for storing, transmitting, and delivering information. It is broadly categorized into print, broadcast, digital, and outdoor forms, including newspapers, television, social media, and billboards. The primary functions of media are to inform, educate, entertain, persuade, and socialize audiences. It also performs key roles such as surveillance of the environment, interpretation of events, linking different parts of society, and transmission of cultural values. In this sense, media acts not only as a platform for public debate but also as a watchdog of institutions.

Media holds a dual and reciprocal role in society—it both reflects existing cultural norms and actively shapes new ones. Through the processes of selection, framing, and repetition, media influences public perception and constructs collective memory. It can promote social cohesion, but it may also reinforce dominant cultural stereotypes.

In the contemporary era, media is rapidly converging with digital technology. Digital platforms, especially social media and online news, have democratized content creation by giving voice to diverse groups. However, this has also accelerated the spread of misinformation. Modern media increasingly relies on visual and interactive content, transforming how cultural narratives and heritage are experienced and understood.

Importantly, digital media has created new opportunities for marginalized voices, particularly women, to bypass traditional gatekeepers and share authentic, first-person narratives. At the same time, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a transformative force in media and communication. AI enhances efficiency by automating content production, enabling real-time data analysis, and personalizing audience engagement. It is widely used in journalism, marketing, and public relations.

However, the integration of AI in education and media also presents challenges, including lack of training, ethical concerns, high costs, and the risk of reduced critical thinking. Over-reliance on AI tools may weaken analytical abilities and human interaction, highlighting the need for balanced and responsible use.

Keywords: Media, Communication, Cultural Narratives, Digital Media, AI, Society, Public Perception.

Impact of financial literacy on Investment behaviour among Indian youth

Akshita Jain

Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, Delhi

Abstract

Financial literacy is a very important concept in today's times. It means that any individual should be able to take decisions about where to invest his money and how to invest it so that he can secure his future. It means that individuals should have knowledge of budgeting, saving, interest rate and risk in these terms. If people are not financially literate, then they will not be able to invest their money properly nor will they be able to plan for their secure future. Financial literacy helps individuals in building a diversified portfolio. This research paper aims to analyse and measure the influence of financial attitude, financial behaviour and financial knowledge on investment decisions. The type of research used is quantitative descriptive research method. Types and data sources used are primary data that is data collected and processed by the researcher herself. The population in this research is respondents from Delhi NCR and the sampling technique used is Non-Probability Convenience Sampling Technique. Data was collected by using Structured Questionnaire from 160 individuals become sample in this research. Cochran's formula was used to determine the sample size. The Questionnaire consists of three sections namely, Demographic information, financial literacy and Investment behaviour. Data analysis techniques used in this research are multiple regression test, F test, t test and coefficient of determination with the help of SPSS software program. The anticipated results of this research indicate the financial literacy, financial behaviour and financial attitude have collectively significant effect on investment decisions.

Role of Economics in the Development of a Welfare State

Dr. Pinky Gokhale

Asstt. Professor (Economics)

Deptt. of Regional Planning and Economic Growth

Barkatullah University, Bhopal

Abstract

The welfare state is a significant feature of modern democratic governance, aimed at improving living standards and ensuring socio-economic justice for all sections of society. In such a system, the state extends beyond its traditional function of maintaining law and order and assumes an active role in education, healthcare, employment generation, social security, and poverty alleviation. In this context, economics provides the theoretical and practical foundation for the effective design and implementation of welfare policies. It helps in the rational allocation of scarce resources, prioritization of public expenditure, and formulation of fiscal policies that reduce inequality and promote social welfare.

This study examines the role of economics in strengthening the welfare state with special emphasis on resource allocation, the “Gun vs. Butter” choice, fiscal policy, and public expenditure. From the perspective of regional planning and economic growth, the paper also highlights the importance of balanced regional development, decentralized planning, and effective implementation of welfare schemes at the grassroots level. Drawing upon the ideas of A.C. Pigou and J.M. Keynes, the study argues that economic policy is a key instrument for promoting inclusive development in developing countries like India. It further identifies major challenges such as fiscal deficits, limited resources, and regional disparities that constrain the realization of welfare objectives. The paper concludes that economics plays a central role in the development and sustainability of a welfare state by providing a framework for social justice, equitable distribution, and inclusive growth.

Keywords: Welfare State, Economics, Fiscal Policy, Resource Allocation, Socio-economic Justice, Inclusive Growth, Regional Planning

आधुनिक ग्राम पंचायत रू संभावनाएं व चुनौतियाँ

प्रशांत कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मुंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मुंगेर
theprashantboy@gmail.com

लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण अर्थात् शासन व प्रशासन में लोगों की अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित कर लोकतंत्र को मजबूती प्रदान करना है, जो की आधुनिक ग्राम पंचायत सफलतापूर्वक अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन कर रहा है। ग्राम पंचायत का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण व्यवस्था का संचालन करना और साथ ही ग्राम स्तर के शासन व प्रशासन में लोगों की अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित कर लोकतंत्र को मजबूती प्रदान करना और साथ ही इसके माध्यम से भारतीय लोकतंत्र के लिए भावी और योग्य नागरिकों का निर्माण करना शामिल है। गांधीजी के लिए लोकतंत्र का अर्थ ग्राम स्वराज था, जहां पंचायत केंद्र बिंदु में थी।¹ उनका मानना था की सच्ची स्वतंत्रता और लोकतंत्र गांवों के सशक्तिकरण और विकेंद्रीकृत स्वशासन में निहित है, जहां हर गांव एक पूर्ण गणराज्य हो, जो अपनी बुनियादी जरूरतों जैसे- भोजन, कपड़ा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य आदि के लिए आत्मनिर्भर हो और नैतिक रूप से सशक्त हो। उन्होंने पंचायती राज को सच्चे लोकतंत्र का प्रतीक माना जहां सभी को समान अधिकार मिले और ग्रामीण समुदाय सामूहिक रूप से अपने निर्णय ले सके और अपने जीवन का प्रबंध कर सके, ताकि पुलिस और प्रशासन की जरूरत ना पड़े, जो कि नीचे से ऊपर तक सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण की नींव रखता है।

Psychological Realism and Migrant Anxiety in Aravind Adiga's *Amnesty*

Dr. Neeraj Tyagi (Assistant Professor)
Dept. of English Studies & Research
J. S. Hindu (PG) College, Amroha

Abstract

Aravind Adiga's *Amnesty* (2020) offers a compelling psychological portrait of an undocumented Sri Lankan migrant navigating life in contemporary Australia. Rather than relying on overt political rhetoric or dramatic action, Adiga foregrounds the inner turmoil, fear, and moral conflict of his protagonist, Danny, to explore the lived experience of migrant anxiety. This paper examines how *Amnesty* employs psychological realism to represent the mental and emotional precarity of undocumented migrants under neoliberal capitalism. Through techniques such as interior monologue, limited temporal span, and intense focalization, Adiga captures anxiety as a constant psychological condition shaped by surveillance, illegality, and economic vulnerability. The paper argues that *Amnesty* shifts the discourse on migration from external suffering to internal trauma, thereby humanizing the migrant condition and exposing the psychological costs of global inequality.

Keywords: *Psychological Realism, Migrant Anxiety, Undocumented Migration, Neoliberalism*

“ग्रामीण भारत में महिला नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण: सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुशासन के संदर्भ में एक अध्ययन”

पूजा कुमारी (रिसर्च स्कालर)

संस्थागत संबद्धता - मुंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मुंगेर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

ईमेल - panditpuja80@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना-

ग्रामीण भारत की सामाजिक संरचना लंबे समय तक पुरुष-प्रधान व्यवस्था से संचालित रही है, जहाँ महिलाओं की भूमिका प्रायः घरेलू और परोक्ष निर्णयों तक सीमित रही। किंतु लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण, पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में आरक्षण, शिक्षा के विस्तार तथा सामाजिक जागरूकता के बढ़ते स्तर ने ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए नेतृत्व और सार्वजनिक सहभागिता के नए द्वार खोले हैं। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में महिला नेतृत्व केवल प्रतीकात्मक प्रतिनिधित्व न होकर सामाजिक परिवर्तन, सुशासन और समावेशी विकास का एक प्रभावशाली माध्यम बनकर उभरा है। महिला सशक्तिकरण का अर्थ मात्र आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें निर्णय-निर्माण की क्षमता, सामाजिक सम्मान, राजनीतिक भागीदारी तथा अधिकारों की प्राप्ति भी सम्मिलित है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जब महिलाएँ नेतृत्व की भूमिका ग्रहण करती हैं, तो वे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता, महिला-कल्याण और सामाजिक न्याय जैसे विषयों को प्राथमिकता देती हैं, जिससे स्थानीय शासन अधिक संवेदनशील और उत्तरदायी बनता है। यह अध्ययन ग्रामीण भारत में महिला नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण की स्थिति का अंतर्विषयक दृष्टिकोण से विश्लेषण करता है, जिसमें समाजशास्त्रीय, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक आयामों को समाहित किया गया है। साथ ही, यह शोध यह समझने का प्रयास करता है कि किस प्रकार महिला नेतृत्व सामाजिक संरचनाओं में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाकर सुशासन और सतत विकास को सुदृढ़ करता है। अतः यह अध्ययन न केवल ग्रामीण महिलाओं की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करता है, बल्कि एक न्यायपूर्ण, सहभागी और समावेशी समाज की दिशा में उनके योगदान को भी उजागर करता है।

मुख्य शब्द - महिला नेतृत्व, महिला सशक्तिकरण, ग्रामीण भारत, पंचायती राज व्यवस्था, लैंगिक समानता

Pursuing Permanent Membership: India's Contemporary Approach to United Nations Security Council Reform (2014–2024)

Raymond Touthang

Political Science, Manipur University

Abstract

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC), created in 1945, continues to embody the geopolitical realities of the immediate post–Second World War era, which increasingly diverge from the dynamics of today's multipolar international system. Growing demands for reform—particularly the enlargement of permanent membership—reflect mounting pressure from emerging powers seeking more equitable representation in global decision-making. India, as the world's largest democracy, an expanding economic force, and one of the foremost contributors to UN peacekeeping operations, has positioned itself prominently within this reform movement.

This study explores India's diplomatic engagement between 2014 and 2024 in promoting reform of the UNSC. It evaluates India's efforts through platforms such as the G4, the L.69 coalition, BRICS, the G20, and its outreach to the Global South. The analysis demonstrates how India has articulated Security Council reform not merely as a national objective, but as a broader commitment to fairness, inclusivity, and balanced representation in global governance structures. Simultaneously, it assesses the obstacles confronting this agenda, including procedural stagnation within the UN system, intensifying major-power competition, and resistance from influential member states.

The paper contends that although India has succeeded in reinvigorating and internationalizing the reform discourse, the attainment of substantive change remains uncertain, revealing both the potential and the structural constraints of contemporary multilateral diplomacy.

Keywords: *United Nations Security Council Reform, Global Governance, Multilateral Diplomacy, Global South Representation, India's Foreign Policy*

वैश्वीकरण के संदर्भ में भारतदूरस संबंध और अंतरराष्ट्रीय भू-राजनीतिरू एक समग्र विश्लेषण

राधा कुमारी (रिसर्च स्कॉलर)

संस्थागत संबद्धता - मुंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मुंगेर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

ईमेल - radhakri88888@gmail.com

इक्कीसवीं सदी का वर्तमान युग वैश्वीकरण, तकनीकी नवाचार और बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था के निर्माण का साक्षी बन चुका है। वैश्वीकरण ने न केवल विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को आपस में जोड़ा है, बल्कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों की प्रकृति, प्राथमिकताओं और रणनीतियों को भी गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। ऐसे परिवेश में भारतदूरस संबंध एक विशेष महत्व रखते हैं, जो ऐतिहासिक मित्रता, रणनीतिक विश्वास और परस्पर सहयोग की सुदृढ़ परंपरा पर आधारित रहे हैं। शीत युद्ध काल से लेकर वर्तमान वैश्विक व्यवस्था तक, दोनों देशों के संबंध निरंतर बदलते अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य के अनुरूप विकसित होते रहे हैं। वर्तमान समय में जब विश्व एकध्रुवीयता से बहुध्रुवीयता की ओर अग्रसर है, तब भारत और रूस की भूमिका वैश्विक शक्ति संतुलन के निर्धारण में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है। अमेरिका, चीन और यूरोपीय संघ जैसे वैश्विक शक्ति केंद्रों के उभार के बीच भारतदूरस साझेदारी ने रक्षा, ऊर्जा, व्यापार, विज्ञान एवं तकनीक तथा कूटनीति के क्षेत्रों में नए आयाम स्थापित किए हैं। इसके साथ ही, यूक्रेन संकट, एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में बढ़ती प्रतिस्पर्धा और वैश्विक आर्थिक अनिश्चितताओं ने इन संबंधों को नई चुनौतियों और अवसरों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है।

यह शोध विषय वैश्वीकरण के व्यापक संदर्भ में भारतदूरस संबंधों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय भू-राजनीति के पारस्परिक अंतर्संबंधों का समग्र विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास करता है। इसमें राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामरिक और कूटनीतिक आयामों के साथ-साथ वैश्विक शक्ति संरचना में दोनों देशों की बदलती भूमिका को समझने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार, यह अध्ययन समकालीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति में भारतदूरस साझेदारी की प्रासंगिकता और भविष्य की दिशा को स्पष्ट करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

मुख्य शब्द - वैश्वीकरण, भारतदूरस संबंध, अंतरराष्ट्रीय भू-राजनीति, बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था, रणनीतिक साझेदारी

साहित्य, भाषा और साहित्यिक आलोचना (शास्त्रीय, आधुनिक और समकालीन)

डॉ. राजेश कुमार (असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर)

हिंदी विभाग

एम.जी.एम.पी.जी. कॉलेज, संभल

ईमेल- rrgpatel.77bsl@gmail.com

Orchid Id& 0009-0004-8138-9026

सारांश (संशोधित और परिष्कृत)

साहित्य मानव समाज का दर्पण है। भाषा और साहित्य का संबंध अत्यंत घनिष्ठ है—जहाँ भाषा अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम है, वहीं साहित्य उस अभिव्यक्ति का कलात्मक और सुव्यवस्थित रूप है। भाषा विचारों को व्यक्त करती है, जबकि साहित्य संस्कृति, भावनाओं और अनुभवों को सजीव रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है। साहित्य जीवन की अभिव्यक्ति है और आलोचना उस अभिव्यक्ति का विश्लेषण, व्याख्या तथा मूल्यांकन करती है।

हिंदी साहित्य भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की समृद्ध और बहुआयामी साहित्यिक परंपरा का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, जो सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक और दार्शनिक परिवर्तनों का सशक्त प्रतिबिंब प्रस्तुत करता है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र हिंदी साहित्य के ऐतिहासिक विकास, भाषिक संरचना और प्रमुख आलोचनात्मक प्रवृत्तियों का समग्र विश्लेषण करता है। इसमें आदिकाल, मध्यकाल (भक्तिकाल और रीतिकाल) से लेकर आधुनिक और उत्तर-आधुनिक साहित्यिक धाराओं का अध्ययन किया गया है। साथ ही, हिंदी भाषा के मानकीकरण, उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में मुद्रण परंपरा के विकास, राष्ट्रवाद तथा शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की भूमिका को आधुनिक साहित्यिक चेतना के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण माना गया है।

इस शोध में भक्तिकाल के प्रमुख कवि कबीर और तुलसीदास की भक्तिपरक काव्यधारा, रीतिकाल की अलंकारिक एवं श्रृंगारप्रधान प्रवृत्तियाँ, भारतेंदु युग में आधुनिक गद्य का विकास, छायावाद की भावप्रधान काव्यधारा तथा प्रगतिवाद की यथार्थवादी दृष्टि का विश्लेषण किया गया है। स्वतंत्रता-उत्तर काल में नई कहानी और नई कविता आंदोलनों के माध्यम से उभरी अस्तित्ववादी संवेदना, मनोवैज्ञानिक जटिलता और सामाजिक आलोचना को भी रेखांकित किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, हिंदी साहित्यालोचना की प्रमुख धाराओं—रस, ध्वनि और अलंकार सिद्धांत जैसी पारंपरिक काव्यशास्त्रीय अवधारणाओं से लेकर मार्क्सवादी, स्त्रीवादी, दलित और उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दृष्टिकोणों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह शोधपत्र इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है कि हिंदी साहित्यिक आलोचना ने भारतीय परंपरा और पाश्चात्य सिद्धांतों के बीच संवाद स्थापित करते हुए एक समन्वित आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि विकसित की है।

अंततः, यह अध्ययन हिंदी साहित्य को एक जीवंत सांस्कृतिक अभिलेख और वैचारिक विमर्श के मंच के रूप में स्थापित करता है, जो समकालीन भारतीय समाज में पहचान, प्रतिरोध और स्मृति के प्रश्नों को अभिव्यक्त करने में निरंतर प्रासंगिक बना हुआ है।

भारतीय समाज के कुटीर उद्योगों का वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में अध्ययन

निशा (शोध छात्रा) - समाजशास्त्र
एम.जे.पी.आर.यू. बरेली

डॉ. शिवराम सिंह (असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर) - समाजशास्त्र
डी.एस.एम. डिग्री कॉलेज, काँठ

सार

यह अध्ययन भारतीय समाज के कुटीर उद्योगों के वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य का विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। कुटीर उद्योग भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की पारंपरिक तथा श्रमप्रधान संरचना का महत्वपूर्ण अंग रहे है, जो ग्रामीण रोजगार, आत्मनिर्भरता, कौशल संरक्षण और सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण में उल्लेखनीय भूमिका निभाते हैं। वैश्वीकरण, उदारीकरण तथा तकनीकी प्रगति के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कुटीर उद्योगों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुँच के नए अवसर प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस अध्ययन में हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प, खादी, कुटीर आधारित चिकित्सा, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और अन्य पारंपरिक उद्योगों की वैश्विक मांग, निर्यात संभावनाओं, नीति समर्थन तथा संस्थागत ढाँचे का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। साथ ही, सतत विकास, डिजिटल विपणन, कौशल उन्नयन तथा सरकारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से भारतीय कुटीर उद्योग वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में अपनी सुदृढ़ पहचान स्थापित कर सकते हैं। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुँच, ई-कॉमर्स, निर्यात संभावनाओं तथा वैश्विक मांग के अनुरूप गुणवत्ता मानकों को अपनाना इन उद्योगों के लिए अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है, जबकि पूंजी की कमी, प्रतिस्पर्धा, आधुनिक तकनीक का अभाव तथा विपणन समस्याएँ प्रमुख बाधाएँ हैं। भारतीय कुटीर उद्योग न केवल राष्ट्रीय बल्कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी सतत विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकते हैं।

की-वर्ड - कुटीर उद्योग, भारतीय समाज, वैश्वीकरण, ग्रामीण विकास, सशक्तिकरण, वैश्विक बाजार

“Nutritional Enhancement of Namkeen Sev Using Malted Composite Flour”

Luxmi Gautam

*Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science,
Government Women PG College, Kandhla,
Shamli (luxmigautam87@gmail.com)*

Abstract

Extruded product like ‘Namkeen Sev’ is one of the most popular, cheap, ready-to-eat snacks, that is easily available across India. In the present study, nutritional composition of Namkeen Sev had been assessed after incorporation of malted composite flour into all treatments, besides the Standard Treatment. Composite flour of Namkeen Sev were developed by incorporating traditional flour with malted wheat, chickpea, soybean, pearl millet, and dehydrated colocasia leaves. Chemical analysis was done by following standardized procedures (AOAC, 2007) and the final treatments were evaluated and compared on the basis of their proximate composition, micronutrients, and antioxidant content. The findings of the study revealed that the value addition through addition of malted composite flour had significantly increased protein, ash, iron, calcium, zinc, β -carotene, fiber, and antioxidant content in best treatment T3, while moisture, fat, and overall caloric content had been reduced in treatment T3 as compared to the standard treatment (Control). Thus, present study suggest that malted composite flour can be used to develop nutrient-enriched extruded product like Namkeen Sev, that might be implemented as a practical strategy to address protein, energy and micronutrient malnutrition among vulnerable population.

Keywords: *Malting, Extruded Food, Treatment, Control, Composite Flour, Micronutrients.*

Digitalization and its Impact on Human Life: A Study on Arunodoi-Received Women in Goalpara District of Assam

Dr. Pinki Barman

Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Education,

B.P. Chaliha College, Kamrup

Email: pinkibarmankh@gmail.com

Dr. Diganta Kr. Das

Principal, Jiadhah College

Dhemaji, Assam

Email: diganta.das1981@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines the influence of digitalization on different aspects of human life among women beneficiaries of the Arunodoi welfare scheme in Goalpara district, Assam. Using primary data collected through structured questionnaires from 150 Arunodoi-received women, the research highlights how digitalization affects education, employment, financial inclusion, social participation, and quality of life. Descriptive statistics are applied to interpret the data. The results show that increased digital access leads to significant improvements in women's economic empowerment, access to public services, and social connectivity.

Keywords: *Digitalization, Arunodoi Scheme, Women Empowerment, Descriptive Statistics, Goalpara, Assam*

Revisiting Women's Roles in Kashmiri Sufism: Spiritual Agency and Social Space

Razia Abdullah (Research Scholar)

Department of Islamic Studies, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Awantipora.

Email: raziaabdullah123@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8841-4230>

Abstract

The relationship between gender and spirituality in Islamic mysticism represents a dynamic and expanding field of inquiry, particularly within regional contexts such as Kashmir, where Sufism has played a central role in shaping socio-religious and cultural life. This study investigates the position, participation, and representation of women in the Sufi traditions of Kashmir, paying close attention to their spiritual contributions and their frequently contested visibility within dominant historical narratives. Despite the enduring significance of Kashmiri Sufism as a transformative moral force, the experiences and legacies of women have often remained marginal within mainstream historiography and religious discourse. The research seeks to recentre women's spiritual agency through an examination of biographical accounts, hagiographical materials, and devotional and poetic expressions that illuminate the lives of female saints, seekers, and participants in Sufi practice. The study will use historical, descriptive and analytical research methodology to situate these narratives within the broader intellectual and socio-political formation of Kashmiri Sufism, shaped by the interaction of Islamic mystical traditions, indigenous cultural inheritances, and changing historical conditions, to understand how such environments generated spaces, however negotiated or limited, for female authority, expression, and at times resistance. The paper aims to contribute to a more inclusive understanding of Islamic mysticism and to address a significant lacuna in gender-focused scholarship on the region.

Keywords: *Sufism, Kashmir, Spirituality, Gender, Vaakhs, Female Saints.*

Gendered Experiences of the Indian Diaspora: Negotiating Womanhood and Identity in “Mrs. Sen’s” and “Clothes”

Ritika Kumari

Department of English, Maharaja Agrasen College

University of Delhi

email: ritikapoddar99@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Indian diaspora has created an excellent literary field that delves into the issues of migration, identity and belonging, especially when viewed through the gendered lens. Diasporic women tend to feel dislocated in highly gendered forms. They are supposed to deal with cultural expectations, domesticity and identity in unfamiliar social environment. This paper explores gendered experiences of Indian Diaspora by the study of womanhood and identity negotiation in Jhumpa Lahiri’s “Mrs. Sen’s” (1999) and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni’s “Clothes” (1995).

Based on an ongoing dissertation, the paper offers a comparative reading of these two texts by highlighting the responses to migration and cultural displacement in the United States. Although Mrs. Sen is still emotionally tied to her native land and cannot cope up with isolation and cultural alienation, the protagonist in “Clothes,” begins to adjust herself in new surroundings and transforms into a symbolic representation of that change and control through clothing. The paper anticipates the everyday practices, including food, dressing and home space, as important locations where the diasporic womanhood is negotiated.

The theoretical basis of the analysis is the feminist and diasporic theoretical approaches that consider identity to be fluid, relational and influenced by transnational experiences. Having juxtaposed these two texts in a dialogue, the paper states that the identities of Indian diasporic women are not fixed but dynamic which means they constantly transform due to interaction with the homeland memories, cultural expectations and lived realities of the host-country. This comparative study results in the more general discourses of gender, migration and cultural identity within the contemporary Indian diasporic literature.

Keywords: *Indian diaspora, diasporic womanhood, gender and identity, migration, emotional displacement, cultural negotiation.*

Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Economic Growth in India

Dr. Sujit Kumar

Assistant Professor

Dept of Economics

Kunwar Singh PG College Ballia UP

Email Id:- sujitkumar1916@gmail.com

Abstract:

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been playing a significant role in the process of globalization during the past three decades. The expansion in FDI by multinational enterprises since the mid-eighties may be attributed to significant changes in technologies, greater liberalization of trade and investment regimes, and deregulation and privatization of markets in many countries including developing countries like India. Capital formation is an important determinant of economic growth. While domestic investments add to the capital stock in an economy, FDI plays a complementary role in overall capital formation and in filling the gap between domestic savings and investment. At the macro-level, FDI is a non-debt-creating source of additional external finances. At the micro-level, FDI is expected to boost output, technology, skill levels, employment and linkages with other sectors and regions of the host economy.

In India FDI inflow made its entry during the year 1991-92 with the aim to bring together the intended investment and the actual savings of the country. To pursue growth of around 7 percent in the Gross Domestic Product of India, the net capital flows should increase by at least 28 to 30 percent on the whole. But the savings of the country stood only at 24 percent. The gap formed between intended investment and the actual savings of the country was lifted up by portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors, loans by foreign banks and other places, and foreign direct investments. Among these three forms of financial assistance, India prefers as well as possesses the maximum amount of Foreign Direct Investments. Hence, FDI is considered as a developmental tool for the growth and development of the country.

Key words: *FDI GDP, Capital Formation, FII*

Psychic Colonies and Posthuman Margins: Reading Tade Thompson's Rosewater

K. Nisha (Research Scholar)

V. Pavithra (Assistant Professor)

Department of English - Jamal Mohamed College Trichy-20

Abstract

Tade Thompson's *Rosewater*(2016) is a science fiction novel that reimagines posthumanism from a Global South perspective, placing Nigeria at the heart of alien-induced posthumanism and psychic evolution. The paper seeks to show how the novel rewrites the Western-dominated posthumanism in science fiction by introducing the concepts of race, biopolitics, and economic inequality in the enhancement of human beings. The alien biotechnology in the novel undermines human exceptionalism and produces posthuman bodies that are simultaneously empowered and surveilled, revealing the weakness of human agency in the hands of systemic forces. *Rosewater* is also a decolonial posthumanism science fiction novel because of its focus on the urban space in Africa and the marginalized bodies in the enhancement of human beings.

Keywords: *Decolonial Posthumanism, Global South Futurism, Biopolitics, Alien Biotechnology, Surveillance, Marginalized Bodies.*

राजनीतिक चिंतन, सुशासन और लोकनीति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में थारू जनजाति की पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में सहभागिता

Sangh Ratan Gautam

*Research Scholar in Political Science, Deptt of Political Science,
Government Degree College Baduan, MJPRU, Bareilly*

Dr. Rakesh Kumar Jaiswal

*Asst Prof. Deptt of Political Science,
Government Degree College Baduan, MJPRU, Bareilly*

सारांश:

यह शोध-पत्र राजनीतिक चिंतन, सुशासन और लोकनीति के सैद्धांतिक एवं व्यावहारिक आयामों के संदर्भ में थारू जनजाति की पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं में सहभागिता का विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। अध्ययन का भौगोलिक क्षेत्र उत्तराखंड राज्य के ऊधम सिंह नगर जनपद का खटीमा विकास खंड है, जहाँ थारू समुदाय की उल्लेखनीय जनसंख्या निवास करती है। 73वें संविधान संशोधन के पश्चात स्थानीय स्वशासन संस्थाओं को संवैधानिक मान्यता प्राप्त हुई, जिससे अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व और आरक्षण सुनिश्चित हुआ। इस अध्ययन में अनुभवजन्य पद्धति का प्रयोग करते हुए 100 उत्तरदाताओं से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष दर्शाते हैं कि पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ने थारू समुदाय को राजनीतिक मंच प्रदान किया है, परंतु वास्तविक निर्णय निर्माण प्रक्रिया में उनकी प्रभावशीलता अभी भी सीमित है। सुशासन के तत्व-पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, सहभागिता और विधि का शासन आंशिक रूप से परिलक्षित होते हैं। लोकनीतियों के क्रियान्वयन में पंचायतों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है, किंतु प्रशासनिक जटिलताएं और सामाजिक संरचनात्मक बाधाएँ सशक्तिकरण की गति को प्रभावित करती हैं। अध्ययन अंततः नीतिगत सुझाव प्रस्तुत करता है, जो जनजातीय राजनीतिक विकास की दिशा में उपयोगी साबित हो सकते हैं।

कुंजी शब्द: थारू जनजाति, पंचायती राज, सुशासन, लोकनीति, संरचनात्मक बाधाएँ, राजनीतिक सहभागिता।

समकालीन समाजों में अपराध, कानून और मानवाधिकार

विजय प्रताप (शोधार्थी)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मुंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मुंगेर

समकालीन समाजों में अपराध, कानून और मानवाधिकार तीन ऐसे परस्पर जुड़े हुए तत्व हैं जो सामाजिक व्यवस्था की नींव रखते हैं। अपराध समाज की अराजकता का प्रतीक है जबकि कानून व्यवस्था न्याय सुनिश्चित करता है और मानवाधिकार व्यक्ति की गरिमा और स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करता है। आधुनिक दुनिया में वैश्वीकरण, तकनीकी प्रगति और सामाजिक असमानताओं के कारण अपराध के रूप बदल रहे हैं। कानून इन अपराधों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए विकसित हो रहा है लेकिन मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन अक्सर कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं में देखा जाता है। अपराध के कारण सामाजिक, आर्थिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक हैं। गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और असमानता अपराध को बढ़ावा देती है। कानून समाज में औपचारिक नियंत्रण का माध्यम है जो नियमों को परिभाषित करता है और अपराधियों को दंडित करता है। कानून का उद्देश्य न्याय सुनिश्चित करना है लेकिन कभी-कभी यह मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन करता है। मानवाधिकार अपराध और कानून के बीच संतुलन बनाते हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा के अनुसार, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जीवन, स्वतंत्रता और निष्पक्ष सुनवाई का अधिकार है। वैश्विक महामारियों और जलवायु परिवर्तन ने नए अपराधों को जन्म दिया है। कानून में डिजिटल अधिकारों की कमी मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन करती है।

समकालीन समाजों में अपराध, कानून और मानवाधिकार एक-दूसरे से अविभाज्य हैं। अपराध समाज को अस्थिर करता है, कानून व्यवस्था लाता है और मानवाधिकार न्याय सुनिश्चित करते हैं। चुनौतियों के बावजूद अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग और सुधार से इन मुद्दों का समाधान संभव है। एक न्यायपूर्ण समाज के लिए कानून को मानवाधिकारों के अनुरूप बनाना होगा ताकि अपराध कम हो और व्यक्ति की गरिमा बनी रहे।

यशपाल का वैचारिक एवं साहित्यिक संघर्ष

शोधार्थी- मनोज कुमार, राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय बदायूं, उत्तर प्रदेश

शोध निर्देशक- डॉ. वंदना राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय बदायूं, उत्तर प्रदेश

यूनिवर्सिटी नाम- महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रोहिलखण्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, बरेली उत्तर प्रदेश

यशपाल का जीवन-परिवेश बाल्यावस्था से ही आर्य समाज से प्रभावित रहा, क्योंकि उनकी माता इसकी अनुयायी थीं। इसी कारण वे बचपन से ही सामाजिक और वैचारिक चेतना से जुड़े रहे। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी शासन के अत्याचारों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से देखा, जिससे उनके मन में विद्रोह की भावना गहराई से विकसित हुई। स्कूली जीवन में वे महात्मा गांधी, भगत सिंह, सुखदेव और राजगुरु जैसे क्रांतिकारियों से प्रभावित हुए। उन्होंने 'विप्लव' पत्रिका के माध्यम से अपने क्रांतिकारी विचारों को अभिव्यक्त किया, जिसे अंग्रेजों ने जब्त कर लिया, परंतु वे अपने उद्देश्य से विचलित नहीं हुए।

यशपाल पर कार्ल मार्क्स के विचारों का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। उन्होंने मार्क्सवादी चिंतन को आत्मसात करते हुए अपने साहित्य को प्रगतिशील दिशा दी। उनके निबंध-संग्रह 'देखा, सोचा, समझा' और 'बात-बात' में यह स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है। उनके उपन्यासों और कहानियों में भी मार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोण प्रमुखता से उभरता है।

डॉ. राजपाल शर्मा के अनुसार, यशपाल सच्चे अर्थों में कम्युनिस्ट थे और उनके विचार, व्यवहार तथा जीवन-प्रवृत्ति में मार्क्सवादी दृष्टि स्पष्ट झलकती है। उन्होंने अपने साहित्य में पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की आलोचना करते हुए शोषित और सर्वहारा वर्ग की पीड़ा को प्रमुखता से चित्रित किया। उनके अनुसार, सामाजिक अन्याय से मुक्ति का मार्ग साम्यवाद और द्वंद्वात्मक भौतिकवाद में निहित है।

यशपाल ने महात्मा गांधी के आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोण की आलोचना भी की और 'गांधीवाद की शव-परीक्षा' तथा 'रामराज्य की कथा' जैसी रचनाओं में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। उन्होंने धर्म, ईश्वर और भाग्य की अवधारणाओं को अस्वीकार करते हुए उन्हें सामाजिक रूढ़ियों का परिणाम माना। वे धर्म को शोषण का उपकरण मानते थे और इसके कठोर विरोधी थे।

उनका मानना था कि आर्थिक असमानता ही सामाजिक समस्याओं का मूल कारण है। इसी दृष्टि से उन्होंने वेश्यावृत्ति, आत्महत्या और अपराध जैसी समस्याओं का चित्रण किया। यशपाल एक ऐसे समाज की कल्पना करते हैं, जहाँ सभी को समान अधिकार और अवसर प्राप्त हों तथा शोषणमुक्त व्यवस्था स्थापित हो सके।

Human Rights, Social Justice And Ethics

Sneha Singh

Faculty Of Legal Studies

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University

ABSTRACT

Human rights, social justice, and ethics form the moral foundation of a fair and inclusive society. These concepts are deeply connected and guide how individuals, institutions, and governments should act to ensure dignity, equality, and respect for all. This paper explores the philosophical foundations of human rights, social justice, and ethics from an interdisciplinary perspective, drawing insights from philosophy, social sciences, and humanities.

Philosophically, human rights are based on the idea that every individual possesses inherent dignity and worth. Thinkers such as John Locke, Immanuel Kant, and modern human rights theorists emphasized that rights are universal and should be protected regardless of race, gender, religion, or social status. Social justice focuses on fairness in the distribution of resources, opportunities, and responsibilities within society. Philosophers like John Rawls argued that justice requires equality, fairness, and special concern for disadvantaged sections of society.

Ethics provides moral principles that guide human behavior and decision-making. Ethical theories such as virtue ethics, deontology, and utilitarianism help evaluate actions in terms of right and wrong, responsibility, and social welfare. Together, human rights, social justice, and ethics help address issues such as inequality, discrimination, poverty, and marginalization, promoting ethical awareness and social responsibility.

Keywords: *Human Rights, Social Justice, Ethics, Equality, Human Dignity, Moral Philosophy*

Rethinking Mental Health in the Era of Social Media and Digital Communities

Ms. Shivi Agarwal (Senior Research Fellow)

Dept. of B.Ed./M.Ed., M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

shiviag13@gmail.com

Dr. Pratibha Sagar

Asst. Prof., Dept. of B.Ed./M.Ed., M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

Abstract

The rapid expansion of social media and digital communities has fundamentally reshaped human interaction, identity formation, and emotional expression. While digital platforms offer unprecedented opportunities for connection, creativity, and mental health advocacy, they also introduce new risks, including cyber bullying, social comparison, misinformation, and digital addiction. This paper rethinks mental health in the era of social media by adopting a cross-disciplinary perspective that integrates psychology, sociology, media studies, and cultural theory. Based on earlier research, the study explores how digital environments influence self-concept, emotional regulation, community formation, stigma reduction, and structural inequalities. It suggests that mental health in today's digital world cannot be explained only as a personal or medical problem within an individual. Instead, it must be examined within broader technological, cultural, and socio-economic contexts. By analyzing both the empowering and harmful dimensions of digital communities, this paper proposes an integrative framework that balances digital literacy, ethical design, community accountability, and culturally sensitive mental health interventions.

Keywords: *Mental Health, Social Media, Digital Communities, Identity, Cyberculture, Stigma, Interdisciplinary Research*

Contemporary Global Challenges in the Education of Children with Special Needs

Sub Theme: Contemporary Global Challenges and Emerging Discourses

¹*Dr. Prithi Venkatesh: Associate Professor, Special Education, All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysuru.*

Email id: prithivenkatesh@aiishmysore.in

²*Mr. Vibhuti Kumar Jha: Master Student, Department of Special Education, All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysuru.*

Email id: vjhasupaul101@gmail.com

Abstract:

The education of children with special needs has gained global attention in recent decades, particularly with the growing emphasis on inclusive education and equitable learning opportunities. However, several contemporary global challenges continue to affect the quality, accessibility, and effectiveness of education provided to children with special needs. This paper examines the major challenges faced worldwide in educating children with disabilities, including inadequate teacher preparation, limited access to inclusive learning environments, insufficient assistive technologies, socio-economic disparities, and policy implementation gaps. It also highlights the impact of emerging issues such as digital inequality, post-pandemic learning disruptions, and the need for culturally responsive and individualized educational practices.

The paper draws upon international policy frameworks such as UNESCO's inclusive education initiatives and the goals outlined in the United Nations's Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 4 which advocates for inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Through a review of contemporary research and policy documents, the study identifies systemic barriers and emerging opportunities for strengthening inclusive practices across educational systems. The paper further discusses strategies such as teacher capacity building, integration of assistive technologies, collaborative support systems, and stronger policy monitoring mechanisms.

The study concludes that addressing these global challenges requires coordinated efforts from governments, educators, communities, and international organizations to create responsive and inclusive educational systems that support the diverse learning needs of children with special needs. Strengthening inclusive policies, improving teacher competencies, and ensuring equitable resource distribution are essential for achieving meaningful educational participation and improved learning outcomes for all learners.

“भारत में लैंगिक समानता और न्याय: नारीवादी विमर्श एवं समावेशी दृष्टिकोण”

सोनु कुमार

(शोधार्थी) राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,
जयप्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (सारण), बिहार।
ई-मेल:- sonu.ashmit@gmail.com

सारांश (संशोधित और परिष्कृत)

लैंगिक समानता और न्याय आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज की मूलभूत शर्तें हैं। भारतीय संविधान समानता, स्वतंत्रता और न्याय के आदर्शों को स्वीकार करता है, किंतु व्यवहारिक स्तर पर लैंगिक असमानता आज भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संरचनाओं में गहराई से विद्यमान है। प्रस्तुत शोध भारत में लैंगिक समानता और न्याय की स्थिति का विश्लेषण नारीवादी विमर्श तथा समावेशी दृष्टिकोण के आलोक में करता है।

नारीवादी चिंतन ने लैंगिक असमानता को केवल जैविक भिन्नता का परिणाम न मानकर सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और पितृसत्तात्मक संरचनाओं की उपज के रूप में व्याख्यायित किया है। इस अध्ययन में उदारवादी, समाजवादी और दलित नारीवाद सहित विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि लैंगिक न्याय केवल महिलाओं के अधिकारों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय, हाशिए पर स्थित वर्गों और विविध लैंगिक पहचानों का समावेशन भी आवश्यक है।

शोध में यह प्रतिपादित किया गया है कि भारत में शिक्षा, रोजगार, राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व और कानूनी संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है, फिर भी लैंगिक हिंसा, वेतन असमानता, देखभाल श्रम की उपेक्षा और सामाजिक रूढ़ियाँ समानता की राह में प्रमुख बाधाएँ बनी हुई हैं। समावेशी दृष्टिकोण इस बात पर बल देता है कि लैंगिक न्याय तभी संभव है, जब नीतियाँ और संस्थाएँ सभी लैंगिक समूहों को समान अवसर प्रदान करें।

अंततः, यह अध्ययन निष्कर्ष निकालता है कि भारत में वास्तविक लैंगिक समानता और न्याय की स्थापना के लिए संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के साथ-साथ नारीवादी चेतना, सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता और समावेशी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप अनिवार्य हैं। यह शोध समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक न्याय की बहस को एक व्यापक और बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है।

मूल शब्द: लैंगिक समानता, लैंगिक न्याय, नारीवाद, जेंडर स्टडीज, समावेशन, पितृसत्ता, महिला अधिकार, सामाजिक न्याय।

Streaming the Margins: A Comparative Case Study of Odia Cinema and Other Indian Regional Industries on OTT Platforms

¹Jitendra Dash, ¹Research scholar, Amity School of Communication (ASCO), Raipur, India.¹ Email - itsbapi.2006@gmail.com,

²Dr. Satyabrata Das, Assistant Professor, Amity School of Communication (ASCO), Raipur, India. ²Email - sdas1@rpr.amity.edu

Abstract

The emergence of Over-the-Top (OTT) platforms has altered the production and narrative of regional film in India. This study examines the significant changes that Ollywood, the Odia film business, underwent between 2022 and 2026. During this period, the practice of making began to give way to fresh, realistic fictions. The following study uses a case study methodology to contrast Odia cinema's tactics with those of the more well-known Bengali, Malayalam, and Marathi film industries. According to the research, smaller regional platforms like AAONXT and Kancha Lenka have contributed to the revival of Odia culture and the establishment of connections with individuals outside of India, despite the fact that major worldwide streaming services prioritise making local stories universal. According to the report, the secret to this shift is fusing ancient narratives with contemporary digital methods. Access to these films is still difficult for residents of remote areas, nevertheless, due to significant policy and infrastructure issues. According to the report, Ollywood and other such companies require a combination of robust government support and culturally authentic digital content in order to thrive over the long run.

Keywords: *Odia cinema (Ollywood); OTT Platforms; Digital Transformation; Cultural Narratives*

समकालीन हिंदी कविता में स्त्री विमर्श: अस्मिता, प्रतिरोध और सौंदर्यशास्त्र

डॉ पूनम सिंह

अस्सिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर

गिन्दो देवी महिला महाविद्यालय बदायूँ, पिनकोड-243601

शोधसार

प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख समकालीन हिंदी कविता के व्यापक परिदृश्य में 'स्त्री विमर्श' के सैद्धांतिक तथा व्यावहारिक विकास का सम्यक् विश्लेषण करता है। बीसवीं सदी के उत्तरार्ध से वर्तमान तक हिंदी कविता ने पितृसत्तात्मक वर्चस्व (Patriarchal Hegemony) को चुनौती देते हुए स्त्री को वस्तुकरण (Objectification) की स्थिति से मुक्त कर एक सजग और स्वायत्त 'विमर्श' के केंद्र में स्थापित किया है। पारंपरिक काव्य-परंपरा में स्त्री की छवि प्रायः आदर्शवादी और रूमानी प्रतिमानों तक सीमित थी, जिसे समकालीन कवयित्रियों—जैसे अनामिका, कात्यायनी, निर्मला पुतुल, गगन गिल और सविता सिंह ने अपने यथार्थपरक लेखन के माध्यम से विखंडित किया है।

यह शोध स्त्री के आत्म-संघर्ष, देह-राजनीति (Body Politics), अस्मिता-बोध तथा वर्चस्ववादी सामाजिक संरचनाओं के विरुद्ध उभरते 'प्रतिरोध के स्वरों' का सूक्ष्म अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है। साथ ही, यह रेखांकित करता है कि समकालीन कविता ने घरेलू हिंसा, श्रम-विभाजन और वर्गीय शोषण जैसे मुद्दों के विरुद्ध एक सशक्त वैचारिक आधार निर्मित किया है।

शोध का मुख्य निष्कर्ष यह है कि समकालीन स्त्री-कविता केवल जेंडर-आधारित पक्षधरता तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह मानवीय गरिमा, न्याय और समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना की दिशा में एक व्यापक बौद्धिक प्रयास है। यह आलेख भाषा, शिल्प और कथ्य के स्तर पर आए महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों को भी रेखांकित करता है, जिन्होंने आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य को नई वैचारिक दिशा प्रदान की है।

तुलसी और अभिमन्यु अनंत के साहित्य का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

सुजीत कुमार वर्मा, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग
स्वामी शुकदेवानंद कॉलेज शाहजहाँपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, पिन-242226.

हिंदी साहित्य के विभिन्न युगों में अनेक साहित्यकार हुए, जिन्होंने अपने-अपने युगों की सामाजिक, धार्मिक और मानवीय पहलुओं पर अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किया। जिनकी रचनाओं का प्रमुख उद्देश्य समाज को दिशा देने का प्रयत्न था। इनमें तुलसीदास ने जहां रामचरितमानस की स्थापना करके रामभक्ति को जीवन का आधार मानकर भक्ति-भावना को समाज में आधार मानकर रामराज को स्थापित करने के लिए सनातन धर्म की रक्षा तथा आदर्श रामराज की स्थापना करना चाहते थे, वहीं अभिमन्यु अनंत आधुनिक युग के प्रवासी विशेष कर गिरमिटिया मजदूरों के शोषण और संघर्ष की गाथा मॉरीशस के प्रवासी भारतीयों के संघर्ष की जीवन-गाथाएं और वहां पहचान को स्थापित करने वाली यथार्थवादी शैली को चित्रित करते हैं।

तुलसीदास के साहित्य का उद्देश्य लोकमंगल की भावना की स्थापना के साथ-साथ स्वांतः सुखाय की स्थापना करना चाहते थे, वहीं अभिमन्यु अनंत का साहित्य समाज में व्याप्त असमानता, प्रवासियों के साथ भेदभाव, अपनी नागरिकता सिद्ध करने की संघर्ष की पीड़ा और आत्मरक्षा पर आधारित था। तुलसी का साहित्य समाज को धार्मिक एकता और नैतिकता को एक सूत्र में पिरोना चाहती है, वहीं अभिमन्यु अनंत का साहित्य समाज को सोचने पर मजबूर करती है, और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की चेतन को सुदृढ़ता प्रदान करता है।

तुलसी के साहित्य में राम को विष्णु के अवतार होने के साथ-साथ आदर्श मानव, मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम, सर्वशक्तिमान व लोकरक्षक के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वहीं अभिमन्यु अनंत की रचनाओं में सीता की खोज, रावण की आखिरी रात, रामायण की अंतर्कथाएं आदि रचनाओं के मूल स्वरूप में भारतीय संस्कृति, मूल्य और राम के आदर्शों का अनूठा चित्रण मिलता है। उनके साहित्य में राम को केवल एक देवता के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम, आदर्श प्रजापालक और मानवीय मूल्य के संरक्षक के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

Sustainable Finance And Social Equity: Assessing The Effectiveness of Green Finance Policies In Reducing Socioeconomic Inequalities

Nisha Sharma¹ (Research Scholar)

Department of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Allahabad.

Dr. Archana Singh²

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Allahabad

Abstract

The growing urgency of climate change has accelerated the adoption of sustainable and green finance policies worldwide. While these policies are primarily designed to support environmental objectives such as decarbonization and climate resilience, their broader socioeconomic implications remain underexplored. In particular, the relationship between green finance initiatives and social equity presents a critical yet insufficiently examined dimension of contemporary financial policy discourse. This study investigates whether green finance policies contribute meaningfully to reducing socioeconomic inequalities or whether their benefits remain unevenly distributed across population groups.

The paper develops a conceptual and analytical framework linking sustainable finance, green financial instruments, and inequality outcomes. It evaluates the transmission mechanisms through which green finance policies may influence income distribution, employment generation, financial inclusion, and access to essential services such as clean energy and infrastructure. Drawing upon existing theoretical perspectives including inclusive growth, the just transition framework, and sustainable development paradigms the study critically examines the potential of green finance to function as a tool for both environmental sustainability and social justice.

The analysis highlights that although green finance policies possess the capacity to generate positive distributive effects, their equity outcomes are contingent upon policy design, institutional effectiveness, and accessibility. The study underscores the risk of “green growth without inclusion” if financial flows disproportionately benefit already advantaged sectors or regions. The findings contribute to the evolving literature on sustainable finance by integrating a social equity lens and offer policy recommendations for designing inclusive green finance strategies.

Keywords: *Sustainable Finance; Green Finance; Social Equity; Socioeconomic Inequality; Green Finance Policies; Inclusive Growth; ESG; Financial Inclusion; Just Transition; Climate Finance*

The Emerging Need of Elder Care in India

Antara Ghosh

Abstract

With the steady rise in India's elderly population, the demand for age-specific healthcare services has intensified. Yet, public expenditure on geriatric health remains disproportionately low, accounting for less than 0.1% of the total health budget.

The elderly in India (60 years and above) account for 11–12% of the total population. Elder abuse and loneliness are serious concerns aggravating psychological distress among them. Depression (30%), anxiety disorders (18.7%), and dementia (7.4%) are the most prevalent mental health conditions among the ageing population.

Demographic changes (by 2050, the percentage of elderly people is expected to double), dismantling of the traditional family structure, and economic compulsions, safety and security of elderly at homes, and need of companionship are some reasons leading to a transition from family/community caregiving to the need for institutional caregiving. The distribution of old age homes in India is skewed, with Kerala with 14 district reports the highest number 124 and Himachal Pradesh with 12 districts has only 2 old age homes suggesting a north-south divide.

In recent years, the southern states (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh) are experiencing a decline in the working-age population, largely due to a sharp and sustained fall in fertility rates, higher female literacy, greater workforce participation, improved healthcare systems, and the effective implementation of family-planning measures. In contrast, several north-central states (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Rajasthan) are witnessing a steady increase in the working-age population, driven primarily by higher fertility rates.

The objective of this paper is to analyse the ways to provide need-based support to the aging population. It further explores the causes and consequences of nonuniform distribution of old age homes in India.

The Interrelationship between Crop Insurance Schemes and Agricultural Policy: An Analysis from an Indian Perspective

*Ashutosh Jaiswal (Research Scholar), Department of Commerce
Bareilly College, Bareilly (MJPRU)
ashujwl.mjpru@gmail.com*

*Dr. Prateek Verma (Assistant Professor), Faculty of Commerce
Bareilly College, Bareilly (UP)
infoprateekverma@gmail.com*

Abstract:

India is an agrarian nation, where more than 50 percent of the total population is engaged in agricultural activities. Consequently, agriculture serves as a primary contributor to livelihoods. Agricultural operations ranging from the initial sowing of crops to their subsequent harvesting and maintenance are inherently subject to a certain degree of instability. This instability exerts a negative impact on the income and livelihoods of farmers. The underlying reasons for this vulnerability stem from the fact that Indian agriculture is highly susceptible to climate change, natural disasters, market fluctuations, and production-related risks. To mitigate these agricultural risks and foster stability, the government periodically implements various agricultural policies and schemes designed to ensure income security for farmers. In this context, crop insurance schemes serve as a crucial mechanism for safeguarding the economic interests of farmers.

The objective of this research paper is to analyze the interrelationship between crop insurance schemes and agricultural policy in India, specifically examining how crop insurance schemes—while aligning with the broader objectives of agricultural policy—prove instrumental in mitigating agricultural risks and ensuring income security for farmers. This study highlights, in particular, how the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) plays a pivotal role in fulfilling the core objectives of agricultural policy such as protecting farmers' incomes, maintaining stability in agricultural production, strengthening the rural economy, and enhancing the socio-economic status of farmers. The research primarily relies on secondary data; the inclusion of such data facilitates greater clarity regarding the interplay between crop insurance schemes and agricultural policy.

The study further elucidates that crop insurance schemes function as a vital and indispensable component in the realization of the key objectives of agricultural policy. These schemes serve as a critical instrument for agricultural risk management, providing financial security during times of natural disasters and production losses. The scheme fosters stability and security within the agricultural sector; furthermore, promoting the scheme enhances farmer awareness, ensures transparency, and

improves the efficiency of claim settlements. Consequently, the synergistic alignment between crop insurance schemes and agricultural policy contributes significantly to making Indian agriculture more empowered and sustainable.

Keywords : *Crop Insurance, Agricultural Policy, Security, Risk Management, Stability*

The link between Mobile Phone Addiction and Depression Levels in Adolescent Girls of Shamli District

Dr. Ankita Tyagi

Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science

Government Women Post Graduate College, Kandhla, Shamli

tyagiankita20@gmail.com

Abstract

The rapid growth in usage of smart phone among adolescents has increased concerns about its impact on their physical and mental health. This investigation analyzes the link between smart phone addiction and levels of depression among adolescent girls in the Shamli district. Adolescence is crucial stage of rapid growth and development. The overuse of mobile phone may have negative influence on their emotional wellbeing and psychological development. The past studies highlights that prolong use of smart phone may cause many psychological problems like anxiety, depression, sleeplessness, stress among adolescents.

The main objective of this study is to assess the degree of mobile phone addition and its relation with the psychological wellbeing of adolescent girls. The collection of data was done using cross-sectional survey method from the school going adolescent girls, aged between 13 to 18 years through a modified proforma determining the levels of mobile phone addiction and its correlation with degree of depression.

The finding indicates that adolescents spend most of their time on social media, gaming, and online purchasing and communication that may cause reduced physical activity, disturbed sleep, insomnia, anxiety and feeling of loneliness. The study suggests that higher the use of smart phone addiction among adolescents is related to more possibilities of depression and psychological issues compared to those with lower usage.

The findings suggest that there is urgent requirement to create awareness among parents, teachers and policymakers to make the adolescents understand the negative influence of smart phone addiction. Developing balanced lifestyle, regular exercise, and digital literacy education may assist adolescents in reducing digital dependency and improving mental health of adolescent girls. The present study also facilitates the rural and semi-urban population to comprehend the impact of technology on psychological wellbeing like Shamli district and focuses on importance of monitoring the adolescents for the excessive use of mobile phone.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Smart phone, Depression, Psychological Wellbeing, Addiction*

The Role of Digital Payments in Promoting Social Sustainability in Rural India

Arvind

Department of Economics Bareilly College, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

The rapid expansion of digital payment technologies in India has significantly transformed rural financial ecosystems and created new pathways for inclusive development. This study examines the role of digital payment adoption in promoting social sustainability in rural India using an exclusively secondary data-based approach. Social sustainability is conceptualized as the enhancement of financial inclusion, equitable access to welfare benefits, gender empowerment, and long-term socio-economic resilience within rural communities. Using secondary data from government reports, policy documents, and scholarly research, this paper analyzes the multidimensional impact of digital payments on rural social sustainability. Digital payment systems, including mobile banking, Aadhaar-enabled services, and UPI platforms developed by the National Payments Corporation of India, have transformed access to formal financial services. The paper explores how digital payments enhance financial inclusion, improve transparency through Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs), strengthen economic resilience, and promote gender equality and social empowerment. By integrating rural populations into the formal financial ecosystem, digital payments reduce dependency on informal financial mechanisms and foster equitable access to resources. Furthermore, transparent digital transactions strengthen governance and reduce corruption, contributing to long-term social stability. However, the study also identifies persistent challenges such as infrastructure gaps, digital illiteracy, cybersecurity risks, and the digital gender divide. The findings suggest that while digital payments serve as a catalyst for inclusive and sustainable rural development, strategic interventions are required to ensure equitable access and maximize long-term social benefits.

हिंदी के वैश्वीकरण में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की भूमिका

प्रोफेसर मीना यादव

हिंदी विभाग

बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली-243001

Email: meenaya1@gmail.com

सारांश

वर्तमान समय तकनीक और डिजिटल विकास का युग है, जिसमें कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) ने भाषा और संचार के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किए हैं। हिंदी, जो भारत की प्रमुख और व्यापक रूप से बोली जाने वाली भाषा है, आज AI की सहायता से वैश्विक स्तर पर अपनी पहचान मजबूत कर रही है। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में हिंदी के प्रचार-प्रसार और उसके वैश्वीकरण में AI की भूमिका का विश्लेषण किया गया है। AI तकनीक के माध्यम से मशीनें मानव भाषा को समझने, अनुवाद करने और सही ढंग से प्रस्तुत करने में सक्षम हो गई हैं। स्पीच रिकग्निशन, मशीन अनुवाद और नेचुरल लैंग्वेज प्रोसेसिंग जैसी तकनीकों ने हिंदी को डिजिटल मंचों पर सशक्त बनाया है। अब अंग्रेज़ी से हिंदी तथा हिंदी से अन्य भाषाओं में त्वरित अनुवाद संभव है, जिससे ज्ञान और सूचना का आदान-प्रदान सरल हुआ है।

हिंदी शिक्षण में भी AI का योगदान उल्लेखनीय है ऑनलाइन लर्निंग ऐप्स, वर्चुअल शिक्षक और उच्चारण सुधार उपकरणों ने विद्यार्थियों को अपनी गति से हिंदी सीखने का अवसर दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वॉयस असिस्टेंट और स्मार्ट डिवाइस हिंदी को समझने और बोलने लगे हैं, जिससे हिंदी तकनीक की रोज़मर्रा की भाषा बनती जा रही है। डिजिटल मीडिया और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर हिंदी सामग्री की बढ़ती संख्या ने युवाओं को भाषा से जोड़ा है। हालांकि, मिश्रित भाषा का प्रयोग, तकनीकी शब्दावली का अभाव और डिजिटल संसाधनों की कमी जैसी चुनौतियाँ भी मौजूद हैं।

Vision of VIKSIT BHARAT-2047: How can Net-Zero Manufacturing and Renewable Energy act as pathways?

Dr. Reena

Ph.D, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Head, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Baikunthi Devi Kanya Mahavidyalaya,

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra

Email: reenarn797@gmail.com

Abstract

India's vision of Viksit Bharat-2047 emphasizes inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient economic growth. In this context, Net-Zero manufacturing supported by renewable energy has emerged as a critical pathway for balancing industrial development with environmental responsibility. This paper examines the role of renewable energy in achieving the goal of Net-Zero manufacturing and evaluates its potential contribution to India's long term development goals. This research paper identifies existing policy frameworks, technological innovations and industrial practices that support decarbonization in key manufacturing sectors. Using a qualitative and secondary data-based methodology, the paper analyses National policies, Government Reports and International Climate commitments and, further, identifies challenges and policy measures required to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat.

Keywords - *Net-Zero manufacturing, Viksit Bharat, Sustainable Development, Renewable Energy, Green Policies.*

From Motivation to Savings: A Socio-economic Profile of Self -Help Groups in Rural Punjab

Kaur Upneet¹, Kaur Lavjit², Kaur Atinderpal³ and Kaur Amanpreet⁴

¹Research Scholar and ^{2,3,4} Assistant Professors of Sociology,

Department of Economics and Sociology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana

Email-Id: dhimanupneet07@gmail.com

Abstract

Self-help groups (SHGs) are grassroots-level collectives formed by individuals with shared challenges or goals. These groups provide a supportive environment where members can come together to address common issues, such as financial instability, social isolation, or health concerns. Thus, the present study is based on the primary data collected from 30 respondents to analyse their socio-economic profile and source of motivation for joining of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The age-wise distribution shows that less than half of the respondents belonged to the economically productive age group of 36–45 years (40.00%) followed by 25 to 35 years (30.00%). Educational status indicates that most of the respondents had matric level education i.e. 30.00 percent, while 13.3 percent were illiterate. Occupationally, 36.7 percent of the respondents were engaged in household activities in addition to SHG work, and 23.3 percent were involved in family businesses. Monthly income levels reveals that 40 percent of the respondents earned between ₹10,000 and ₹ 20,000, while 26.7 percent earned below ₹10,000. The caste-wise distribution shows that forty percent of the respondents belonged to Scheduled Castes, followed by the OBC and General categories i.e.30 percent each. Majority of the respondents (60.00%) were Sikh. More than half of the respondents lived in nuclear families (56.7%) and majority were married (80.00%), and resided in pucca houses (70.00%). Self Help Groups have enhanced income level organizational skills and collective participation among women from economically weaker and socially marginalized households. More socio-economic capability building programmes should be organized to promote small savings and women's active role in developmental activities and to enhance socio-economic empowerment of women. Strengthening capacity building programmes, market linkages and institutional support can further enhance the effectiveness of SHGs in promoting women empowerment and rural development.

Keywords: *Women, Self-help groups, Age, Socio- Economic, Empowerment*

Utilization of Sericulture Waste: A Sustainable Waste-to-Wealth Approach in the Rohilkhand Region Uttar Pradesh, India

*Dr. Barkha (Assistant Professor), Department of Zoology
Ram Lubhai Sahani Government Degree College
Pilibhit, MJP Rohilkhand University Bareilly Uttar Pradesh, India*

Abstract

Sericulture is an important agro-based rural industry supporting livelihood and rural employment in India. In the Rohilkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Pilibhit district (Puranpur, Bisalpur, Barkhera and nearby rearing clusters), mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing have expanded in recent years. Along with silk production, considerable quantities of by-products such as silkworm litter, frass, defective cocoons, pupae, and reeling residues are generated during the rearing and processing stages. Traditionally these materials are treated as waste, resulting in loss of valuable resources.

The present study evaluates the potential of sericulture waste utilization through a waste-to-wealth and zero-waste sericulture approach in the Rohilkhand region up to 2025. The study highlights how rearing waste and reeling residues can be converted into value-added products such as organic manure, livestock feed, and bio-products. The findings indicate that efficient utilization of sericulture by-products can increase farm income by 30–40% while reducing environmental impact in the Ramganga basin. Proper management of sericulture waste can therefore support sustainable sericulture development and strengthen rural livelihoods in Pilibhit and the Rohilkhand region.

Keywords: *Sericulture waste, waste-to-wealth, silkworm rearing, Pilibhit, Rohilkhand region, sustainable sericulture Zero-Waste Sericulture, Silkworm Excreta*

Interdisciplinary Research in Social Sciences and Humanities. Bridging the age-old tradition of research isolation across one discipline.

**Simran Nathoo, Research scholar, Department of educational studies at Central University of Jammu*

Email: simrannathoo.123@gmail.com

***Dr. Mohan Galgotra, Assistant Professor, Department of Educational studies at Central University of Jammu*

Email: mohan.edu@cuammu.ac.in

Abstract

In the social sciences and humanities, interdisciplinary study has become a revolutionary strategy for breaking the long-standing practice of academic isolation. It is impossible to properly comprehend complex societal issues like inequality, public health, digital revolution, climate change, and cultural change from a single discipline perspective. The conceptual underpinnings, importance, and developing practices of interdisciplinary research as a link between various knowledge systems, techniques, and epistemologies are examined in this study. It looks at how cooperation between disciplines including economics, sociology, psychology, education, history, literature, and cultural studies promotes comprehensive knowledge and creative problem-solving. The difficulties of multidisciplinary work, such as methodological integration, institutional obstacles, and research outcome evaluation, are also covered in the study. The paper makes the case that interdisciplinary research not only improves academic inquiry but also increases the societal relevance and effect of research in the modern information economy by showcasing successful models and new trends. In order to maintain multidisciplinary scholarship, the study ends by recommending improved institutional support, curricular changes, and cooperative research frameworks.

Keywords: *Collaborative research, knowledge integration, social sciences, humanities, and interdisciplinary research*

Bridging Disciplines, Bridging Worlds: A Critical Inquiry into Social Realities through Literature and Humanities Research

Bharathi S Rai¹ & Vinil Rohan D'Souza²

1. Assistant Professor, Dept of English, St Philomena College (Autonomous) Puttur, Karnataka, India

Orcid ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3561-5123>.

2. Research Scholar, Institute of Social Science & Humanities,

Srinivas University, Mangalore, India & Assistant Professor, Dept of English, St Philomena College (Autonomous) Puttur, Karnataka, India

Email: raibharathi@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

In an era marked by rapid globalization and complex social transformations, the need for interdisciplinary approaches in understanding human experiences has become increasingly vital. This paper examines how literature and the broader humanities serve as critical interfaces for interpreting and interrogating social realities across cultural, political, and historical contexts. By bridging disciplinary boundaries, the study foregrounds the dynamic interchange between literary narratives, sociological insights, and philosophical frameworks in constructing a nuanced understanding of contemporary issues. Drawing upon select literary texts and theoretical perspectives, the paper explores how themes such as identity, marginality, power, and resistance are articulated and recontextualized through interdisciplinary inquiry. It argues that literature is not merely a reflection of society but an active agent in shaping discourse, thought-provoking dominant ideologies, and nurturing critical consciousness. Integrating approaches from cultural studies, postcolonial theory, and social criticism, the research highlights the transformative potential of humanities scholarship in addressing real-world concerns. Furthermore, the study underlines the role of global dialogues in facilitating cross-cultural understanding and intellectual exchange. By situating literary analysis within a broader interdisciplinary framework, the paper advocates for a more inclusive and dialogic mode of knowledge production that transcends conventional academic silos. Ultimately, this inquiry demonstrates that bridging disciplines is not only methodologically enriching but also essential for engaging with the complexities of the modern world. It calls for a reorientation of research practices that value interconnectedness, critical reflection, and the ethical responsibility of scholarship in contributing to societal progress.

KEYWORDS: *Interdisciplinarity, Social Realities, Literary Studies, Cultural Discourse, Humanities Research*

Sustainable Agriculture And Rural Development

Dr. Pratyush Mishra

Asst. Prof. & Head

Department of Geography

Pt. J. L.N. College, Banda U.P.

Abstract

Sustainable agriculture acts as a critical nexus for addressing the dual challenges of global food security and the socio-economic revitalization of rural areas. This paper examines how sustainable farming practices—ranging from regenerative soil management to agroforestry and precision technology—serve as catalysts for resilient rural development. By moving away from extractive industrial models, these practices mitigate climate change impacts, preserve biodiversity, and enhance water-use efficiency, thereby securing the ecological foundations necessary for long-term agricultural productivity.

Beyond environmental metrics, the study highlights the socio-economic dimensions of sustainable agriculture, emphasizing its role in alleviating poverty through local food systems, fair-trade participation, and the empowerment of smallholder farmers. When coupled with supportive institutional frameworks, such as improved rural infrastructure, access to credit, and community-led knowledge exchange, sustainable agriculture transforms rural landscapes from marginalized zones into thriving economic hubs.

The analysis argues that sustainable development in rural contexts requires an integrated policy approach that bridges the gap between top-down governance and bottom-up community innovation. By fostering partnerships between farmers, researchers, and policymakers, it is possible to create equitable food systems that sustain both livelihoods and natural capital. Ultimately, this paper posits that sustainable agriculture is not merely an environmental imperative but a necessary condition for achieving rural prosperity and global stability in the face of increasing environmental uncertainty.

Keywords: *Sustainable Agriculture, Rural Development, food security, regenerative farming, socio-economic resilience, agroecology.*

वैश्वीकरण के दौर में हिंदी कविता

डॉ० अजय कुमार, प्रोफेसर-हिंदी
महामाया राजकीय महाविद्यालय, कौशांबी (उ०प्र०)
ई-मेल- dr.ajaykumarhindi@gmail.com

”कहाँ गयी वो गाँवों की चैपालें
जिसमें होती थी खट्टी-मिट्टी बातें
अब तो स्वप्न सा हो गये वो दिन
शेष रह गयीं उन दिनों की यादें।”

वर्तमान समय में वैश्वीकरण का बोलबाला है। यह समय तकनीक का समय है। जिसमें नए-नए प्रयोग प्रत्येक स्तर पर हो रहे हैं। वैश्वीकरण के दौर में हिंदी कविता ने नए अनुभवों, संवेदनाओं और सामाजिक यथार्थ को अभिव्यक्त करने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। वैश्वीकरण ने दुनिया को एक गाँव की तरह जोड़ दिया है, जिससे आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक स्तर पर व्यापक परिवर्तन हुए हैं। इन परिवर्तनों का प्रभाव हिंदी कविता पर भी स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है।

समकालीन हिंदी कवियों ने वैश्वीकरण के कारण उत्पन्न उपभोक्तावाद, बाजारवाद, सांस्कृतिक संकट, विस्थापन और असमानता जैसे विषयों को अपनी कविताओं में प्रमुखता से उठाया है। आज की हिंदी कविता केवल भावनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि वह सामाजिक चेतना और प्रतिरोध का माध्यम भी बन गई है। कवि आम आदमी के जीवन में आए बदलावों, उसकी पीड़ा, संघर्ष और आशाओं को अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से व्यक्त करते हैं।

वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव से भाषा और शैली में भी परिवर्तन देखने को मिलता है। नई पीढ़ी के कवि पारंपरिक प्रतीकों के साथ-साथ आधुनिक जीवन के प्रतीकों-जैसे बाजार, मीडिया, तकनीक, इंटरनेट और महानगरीय जीवन को भी अपनी कविता का हिस्सा बना रहे हैं। इससे हिंदी कविता का दायरा और व्यापक हुआ है। इसके साथ ही वैश्वीकरण ने सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संरक्षण की चुनौती भी पैदा की है। हिंदी कविता इस चुनौती का सामना करते हुए स्थानीयता, लोकजीवन और

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को भी अभिव्यक्त करती है। इस प्रकार हिंदी कविता वैश्विक और स्थानीय दोनों स्तरों के अनुभवों को समेटने का प्रयास करती है।

Journeys Within: Travel as Self-Discovery, Displacement, and Moral Transformation in Train to Pakistan and The Guide

Varun Kohli

B.A. English (Hons)

Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi

Abstract

Travel in literature often goes beyond geographical movement and becomes a symbol of psychological development and ethical enlightenment. This paper examines travel as an instrument of self-discovery through a comparative study of Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan* (1956) and R.K. Narayan's *The Guide* (1958). Located in the context of the postcolonial and trauma studies, the paper examines how voluntary and forced migrations influence inner change in different but related manners.

In *The Guide*, travel operates primarily as a spiritual and introspective process. The protagonist Raju's transition from a tourist guide to a reluctant ascetic reflects his gradual inward journey marked by guilt, performance, and eventual ethical responsibility. His final voluntary acceptance of suffering foregrounds travel as a pathway to self-realisation and moral ambiguity. On the other hand, *Train to Pakistan* reconfigures travel within the violent historical context of Partition (1947). These journeys are imposed rather than chosen, producing displacement, communal rupture, and psychological trauma. The refugee's train becomes a symbol of collective suffering, while Jugga's final act of sacrifice represents a moment of moral awakening born from crisis rather than contemplation.

The paper uses the juxtaposition of spiritual mobility and political displacement to bring out the dual nature of travel in bringing enlightenment and destruction. It argues that R.K. Narayan presents travel as inward transcendence while Khushwant Singh portrays it as historical rupture, thereby expanding the literary understanding of journeys as sites of ethical negotiation, identity formation, and civilizational conflict. It highlights the role of mobility in postcolonial fiction in mediating personal redemption and historical violence through these novels, showing that traveling is both a transformative and disruptive human experience.

Keywords: *Travel narrative, self-discovery, partition literature, spiritual transformation, moral awakening, postcolonial fiction, trauma narrative, comparative literature, identity*

भूमंडलीकरण के युग में जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली और राष्ट्रीय नीति का समन्वयात्मक अध्ययन

विवेक कुमार (रिसर्च स्कॉलर)

संस्थागत संबद्धता - मुंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मुंगेर

ईमेल: vivakrajilu@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना

इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी का वैश्विक परिदृश्य अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तनशीलता का द्योतक है। भूमंडलीकरण ने जहाँ राष्ट्र-राज्यों की सीमाओं को आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और तकनीकी स्तर पर अधिक पारगम्य बनाया है, वहीं इसके परिणामस्वरूप संसाधनों के तीव्र दोहन, उपभोक्तावादी जीवन-दृष्टि और अनियंत्रित विकास की प्रवृत्तियों ने प्रकृति के संतुलन को गहन रूप से प्रभावित किया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन आज केवल तापमान-वृद्धि अथवा पर्यावरणीय क्षरण की समस्या नहीं, बल्कि विकास-प्रतिमानों, सामाजिक न्याय और वैश्विक उत्तरदायित्व से जुड़ा बहुआयामी संकट बन चुका है।

भारतीय सभ्यता प्राचीन काल से ही प्रकृति के साथ सह-अस्तित्व, संतुलन और संरक्षण की भावना पर आधारित रही है। भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली में पंचतत्त्व सिद्धांत, ऋतुओं का महत्व, जल-संरक्षण, वनों की रक्षा तथा सीमित उपभोग जैसी अवधारणाएँ पर्यावरणीय चेतना की सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति हैं। यह परंपरा मनुष्य और प्रकृति के बीच सामंजस्यपूर्ण संबंध को केंद्र में रखती है, जो वर्तमान जलवायु संकट के समाधान हेतु अत्यंत प्रासंगिक है। वर्तमान समय में भारत ने जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए अनेक राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ, कार्यक्रम और अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताएँ अपनाई हैं। यद्यपि ये प्रयास तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं, किंतु इनमें सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों, स्थानीय ज्ञान और पारंपरिक अनुभवों का समुचित समावेश अपेक्षित है। जब तक आधुनिक नीति-निर्माण भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा से जुड़कर आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक सतत और समावेशी विकास का लक्ष्य पूर्ण रूप से साकार नहीं हो सकता। इस प्रकार स्पष्ट है कि भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली और आधुनिक राष्ट्रीय जलवायु नीति का समन्वय ही वर्तमान पर्यावरणीय संकट का स्थायी समाधान प्रस्तुत कर सकता है। पारंपरिक विवेक और वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि के संतुलन से ही एक

न्यायपूर्ण, संवेदनशील और दीर्घकालिक विकास मॉडल की स्थापना संभव है, जो मानव और प्रकृति के बीच पुनः सामंजस्य स्थापित कर सके।

घरेलू हिंसा के मनो-सामाजिक निर्धारक के रूप में लगाव शैली और आधुनिकता की समीक्षा

मोहम्मद कमाल अली¹ एवं डॉ सचिन कुमार², ¹शोधार्थी, मनोविज्ञान विभाग, जे.एस. हिन्दू (पी.जी.) कॉलेज, अमरोहा, सम्बद्ध एम.जे.पी. रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली
Email: kamaalalizaidi@gmail.com

²असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, मनोविज्ञान विभाग, जे.एस. हिन्दू (पी.जी.) कॉलेज, अमरोहा

सार

घरेलू हिंसा ऐसी समस्या है, जिसकी व्याख्या केवल सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों के आधार पर करना पर्याप्त नहीं है। प्रस्तुत समीक्षा घरेलू हिंसा के मनो-सामाजिक निर्धारकों के रूप में लगाव शैली (Attachment Style) और आधुनिकता (Modernity) की भूमिका को समझने का प्रयास करती है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य पिछले दशक (2015-2025) में प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोधों की समीक्षा के माध्यम से यह विश्लेषण करना है कि आधुनिकीकरण, घरेलू हिंसा को नियंत्रित करने में कितना प्रभावी सिद्ध हो पा रहा है, तथा भावनात्मक शैली किस प्रकार सम्बन्धों में हिंसा को जन्म देती है। प्रस्तुत समीक्षा पूर्णतः द्वितीयक स्रोतों पर आधारित है, जिसमें चयनित 20 से अधिक प्रमुख शोध पत्रों का विश्लेषण किया गया। समीक्षित साहित्य से स्पष्ट होता है कि असुरक्षित लगाव शैली, विशेष रूप से चिंतित तथा परिहारक लगाव, घरेलू हिंसा को वैध ठहराने की प्रवृत्ति तथा हिंसक व्यवहार के साथ एक दृढ़ और सकारात्मक संबंध प्रदर्शित करती है। साथ ही, भारतीय संदर्भ में आधुनिकता का प्रभाव रेखीय नहीं पाया गया, उच्च शिक्षा और शहरी जीवनशैली के बावजूद पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता हिंसा को औचित्य प्रदान करती है। पश्चिमी मनोवैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत भारतीय सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ, विशेषकर संयुक्त परिवार व्यवस्था और स्थानीय मूल्य संरचनाओं, को पूर्णतः प्रतिबिंबित नहीं कर पाते। अतः घरेलू हिंसा को समझने और रोकथाम के लिए केवल कानूनी या संरचनात्मक उपाय पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, साथ में मनोवैज्ञानिक हस्तक्षेपों जैसे भावनात्मक सुरक्षा, सुरक्षित लगाव के विकास तथा मूल्य आधारित आधुनिकता को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है।

मुख्य शब्द: घरेलू हिंसा, लगाव शैली, आधुनिकता, मनो-सामाजिक निर्धारक, समीक्षा।

दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया एवं भारत की वाणिज्यिक स्थिति

अनुप्रिया

अर्थशास्त्र, बयालसी पी जी कॉलेज जलालपुर जौनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

सारांश

यदि देखा जाए तो भारत दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया के देशों के साथ अच्छे पड़ोसियों के संबंध विकसित करने को बहुत महत्व देता है। 1991 से भारतीय राजनय की नीति 'पूर्व की ओर देखो' की रही है। इसमें भी विशेष ध्यान दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई राष्ट्रों के संघ 'आसियान' के साथ संबंधों को सुधारने और साथ ही व्यापार निवेश, पर्यटन विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने पर रहा है। उपनिवेशकाल में जो ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंध खराब हो गए थे उन्हें पुनर्जीवित करने की भारतीय नीतियों आरम्भ की गई। अतीत में शीत युद्ध की स्थिति ने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के मामले में भारत को किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई करने से रोके रखा। लेकिन शीत युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद परिस्थिति बदल गई है। हमारे आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामरिक संपर्कों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कई प्रकार की पहल की गई। आसियान देशों के साथ सकल द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में 1998-99 में 5.98 अरब डॉलर से 2002-2003 में 7.98 अरब डॉलर की वृद्धि हुई है। इससे भविष्य में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की संभावना दिखाई देती है। दक्षिण पूर्वी एशियाई देशों के संघ आसियान का जन्म 1967 में हुआ था। इसका उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय व्यापार निवेश और संयुक्त उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देना था। यह क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का केन्द्र बिन्दु सिद्ध हुआ और इसमें काफी तेजी आई। अब यह नए बाजारों और निवेश के अवसरों की खोज में लग गया। भारत में नई सरकार ने स्त्री उदारीकरण की नीति को स्वीकार किया। भारत में नई सरकार ने भी उदारीकरण, निजीकरण, और भूमंडलीकरण की प्रक्रिया को जारी रखा। भारत ने विदेशी निवेशकों के लिए करमुक्त प्रोत्साहन की घोषणा भी की। इन नीतियों ने आसियान देशों को भारत के साथ सहयोग को और दृढ़ करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है।

बीज शब्द - दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया, प्रौद्योगिकी, उपनिवेशकाल, द्विपक्षीय, पुनर्जीवित, उदारीकरण, निजीकरण, भूमंडलीकरण, करमुक्त।

नाथ साहित्य और सामाजिक समरसता

डॉ. निशा साहू (असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर), हिंदी

गिन्दो देवी महिला महाविद्यालय, बदायूं, उत्तर प्रदेश

सम्बद्ध, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश

सार

नाथ साहित्य हिंदी के आदिकालीन धार्मिक एवं दार्शनिक साहित्य में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है जिसमें योगमार्ग, गुरु भक्ति और आत्मज्ञान की साधना को सर्वोच्च माना गया है। नाथ पंथ की उत्पत्ति सिद्ध मत की प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप हुई है जिसमें भोग विलास, सामाजिक आडंबरों और बाह्याचारों का विरोध किया गया है। नाथ साहित्य का प्रमुख आधार योग साधना और आध्यात्मिक उन्नति है, हठयोग की प्रधानता है जो आत्मशुद्धि, संयम, ब्रह्मचर्य और मोक्ष की प्राप्ति की शिक्षा देता है। नाथ साहित्य ने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक समानता, आध्यात्मिक जागृति और नैतिक पुनर्जागरण की भावना को जागृति किया है। नाथ संप्रदाय जाति, वर्ग, लिंग भेद से ऊपर उठकर सभी को समानता का अधिकार देता है। गोरखनाथ और अन्य नाथ योगियों ने समाज के निचले वर्गों को आध्यात्मिक मार्ग प्रदान किया जिससे सामाजिक समरसता को बढ़ावा मिला। नाथ साहित्य का दर्शन मानव को आंतरिक यात्रा और योगसाधना के माध्यम से आत्म बोध की ओर प्रेरित करता है। नाथ साहित्य ने आगे चलकर भक्ति आंदोलन और संत काव्य परंपरा की मजबूत नींव रखी जिसने हिंदी साहित्य के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया।

विद्यार्थियों में आत्म-नियंत्रण, नैतिक मूल्यों और सकारात्मक सोच के विकास में अष्टांग योग की भूमिका

डॉ श्रद्धा श्री यादव
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर शारीरिक शिक्षा
गिंदो देवी महिला महाविद्यालय बदायूं

शोध सारांश

यह शोध पत्र छात्र जीवन में अष्टांग योग के आठ अंगों (यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारणा, ध्यान, समाधि) के कार्यप्रणाली, लाभ एवं व्यावहारिक उपयोगिता का विस्तृत विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। आधुनिक छात्रों में परीक्षा तनाव, एकाग्रता की कमी, शारीरिक निष्क्रियता जैसी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए पतंजलि योगसूत्र आधारित यह प्रणाली अत्यंत प्रभावी है। अष्टांग योग महर्षि पतंजलि के योगसूत्र में वर्णित आठ अंगों वाली पूर्ण प्रणाली है, जो छात्र जीवन को शारीरिक, मानसिक एवं आध्यात्मिक रूप से सशक्त बनाती है। आधुनिक छात्रों में परीक्षा दबाव, मोबाइल व्यसन, निष्क्रियता से उत्पन्न तनाव, एकाग्रता कमी एवं शारीरिक कमजोरी जैसी समस्याओं का समाधान यम-नियम से अनुशासन, आसन-प्राणायाम से ऊर्जा, उच्च अंगों से चित्त शुद्धि के माध्यम से प्रदान करती है। नियमित अभ्यास से सहनशक्ति, स्मृति वृद्धि, सामाजिक सद्भाव एवं शैक्षणिक प्रदर्शन में उन्नति होती है, जो पूर्व शोधों से प्रमाणित है। स्कूलों में इसे जोड़ने से सर्वांगीण विकास सुनिश्चित होगा। (प्रत्येक अंग को उसके विशिष्ट कार्य (जैसे यम द्वारा नैतिक नियंत्रण, आसन द्वारा शारीरिक स्थिरता), छात्रों हेतु लाभ सहित समझाया गया है। शोध से स्पष्ट है कि नियमित अभ्यास से छात्रों का शैक्षणिक प्रदर्शन, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, एवं सामाजिक व्यवहार में उल्लेखनीय सुधार होता है।

“पंकज बिष्ट के कथा साहित्य में मीडिया - संचालित संचार और मध्यवर्गीय समाज “

राजेश, शोधार्थी,
गुरु काशी विश्वविद्यालय, तलवंडी साबो, भठिंडा (पंजाब)
हिंदी विभाग।
ई-मेल: rajeshsinghmar27@gmail-com

शोध-सार

यह शोध-सार पंकज बिष्ट के कथा साहित्य में मीडिया-संचालित संचार और मध्यवर्गीय सांस्कृतिक कथाओं के अंतर्संबंधों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। पंकज बिष्ट का कथा-संसार उत्तर भारतीय मध्यवर्ग के जीवनानुभवों, मानसिक संरचनाओं और सामाजिक दृष्टियों को यथार्थपरक ढंग से उभारता है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह समझना है कि समाचार पत्र, अफवाह, सामाजिक संवाद, वैचारिक चर्चाएँ तथा अप्रत्यक्ष संचार माध्यम किस प्रकार उनके पात्रों की चेतना, निर्णय प्रक्रिया और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रभावित करते हैं। शोध में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि पंकज बिष्ट के कथा साहित्य में मीडिया केवल सूचना का माध्यम नहीं, बल्कि मध्यवर्गीय मूल्यों, नैतिकताओं और आकांक्षाओं को गढ़ने वाली एक सक्रिय शक्ति के रूप में उपस्थित है। मीडिया-संचालित संचार उनके कथानकों में सामाजिक असमानता, अवसरवाद, नैतिक संकट और वर्गीय भय को उजागर करता है। मध्यवर्गीय पात्र मीडिया से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के आधार पर यथार्थ को देखने, समझने और व्याख्यायित करने का प्रयास करते हैं, जिससे उनकी सांस्कृतिक कथाएँ निर्मित होती हैं। यह शोध यह भी प्रतिपादित करता है कि पंकज बिष्ट मीडिया की उपस्थिति और अनुपस्थिति दोनों को कथात्मक रणनीति के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं। कभी मीडिया सत्ता के समर्थन में खड़ा दिखाई देता है, तो कभी उसकी चुप्पी सामाजिक अन्याय को और गहरा करती है। इस प्रकार पंकज बिष्ट का कथा साहित्य मीडिया, संचार और संस्कृति के त्रिकोण में मध्यवर्गीय समाज की जटिलताओं को रेखांकित करता है। यह अध्ययन हिंदी कथा साहित्य को समकालीन मीडिया अध्ययन और सांस्कृतिक विमर्श से जोड़ने का एक सार्थक प्रयास है।

प्राचीन भारतीय चिंतन में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के दृष्टिकोण में निहित समृद्ध समाज की अवधारणा।”

विभा सिंह (असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर) - (हिंदी साहित्य)

एन.के.बी.एम.जी.(पीजी) कालेज चंदौसी

E-mail-vibhasinghvettu1122@gmail.com

शोध सारांश

वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में पर्यावरण एक ऐसा मुद्दा है जिसने संपूर्ण विश्व को एक मंच पर एकत्रित कर दिया है, विगत दशकों में वैज्ञानिक खोजों एवं तकनीकी विकास ने एक तरफ मानव के कार्य को सरल बनाया वहीं दूसरी तरफ हमारे पर्यावरण को नकारात्मक रूप में प्रभावित भी किया है, जैसे- ओजोन परत(O₂) का क्षरण, कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड (CO₂) का उत्सर्जन, हरितगृह प्रभाव, जलवायु परिवर्तन आदि। वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी विकास की यह आति एवं अंधाधुन दौड़ कहीं ना कहीं आने वाले समय के लिए बड़ा संकट है, तथा इस पर रोक लगाने हेतु वैश्विक एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किए गए हैं। तकनीकी विकास की लंबी दूरी तय करने के उपरान्त यह पाया गया है कि बिना व्यक्ति के चेतना एवं संवेदना के विकास के तकनीकी एवं वैज्ञानिकता का विकास लाभकारी नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि संवेदना एवं आंतरिक उत्थान के अभाव में व्यक्ति पर्यावरण संतुलन, सामंजस्य की अनिवार्यता और उसके महत्त्व को नहीं समझ सकता।

‘मैकाइवर’ एवं ‘पेज’ के अनुसार “ समाज सामाजिक संबंधों का जाल है।”

तो स्पष्ट है कि बिना भावनाओं एवं संवेदनाओं के सामाजिक संबंधों में मजबूती नहीं आ सकती।

अतः ऐसी भारतीय चिंतन धारा के मूल्यों का समझना आवश्यक है जिसने न सामाजिक संबंधों के भी परे जाकर पर्यावरण के साथ मजबूत सह-संबंध स्थापित किया।

एवं समाज के भीतर प्राकृतिक तत्वों को भी समाज का अभिन्न अंग माना। एवं इसके माध्यम से व्यक्ति के आंतरिक उत्थान पर बल दिया जो कि समाज निर्माण के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है।

उन्होंने पर्यावरण तत्वों को पूजनीय मानकर उनके महत्त्व को मजबूती के साथ स्थापित किया। इसमें वन्यजीव संरक्षण, जल संरक्षण, भूमि संरक्षण आदि के तत्त्व मौजूद हैं।

प्राचीन भारतीय चिंतन में पर्यावरण संरक्षण केवल भौतिक संसाधनों के प्रबंधन तक सीमित नहीं था, बल्कि यह आध्यात्मिक, नैतिक और सांस्कृतिक चेतना से जुड़ा हुआ था। वेद, उपनिषद, पुराण, स्मृति-ग्रंथ तथा काव्य-साहित्य में प्रकृति के प्रति श्रद्धा, सहअस्तित्व और संतुलन की भावना स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित होती है। पृथ्वी को माता, जल को जीवन और वायु को प्राण मानकर भारतीय मनीषा ने पर्यावरण को पवित्रता के स्तर तक प्रतिष्ठित किया।

वर्तमान वैश्विक संकट—जलवायु परिवर्तन, प्रदूषण, जैव-विविधता का हास मानव केन्द्रित विकास मॉडल की देन है। इसके विपरीत, प्राचीन भारतीय चिंतन में प्रकृति को 'उपभोग की वस्तु' नहीं, बल्कि 'सहजीवन का आधार' माना गया। भारतीय परंपरा में धर्म, दर्शन और साहित्य सभी में पर्यावरणीय संतुलन का विचार निहित है।

अतः प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रंथों के आलोक में पर्यावरण संरक्षण की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण किया गया है साथ ही उसकी वर्तमान प्रासंगिकता की महत्ता को स्थापित किया गया है। क्योंकि बिना मानवता एवं मानवता की आंतरिक चेतना के विकास के समाज का विकास संभव नहीं है अतः एक स्वस्थ समाज के लिए स्वस्थ पर्यावरण आवश्यक है। अतः यह शोध पत्र भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में निहित पर्यावरण संरक्षण के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करते हुए समाज के कल्याण के मार्ग को चिन्हित करता है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र के चार मिथक

डॉ निलेश कुमार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग
एम. जी. एम.(पी.जी.) कॉलेज, सम्भल

राजनीति विज्ञान में हम लोकतंत्र को शासन की एक पद्धति के रूप में जानते हैं जबकि लोकतंत्र सामूहिक रूप से निर्णय लेने की उस प्रक्रिया का नाम है। जिस निर्णय का प्रभाव उस समूह पर पड़ने वाला है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र में अनेक ऐसे मिथक प्रचलित हैं जो वास्तविकता से दूर प्रतीत होते हैं। दरअसल लोकतंत्र में अच्छे एवं बुरे के मानदंड हमने भारतीय समाज एवं राजनीति के मॉडल से ग्रहण न करते हुए पश्चिम से आयातित मॉडल से ग्रहण किए हैं जिसके कारण हम भारतीय लोकतंत्र में कुछ ऐसी चीजों को बुराइयों के रूप में देखते हैं जो वास्तव में या तो बुरी है ही नहीं या फिर उनके सकारात्मक पक्षों को हम नजरअंदाज कर देते हैं। भारतीय लोकतंत्र की सामान्य समझ यह है कि वह जाति, क्षेत्र, अशिक्षा, तथा धर्म आदि की राजनीति के साथ संक्रिया को एक समस्या के रूप में देखता है। पश्चिम से आयातित मॉडल लोकतंत्र की सफलता को व्यक्तिपरक नागरिकता के संदर्भ में देखता है जबकि भारतीय लोकतंत्र सामुदायिक संदर्भ में सामने आता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम आनुभाविक अध्ययन के जरिए यह पता लगाने की कोशिश करें कि वास्तव में जिसे हम बाधा समझते हैं वह बाधाएं हैं या फिर सहायक कारक।

ग्राम पंचायतों के विकास में महिला एवं पुरुष ग्राम प्रधानों की भूमिका : एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

मौ० सुलेमान, शोधार्थी एवं असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर,
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,
गुलाब सिंह हिंदू (पी०जी०) कॉलेज
चांदपुर - स्याऊ, बिजनौर (उत्तर प्रदेश)
गुरु जंभेश्वर विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद,
उत्तर प्रदेश (राजकीय विश्वविद्यालय)
ईमेल:suleman.rza15@gmail.com

प्रोफेसर (डॉ०) दिनेश सिंह
शोध पर्यवेक्षक एवं प्रभारी
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,
गुलाब सिंह हिंदू (पी०जी०) कॉलेज
चांदपुर - स्याऊ, बिजनौर (उत्तर प्रदेश)
गुरु जंभेश्वर विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद,
उत्तर प्रदेश (राजकीय विश्वविद्यालय)
ईमेल:drdineshsingh009@gmail.com

सार

भारत में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ग्रामीण लोकतंत्र की नींव है, जिसमें ग्राम प्रधानों की भूमिका निर्णायक मानी जाती है। 73वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम 1992 ने महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान कर ग्रामीण शासन में उनकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में बिजनौर जनपद के अफजलगढ़ ब्लॉक की ग्राम पंचायतों में महिला एवं पुरुष ग्राम प्रधानों की भूमिका का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण किया गया है। अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि महिला प्रधानों की भागीदारी सामाजिक विकास, शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक प्रभावी है, जबकि पुरुष प्रधान अवसंरचनात्मक (Infrastructure) विकास तथा संसाधन प्रबंधन में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाते हैं। तथापि, महिला प्रधानों को सामाजिक-आर्थिक बाधाओं एवं पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता की चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अध्ययन इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है कि महिलाओं का वास्तविक सशक्तिकरण तभी संभव है जब महिलाओं को निर्णय-प्रक्रिया में स्वतंत्रता एवं प्रशासनिक सहयोग प्राप्त हो।

कीवर्डस: पंचायती राज व्यवस्था, ग्राम प्रधान, महिला सशक्तिकरण, 73वाँ संविधान संशोधन, ग्रामीण लोकतंत्र, लैंगिक भूमिका, स्थानीय स्वशासन, सामाजिक विकास

आज के सामाजिक परिवेश में डिजिटल बाल साहित्य की अवधारणा

अर्चना तिवारी

डिजिटल बाल साहित्य से आशय उस साहित्यिक सामग्री से है, जो बच्चों के लिए डिजिटल माध्यमों के द्वारा सृजित, प्रकाशित एवं प्रसारित की जाती है। इसमें ई-पुस्तकें, ऑनलाइन कहानियाँ, डिजिटल पत्रिकाएँ, शैक्षिक वेबसाइटें, मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन, श्रव्य-दृश्य कथाएँ, एनिमेटेड कहानियाँ तथा संवादात्मक कथानक सम्मिलित होते हैं। जो प्रबुद्ध जन के साथ-साथ बाल मन को भी आकर्षित करते हैं। यह शोध पत्र सामाजिक परिवेश में डिजिटल बाल साहित्य की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करता है। इस अध्ययन का केन्द्र विन्दु डिजिटल बाल साहित्य है। आज के सामाजिक परिवेश में डिजिटल साधनों ने तीव्र गति से बाल पाठक को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित किया है। आज कल बच्चे किताबों, पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के लिखित संस्करण को छोड़कर उसके इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूपांतरण की तरफ आकर्षित हो रहे हैं। डिजिटल बाल साहित्य दृश्य-श्रव्य तत्वों से युक्त एक नवीन साहित्यिक अभिव्यक्ति है, जो वर्तमान समय में बच्चों की बदलती रुचियों और जिज्ञासाओं के अनुरूप विकसित हो रहा है। इस शोध पत्र का व्यापक उद्देश्य इस विन्दु का विश्लेषण करना है कि किस प्रकार डिजिटल बाल साहित्य बच्चों के सामाजिक परिवेश, नैतिक एवं सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को विकसित करने में सक्रिय है या फिर केवल वाह्य रूप से उनका मनोरंजन करने में सहायक है।

आज चका-चौध की रंगीन दुनियाँ में बच्चे किताबों को छोड़कर मोबाइल इन्टरनेट, ई. बुक, वेबसाइट और एप्स की तरफ आकर्षित हो रहे हैं। साहित्य केवल पाठ्य पुस्तकों तक ही सीमित नहीं रहा बल्कि चित्र, ध्वनि, श्रव्य-दृश्य साधनों आदि के माध्यम से बच्चों के भावात्मक, बौद्धिक एवं नैतिक विकास में सहायक बना है। विभिन्न प्रकार के डिजिटल मंचों पर उपलब्ध कथाएँ बच्चों को विविध सामाजिक अनुभवों, मूल्यों और सामाजिक समस्याओं से परिचित कराती हैं। यह शोध इस तथ्य का प्रतिपादन करता है कि डिजिटल बाल साहित्य आज के सामाजिक परिवेश में केवल मनोरंजन का साधन न रहकर व्यावहारिक रूप से आने वाली पीढ़ी में सामाजिक चेतना एवं मूल्यबोध के विकास का एक प्रभावशाली माध्यम है।

“संजीव की कहानियाँ और लोक चेतना”

विजय कुमार (शोधार्थी, हिंदी विभाग)
साहू रामस्वरूप महिला महाविद्यालय बरेली, उ.प्र.
महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली

शोध निर्देशिका
डॉ. प्रतिभा पांडेय
(असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग)
साहू रामस्वरूप महिला महाविद्यालय बरेली, उ.प्र.

शोध सारांश

महानगरीय बोध से परिपूर्ण कथा- साहित्य के लोक से हटकर लोकधर्मिता से सराबोर कथा साहित्य का सृजन कर संजीव जी ने हिंदी कथा साहित्य में अपनी विशेष पहचान बनाई है। संजीव जी की कहानियों का मुख्य स्वर आदिवासी, दलित एवं निम्न वर्ग का यथार्थ चित्रण प्रस्तुत कर, उनकी पीड़ा को अभिव्यक्त करना है। यही कारण है कि उनके कथा साहित्य में समकालीन यथार्थ के अवसान के साथ लोक को सूक्ष्म दृष्टि से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। विविधता पूर्ण लेखन के कारण लोक जीवन के विविध पक्षों का वर्णन कथा साहित्य के माध्यम से हुआ है।

बारह कहानी संग्रहों में सामाजिक यथार्थ को समेटती लगभग दो सौ कहानियों के रचयिता संजीव ने आदिवासियों से लेकर नगरवासियों तक की जीवन समस्याओं एवं जीवन स्थितियों को कथा के विषय के रूप में चयनित किया है। संजीव के कथा साहित्य का लोक जीवन, लोक संस्कृति, आदिवासी चेतना, दलित चेतना, स्त्री एवं निम्न वर्गीय संघर्ष, पिछड़े अंचलों की त्रासदी, अशिक्षा, अज्ञानता, धर्मात्ता तथा वर्ण एवं वर्ग व्यवस्था से उत्पन्न शोषण है। क्षेत्र विशेष की पृष्ठ-भूमि होने के कारण लोक विशेष का रहन-सहन, भेषभूषा, लोक नृत्य, लोकगीत, मेले, उत्सव, पर्व, अनुभूतियाँ, लोक विश्वास, सामाजिक मान्यताएं, प्रथाएं, रूढ़ियाँ परंपराएं, रीति-रिवाज, पूजा-विधान तथा धार्मिक आस्थाएं आदि उनके कथा-साहित्य के महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं।

‘जसी बहू’ कहानी की नायिका स्वाभिमानी स्त्री है जो शोषण एवं शोषक व्यवस्था के खिलाफ अकेली संघर्ष करती है। ‘प्याज के छिलके’ कहानी में खोखले लोकतंत्र रूपी प्याज के छिलकों को

उतारते हुए हर व्यवस्था में ऊपरी स्तर से निचले स्तर तक विद्यमान शोषण एवं भ्रष्टाचार के व्यवस्थित तंत्र को बेनकाब करती है। 'तीस साल का सफरनामा' में सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक सोद्देश्यता को संजीव ने सूरजा नामक पात्र के द्वारा भारत की दलित, शोषित, दमित, पीड़ित वर्ग के संघर्ष को प्रकाशित किया है। 'हिटलर और काली बिल्ली' में संजीव ने रंग-भेद एवं वर्ण-भेद का चित्रण लीजा नामक पात्र के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया है।

सूरसागर में निहित लोकमंगल भावना

सचिन कुमार वर्मा, शोधार्थी, राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, बदायूँ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डॉ० वन्दना, शोध पर्यवेक्षक एवं असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग,
राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, बदायूँ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चित् दुःखभागभवेत्।।

सभी लोगो के प्रति शुभ की भावना लोकमंगल के भाव की आधार बनती है। जो व्यक्ति स्वयं के स्वार्थ को छोड़कर सभी के हित में अपना हित देखता है, ऐसा व्यक्ति निश्चित रूप से लोक मंगल में अपना योगदान प्रदान करता है। लोक मंगल की भावना समाज को एक आधार प्रदान करती है, जो समाज के कल्याण हेतु आवश्यक होती है। 'भक्ति' शब्द साधारणतया ईश्वर के प्रति पूजा-अर्चना से लिया जाता है, परन्तु व्यापक दृष्टि में 'भक्ति' का आशय कल्याण ही है। अधिकांशः भक्त कवियों में भक्तिमय काव्यरचनाओं के माध्यम से लोक-कल्याण हेतु प्रयास किए गए हैं। तुलसीदास, कबीरदास के काव्य में लोक-मंगल की भावना स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित होती है। तुलसीदास जी ने 'रामचरित मानस' में भगवान राम के जीवन का आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर एवं कबीर दास जी ने अपनी तर्कपूर्ण वाणी से लोक मंगल आयाम प्रस्तुत किए हैं। महाकवि सूरदास जी का 'सूरसागर' भक्ति प्रधान महाकाव्य होते हुए लोक-मंगल की भावना का समावेश किए हुए है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के माध्यम से सूरसागर में निहित लोक-मंगल की भावना को स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

'सूरसागर' भक्ति कालीन कृष्ण भक्ति धारा के महाकवि सूरदास जी का महाकाव्य है। 'सूरसागर' एक भक्ति विषयक महाकाव्य है एवं 'भक्ति' का उद्भव ही लोक कल्याण के लिए हुआ है। प्रत्येक साहित्य स्वन्तः सुखाय, यश, अर्थ, लोकमंगल, आनंद आदि में किसी न किसी प्रयोजन की पूर्ति अवश्य करता है।

भक्ति कालीन रचनाओं का सृजन मूलतः लोक मंगल की भावना के साथ हुआ था इसीलिए इन काव्य ग्रंथों में निहित भक्त एवं संत कवियों की वाणी एवं शिक्षाएँ वर्तमान समय के भौतिकवादी

युग में अध्ययन का विषय है। लोक अर्थात् मानव समाज एवं मंगल का तात्पर्य शुभ, अच्छा, सुख-सौभाग्य, कल्याण आदि से होता है। 'सूरसागर' में मनुष्य को अपने मन की कुवृत्तियों को त्यागने एवं सुवृत्तियों के अपनाने की बात कही गयी है। काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह मनुष्य जीवन में वास्तविक स्वरूप एवं मुख्य लक्ष्य पर आवरण चढ़ाने का कार्य करते हैं। जावन को सही दिशा मिलने पर मनुष्य का हृदय निर्मल एवं 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' की भावना को साकार करता है। अपने वास्तविक कर्तव्यों का ज्ञान एवं उनका पालन समाज को कल्याण के पथ पर अग्रसर करता है। आत्मज्ञान मनुष्य के हृदय में परमात्मा का दर्शन कराकर मनुष्य को अपने ही कर्मों एवं विचारों द्वारा बुनें जाल से स्वतंत्र होकर मानव-कल्याण हेतु प्रेरित करता है।

Caste, Space, and Representation: Understanding Developmental Exclusion of Scheduled Castes at the Block Level in Sitapur District"

Shobhit Yadav

Department of Geography, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract:

Despite the existence of constitutional protections and affirmative action measures, Scheduled Castes in rural areas of India still face ongoing socio-economic hardships. This research investigates the interplay between caste, geography, and representation in order to grasp the mechanisms of developmental marginalization experienced by Scheduled Castes at the block level in Sitapur district, Uttar Pradesh. Going beyond traditional evaluations of development, the manuscript posits that official political representation has not necessarily led to meaningful socio-economic integration for Scheduled Caste communities.

The research employs a geographically informed mixed-method approach, integrating secondary data from Census reports and district-level information with primary fieldwork observations. A collection of socio-economic metrics-including literacy rates, workforce participation, occupational categories, housing situations, and access to essential services is utilized to create a block-level development profile for Scheduled Castes. These metrics are examined in conjunction with trends in political and institutional representation to determine whether such representation correlates with improved developmental results.

The outcomes indicate considerable disparities between blocks regarding the socio-economic circumstances of Scheduled Castes, implying that developmental exclusion is intricately woven into spatial and institutional frameworks. Blocks with formal representation frequently still demonstrate inadequate economic stability, restricted access to public infrastructure, and a marginalized status of Scheduled Caste communities within the spatial dynamics of villages. This study illustrates how caste-based spatial segregation, uneven distribution of resources, and limited involvement in local governance hinder the potential for actual change stemming from representation. By emphasizing the lived realities of Scheduled Castes in specific spatial contexts, the manuscript contributes to discussions surrounding caste and development, underscoring the notion that representation devoid of actual economic redistribution and spatial integration remains primarily ceremonial. The research highlights the imperative for development that addresses these disparities.

Affective Architecture of Rasa: Emotional Design and Spectatorship in Hindi Popular Cinema

Sanjana Sinha

Department of English, Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi, Delhi

Abstract

This paper explores the affective design of rasa in the Hindi popular cinema by focusing on how the construction and experience of emotions are created through the form of the film. By developing the interdisciplinary approach which is the combination of Indian aesthetics theory and psychoanalytic film theory, the paper adopts the rasa theory as a methodological approach in discussing the creation of love or sringara rasa in Hindi films. The analysis indicates how the elements in the cinema act as vibhva, anubhava and bhava to create an aesthetic experience of love and not just another form of representing romance. Through such a development, emotion is revealed as a well-developed progression in the frame of the film.

The paper also examines spectatorship in relation to the ideas of Freud, Lacan, and Laura Mulvey, among others. While Freud and Lacan help in understanding the role of identification, desire, fantasy, and lack in understanding the dynamic process of the unconscious interaction of the viewer to the screen, the idea of the gaze as discussed in the work of Laura Mulvey puts an emphasis on how visual pleasure and the relationship also play an important role in determining the emotions of the spectator. This will help in understanding the position of the viewers in cinematic representation and enable such deep emotionality in the occurrence of sringara rasa.

Finally, through the integration of rasa theory with psychoanalysis and film theory, this paper will argue that emotional response becomes the product of the interaction between cultural aesthetics, film design, and spectator psychology. Moreover this paper will draw the conclusion that Hindi popular cinema is an effective system where the construction of emotions is performed in an architectural manner.

Keywords: *Rasa theory, Sringara rasa, Spectatorship, Psychoanalytic Film Theory, Hindi Popular Cinema.*

वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दी लोक साहित्य की भूमिका

डॉ.शैलेन्द्र पाल सिंह

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग

नेहरू मेमोरियल शिव नारायण दास कालेज, बदायूं (उ.प्र.)

सारांश

हिन्दी लोक साहित्य भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का एक अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग है, जो पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी मौखिक परम्पराओं के माध्यम से संप्रेषित सामूहिक स्मृति, सामाजिक मूल्यों तथा जीवनानुभवों को अभिव्यक्त करता है। समकालीन युग में वैश्वीकरण ने इन पारम्परिक रूपों की संरचना, संप्रेषण तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रासंगिकता को गहन रूप से प्रभावित किया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दी लोक साहित्य की भूमिका का परीक्षण उसके रूपान्तरण, संरक्षण तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रसार के आधार पर करता है। इस शोध में गुणात्मक एवं व्याख्यात्मक पद्धति का अवलम्बन किया गया है, साथ ही नवे चयनित लोक साहित्यिक इकाइयों लोकगीत, लोककथाएँ, वीरगाथाएँ, लोकोक्तियाँ तथा लोकनाट्य प्रस्तुतियों का सांख्यिकीय सामग्री-विश्लेषण भी किया गया है। निष्कर्षों से ज्ञात होता है कि लोकगीत सर्वाधिक प्रभावी तथा अनुकूलनशील विधा के रूप में विद्यमान हैं, जबकि आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित संचार माध्यम संप्रेषण के प्रमुख साधन के रूप में उभरकर पारम्परिक मौखिक पद्धतियों का स्थान ग्रहण कर रहे हैं। विषयवस्तु-विश्लेषण से यह भी स्पष्ट होता है कि पारम्परिक ग्रामीण एवं अनुष्ठानिक विषयों के साथ-साथ स्त्री-अनुभव, प्रवासन तथा सामाजिक परिवर्तन की अभिव्यक्ति में निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है। भाषिक संरचना में क्षेत्रीय बोलियों की निरन्तर उपस्थिति के साथ मानक एवं मिश्रित भाषा-रूपों का विस्तार भी दृष्टिगोचर होता है। अध्ययन यह भी रेखांकित करता है कि वैश्वीकरण के कारण प्रवासी समुदायों, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों, विद्यापीठों तथा आधुनिक संचार मंचों के माध्यम से हिन्दी लोक साहित्य का

वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रसार सुलभ हुआ है।

मुख्य शब्द: हिन्दी लोक साहित्य, वैश्वीकरण, सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता, मौखिक परम्परा, सांस्कृतिक रूपान्तरण,

हिंदी साहित्य अध्ययन में अंतःविषय दृष्टिकोण : वैश्विक विमर्श

Dr Anita

Department of Hindi, Sahu Ram Swarup mahila Mahavidyalaya Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

वर्तमान समय ज्ञान-विज्ञान का युग है, जटिल सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रश्नों के लिए अंतःविषय दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक हो गया है। इसी कारण हिंदी साहित्य का अध्ययन भी अब केवल भाषा या सौंदर्य तक सीमित न रहकर समाजशास्त्र, इतिहास, मनोविज्ञान और संस्कृति जैसे विषयों के साथ जुड़कर अधिक व्यापक और वैश्विक बन रहा है।

हिंदी साहित्य और अन्य विषयों का संबंध-

1-साहित्य और समाजशास्त्र - इसमें वर्ग, जाति और लैंगिक असमानताओं का अध्ययन किया जाता है।

2-साहित्य और इतिहास - साहित्य अपने समय की ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को दर्शाती है।

3-साहित्य और मनोविज्ञान - पात्रों की मानसिकता और भावनाओं का विश्लेषण किया जाता है।

4-साहित्य और संस्कृति - साहित्य समाज की संस्कृति, परंपराओं और जीवन मूल्यों को अभिव्यक्त करता है। वैश्वीकरण दौर में हिंदी साहित्य को भी अनुवाद, तुलनात्मक साहित्य और सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन के माध्यम से वैश्विक पहचान मिल रही है, और अंतःविषय दृष्टिकोण इसे विश्व साहित्य, जेंडर, मीडिया तथा पर्यावरण जैसे वैश्विक विमर्शों से जोड़ता है। आज हिंदी साहित्य में नए विमर्श उभर रहे हैं, जैसे-

स्त्री विमर्श, दलित विमर्श, आदिवासी विमर्श, पर्यावरण विमर्श, उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक विमर्श

इनको समझने के लिए समाजशास्त्र, राजनीति, इतिहास की सहायता आवश्यक होती है।

अंतःविषय दृष्टिकोण हिंदी साहित्य को अधिक समृद्ध और प्रासंगिक बनाता है।

निष्कर्ष-

अंतःविषय दृष्टिकोण हिंदी साहित्य को नई संभावनाएँ प्रदान करता है। यह साहित्य को केवल रचना या भाषा तक सीमित न रखकर समाज, संस्कृति और मानव जीवन के व्यापक संदर्भों से जोड़ता है। वैश्विक स्तर पर हिंदी साहित्य की पहचान और प्रभाव को बढ़ाने में भी यह दृष्टिकोण महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

Women, Work, and Weaving Identities: Gendered Labour Relations in Karnataka's Sericulture Sector

Sowmya B¹

Manjula G K²

¹Research Scholar, Department of PG Study and Research in Sociology, Rani Chennamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka- 591156

²Associate Professor, Department of PG Study and Research in Sociology, Rani Chennamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka- 591156

Abstract

Sericulture has long been projected as a women-friendly, labour-intensive rural industry in India, with women performing nearly 60 per cent of the work across the silk value chain. In Karnataka, sericulture and silk industries provide employment to almost 1.2 million rural households, many of them headed or co-managed by women from small and marginal farming families. Drawing on feminist and gender studies perspectives, this paper examines how women's labour in sericulture is organised, valued and governed, and how financial inclusion policies reshape their work identities. The study combines secondary data from government and policy sources with primary survey data from 120 rural women sericulture workers across selected districts of Karnataka. It analyses women's participation in different stages of sericulture, access to financial institutions and schemes, and perceived livelihood changes. The findings reveal a paradox: while sericulture offers flexible, home-based employment and supplementary income, women's work remains undervalued, under-remunerated and concentrated in low-paid, labour-intensive tasks. Access to Self-Help Groups (SHGs), DAY-NRLM and state-level livelihood schemes has improved savings discipline and credit access, but benefits are uneven and mediated by caste, landholding and bargaining power within households. Feminist political economy lenses show that gendered labour in sericulture simultaneously enables inclusion and reproduces structural inequalities. The paper concludes with recommendations for gender-responsive sericulture policy, improved social protection, and deeper financial democratisation to transform women from "family helpers" to recognised workers, entrepreneurs and decision-makers in the silk economy.

Keywords: Gendered labour, Sericulture, Rural women, Financial inclusion.

Impact of the Revolt of 1857 on Religions

Prateek Golay

(MA History, Govt. Degree College, Budaun)

[Email: prateekgolay@gmail.com]

Abstract

Impact of the Revolt of 1857 on Religions: The Revolt of 1857 marked a significant turning point in the religious and political history of colonial India. Although primarily seen as a military and political uprising, religion played a crucial role in mobilizing resistance against British authority. The controversy surrounding the Enfield rifle cartridges, believed to be greased with cow and pig fat, deeply offended both Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments and acted as an immediate catalyst for the revolt.

Historians such as R.C. Majumdar and S.N. Sen have highlighted those religious fears and the perceived threat of Christian missionary activities contributed to widespread dissatisfaction among Indians. The revolt also reflected a temporary unity between Hindus and Muslims who fought together against a common colonial power, showing how religion could act as a unifying force in anti-colonial resistance.

After suppressing the revolt, the British Crown introduced significant policy changes, particularly through the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which promised non-interference in the religious beliefs and practices of Indians. This shift indicated the importance of religion in colonial governance.

Thus, the Revolt of 1857 not only exposed the religious sensitivities of Indian society but also reshaped British religious policies and highlighted the role of religion as both a cause and a unifying factor in resistance movements.

Keywords: *Revolt of 1857, Religious Factors, Colonial Policy, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Queen's Proclamation.*

Privacy, Power, and the Digital State: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry into Data Governance and Democracy in India

Lokanath Patra

Research Scholar (Law), Berhampur University, Berhampur

Email: lokanath_aisect@rediffmail.com

Abstract

The fast expansion of digital technology has significantly altered the dynamics of governance, citizenship, and political engagement. The rise of the digital state in India, defined by data-driven governance, platform-based service provision, and algorithmic decision-making, has transformed the interaction between the State and its citizens. Although digital governance offers efficiency, inclusivity, and openness, it simultaneously consolidates novel forms of power through extensive data collection and management, thereby creating significant concerns about privacy, autonomy, and democratic accountability.

This study conducts an interdisciplinary examination of the nexus between privacy, power, and democracy in modern India. This paper analyzes how data governance frameworks shape power dynamics within the digital state, drawing on constitutional law, political theory, sociology, and ethics. This analysis contextualizes India's constitutional acknowledgment of the right to privacy and the developing data protection framework, evaluating their effects on democratic engagement, public trust, and personal dignity.

The paper contends that privacy should be perceived not solely as an individual right but as a fundamental democratic safeguard that curtails the concentration of power inside the digital state. Excessive datafication and monitoring jeopardize citizen autonomy, inhibit political participation, and erode the deliberative basis of democracy. The paper critically analyzes state behaviors and legal frameworks, emphasizing the conflict between government efficiency and constitutional principles.

The paper advocates for a rights-based, human-centric form of data governance that integrates privacy, accountability, and transparency into the fundamental practices of the digital state. This strategy is crucial to ensuring that digital transformation enhances democratic governance rather than undermining its fundamental values.

Keywords: *Digital State; Privacy and Power; Data Governance; Democracy in India; Constitutionalism; Human Rights*

Role of Women Empowerment and Building a Self – Reliant India (Atmanirbhar Bharat)

Prof. (Dr.) Mamta Sagar

Deptt. Of Sociology

Km. M.G.G.P.G. College Badalpur, Gautambudhnagar

Abstract

Women empowerment is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving the vision of a Self-Reliant India and (Atmanirbhar Bharat). As women constitute nearly half of India's population, their active participation in economic, social, political, and cultural spheres is essential for sustainable national development. This paper examines the multidimensional role of women empowerment in strengthening self-reliance through education, economic independence, entrepreneurship, leadership, and social transformation. Using a sociological and developmental framework, the study highlights government initiatives, grassroots movements, and structural challenges while emphasizing the need for inclusive policies. The paper argues that empowering women is not merely a welfare measure but are strategic development imperatives for building a resilient and self – sustaining India.

Keywords: *Women Empowerment, AtmaNirbhar Bharat, Self-Reliance, Gender Equality, Sustainable Development, India.*

विकास योजनाओं का प्रवास पर प्रभाव (फिरोजाबाद जनपद के विशेष संदर्भ में)

प्रद्युम्न कुमार

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एवं विभाग प्रभारी, भूगोल विभाग,

वी.आर.ए.एल. राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, बरेली, उ.प्र.

(सम्बद्ध- महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली)

सारांश:

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित विकास योजनाओं के कारण लोगों के प्रवास की प्रवृत्ति में उल्लेखनीय बदलाव परिलक्षित हो रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अभाव, कृषि पर निर्भरता, आधारभूत सुविधाओं का अभाव तथा आय के सीमित स्रोत ग्रामीण प्रवास को बढ़ावा देते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के फिरोजाबाद जनपद में भी आजीविका की तलाश में लोगों का गांव से नगर की ओर प्रवास की प्रवृत्ति विगत कुछ दशकों से देखी जा सकती है। केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाई जा रही विभिन्न विकास योजनाएँ जैसे प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, स्वच्छ भारत योजना, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना, मनरेगा आदि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, आवास, कौशल विकास, आधारभूत संरचना एवं संपर्क सुविधाओं को मजबूती प्रदान कर रही हैं। सरकार द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं से गांव से नगरों की ओर प्रवास की प्रवृत्ति में सकारात्मक बदलाव आ रहे हैं। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में 2020-2025 की अवधि में विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं का विश्लेषण कर यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया, की सरकारी विकास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से, गांव से नगर की ओर प्रवास में क्या बदलाव हुए हैं। विकास कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य गांवों में बेहतर जीवन की परिस्थितियों स्थापित करना, आय के विभिन्न अवसर उपलब्ध कराना, स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना आदि है, जिससे गांव से नगर की ओर हो रहे प्रवास में कमी लाई जा सके। अध्ययन से स्पष्ट होता है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में विकास योजनाओं का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हुआ है, वहाँ अस्थायी एवं मौसमी प्रवास में कमी देखी गई है। साथ ही कुछ क्षेत्रों में बेहतर सड़क, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं संचार सुविधाओं के कारण स्वैच्छिक प्रवास में वृद्धि भी हुई है, जो आर्थिक उन्नयन का संकेत है।

Mapping Indian Knowledge Systems Research in Management: A Bibliometric Analysis (2015-2025)

Pragya Bharti

Research Scholar, Department of Management, FMS, University of Lucknow

Email Id. - rs2024mba_pragya@lkouniv.ac.in

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to systematically map and critically evaluate the growing research field of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) within the domain of management through a comprehensive bibliometric review.

Design/methodology/approach: A bibliometric analysis of 214 articles published between 2015 and 2025 was conducted using data from Scopus Database. Performance Indicators (e.g., citations, publication trends, prolific authors and institutions) and Science Mapping techniques (thematic evolution) were used to analyse the data. Tools such as Biblioshiny in R and VOSviewer were used to extract, merge, and visualize the intellectual structure of the field.

Findings: Results indicate a steady surge in IKS-Management research, particularly post 2020, with India and South Africa as leading contributors. The journal *Purushartha* appears as the most impactful source, and Dhiman, S.K. stands out as the most prominent author. Thematic analysis reveals a structural divide between philosophical frameworks and empirical application.

Originality/value: Unlike previous reviews that focused on general aspects of IKS, this study specifically positions IKS as a strategic contributor to modern management research. It offers actionable insights for researchers and practitioners to cultivate a more holistic approach in addressing modern workplace challenges.

Keywords: *Indian Knowledge System, Indigenous Knowledge, Bibliometric analysis, Indian Ancient Wisdom, Management*

Co-ordinative Abilities and their effect on Novice Gymnasts

*Dr. Pranjal Shahi Assistant Professor,
Deptt. of Physical Education
Swami Shukdevanand College, Shahjahanpur*

Abstract

This article examines how foundational coordinative abilities influence the initial learning trajectory of gymnastics performance. Focusing on basic coordination elements—such as balance, locomotion, spatial awareness, and reaction speed—we explore their roles in skill acquisition, technique accuracy, balance control, and learning rate among beginners. By synthesizing existing literature and proposing an experimental framework, we aim to identify which components of coordination most strongly predict early progress, as well as short-term retention after a brief detraining period.

Beyond GDP: Integrating Economic Growth with Sustainable Development for Social Sustainability in India

Prannath Singh

*Department of Commerce, Government Girls Degree
College, Ahiraula, Azamgarh-223221*

Abstract

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has long been considered the primary indicator of economic performance and development. However, excessive reliance on GDP alone often overlooks critical dimensions of human well-being, environmental sustainability and social equity. In the contemporary era marked by climate change, inequality and resource constraints the concept of development has expanded beyond mere economic growth to include sustainability and social welfare. This research paper critically examines the concepts of GDP, GNP, NNP and Per Capita Income (PCI), evaluates their relevance and limitations and integrates them with the broader framework of sustainable development and social sustainability. Using secondary data sources, the study presents year-wise Indian GDP trends, compares traditional growth indicators with sustainability oriented measures and maps economic development goals with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The paper argues that while GDP remains an important economic indicator, it must be complemented by sustainability metrics to achieve inclusive and long-term development

Role of Civil Society in protecting Human Rights

Rajkumari Gupta

Department of Political Science, M.K.P.(P.G.) College

Abstract

Civil society is a bridge between the state and the market. It includes non-governmental organizations, social movements, advocacy groups, community-based organizations, and professional associations. It is important for the protection, promotion, and enforcement of human rights at national and international levels. This paper explores the relationship between civil society and human rights, with special reference to India and global human rights framework.

Civil society acts as watchdog by monitoring, documenting, and exposing government actions, policies, and expenditures to ensure accountability, transparency, and the promotion of human rights. In India, civil society has contributed to the protection of civil liberties, minority rights, gender equality, adult franchise, environmental issues and socio- economic rights by engaging with constitutional bodies such as the judiciary, The National Human Rights Commission, and civil society network. At the international level, civil society collaborates with institutions like the United Nations Human Rights Council, Amnesty International and treaty bodies to influence human rights norms and practices. The paper also examines challenges faced by the civil society, including shrinking civic space, restrictive laws, political pressure, and limited access to resources. Despite these constraints, civil society continues to innovate through digital activism, public interest litigation, and grassroots mobilization.

The study finds that a vibrant, independent, and participatory civil society is essential for strengthening democratic government and ensuring effective human rights protection. It emphasizes the need for supportive legal framework and constructive state-civil society engagement to sustain human rights values in contemporary societies.

Identity Crisis and Nostalgia: A Study of South Asian Literature.

*Dr. Reshma Perveen,
Assistant Professor of English
Govt. Raza P. G. College, Rampur.*

Abstract

This paper explores the intricate interplay between identity crisis and nostalgia in South Asian literature. By examining a diverse range of literary works from the region, the study delves into how characters navigate their cultural, social, and personal identities amidst the conflicts of modernity and tradition. Utilizing close textual analysis and theoretical frameworks, the research investigates various manifestations of identity crises, including struggles with cultural assimilation, hybridity, and the tension between individual desires and societal expectations. Additionally, the role of nostalgia is examined as both a coping mechanism and a source of longing for an idealized past. The study highlights how nostalgia evokes memories of home, heritage, and belonging while also critiquing its potential to romanticize the past. Furthermore, it explores how themes of displacement, diaspora, and globalization shape characters' perceptions of self and others. By focusing on these dual lenses of identity crisis and nostalgia, the paper contributes to a deeper understanding of cultural identity's complexity in South Asia, emphasizing the dynamic nature of identity formation influenced by historical, socio-political, and personal factors. This research underscores the importance of literature in reflecting and shaping the multifaceted experiences of individuals in a rapidly changing world.

Keywords: *nostalgia, identity crisis, loneliness and diaspora.*

Integrating Pedagogical Approaches and Curriculum Studies to Promote Holistic Education

SANJEEDAH KHATOON

Research Scholar

Department of Education and Training

Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Gachibowli, Hyderabad-500032

Email Id: sanjeedah09@gmail.com

Abstract

Holistic education emphasizes the development of learners' intellectual, emotional, social, and ethical dimensions rather than focusing solely on academic achievement. Integrating curriculum studies with instructional approaches can greatly improve holistic outcomes, according to an increasing amount of secondary evidence. According to research by educational theorists, integrated curriculum frameworks that connect subjects rather than separate them into silos are in keeping with constructivist pedagogy, in which students actively create knowledge. Secondary evaluations of national education assessments, for example, reveal that schools using thematic curricula in conjunction with student-centered instruction report enhanced critical thinking, teamwork, and self-regulated learning. Furthermore, when scaffolded within well-designed curriculum, inquiry-based learning and project-based pedagogies boost student engagement and socio-emotional competences, according to meta-syntheses of case studies. Secondary statistics from official government publications and international evaluations (like the OECD's PISA) also imply that holistic educational systems support resilience and creative problem-solving in addition to academic achievement. These results highlight the necessity of curriculum design expertise and a variety of pedagogical approaches in teacher development programs. In the end, combining curricular studies and pedagogy offers a scientifically supported strategy to develop well-rounded students who are ready for the challenges of the twenty-first century.

Keywords: *Holistic Education, Pedagogy, Curriculum Studies, Secondary Data, Learner Outcomes*

Representation of Loss, Memory, and Dislocated Identity in Intizar Husain's *The Sea Lies Ahead*

Research Scholar, Dept. of English, Swami Shukdevanand College Shahjahanpur
Assistant Professor, Dept. of English,
Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya Tilhar, Shahjahanpur,
Email: sashibhushan1983@gmail.com

Abstract

Intizar Husain is a Pakistani fiction writer of Indian origin who was shortlisted for the prestigious Man Booker Prize 2013 for Frances W. Pritchett's English translation of his classic Urdu novel *Basti*. His fiction deals with the themes of Partition, its emotional and psychological scars, cultural identity and heritage, mythology and folklore, nostalgia and memory, religious tolerance and harmony, humanism and compassion, etc. He has authored five novels and seven collections of short stories. His trilogy of novels, 'The Chronicle', 'Basti', and 'The Sea Lies Ahead' is the most significant among them. 'The Sea Lies Ahead' is the English translation of Intizar Husain's Urdu novel 'Aage Samandar Hai'. This book is translated by Rakhshanda Jalil, a well-known writer, critic, and literary historian. Set against the backdrop of the Partition of the Subcontinent and its aftermath, it portrays the contemporary reality of Pakistan. *The Sea Lies Ahead* tells the trials and tribulations of Urdu-speaking Partition migrants in the violence-affected city of Karachi. The novel's protagonist is Jawad Hasan, a migrant who chooses to leave his Indian hometown, Vyaspur, and settle in Karachi, the city of Muhajirs. The novel explores the evolving life history of Jawad simultaneously with the historical events leading to discordant nationalism and ethnic violence in Pakistan. Jawad is portrayed as a "carder of memories" who passively witnesses the political and social decline of the city. This paper explores the representation of loss, memory and dislocated identity in *The Sea Lies Ahead*.

Keywords: *Displaced, Memory, Loss, Dislocated Identity, Exile, Disillusionment, Ethnic Violence, Muhazir, Estrangement*

Human Environment Interaction, Climate Dynamics, Land Use Change, and Sustainability: A Geographical Perspective

Aijaz Ahmad Sofi

Research Scholar, Department of RPEG, Barkatullah University Bhopal (M.P).

Dr. Archana Sen

Assistant Professor, Department of RPEG, Barkatullah University Bhopal (M.P).

Email id: aijazsofi14@gmail.com

Abstract

The interaction of human environment is the basis of geographical inquiry and is relevant in examining climate dynamics, land use change, as well as sustainability. The paper reviews the interdependent connection between the human and environmental systems and in specific respectful ways how climate variability and land transformation affect ecological balance and human well-being. The high rate of population increase, agricultural intensification, urbanization as well as industrialization has had an enormous impact on the land use patterns in regions. The changes have exerted pressure on the natural resources which have resulted to deforestation, soil degradation, water scarcity and loss of biodiversity. Simultaneously, climate change has exacerbated environmental pressures by increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and extreme weather occurrences and also impacting livelihood and settlement systems. The study takes a geographical approach in order to bring out spatial disparities in climatic effects and land use activities. It stresses that there is difference in vulnerability and adaptive capacity between regions in regards to the physical conditions, the socio economic systems, and systems of governance. The role of local and indigenous knowledge in terms of sustainable resource management and climate stress adaptation is given special attention. Place specific solutions can be seen with traditional land management approaches, water conservation methods and community based adaptation strategies. Another significance of policy frameworks and planning mechanisms in ensuring sustainable development is also discussed in the study. Poor land use policies, institutional inefficiency and resource inequity tend to intensify environmental degradation and social injustice. To achieve sustainable results, the combined strategies must be developed that would support the economic growth and the preservation of the environment. This study has also provided an addition to the geographical literature and supports the rationale behind planning of land use and climate adaptable approaches that can ensure long term sustainability by looking at the interaction of human environment.

Keywords: *Human environment interaction, Climate dynamics, Land use change, Sustainability, Environmental geography.*

Assessing Urban Women's Perception of the Credibility of Health Information Shared on Social Media Platforms

Sushma Pawar

Research Scholar

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women University, Vijayapura, Karnataka

Email: sushmanpawar5@gmail.com

Prof. Onkaragouda Kakade

Senior Professor, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women University, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India

Abstract

In recent years, social media has become a prominent source of health-related information for urban women, offering quick access to diverse content through platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and YouTube. However, the credibility of this information is often questioned due to misinformation, commercial motives, and absence of expert validation. This study aims to assess urban women's perception of the credibility of health information shared on social media platforms. Specifically, this study aims to determine demographic factors such as age and education that influence credibility perception, to examine the criteria used by urban women to evaluate the trustworthiness of health content, to identify the most trusted social media platforms for health-related information, to explore the influence of source authority such as health professionals versus social media influencers on perceived credibility, and to assess the impact of misinformation or conflicting information on trust.

For this study, descriptive research design was adopted. Primary data was collected through an online survey using a structured questionnaire. A total of 160 respondents were selected randomly from urban areas to gather information regarding their social media usage patterns, trust factors, and perceptions related to health information credibility.

Key Words: *Women, Credibility, Health Information and Social Media*

Role of Employment in Paving the Way for Viksit Bharat 2047

Vrinda Gaur

Department of Economics

Daulat Ram College

Abstract

This study examines the role of employment dynamics in shaping economic development in India and evaluates their relevance for achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. Using panel data for Indian states from 2017–18 to 2025, the study analyzes how different employment indicators influence development outcomes. The research focuses on three key aspects: the relationship between employment and economic development, the determinants of worker participation, and the link between employment structure and unemployment.

To empirically test these relationships, the study employs fixed-effects panel regression models with variables such as Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), formal employment share, manufacturing employment share, urbanization rate, unemployment rate, and GDP per capita. The results indicate that employment-related factors play a significant role in shaping economic performance. Urbanization and labour force participation are found to have a strong association with higher GDP per capita, highlighting the importance of an active workforce in driving economic growth. The findings also show that greater formalization of employment significantly improves worker participation, suggesting that job quality and stability influence labour market engagement. Furthermore, the results demonstrate that higher manufacturing employment share and economic development contribute to reducing unemployment, emphasizing the importance of structural transformation in the labour market.

Overall, the study highlights that productive, formal, and sectorally diversified employment is essential for sustainable economic development in India. The findings suggest that policies aimed at expanding formal jobs, strengthening manufacturing growth, and improving labour force participation will be crucial for promoting inclusive development and supporting India's transition toward a developed economy by 2047.

Economic Activities and Development of Siddi Women in Karnataka

Dr. Yerriswamy E.
Assistant Professor (Senior Grade)
Dept. of Women's Studies
Kannada University, Hampi
Vidyaranya - 583276
Hospet Taluk Vijayanagara Dist
Karnataka (ST), INDIA
Email ID: yerriswamy91@gmail.com

Abstract

The Siddi community of Uttara Kannada, Karnataka, represents a unique tribal diaspora of African descent with a distinct cultural heritage. This research critically analyzes the empowerment of Siddi women, who have remained socio-economically marginalized for centuries.

Methodology: The study is primarily based on empirical data collected Siddi households in Uttara Kannada. The research framework is grounded in Amartya Sen's 'Capability Approach' and Naila Kabeer's 'Agency' theory. Secondary data were synthesized from National Censuses (1951–2011) and historical manuscripts.

Key Findings: 35% of the women surveyed remain illiterate, leading to significant Capability Deprivation in economic spheres. Contrastingly, 80% of the women are active members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), which has significantly bolstered their Social Capital and decision-making Agency. The study further demonstrates that the traditional 'Kavandi' Art craft is evolving from a cultural artifact into a sustainable micro-enterprise, offering a pathway for economic resilience.

The development of Siddi women transcends mere quantitative economic growth; it is a qualitative process of honoring historical identity and expanding real human capabilities. Facilitating market access for Kavandi art and securing forest land rights are pivotal to their holistic empowerment.

Keywords : *Tribal Empowerment, Kavandi, Social Exclusion*

Anger Suppression and its Impact on Chronic Pain and Psychological Well-Being.

Jefferin Hussain ¹, Prof. Meetu Khosla ²

¹ Student, Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India.

² Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

Abstract

The study delves into examining the role of anger suppression in shaping the experience of chronic pain and psychological well-being among Indian Women, using a feminist perspective. Anger is one of the fundamental and universal emotions, and is often discouraged to express it, through gendered socialization that emphasizes social and relational harmony, compliance, and emotional restraint within a collectivist and patriarchal culture like India. The literature suggests that suppression of anger is associated with heightened depression, anxiety, somatic symptoms, and decreased psychological well-being, at the same time exacerbating pain intensity and disability. The study aims to understand the extent to which anger suppression influences chronic pain in women, to explore the link between chronic pain and psychological well-being and to study the causal factors involved in anger suppression with the help of a mixed method approach, using scales such as STAXI-2, NRS and GHQ-12 for quantitative data and interviews for qualitative data. In this study females who are in the age group of 18-65 are included, because it has been found that the prevalence of chronic pain increases with age and is also more likely to affect females than males. The study has impacts and benefits for society as it focuses on the cause rather than only on the effects of anger suppression. This approach paves the way to a holistic treatment of women with chronic pain. It will help in formulating gender-specific treatment/interventions for women suffering from chronic pain.

Key words:- Anger suppression, Chronic Pain, Psychological well-being, Indian women, and Gendered socialisation.

भारत मे वर्तमान वैश्विक चुनौतियाँ और उभरते विमर्श:

डॉ० सरिता भारती¹

शोध छात्रा-हिन्दी

वी० एस० एस० डी० पी० जी० कालेज कानपुर,

saritabharti7@gmail.com

डॉ०विनोद कुमार²

सहायक प्रोफेसर-वाणिज्य

राजकीय महाविद्यालय हंसौर बाराबंकी

dr.vkvs343@gmail.com)

सारांश

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में, भारत एक प्रमुख वैश्विक शक्ति के रूप में उभर रहा है, लेकिन उसे जटिल और बहुआयामी चुनौतियों का भी सामना करना पड़ रहा है। भारत को चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के साथ वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा पर तनावपूर्ण संबंधों और रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध के बीच पश्चिमी देशों के दबाव के बावजूद अपने रणनीतिक हितों को संतुलित करना पड़ रहा है। बांग्लादेश और नेपाल जैसे पड़ोसियों में राजनीतिक बदलावों के कारण अपनी 'पड़ोसी पहले' नीति को नए सिरे से परिभाषित करना पड़ रहा है। वैश्विक अस्थिरता के कारण ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एक बड़ी चिंता है। इसके साथ ही, विकसित देशों में बढ़ रहे संरक्षणवाद के बीच अपनी निर्यात-आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए नए अवसर तलाशने पड़ रहे हैं। डिजिटलीकरण के साथ ही साइबर हमले, सूचना युद्ध और महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे पर खतरे बढ़ गए हैं। वर्तमान में भारत दुनिया की 9वीं सबसे अधिक जलवायु-प्रभावित अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में, आपदा प्रबंधन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की ओर संक्रमण के बीच एक कठिन चुनौती का सामना कर रहा है। साथ ही खुद को 'ग्लोबल साउथ' के नेता के रूप में स्थापित कर रहा है, जो विकासशील देशों की जरूरतों (गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, निरक्षरता, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, परिवहन विकास) को वैश्विक मंचों (G20, BRICS) पर उठा रहा है।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, ड्रोन और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन जैसी उभरती तकनीकों में अपनी क्षमता बढ़ा रहा है और इन तकनीकों के वैश्विक नियमों को आकार देने में भाग ले रहा है। भारत 'गुटनिरपेक्ष' के बजाय 'बहु-संलग्नता' पर जोर दे रहा है, जहां वह QUAD और BRICS दोनों में शामिल होकर स्वतंत्र निर्णय ले रहा है। वही इसके सामने प्रमुख वर्तमान वैश्विक चुनौतियाँ और उभरते विमर्श में 'डिजिटल इंडिया' मॉडल, जिसमें यूपीआई (UPI) और आधार शामिल हैं, जो अन्य देशों के लिए एक मॉडल के रूप में पेश किया जा रहा है। वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं में विविधीकरण और 'मेक इन इंडिया' के माध्यम से विनिर्माण को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का विमर्श प्रमुख है। आर्थिक विकास के बावजूद, युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के पर्याप्त अवसर पैदा करना एक प्रमुख घरेलू और वैश्विक चुनौती है। वर्तमान में, भारत का दृष्टिकोण 'संशोधन और संतुलन' पर केंद्रित है, जहाँ वह विगत वर्षों की अस्थिरता के बाद पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों को फिर से मजबूत करने और वैश्विक शक्तियों के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखने का प्रयास कर रहा है। समाज में आर्थिक खाई और नफरत के माहौल को कम करना, जिससे देश की आंतरिक स्थिरता बची रहे। भारत अपनी अपार पर्यटन क्षमता का पूरी तरह से दोहन करने में पिछड़ रहा है। इस शोध पत्र में वर्तमान वैश्विक चुनौतियाँ और उभरते विमर्श मुख्य रूप से भू-राजनीति, अर्थव्यवस्था, पर्यटन एवं सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र और सुरक्षा के इर्द-गिर्द केंद्रित हैं।

मुख्य शब्द- वर्तमान वैश्विक चुनौतियाँ और उभरते विमर्श (भू-राजनीति, अर्थव्यवस्था, पर्यटन एवं सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र और सुरक्षा)।

A Comparative Study Of The Educational Philosophy Of Raja Mahendra Pratap, Mahatma Gandhi And Madan Mohan Malviya

Tarun Prakash

Department of Arts, faculty of humanities, Mangalayatan University, Aligarh

Abstract

This article conducts a comparative study of the educational philosophies of Raja Mahendra Pratap, Mahatma Gandhi and Madan Mohan Malaviya amid colonial India's evolving educational landscape. It gives a short overview of Indian education from indigenous Pathshalas to Macaulay's Anglicised education recommendation and Woods Despatch. It critiques British policies of fostering cultural alienation and clerk-like elites, prompting nationalist alternatives rooted in self-reliance, morality and cultural revival.

Raja Mahendra Pratap, often overshadowed as a revolutionary, established Prem Mahavidyalaya in Vrindavan as a free vocational, caste-inclusive institution blending Hindi-medium academics. He Emphasised practical crafts (three hours study, three hours work), ethical training and universal humanism inspired by "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam." Gandhi's Nai Talim (Wardha Scheme, 1937) emphasised craft-centred basic education, mother-tongue instruction and character-building through non-violence and labour dignity, targeting mass rural upliftment. Malaviya's Banaras Hindu University (1916) integrated modern science with Hindu spiritual values for national consolidation. Similarities in these educationists, include experiential learning, vocational focus and rejection of colonial rote system. While differences emerge in scope—Pratap's secondary technical emphasis, Gandhi's primary mass orientation and Malaviya's cultural nationalism in higher education. The analysis underscores their enduring relevance for holistic, skill-based education promoting ethical global citizenship and social equity.

Job Satisfaction and Quality of Life of Primary Teachers

Mr. Aakash Kumar

*Senior Research Fellow, Dept. of B.Ed./M.Ed., M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
kaakash292@gmail.com*

Dr. Pratibha Sagar

*Asst. Prof., Dept. of B.Ed./M.Ed., M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
p.sagar.ru@gmail.com*

Abstract

Primary teachers form the foundation of India's educational system and play a central role in shaping the intellectual and moral development of children. As India advances toward educational reform under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, increasing attention is being given to learning outcomes and institutional transformation. However, the well-being of teachers remains a crucial yet insufficiently explored dimension of educational quality. Job satisfaction and quality of life are deeply interconnected constructs that influence teacher effectiveness, retention, and student success. In the Indian context, primary teachers work within complex socio-economic and cultural environments characterized by regional disparities, administrative burdens, gender expectations, and varying institutional structures. This paper examines the determinants of job satisfaction and quality of life among Indian primary teachers by integrating psychological theories, sociological insights, and empirical research. It analyzes the influence of salary structures, job security, school climate, professional development, workload, infrastructure, gender roles, and post-pandemic transformations. The paper argues that enhancing teacher well-being is not merely a welfare concern but a strategic necessity for strengthening India's foundational education system. By situating teacher well-being within broader policy and socio-cultural frameworks, the study underscores its centrality to sustainable educational reform. It concludes that long-term improvements in learning outcomes are inseparable from investments in the professional and personal well-being of teachers.

Keywords: *Job Satisfaction, Quality of Life, Primary Teachers, Teacher Well-Being, NEP 2020*

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा और आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था

डॉ राजीव कुमार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र विभाग

स्वामी शुक्रदेवानंद कॉलेज शाहजहाँपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, पिनकोड-242226,

ईमेल- rajeevkssu@gmail.com

भारत शैक्षणिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से एक समृद्धशाली देश है जिसकी प्राचीन ज्ञान परंपरा, सांस्कृतिक विरासत और शिक्षा व्यवस्था देश के सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण और विकास के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा या व्यवस्था हजारों वर्षों से विकसित भारत की प्राचीन, समृद्ध व निरंतर चलने वाली ज्ञान परंपरा है जिसका उद्देश्य भारत की प्राचीन परंपराओं और स्वदेशी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली को पुनर्जीवित करना है। यह वेदों, पुराणों, उपनिषदों, आयुर्वेद, गणित और कला जैसे विभिन्न विषयों को समाहित करती है जो न केवल आध्यात्मिक बल्कि भौतिक, सामाजिक और वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान का भी भंडार है। प्राचीन ज्ञान परंपरा व शिक्षा व्यवस्था हमारे देश की उन्नति का आधार रही है। नयी शिक्षा नीति के तहत अब इसे आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था में पुनः स्थापित किया जा रहा है। आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था में प्राचीन ज्ञान परंपरा के साथ-साथ तकनीकी और प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेश पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि आज के दौर में कोई भी शिक्षा व्यवस्था तकनीकी और प्रौद्योगिकी के बिना अधूरी है। प्रौद्योगिकी की उपलब्धता ने शिक्षा व्यवस्था की पहुँच को और अधिक आसान और रोजगारपरक बना दिया है। तकनीकी और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से शिक्षा व्यवस्था अधिक आकर्षक और रोचक बनने के साथ-साथ रोजगार का माध्यम भी बन रही है। आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी ने शिक्षा व्यवस्था के परंपरागत स्वरूप में परिवर्तन कर उसे कक्षा कक्ष से बाहर लेकर आयी है और ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं के माध्यम से सबके लिए उपलब्धता का दायरा विस्तृत कर दिया है। आज के समय में प्रौद्योगिकी ने जहाँ शिक्षा व्यवस्था को सबके द्वार तक पहुँचा दिया है वहीं इसका ऑनलाइन माध्यम रोजगार का जरिया भी बन रहा है।

Anthropological Lences on Religion, Spirituality and Cultural Traditions.

Bhumika Diwakar

Department of English , Maharaja Agrasen College, DU

ABSTRACT

This paper examines religion, spirituality, and cultural traditions in Om Prakash Valmiki's *Joothan: A Dalit's Life* alongside short story of Urmila Pawar's *Mother Wit*, through anthropological writings emphasize the issue of caste being a ritualized system of exclusion and resistance. Dalit literature displays how the Indian rituals remain in the hold of caste despite postcolonial developments occurring. With Dalit involvement in the Hindu Sacred geography, this paper will also be considering how Hindu sacred geography entrenches and even exists as enforcing hierarchies of caste.

Analysing Anthropological readings of religion in such texts remain underexplored. These ethnographic stories in these Dalit texts are an indication that the Hindu practices, such as the stigma around pig sacrifices in *Joothan*, and gendered festival work in the stories by Pawar epitomized practices of Dalit marginality and the encouragement of subversive spiritual agency. Close reading of Valmiki's *Joothan*, and Pawar's *Mother Wit* via ritual theory. These narratives expose hegemonic practices while showcasing subversive spirituality. Reframes Dalit texts as counter-ethnographies for anticaste studies.

Ultimately, it argues that Dalit literature functions as counter-ethnography, which reveals how faith, caste violence and communal resilience collide in postcolonial India.

Keywords: *Spirituality, Religion, Culture, Om Prakash Valmiki, Urmila Pawar, Caste Study, Anthropology.*

Resistance in the Select Stories of Banu Mushtaq's Heart Lamp

Dr. Mohd Faiez
Department of English
Rajendra Prasad Degree College
(Affiliated to MJP Rohilkhand University)
Meerganj, Bareilly,
Uttar Pradesh, India.
Email: mohdfaiez.rpdc@gmail.com

Abstract

The stories of Banu Mushtaq's collection Heart Lamp are not about Kings or Queens rather they talk about common man who belongs to the last line. These stories are so much captivating that one cannot ignore them. Like William Wordsworth, Banu Mushtaq has also taken the subject matter from the common man's life. Her characters also come from the real world where they can be seen often. This paper tries to study the select short stories from the perspective of feminism where women of middle-class families resist at their level and tries to overcome the obstacles of dominance. This collection of short-stories has day to day issues related to common men. Somewhere there is inner voice which tries to come and shriek.

Keywords: *Dominance, Oppression, Patriarchy, Resistance, Relationship*

Contemporary global challenges faced by teachers in an inclusive classroom with children with special needs

Prithi, V⁽¹⁾, Vibhuti, K, J.⁽²⁾

Dr. Prithi Venkatesh, Associate Professor, Special Education, All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysuru-570006.

Email id: prithivenkatesh@aiishmysore.in

²Mr. Vibhuti Kumar Jha, PG Student, Special Education, All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysuru-570006.

Email id: vibhutikumar@aiish.ac.in

Abstract

Teachers are widely recognized as the most critical agents in making inclusive education work, yet they face persistent, multidimensional challenges that undermine effective practice. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the contemporary global challenges confronting teachers in inclusive classrooms serving children with special needs, organized across six domains: (i) attitudinal and psychological barriers, (ii) inadequate training and professional preparation, (iii) classroom management and instructional difficulties, (iv) self-efficacy and burnout, (v) collaboration and support deficits, and (vi) resource and infrastructure limitations. Drawing on international research including meta-analyses covering over 40,000 teachers across 55 countries the review finds that while teacher attitudes toward inclusion have progressed positively from 2000 to 2020, significant pockets of negativity persist, particularly regarding students with severe disabilities. The gap between what teachers need to know and what they receive in per-service training remains the most consistently identified barrier, though evidence confirms that targeted training positively affects both attitudes ($r = 0.75$, $p = 0.001$) and professional competence. In inclusive settings, teacher self-efficacy emerges as a strong predictor of inclusive practice, yet burnout rates are elevated among non-specialist teachers, with a counter intuitive finding that teachers with the most positive attitudes toward inclusion may experience the greatest burnout. The review identifies evidence-based strategies for addressing these challenges, including comprehensive ongoing professional development, self-efficacy and resilience building, strengthened collaborative support systems, reduced structural barriers, and mentoring networks. The paper concludes that addressing the systemic challenges teachers face requires coordinated action across per-service education, school-level administrative support, and national policy frameworks to fulfill the global commitment to equitable, quality education for all children with disabilities.

Keywords: *inclusive education, special needs, teacher challenges, teacher attitudes, self-efficacy, burnout, professional development, differentiated instruction*

भारतीय आहार संस्कृति में त्रिगुणों की भूमिका: भगवद्गीता का दृष्टिकोण

डॉ. दिवाकर पाल

क्रीड़ा अधिकारी

शासकीय महाविद्यालय रिठौराकलां, मुरैना

सार

भगवद्गीता भोजन को समझने के लिए एक अद्वितीय दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करती है, जिसे त्रिगुणों की संकल्पना के माध्यम से समझाया गया है - ये मूलभूत गुण हैं जो सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि में व्याप्त हैं। ये केवल अमूर्त दार्शनिक विचार नहीं हैं, बल्कि हमारे दैनिक जीवन के लिए व्यावहारिक साधन भी हैं।

कल्पना कीजिए कि प्रकृति एक रस्सी के समान है, जो तीन धागों से बुनी गई है। ये तीन धागे हैं

- सत्त्व (पवित्रता), रजस (उत्साह/क्रियाशीलता) और तमस (जड़ता/अंधकार) - मिलकर उस ताने-बाने को रचते हैं जिसे हम अनुभव करते हैं, यहाँ तक कि वह भोजन भी जिसे हम ग्रहण करते हैं। सत्त्व स्पष्टता, हल्केपन और सामंजस्य को लाता है। जब सत्त्व प्रमुख होता है, तो मन शांत और सतर्क रहता है, जैसे झील की स्थिर सतह जो आकाश को पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिबिंबित करती है।

रजस गति, इच्छा और क्रियाशीलता उत्पन्न करता है। यह उस हवा की तरह है जो झील को हिलाती है, जिससे लहरें और हलचल पैदा होती हैं।

तमस भारीपन, अंधकार और स्थिरता लाता है - जैसे झील के तल में जमा हुआ कीचड़, जो पानी को गंदला कर देता है।

शब्दकुंजी :- सत्त्व (पवित्रता), रजस, तमस

Ensuring Social Sustainability: An Overview Citation On Economic Activities

Siddharth Pandey
Research Scholar,
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University,
Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on social sustainability with special reference on economic activities like primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. The Interrelationship between economic activities with social sustainability remarked as most prominent factors to influence human being also elaborated here.

Sustainability is term defined as broad category with environment, social and economic perspectives. Every factors affecting human livelihood without depleting resources for future generations comes under the Sustainability. This holistic view integrates ethics, policy, innovations. Social sustainability defines as creating equitable, inclusive communities which supports well-being for Generations. Human being and their livelihood focused theme in Social sustainability. This also involves equity, Justice, Diversity, community engagement, livelihood security, Participation in decision- making, tolerance to build resilient social system etc.

Agricultural, industrial, trade & transport and Quaternary related practices are called economic activities. Economic activities developed with the order of human evolution and their technological advancement. Necessities for basic human livelihood with economic activities towards social sustainability are key area discussed in this paper.

This paper consist four types of phenomena like education, skills/employment, economy and livelihood. This is basically a cyclic in nature. Various types of indigenous and traditional/cultural practices are also interlinked with these phenomenon.

Keywords: *social sustainability, economic activities, livelihood, cultural traditions,*

Vibrational sound healing: an exploratory study

Nayanika Das

Department of Psychology, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi

Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine the psycho-physiological benefits of vibrational sound healing and its effects on emotional and spiritual wellbeing. A sample of 20 participants were considered for the research. 10 vibrational sound healing professionals in the field of sound and 10 individuals who have taken soundbaths and sound sessions were interviewed using an open ended interview questionnaire focusing on cognitive, emotional, physical and spiritual components. Qualitative analysis was considered as the method for the research. After taking consent from the participants interviews were taken and recorded to be transcribed later for the analysis. Verbatim of the interviews that were recorded were coded using thematic analysis. The six phase approach to thematic analysis by Braun and Clarke(2006) was followed. The phases were familiarizing yourself with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing potential themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report. Thus, after familiarizing with the data, initial codes were developed and themes were searched. Following this the potential themes were revived. Themes such as self healing and energy release, cognitive resolution, emotional expression, physical calmness and mental relaxation, space to think and introspect were evident. This research has important implications for emotional and spiritual well being that enhance health and wellbeing across age, gender and culture.

Key words: *vibrational sound healing, emotional expression, spiritual wellbeing, self healing, cognitive resolution, mental relaxation, physical calmness*

शिक्षा में लैंगिक असमानता: मड़ियाहं तहसील का स्थानिक विश्लेषण

नवीन कुमार, शोध छात्र, भूगोल विभाग
मड़ियाहं पी. जी. कॉलेज मड़ियाहं, जौनपुर(उ. प्र.)
naviin.kumaar56@gmail.com

सारांश :

शिक्षा मानव विकास की प्राथमिक बुनियाद है, यद्यपि इसका वितरण प्रायः लैंगिक और भौगोलिक आधार पर असमान रहता है। यह अध्ययन उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जनपद के मड़ियाहं तहसील में शैक्षणिक लैंगिक असमानता के स्थानिक आयामों की जांच करता है। कुल साक्षरता दर में सुधार के बाद भी, एक महत्वपूर्ण लैंगिक अंतराल बना हुआ है, जो क्षेत्र की पितृसत्तात्मक सामाजिक संरचना एवं अलग-अलग आर्थिक स्थितियों से प्रभावित है। यह शोध एक मिश्रित पद्धति का उपयोग करता है, जिसमें भारत की जनगणना एवं नेशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे से द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। स्थानिक मानचित्र और सांख्यिकीय सह-संबंधों के माध्यम से यह शोध पत्र 'शैक्षणिक अभाव के क्षेत्र' की पहचान करता है, जहां लड़कियों के स्कूल छोड़ने की दर सबसे अधिक है। विश्लेषण किए गए प्रमुख कारकों में माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की दूरी, घरेलू आय स्तर और शैक्षिक निवेश में प्रचलित 'बेटे को प्राथमिकता' शामिल है।

शुरुआती निष्कर्ष बताते हैं कि यद्यपि प्राथमिक नामांकन में समानता बढ़ रही है किंतु उच्च माध्यमिक एवं तृतीयक स्तरों (स्नातक/परास्नातक) पर लैंगिक असमानता बढ़ जाती है। यह अध्ययन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में इस अंतर को कम करने और सामान भौगोलिक विकास प्राप्त करने के लिए क्षेत्र विशिष्ट नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों, जैसे की छात्राओं के लिए बेहतर ग्रामीण परिवहन और हाशिए पर चले गए परिवारों के लिए लक्षित सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन की मांग के साथ समाप्त होता है।

मुख्य शब्द : लैंगिकता, लैंगिक अंतराल, सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति, स्थानिक विश्लेषण।

भारतीय समाज पर वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव(युवाओं और महिलाओं के विशेष सन्दर्भ में)

डॉ. अनुपम सिंह
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर-समाजशास्त्र
लोकमाता अहिल्याबाई होलकर
राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय
भरापुरा, अलीगंज, एटा (उ०प्र०)
anupamsingh384@gmail.com

शोध सार:-

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र “भारतीय समाज पर वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव: युवाओं और महिलाओं के विशेष सन्दर्भ में” वैश्विक एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया से उत्पन्न सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तनों का गहन विश्लेषण करता है। 1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों के पश्चात, वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक ढाँचे को आधुनिकता और उर्ध्व आधुनिकता के नए आयामों से जोड़ दिया। यह शोध विशेष रूप से भारतीय युवाओं और महिलाओं पर केन्द्रित है, क्योंकि ये दोनों वर्ग वैश्वीकरण के सबसे प्रत्यक्ष ग्राही रहे हैं। युवाओं के सन्दर्भ में, वैश्वीकरण ने जहाँ एक ओर शिक्षा, तकनीक और वैश्विक रोजगार के असीमित अवसर प्रदान किए हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर ‘पश्चिमीकरण’ और ‘उपभोक्तावाद’ के कारण उनके सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और पहचान में एक द्वंद्व भी उत्पन्न किया है। डिजिटल क्रान्ति ने युवाओं को ‘वैश्विक नागरिक’ के रूप में स्थापित किया है, जिससे उनकी आकांक्षायें और जीवनशैली वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप बदली हैं। महिलाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, वैश्वीकरण ने आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण, श्रम बाजार में बढ़ती भागीदारी और सामाजिक अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता के माध्यम से पितृसत्तात्मक बाधाओं को चुनौती दी है। हालांकि यह शोध इस चिन्ता को भी रेखांकित करता है कि वैश्वीकरण के लाभ शहरी क्षेत्रों तक अधिक केन्द्रित हैं, जिससे ‘डिजिटल विभाजन’ और ‘आर्थिक असमानता’ जैसी चुनौतियाँ उभर रही हैं। वैश्वीकरण एक ‘दुधारी तलवार’ की भाँति है, जिसने सशक्तिकरण और प्रगति के द्वार तो खोले हैं, किन्तु सांस्कृतिक विखंडन और सांस्कृतिक क्षरण के खतरों को भी जन्म दिया है।

मुख्य शब्द: वैश्वीकरण, सामाजिक परिवर्तन, भारतीय युवा, महिला सशक्तिकरण, सांस्कृतिक संक्रमण, उपभोक्तावाद, डिजिटल विभाजन।

आपस्तंब धर्मसूत्र में वर्ण व्यवस्था की अवधारणा : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

आकाश कुमार, शोधार्थी, संस्कृत विभाग, बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली

गीता वर्मा, प्रोफेसर, संस्कृत विभाग, बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली

सारांश :

आपस्तंब धर्मसूत्र प्राचीन भारतीय धर्मशास्त्रीय परंपरा का एक महत्वपूर्ण ग्रंथ है, जिसमें धर्म, आचार, सामाजिक व्यवस्था तथा विभिन्न कर्तव्यों का विस्तृत वर्णन प्राप्त होता है। प्रस्तुत शोध का उद्देश्य आपस्तंब धर्मसूत्र में वर्ण व्यवस्था की अवधारणा का अध्ययन और विश्लेषण करना है। इस ग्रंथ में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य तथा शूद्र-इन चारों वर्णों के कर्तव्यों, आचरणों और सामाजिक दायित्वों का उल्लेख मिलता है। वर्ण व्यवस्था को समाज की सुव्यवस्थित संरचना के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक संतुलन और व्यवस्था बनाए रखना है। इस अध्ययन में आपस्तंब धर्मसूत्र के मूल सूत्रों के आधार पर यह समझने का प्रयास किया गया है कि वर्ण व्यवस्था केवल सामाजिक विभाजन नहीं, बल्कि कर्तव्य, आचार और नैतिक जिम्मेदारियों से भी संबंधित है। अतः यह ग्रंथ प्राचीन भारतीय समाज की सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक संरचना को समझने का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत माना जा सकता है।

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा और उसके मूल तत्व

डॉ. मंजूषा, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर (भौतिक विज्ञान)

दयांती राज आनंद राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बिसौली (बदायूँ)

Email Id - manjushadragdc@gmail.com

Abstract

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा (IKS) मिथक के पीछे छिपे सत्य को उजागर करने का एक सशक्त प्रयास है। IKS परंपरा से प्रमाण तक की ज्ञान यात्रा है तथा प्राचीन ज्ञान और आधुनिक सत्य का सेतु है। IKS मिथक नहीं, वैज्ञानिक सत्य की विरासत है। भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा हमारे प्राचीन ग्रंथों, परंपराओं और विचारों में निहित वैज्ञानिक, दार्शनिक एवं व्यावहारिक सत्यों को समझने और उन्हें आधुनिक संदर्भ में पुनर्स्थापित करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास है। भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा के चार मुख्य आधार हैं -

1. Preservation - संरक्षण
2. Addition - संवर्धन
3. Innovation - नवाचार
4. Adaptation - अनुकूलन

भारत का अर्थ -

भारत = भा + रत + म्

भा = Light

रा = Knowledge

रत = Immersed

अर्थात् -

A person or a society which is immersed in knowledge

प्राचीन समय में भारत -

स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्याः सर्वमानवाः (मनुस्मृति)

अर्थात् पृथ्वी के समस्त मानव भारत आकर चरित्र निर्माण करते थे।

सा विद्या या विमुक्तये (सा विद्या या नियुक्तये)

Comparative Study Of Psychological Wellbeing Between Working And Non-Working Women

*Dr. Sudha Jaiswal**

Assistant Professor Psychology Department

Kaushlya Bharat Singh Gandhi Government Girls Degree College

Dhindhui Patti Pratapgarh U.P.

Email id: sudha.psybhu@gmail.com

Background:

Nowadays, world is equally ruled by men as well as women in almost all aspects. Working women are more effective in managing both work and family. Psychological well-being of working women has gained a significant amount of interest among researchers.

Objective: The following study aimed at digging out the difference between working women and non-working women on General Well-being.

Methodology: The total sample for this research was 70 women comprising of 35 working and 35 non-working women. The age range of the participants was 35 to 55 yrs. For assessment, General well-being scale by Dr. Ashok K. Kalia and Anita Deswal was used.

Summary of Results: The obtained scores were analyzed by t-test on SPSS software. As a result, it was found that, working mothers will be high on general well-being as compared to non-working women.

Keywords: *Psychological Well-being, General Well-being, working women and non-working women.*

Mediating the Sacred: Digital Platforms and the Transformation of Spiritual Communication in Contemporary Society

Mansi Pundir¹, Dr. V.K. Singh²

¹Research Scholar, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar, Uttarakhand-249404

mansipundir10@gmail.com

²Professor, Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University), Haridwar, Uttarakhand-249404
drvksingh@gkv.ac.in

Abstract

In contemporary society, digital platforms have emerged as significant spaces for the circulation, reinterpretation, and mediation of religious and spiritual ideas. Traditionally, spiritual communication was rooted in physical spaces such as temples, rituals, scriptures, and face-to-face interactions. However, the rapid expansion of digital media has transformed these modes of engagement, enabling spiritual narratives, practices, and discourses to travel beyond geographical and institutional boundaries. This paper conceptually examines how digital platforms function as mediators of the sacred and reshape the ways spirituality is communicated, experienced, and understood in the present social context. Drawing upon interdisciplinary perspectives from media studies, sociology, and cultural studies, the study explores the transformation of spiritual communication through online sermons, devotional content, live-streamed rituals, social media narratives, and digital religious communities. The paper argues that digital mediation does not merely replicate traditional spiritual practices but reconfigures them by altering authority structures, participation patterns, and modes of meaning-making. Spiritual communication in digital spaces increasingly becomes dialogic, visual, and narrative-driven, allowing individuals to engage with the sacred in personalized and hybrid forms. The study further highlights how digital platforms contribute to the democratization of spiritual expression while simultaneously raising questions about authenticity, commodification, and the shifting boundaries between the sacred and the secular. By analyzing the cultural implications of these transformations, the paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the evolving relationship between religion, spirituality, and digital communication. The study offers insights into how contemporary society negotiates sacred meanings in an increasingly mediated and technologically driven environment.

Keywords: *Digital Media; Spiritual Communication; Religion and Culture; Mediation of the Sacred; Contemporary Society*

Faith, Caste and the Quest for Dignity: Intersections of Religion, Gender and Resistance

Shabnam Kumari

Department of English, University of Delhi

email- shabnamsingh2400@gmail.com

Abstract

This research focuses on a comparative study of caste and faith in Bama's *Karukku* and *Sangati*, two influential texts in Dalit feminist literature that highlight the lived experiences of Dalit Christian communities in Tamil Nadu. The study examines how caste continues to structure social relations, identity, and access to dignity even after religious conversion, settling in urban spaces, challenging the assumption that faith and urbanisation automatically ensure equality and liberation. Through a close textual and comparative analysis, the research explores the intersections of caste, religion, gender, and resistance in Dalit lives. *Karukku*, an autobiographical narrative, reveals the contradictions within Christian institutions that preach equality while practising caste-based discrimination. The text presents conversion as a form of resistance and assertion of selfhood, particularly for Dalit women, being doubly oppressed seeking dignity and autonomy. In contrast, *Sangati* shifts the focus from individual experience to collective Dalit women's lives, highlighting everyday struggles such as labour exploitation, domestic violence, and social marginalisation.

The research also examines urbanisation as another potential site of resistance and liberation, analysing how migration to urban spaces offers possibilities of obscurity and mobility while simultaneously reproducing caste hierarchies in new forms. By focusing on Dalit women's voices and interrogating the limits of conversion and urban modernity, this study contributes to Dalit studies and feminist literary criticism. It argues that while faith and urbanisation offer avenues for resistance, true liberation requires sustained collective consciousness and structural transformation beyond religious or spatial change. This paper questions the irresistible Dalit identity that becomes a victim of discrimination despite adopting ways of resistance like changing one's faith and conversion to other religions.

Keywords – *Caste, Faith, Identity, Dignity, Resistance, Liberation*

“माकण्डेय और प्रेमचंद के कथा साहित्य में ग्रामीण यथार्थ”

अंकेश कुमार

(शोधार्थी, हिन्दी विभाग)

साहू रामस्वरूप महिला महाविद्यालय, बरेली, उ.प्र.

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली

ईमेल: aneshkumar6881@gmail.com

डॉ. प्रतिभा पांडेय

(असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग)

साहू रामस्वरूप महिला महाविद्यालय, बरेली, उ.प्र.

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली

ईमेल: drpratibhapandey154@gmail.com

माकण्डेय के कथा साहित्य में ग्रामीण यथार्थ:

नई कहानी आंदोलन के प्रमुख कथाकार माकण्डेय ने भी अपने कथा साहित्य में ग्रामीण जीवन का अत्यंत प्रभावशाली चित्रण किया है। माकण्डेय का ग्रामीण यथार्थ प्रेमचंद की परंपरा से जुड़ा हुआ होते हुए भी अधिक आधुनिक और गहन सामाजिक दृष्टि प्रस्तुत करता है। माकण्डेय की कहानियों में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के गाँवों की बदलती परिस्थितियाँ दिखाई देती हैं। उनके कथा साहित्य में ग्रामीण समाज की आर्थिक विषमता, सामाजिक संघर्ष और मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थितियों का गहरा चित्रण मिलता है। उनकी प्रसिद्ध कहानी पान-फूल में ग्रामीण जीवन की सरलता, गरीबी और मानवीय संबंधों की संवेदनशीलता को व्यक्त किया गया है।

माकण्डेय के कथा साहित्य की विशेषता यह है कि उन्होंने गाँव के जीवन को केवल बाहरी रूप में नहीं, बल्कि उसके भीतरी मनोवैज्ञानिक यथार्थ के साथ प्रस्तुत किया। उनके पात्रों के जीवन में संघर्ष, असुरक्षा और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की पीड़ा स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है।

प्रेमचंद के कथा साहित्य में ग्रामीण यथार्थ:

हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में ग्रामीण जीवन के यथार्थ चित्रण की परंपरा को मजबूत करने का श्रेय मुंशी प्रेमचंद को जाता है। उन्होंने भारतीय गाँवों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों का अत्यंत सजीव और यथार्थपूर्ण चित्रण किया। प्रेमचंद के समय में ग्रामीण समाज मुख्यतः गरीबी, शोषण और सामाजिक असमानता से ग्रस्त था। उनकी कहानियों में किसानों की दयनीय स्थिति, जमींदारी व्यवस्था का अत्याचार तथा साहूकारों के शोषण का मार्मिक चित्रण मिलता है।

प्रेमचंद की कहानियों जैसे *पूस की रात*, *कफन*, *ठाकुर का कुआँ* आदि में ग्रामीण जीवन की वास्तविक समस्याएँ स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देती हैं।

कफन कहानी में घीसू और माधव की कथा के माध्यम से गरीबी और सामाजिक विडंबना को उजागर किया गया है।

प्रेमचंद ने केवल आर्थिक शोषण ही नहीं, बल्कि ग्रामीण समाज में व्याप्त जाति-भेद, अंधविश्वास और सामाजिक कुरीतियों को भी अपने कथा साहित्य में स्थान दिया। उनके पात्र साधारण ग्रामीण लोग हैं, जिनके माध्यम से उन्होंने मानवीय संवेदना, करुणा और संघर्ष को प्रस्तुत किया। इस प्रकार प्रेमचंद का ग्रामीण यथार्थ समाज सुधार की चेतना से जुड़ा हुआ है।

तुलनात्मक दृष्टि:

प्रेमचंद और माकण्डेय दोनों ही कथाकारों ने ग्रामीण जीवन के यथार्थ को अपने साहित्य का मुख्य विषय बनाया। दोनों के साहित्य में किसान, मजदूर और निम्न वर्ग के लोगों का जीवन केंद्र में है, फिर भी दोनों के दृष्टिकोण में कुछ अंतर दिखाई देता है।

प्रेमचंद का ग्रामीण यथार्थ मुख्यतः सामाजिक सुधार और मानवीय करुणा पर आधारित है, जबकि माकण्डेय का ग्रामीण यथार्थ आधुनिक सामाजिक परिवर्तन और मनोवैज्ञानिक संघर्ष को अधिक महत्व देता है।

प्रेमचंद के समय का गाँव जमींदारी और सामंती शोषण से प्रभावित था, जबकि माकण्डेय के साहित्य में स्वतंत्रता के बाद का बदलता ग्रामीण समाज दिखाई देता है।

Digital Technology and Modern Literature

Rekha

Department of English, P R Government Girls Degree College, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

Living in the 21st century, we are witnessing rapidly evolving technology. It is occupying a pivotal place in the lives of people. Every new day, some new technology is introduced, so remaining unchanged is almost impossible today. Technological advancement is affecting the scenario of the whole world. New trends in technology are shaping the future of the coming generation. In such an expeditious time, literature cannot remain unaffected.

Literature is said to be the mirror of society, as it displays the impressions of technological changes on it. However, at present, it sometimes appears that literature is not completely successful in coping with rapid technological advancement. Some of the most advanced and relevant technologies that are showing their effects on contemporary literature include Generative AI, Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), Voice-Activated Technology, Automated Speech Recognition (ASR), Synthetic Media, and Advanced Robotics.

Literature is one of the oldest methods of recreation and creative expression. In the twentieth century, film and media also became part of literary expression. In the twenty-first century, social media has begun to play an important role in shaping literature. The advancement of technology is influencing literature, compelling it to broaden its scope and redefine literary perspectives. These technological developments create challenges as well as new possibilities for literary growth.

The use of evolving technology in the field of literature is paving the way for experimentation, making literature suitable according to the needs of the time. It is well known that whatever does not change with time ceases to exist. Therefore, acceptance of technology in literature is necessary, though there are some challenges in doing so. A balanced and compatible development of literature with technology is the need of the present age.

Key Words: Technology, AI, VR, AR, ASR, Social Media, Literature.

Strategic Disinvestment in India: The Contestation of Fiscal Consolidation and Structural Public Sector Reform (2016–17 to 2024–25)

Ram Khagesh Patel¹,

1. Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, M.C.B.U. Chhatarpur M.P.

E-Mail-rampatel0110195@gmail.com

Dr. Jivesh Nandan²,

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Bareilly College, Bareilly, U.P.

E-Mail-jiveshn88@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines whether India's strategic disinvestment policy from 2016–17 to 2024–25 has served primarily as a tool for fiscal consolidation or as genuine structural public sector reform. Despite significant policy developments during this period, including institutional restructuring and the classification of industries into strategic and non-strategic sectors, the actual implementation reveals persistent and substantial deficits. Successive years witnessed considerable divergence between budgetary targets and actual realizations, with ambitious projections consistently unmet. The limited completion rate of approved strategic sales, confined largely to enterprises with manageable operational complexities, further underscores this implementation gap. The paper argues that while the articulated policy framework reflects genuine reform intentions, persistent fiscal pressures have repeatedly reduced disinvestment to a subordinate revenue-raising mechanism. The chronic dissonance between budgetary optimism and actual outcomes, combined with the predominance of expenditure compression in fiscal deficit management, indicates that disinvestment has remained an unreliable instrument within the broader fiscal framework. The study concludes that India's strategic disinvestment programme represents an unfinished structural reform, wherein transformative aspirations remain substantially unrealized due to persistent implementation challenges and the overriding imperative of immediate fiscal management.

Keywords: *Strategic Disinvestment, Public Sector Reform, Fiscal Consolidation, Policy Implementation*

Human–Environment Interaction: A Two-Way Relationship

Dr. Iti Adhikari

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology

Gindo Devi Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Budaun

Abstract

The relationship between humans and the environment is close, dynamic, and constantly changing. Human actions affect nature in many ways, often leading to problems such as pollution, climate change, and habitat destruction. In return, these environmental changes influence human life by affecting health, employment, and social stability. Humans depend on nature for survival, yet their activities may also damage it. However, through the wise use of resources and sustainable living, people can reduce environmental harm and maintain balance with nature.

खेल को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

रामकृष्ण

(शोधार्थी समाजशास्त्र विभाग)

गोकुलदास हिन्दू गर्ल्स कॉलेज मुरादाबाद, उ.प्र.

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रुहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली

शोध निर्देशक : डॉ. अर्चना गुप्ता

(प्रो. समाजशास्त्र विभाग)

गोकुलदास हिन्दू गर्ल्स कॉलेज मुरादाबाद, उ.प्र.

शोध सारांश :

खेल मानव जीवन और समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं, जो न केवल शारीरिक विकास में सहायक होते हैं बल्कि सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। खेलों का विकास और उनकी लोकप्रियता को अनेक सामाजिक कारक प्रभावित करते हैं। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य खेल को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख सामाजिक कारकों का विश्लेषण करना है। इस अध्ययन में खेलों को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों के अंतर्गत परिवार, शिक्षा, सामाजिक वर्ग, आर्थिक स्थिति, लिंग भेद, संस्कृति, मीडिया तथा सरकारी नीतियों जैसे प्रमुख कारकों की भूमिका का समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से अध्ययन किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि परिवार और सामाजिक परिवेश व्यक्ति की रुचि और भागीदारी को निर्धारित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। आर्थिक स्थिति खेल सुविधाओं, प्रशिक्षण और संसाधनों तक पहुँच को निर्धारित करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, लिंग आधारित सामाजिक मान्यताएँ और रुढ़ियाँ भी खेलों में भागीदारी को प्रभावित करती हैं। मीडिया और लोकप्रिय संस्कृति खेलों के प्रति समाज में जागरूकता और आकर्षण बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, जबकि सरकारी नीतियाँ और संस्थागत समर्थन खेलों के विकास के लिए आवश्यक आधार प्रदान करते हैं। इस प्रकार यह अध्ययन दर्शाता है कि खेलों का विकास केवल व्यक्तिगत क्षमता का परिणाम नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक संरचना, सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और संस्थागत समर्थन से भी गहराई से जुड़ा होता है।

रोहेलखंड में स्थापत्य का संक्रमण : रोहेला नवाबी शैली से ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक वास्तुकला (1740-1900 ई.) तक

साक्षी राठौर

सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र 18वीं शताब्दी के मध्य रोहेलखंड क्षेत्र में घटित स्थापत्य रूपांतरण की प्रक्रियाओं का ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में बहुआयामी विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। यह अध्ययन इस तथ्य को रेखांकित करता है कि किस प्रकार रोहेला शासकों की रक्षात्मक तथा इस्लामी स्थापत्य कला, ब्रिटिश शासन के आगमन के पश्चात उपयोगितावादी और इंडो-सारासेनिक शैली में परिवर्तित हो गई। यह संक्रमण मात्र निर्माण सामग्री का परिवर्तन नहीं था, बल्कि सत्ता की प्रकृति में आए बदलाव का भौतिक प्रतिबिंब था।

इस अध्ययन के माध्यम से मुगलोत्तर काल में विकसित स्थापत्य शैलियों के अंतर्गत स्थानीय परंपराओं, इस्लामी वास्तु तत्वों तथा औपनिवेशिक प्रभावों के पारस्परिक अंतर्संबंधों को समझने का प्रयास किया गया है। रोहेलखंड की स्थापत्य परंपरा केवल सौंदर्यात्मक अभिव्यक्ति तक सीमित नहीं रही, बल्कि यह तत्कालीन सत्ता संरचनाओं, धार्मिक विचारधाराओं, सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं तथा आर्थिक गतिविधियों की मूर्त अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में विकसित हुई।

शोध में ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेजों, स्थापत्य अवशेषों, क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण, अभिलेखी स्रोतों तथा तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण पद्धति का उपयोग किया गया है। अंततः यह शोध निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत करता है कि रोहेलखंड का स्थापत्य विकास स्थानीय सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता और वैश्विक आधुनिकता के मध्य सतत संवाद का परिणाम है, जिसने इस क्षेत्र की स्थापत्य विरासत को एक विशिष्ट ऐतिहासिक पहचान प्रदान की।

मुख्य शब्द : सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता, उपयोगितावाद, इंडो-सारासेनिक शैली, रोहेलखंड, स्थापत्य रूपांतरण

Reconfiguration of Global Value Chains after the US-China

Trade War: A Comparative Study of Vietnam, India, and Malaysia

Muskan Mittal

Department of Economics

Miranda House, University of Delhi

Abstract

The 2018 US-China trade war marked a turning point for global value chains, especially in electronics and machinery, as firms began to rethink their dependence on China. While Vietnam, India, and Malaysia are often cited as major beneficiaries of this shift, there is little systematic evidence comparing how much each country actually gained and through which channels. This paper examines how the trade war reshaped global value chain participation in these three economies and asks which of them benefited the most, and why. To move beyond simple export growth, the study constructs a composite GVC Benefit Index that captures changes in value-added exports, GVC participation, sectoral export shares, and foreign direct investment inflows. Using a mixed-methods approach, the analysis combines difference-in-differences and panel regression techniques with value-added trade decomposition and qualitative policy and firm-level evidence. The results show clear differences across countries, with Vietnam and Malaysia capturing stronger and more immediate GVC-related gains than India. These outcomes reflect differences in policy responsiveness, logistics capacity, labour costs, and political stability. The findings highlight that trade-war-driven gains are not automatic and depend critically on domestic economic and institutional conditions.

When Women Say No: Voice, Autonomy and Resistance in Contemporary Hindi Cinema

Roshan Yadav

Department of English, MAC, University of Delhi

Email: roshanyadavnwg@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper examines the refusal of women as a significant step in identity formation in recent Hindi films. It explains how the word “no” is used as a challenge to the patriarchal system that controls the bodies, behaviour, and decisions of women, as seen in the films *Thappad* (2020) and *Parched* (2015). In both films, women begin in an environment where silence, adjustment, and sacrifice are accepted as normal. Gradually, they realize that it is not fate but injustice that causes their suffering.

In *Thappad*, Amrita leaves her husband after he slaps her. According to the people around her, the incident is minor and she should ignore it for the sake of the family. However, Amrita refuses to accept the insult. Her decision is thoughtful and rational. She demands respect and dignity, and begins to see herself not only as a wife but also as an individual. Her resistance is emotional, moral, and legal.

In *Parched*, resistance takes place in a rural setting where women struggle against oppressive traditions, poverty, and male domination. Rani and Lajjo endure long periods of suffering but gain courage through friendship and mutual support. Eventually, they leave the village together, which becomes a powerful act of collective protest and a step towards freedom.

Together, these films show that women are not merely victims; they are capable of thinking, deciding, and resisting. The act of saying “no” becomes not only a form of personal empowerment but also a political action that transforms silence into voice and suffering into independence.

Keywords: *Gender, Patriarchy, Female Agency, Domestic Violence, Autonomy.*

Analysis of Household Expenditure on School Education in India

Shruti Pipal

Department of Economics, Daulat Ram College

Abstract

Education plays an important role in social and economic development. Despite the provision of free and compulsory education under the Right to Education Act, 2009, Indian households spend a significant portion of their income on their children's education. But this expenditure is not uniform among different types of households. There are many factors which determine household expenditure on education in India. Therefore, this study analyzes the patterns, trends, determinants and inequalities in household expenditure on school education in India.

The study is empirical and descriptive in nature and uses secondary data from National Sample Survey (Comprehensive Modular Survey: Education, 2025), Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (2022-23 & 2023-24) and Union Budget reports (2023-24 & 2024-25). Descriptive statistics and an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model are used to analyse the effect of gender, type of school, level of education, rural-urban location and household expenditure on private coaching.

The results show that household expenditure on school education is differentiated significantly among type of school, level of education and private coaching. It is found that Indian households' expenditure on school education is high in urban areas and private unaided schools. As the level of education increases the expenditure on education also starts increasing. Moreover, the Indian household spends a small share of total household consumption expenditure on school education which creates the financial burden for those households who belong to lower income families. The study also highlighted the increasing dependence on private coaching which increases household spending on education.

In contrast, the Indian household expenditure on education shows significant disparities across socio-economic groups. There is need to strengthen the public investment in school education and improve the quality of education are important to reduce the financial burden and improve the access to education.

डिजिटल माध्यम और सोशल मीडिया: हिन्दी भाषा के बदलते स्वरूप का एक अध्ययन

श्वेता सिंह

रिसर्च स्कॉलर (हिन्दी)

राजकीय महाविद्यालय, फरीदपुर (बरेली)

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले रोहिलखंड विश्वविद्यालय (MJPRU), बरेली

ईमेल: shwetasing0077@gmail.com

सार:

वर्तमान सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के युग में सोशल मीडिया ने संवाद के तौर-तरीकों को पूरी तरह बदला है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का लक्ष्य यह देखना है कि फेसबुक, इन्स्टाग्राम, यूट्यूब चैनल और व्हाट्सअप जैसे डिजिटल मंचों ने हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग और उसके स्वरूप को किस तरह प्रभावित किया है। जहाँ एक ओर इन माध्यमों ने हिन्दी को वैश्विक स्तर पर पहुँचाया है, वहीं दूसरी ओर 'हिग्लिश' हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी दूध के बढ़ते चलन ने भाषा की शुद्धता के सामने नई चुनौतियाँ खड़ी कर दी हैं। यह शोध इस बात का विश्लेषण करता है कि क्या डिजिटल माध्यम हिन्दी के विकास में सहायक हैं? या इससे भाषा का मौलिक स्वरूप लुप्त हो रहा है?

निष्कर्षतः, यह पत्र यह स्पष्ट करता है कि तकनीकी बदलावों के बाद भी हिन्दी अपनी ग्रहणशीलता के कारण इन माध्यमों में भी निरन्तर सशक्त हो रही है।

“भारत में लैंगिक समानता और न्याय : नारीवादी विमर्श एवं समावेशी दृष्टिकोण”

सोनू कुमार

(शोधार्थी) राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,

जयप्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (सारण), बिहार।

ई-मेल - sonu.ashmit@gmail.com

सार (Abstract)

लैंगिक समानता और न्याय आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज की मूलभूत शर्तें हैं। भारतीय संविधान समानता, स्वतंत्रता और न्याय के आदर्शों को स्वीकार करता है, किन्तु व्यावहारिक स्तर पर लैंगिक असमानता आज भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संरचनाओं में गहराई से विद्यमान है। यह शोध भारत में लैंगिक समानता और न्याय की स्थिति का विश्लेषण नारीवादी विमर्श तथा समावेशी दृष्टिकोण के आलोक में करता है।

नारीवादी चिंतन ने लैंगिक असमानता को केवल जैविक भिन्नता का परिणाम न मानकर सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और पितृसत्तात्मक संरचनाओं की उत्पत्ति के रूप में समझाया है। इस अध्ययन में उदारवादी, समाजवादी और दलित नारीवाद सहित विभिन्न नारीवादी दृष्टिकोणों के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि लैंगिक न्याय केवल महिलाओं के अधिकारों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें ट्रांसजेंडर, हाशिये पर स्थित वर्गों और विविध लैंगिक पहचानों का समावेशन भी आवश्यक है।

शोध में यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि यद्यपि भारत में शिक्षा, रोजगार, राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व और कानूनी संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है, फिर भी लैंगिक हिंसा, वेतन असमानता, देखभाल श्रम की उपेक्षा और सामाजिक रूढ़ियाँ समानता के मार्ग में प्रमुख बाधाएँ बनी हुई हैं। समावेशी दृष्टिकोण इस तथ्य पर बल देता है कि लैंगिक न्याय तब तक पूर्ण नहीं हो सकता, जब तक नीतियाँ और संस्थाएँ सभी लैंगिक पहचानों और सामाजिक समूहों को समान अवसर प्रदान न करें।

अतः यह शोध निष्कर्ष निकालता है कि भारत में वास्तविक लैंगिक समानता और न्याय की स्थापना के लिए संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के साथ-साथ नारीवादी चेतना, सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता और

समावेशी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप अनिवार्य हैं। यह अध्ययन समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक न्याय की बहस को एक व्यापक और बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है।

मुख्य शब्द - लैंगिक समानता, लैंगिक न्याय, नारीवाद, जेंडर स्टडीज़, समावेशन, पितृसत्ता, महिला अधिकार, सामाजिक न्याय।

The Politics of Silence and Speech in Dalit Life Writing

Bhumika Sarkar

Abstract

Dalit Autobiographies are often viewed as testimonial narratives of caste humiliation in the social space; however, their approach to gendered experience and inclusion has not been studied in detail. This paper will provide a comparative feminist reading of a work by Omprakash Valmiki's *Joothan* and Bama's *Karukku*, in an attempt to clarify the supposition that surround the labour and subjectivity of Dalit women. In *Joothan*, the bloody nature of the institutional and social fabric is revealed when Valmiki recalls vividly the experiences of bring a growing boy, how this childhood memories of caste discrimination, especially in school were aggressive. But embedded with all this social injustices, is one domestic story highlighting a crucial, but little known scene, in which Valmiki's sister helps her mother make rotis, thus keeping the family going. Although the text previews the tyranny faced by the Dalit males outside of domestic realm, it provides little information about the lived experience and ambitions or limitations of the sister. Her unrendered but essential presence reveals a gendered blank in the male written Dalit stories which necessitate critical questioning of the inclusivity of discourses of resistance.

This silence of narration reaches greater importance when compared to Bama's *Karukku*, where a voice of a Dalit Christian woman is premeditated. Bama challenges the egalitarianity of institutionalized Christianity by questioning how caste discrimination and male domination persist in the system of Christianity. By expressing the emotional pain and rebellious agency, *Karukku* reinstate the autobiography as a feminist act. Comparing the dimmed domestic labour in *Joothan* with the outspoken self representation in *Karukku*, this paper promotes a caste conscious feminist theory that recognizes the general oppression of the people, as well as gendered realities in the Dalit household. Keywords: Dalit Narrative, Dalit Feminism, Gendered Silence, Silence and Speech, Caste and Inclusivity, Double Marginalization

ग्रामीण मृत्यु - क्रम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षा , स्वास्थ्य एवं संपोषण स्तर की भूमिका

Dr. Vidya Ram Sharma
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
G.B. Pant P.G. College Kachhala Budaun

Abstract

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मृत्यु-क्रम (Mortality) समाज की समग्र सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति का महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक माना जाता है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण मृत्यु-क्रम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण स्तर की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करना है। ग्रामीण समाज में शिक्षा का स्तर स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता, स्वच्छता, टीकाकरण तथा संतुलित आहार की समझ को प्रभावित करता है, जिससे रोगों की रोकथाम तथा जीवन प्रत्याशा में सुधार संभव होता है। इसी प्रकार स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपलब्धता, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों की पहुंच, मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं तथा नियमित चिकित्सकीय सुविधा मृत्यु दर को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं।

पोषण स्तर भी ग्रामीण मृत्यु-क्रम का एक प्रमुख निर्धारक है। कुपोषण, विशेषकर बच्चों और महिलाओं में, रोगप्रतिरोधक क्षमता को कमजोर करता है और मृत्यु की संभावना को बढ़ाता है। अध्ययन से स्पष्ट होता है कि जिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा का स्तर बेहतर है, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं सुलभ हैं और पोषण की स्थिति संतोषजनक है, वहां मृत्युदर अपेक्षाकृत कम पाई जाती है। अतः ग्रामीण विकास नीतियों में शिक्षा के प्रसार, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विस्तार और पोषण सुधार कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है, जिससे ग्रामीण मृत्यु-क्रम में प्रभावी कमी लाई जा सके।

Keywords: *ग्रामीण मृत्यु-क्रम, शिक्षा स्तर, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, पोषण स्तर, ग्रामीण विकास, कुपोषण, जीवनप्रत्याशा.*