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# Souvenir



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**स्व. राय बहादुर बाबू ऐदल सिंह**

जन्म - 13 फरवरी 1836, मृत्यु - 14 अगस्त 1919

संस्थापक

नालन्दा कॉलेज, बिहार शरीफ

**स्व. बाबू ऐदल सिंह** (जिन्हें राय बहादुर बाबू ऐदल सिंह के नाम से भी जाना जाता है) बिहार शरीफ के प्रसिद्ध नालन्दा कॉलेज के सम्मानित संस्थापक और मुख्य भूमिदाता हैं।

#### मुख्य योगदान और इतिहास

**भूमि दान:** बिहार के एक प्रतिष्ठित और संपन्न जमींदार के रूप में, बाबू ऐदल सिंह ने इस संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए 8.7 एकड़ भूमि दान की थी। यह कॉलेज उस ऐतिहासिक क्षेत्र पर बना है, जिसके बारे में माना जाता है कि वहां प्राचीन ओदंतापुरी विश्वविद्यालय के अवशेष मौजूद थे।

**संस्थान की विरासत:** 1870 में स्थापित नालन्दा कॉलेज, उत्तर भारत के सबसे पुराने उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में से एक है। अपने लंबे इतिहास में, इसकी संबद्धता (affiliation) पहले कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय, फिर बिहार विश्वविद्यालय और बाद में मगध विश्वविद्यालय से रही। वर्तमान में यह पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना की एक प्रमुख अंगीभूत (constituent) इकाई है।

**सम्मान और स्मृति:** क्षेत्र में शिक्षा के प्रसार में उनके इस महान योगदान को याद रखने के लिए कॉलेज परिसर में बाबू ऐदल सिंह की एक आदमकद प्रतिमा (Statue) स्थापित की गई है। कॉलेज प्रशासन और स्थानीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा हर साल उनकी जयंती पर उन्हें भावभीनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की जाती है।





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## **About the organizing Institutions:**

**Nalanda college** is a premier institution committed to academic excellence and holistic development of students. Our legacy is rooted in providing quality education, nurturing values, and empowering futures. Founded in 1870, this venerable seat of learning, standing in spiritual proximity to the immortal ruins of the ancient University of Nalanda, continues to embody the undying flame of enlightenment that once illuminated the world. On the historic date , 27th March 1970 , the Post & Telegraph Department Government of India commemorated the Centenary of Nalanda College (1870-1970) by issuing a Postal Stamp bearing the name of Nalanda College, the only college in the history of Bihar, to receive such an honour.

Bihar Sharif is situated in the north of Nalanda and Rajgir, the two places related both to Lord Buddha and Hindu mythology. Additionally, the shrine of Sufi saint Makhdum Saheb is located in Bihar Sharif and is visited annually by lots of pilgrims from around the globe. There is thus a confluence of religious beliefs, cultural practices and philosophical ideas which is reflected in the life style of the local people.

In the beginning, the college was affiliated to Calcutta University. In the 1960's Honours courses were introduced and were immediately a huge success. The college offers 33 programmes which include 28 conventional and 5 vocational courses at the UG and PG Level. The addition of Vocational courses has connected the educational scenario of Nalanda College with that of the nation as a whole. More and more students are now opting for Management and Computer courses. A number of students from neighboring districts are pursuing PG courses in which the number of women students is quite large.

The college is running under the able guidance of Prof. Sunita Sinha, Principal since 2025 who tirelessly aims to steer Nalanda College towards a resplendent future, one that harmoniously weds heritage and modernity, discipline and creativity, tradition and transformation. The Academic ambience of the college attracts students in great numbers. The scholarly teachers boost their confidence and provide them guidance regarding employment opportunities which helps them find suitable jobs. In addition, the Vocational courses are a great favourite among present-day students too. Teaching in these courses is provided by young and dedicated teachers who are constantly working towards making Nalanda College shine as a sanctuary of scholarship and virtue, echoing through time as a living testament to the eternal quest for enlightenment that once made this soil sacred to seekers of wisdom across the world. Nalanda College Bihar Sharif is a Constituent unit of Patliputra University, Patna since 2018. In the year of 2026-27 the college has come under the Center of Excellence from Government of Bihar.

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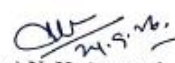


**Message**

It gives me great pleasure to learn that Nalanda College, Bihar Sharif is organizing the **International Conference on Literature, Society and Technical Innovations (ICLSTI-2026)**. I extend my sincere congratulations to the organizers for providing a distinguished platform for scholars, researchers, and academicians to deliberate on the evolving relationship between literature, society, and technological advancement.

In an era driven by knowledge and innovation, meaningful engagement between the humanities, social sciences, and technology is essential for addressing contemporary challenges and fostering sustainable progress. Such interdisciplinary dialogue enriches research, promotes critical thinking, and contributes to the creation of an inclusive and enlightened society. I am confident that the deliberations and scholarly contributions presented during this conference will generate valuable insights and strengthen academic collaboration.

I convey my best wishes to the organizing committee, participants, and all stakeholders for the grand success of **ICLSTI-2026**. May this academic endeavor contribute significantly to the advancement of knowledge and the promotion of excellence in higher education.

  
Prof. (Dr.) N. K. Agrawal

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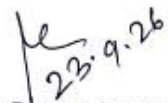
## MESSAGE

I am delighted to extend my warmest greetings and felicitations on the occasion of **International Conference on Literature, Society and Technical Innovations (ICLSTI-2026)** on 28th and 29th September 2026 Organised by Nalanda College, Biharsharif, Nalanda.

The theme of the conference is highly relevant in the present era, as literature, society and technology are deeply interconnected and continuously shaping the world around us. Such academic platforms provide an opportunity for academicians, researchers, scholars and experts from diverse fields to exchange ideas, share knowledge and explore innovative perspectives.

I am confident that the deliberations during the conference will contribute meaningfully to intellectual discourse and encourage new dimensions of research, creativity and technological innovation. I also appreciate the efforts of Nalanda College and the organizing committee in creating such a vibrant academic forum.

Wishing you a productive and enlightening experience.

  
(Upendra Prasad Singh)  
Vice-Chancellor



**प्रो. अरुण कुमार सिंह**  
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### शुभकामना संदेश

यह अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है कि नालंदा कॉलेज, बिहारशरीफ, नालंदा द्वारा 28-29 सितंबर, 2026 को "साहित्य, समाज और तकनीकी नवाचार" विषय पर शोध संस्कृति संस्था के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इस पुनीत अवसर पर प्रकाशित होने वाली स्मारिका के लिये संपादक मंडल सहित महाविद्यालय परिवार को अशेष शुभकामनाएं और साधुवाद। वर्तमान समय सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और तकनीकी परिवर्तनों का दौर है। ऐसे में साहित्य, समाज और तकनीकी नवाचारों के अंतर्संबंधों पर विमर्श अत्यंत प्रासंगिक है। साहित्य मानवीय संवेदना और मूल्यों का संवाहक है, समाज उसके विविध रूपों को अभिव्यक्त करता है तथा तकनीकी नवाचार विकास की नई संभावनाओं का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं। इन तीनों आयामों पर सार्थक चिंतन निश्चित रूप से नए दृष्टिकोणों को जन्म देगा। नालंदा की गौरवशाली ज्ञान-परंपरा के अनुरूप इस विषय का चयन महाविद्यालय की अकादमिक एवं शोधपरक चेतना को प्रतिबिंबित करता है। देश-विदेश से सम्मिलित होने वाले विद्वानों, शिक्षकों, शोधार्थियों एवं विद्यार्थियों के विचार-विमर्श से निश्चित रूप से ज्ञान के नए आयाम उद्घाटित होंगे और विशेष रूप से युवा पीढ़ी में नई चेतना का संचार होगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह संगोष्ठी अपने उद्देश्यों में सफल होगी तथा प्रकाशित स्मारिका विद्वानों, शोधार्थियों, विद्यार्थियों एवं समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए उपयोगी संदर्भ-सामग्री सिद्ध होगी। संगोष्ठी की सफलता एवं स्मारिका के प्रकाशन हेतु हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

अरुण कुमार सिंह  
18/09/26

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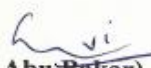
### MESSAGE

It is a matter of great pleasure to convey my warm greetings on the occasion of the International Conference on Literature, Society and Technical Innovations (ICLSTI-2026), being organised by Nalanda College, Bihar Sharif, on 28th and 29th September 2026.

Literature is a reflection of human thought and imagination; society provides the context in which ideas evolve, while technology continues to redefine the ways in which knowledge is created, shared and experienced. The convergence of these three dimensions makes this conference particularly relevant in the present era of rapid transformation.

Such an interdisciplinary forum provides an opportunity to exchange diverse perspectives, question established ideas, encourage innovative thinking and build meaningful academic collaborations. I am confident that the scholarly deliberations will contribute to a deeper understanding of the changing relationship between humanity, society and technological advancement.

I congratulate Nalanda College, its Principal, Prof. Sunita Sinha organising committee and all associated scholars for this thoughtful academic initiative. I wish the conference enriching discussions, meaningful outcomes and a lasting intellectual impact.

  
(Prof. Abu Bakar)

Registrar  
Patliputra University, Patna



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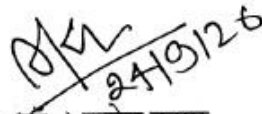
दिनांक : 24/09/2026



## शुभकामना संदेश

यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई कि नालंदा कॉलेज, बिहारशरीफ के द्वारा International Conference On Literature, Society & Technical Innovation विषय पर दो दिवसीय सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया है।

सेमिनार की सफलता हेतु हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

  
प्रो० (डॉ०) मनोज कुमार  
प्रभारी प्राचार्य  
प्रभारी प्राचार्य  
श्री गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह कॉलेज  
पटना सिटी (बिहार)



**Professor Sunita Sinha**  
**Convener, ICLSTI**  
**Principal, Nalanda College, Biharsharif**

## MESSAGE

It is with immense pride and a profound sense of academic fulfilment that I extend a warm welcome to everyone in the International Conference on Language, Society, and Technological Innovations. As Principal and Convenor, I consider it a privilege to greet you as we gather to deliberate upon a compelling question of our time: the transformative relationship between language, society, and technology.

We live in an age where the boundaries between the human and the technological are being redrawn with astonishing rapidity. Language, the bedrock of culture, identity, and thought finds itself at the centre of this reconfiguration. It is no longer merely a medium of communication; it is a site of innovation, a repository of heritage, a tool of power, and increasingly, a domain of algorithmic mediation.

This conference emerges from the conviction that no single discipline can address these complexities alone. Rooted in the Indian intellectual tradition while engaged with global scholarly currents, our institution believes education is not the mere transmission of information, but the cultivation of wisdom, criticality, and compassion. Consider this humble verse capturing our collective responsibility:

*"Voices many, screens that glow,  
Ancient words in circuits flow.  
Let not speed make meaning cease  
Language, society, tech in peace."*

These lines remind us that speed without meaning, innovation without equity, and connectivity without community are hollow achievements. Rapid advancements in language technologies, from large language models to speech systems, bring immense potential for cross-cultural exchange and accessibility. Yet, they also pose serious risks: the dominance of a few global languages, the marginalization of low-resource tongues, and the spread of algorithmic bias. To navigate these sociolinguistic realities requires technical expertise paired with humanistic insight.

This conference brings together distinguished scholars, senior professors, doctoral candidates, and industry practitioners to cultivate critique, construction, and dialogue. Beyond the formal presentations, the distilled essence of this gathering lies in the abstracts, invitations to conversation over coffee, in corridors, and across disciplines.

As Rabindranath Tagore wrote in *Gitanjali*:

*"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high,  
Where knowledge is free..."*

May our deliberations create conditions where language thrives in its diversity, society grows more just, and technology serves human flourishing rather than dominating it.

A conference of this magnitude is the visible surface of invisible work. My sincere gratitude goes to our Vice-Chancellor, Management, sponsors, and keynote speakers. I deeply thank the peer reviewers for their quiet rigor, the Organising Committee and staff for their tireless diligence, and our student volunteers, the heartbeat of this institution for their vibrant energy. Above all, I thank you, the delegates, for acting on the unfashionable yet vital truth that thinking together in a room is better than thinking apart.

A closing word for the students who will inherit whatever we decide here: they will spend their lives inside linguistic environments partly made by machines. Whether that becomes an enlargement of human possibility or a narrowing of it depends on the habits of attention we build today. Our task is to insist in classrooms and conference halls that humanistic questions be asked while these systems are designed, not filed as regrets afterwards.

May your deliberations be rigorous, generous, and unhurried, and may a young scholar here carry away a question that occupies them for the next twenty years. Welcome to the conference.

**Principal**

**Nalanda College, Biharsharif**

**Dr. C. M. Patel**  
**Director, Research Culture Society.**  
**[www.researchculturesociety.org](http://www.researchculturesociety.org)**



## **Message from Director**

Dear Professional Colleagues.

I am very glad that The Nalanda College, Bihar Sharif (Patliputra University) Bihar, India. in collaboration with 'Research Culture Society', International Languages Council, and IJRCS are organizing '**International Conference on Literature, Society and Technical Innovations during 28 - 29 September, 2026.**

In our rapidly evolving world, exploring the intersection of human narratives, societal development, and technological advancement is of paramount importance. This conference provides a vital platform for interdisciplinary dialogue, allowing us to bridge the gap between the humanities and modern technical sciences.

I commend the organizing committee for their dedication in bringing this event to fruition. I extend my best wishes to all participants for a highly engaging and productive conference, and I trust that the research compiled in this publication will serve as a valuable resource for future scholarly endeavors.

I believe this International Conference stage will help in understanding the valuable insights to students, academicians and other professionals who are interested in these subject fields.

My best wishes to the committee members, speakers and participants!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dr. C. M. Patel', is positioned above the printed name.

**Dr. C. M. Patel**  
Director, Research Culture Society.



**Dr. Sumit Kumar**  
**Coordinator, ICLSTI**  
**IQAC Coordinator**  
**Nalanda College, Biharsharif**

**MESSAGE**

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, I extend my warmest greetings to each of you participating in the International Conference on Language, Society, and Technological Innovations. While academic papers and technical presentations form the visible structure of a conference, its true spirit resides in human connection. An academic gathering is, at its core, a micro-society where diverse voices converge to exchange perspectives, challenge assumptions, and forge lasting networks. In an age increasingly defined by remote interactions, digital avatars, and automated communication, the act of coming together to think, deliberate, and converse in a shared physical environment remains irreplaceable.

Technology has transformed how we communicate, work, and build communities. It has erased geographical borders and accelerated the exchange of ideas at speeds unimaginable a generation ago. However, as we embrace these computational leaps, we must continuously evaluate how technology impacts the human element of our societal fabric. The philosopher *Martin Heidegger*, reflecting on the essence of modern technology, observed:

*“Technology is not equivalent to the essence of technology. When we examine technology, we are questioning its relation to human existence.”*

Heidegger’s observation serves as a vital reminder for our gathering. Our objective over these coming days is not merely to celebrate technological capabilities or passively chronicle digital shifts. Instead, we are here to question how these innovations serve human existence, foster social equity, and enhance authentic human dialogue. Technology must remain a tool that elevates human dignity and enriches community life, rather than an end in itself.

To support this grand intellectual exchange, our organizing team has worked tirelessly to build an environment that is inclusive, seamless, and conducive to meaningful dialogue. I express my deepest appreciation to our student volunteers, administrative staff, institutional leadership, and generous sponsors, whose dedicated efforts have made this gathering possible. Most importantly, I thank you, the participants, for bringing your expertise and passion to this forum. May your time here be intellectually invigorating, socially enriching, and memorable.

**Dr. Sumit Kumar**  
**Coordinator, IQAC**



**Dr. Sarwdaman Kashyap**  
**Coordinator, ICLSTI**  
**Nalanda College, Biharsharif**

## **MESSAGE**

It is an honor to welcome you to the International Conference on Language, Society, and Technological Innovations. As the Coordinator, I have watched this conference evolve from a conceptual framework into a vibrant, international nexus of interdisciplinary dialogue. We gather at a watershed moment in human history, a time when the tools we construct to mediate our world are fundamentally reshaping the contours of human expression and social architecture.

For centuries, language has been the primary vessel through which humanity preserves memory, negotiates power, and constructs meaning. Today, computational linguistic frameworks, large language models, and automated translation systems are altering that landscape. Algorithmic architectures now filter, curate, and generate the very syntax through which we perceive our shared reality. This rapid technological integration offers unprecedented opportunities: bridging historical communication divides, democratizing access to knowledge, and resurrecting low-resource languages through digital archiving. Yet, it simultaneously introduces urgent ethical imperatives concerning algorithmic bias, digital linguistic hegemony, and the erosion of local cultural nuances.

To navigate this complex terrain, we must anchor our technical ambitions in philosophical reflection. The German philosopher *Ludwig Wittgenstein* famously remarked:

*“The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.”*

Wittgenstein’s insight resonates with extraordinary force in our current era. When we encode language into algorithms, we are not merely designing passive systems; we are defining the boundaries of our digital and social reality. If our technological tools fail to accommodate the vast tapestry of global dialects, minority languages, and diverse sociolinguistic traditions, we risk shrinking the boundaries of the human world. It is our collective scholarly duty to ensure that technological innovation expands our linguistic horizons rather than narrowing them.

Through paper presentations, panel sessions, and keynote addresses, we invite you to critique, construct, and collaborate. We encourage you to move beyond the boundaries of your individual disciplines whether you arrive from humanities, computer science, sociology, or linguistics and engage in the cross-pollination of ideas.

I extend my gratitude to the academic committee, our peer reviewers, and the presenters whose intellectual contributions form the foundation of this conference. May your exchanges over the coming days be rigorous, your inquiries profound, and your collaborative research endure far beyond these halls.

**Dr. Sarwdaman Kashyap**  
**Head, PG Department of Economics**  
**Coordinator, MBA**



#### MESSAGE FROM NEP COORDINATOR

It gives me immense pleasure to know that Nalanda College, Bihar Sharif (Patliputra University), Bihar, in collaboration with the Research Culture Society, is organizing the International Conference on “Literature, Society and Technical Innovations (ICLSTI-2026)” on 28 & 29 September 2026.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 envisions an education system that draws upon the rich traditions of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) while embracing contemporary knowledge, research, and innovation. In this spirit, the theme of the conference is both timely and significant, as it provides a multidisciplinary platform for exploring the dynamic relationship among literature, society, culture, and technological advancement.

Such academic initiatives encourage meaningful dialogue, interdisciplinary research, and the exchange of innovative ideas among scholars, teachers, researchers, and students. I am confident that the deliberations of this conference will contribute significantly to the creation and dissemination of knowledge in accordance with the broader vision of NEP 2020.

I extend my warm congratulations to the organizers and the editors of this Abstract Book for their dedicated efforts. I convey my best wishes to all the participants and wish ICLSTI-2026 a productive and grand success.

**NEP Coordinator**

**Nalanda College, Bihar Sharif**

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# International Conference on Literature, Society and Technological Innovations

## Program Schedule

### DAY 1 – 28<sup>th</sup> September 2026

| Time                | Session                    | Programme/Activity                                        | Venue               |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 09:00 AM – 10:30 AM | <b>Registration</b>        | Registration and Delegate Kit Distribution                | MBA Building        |
| 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM | <b>Inaugural Session</b>   | Lighting of Lamp, Welcome Address and Conference Overview | Auditorium          |
| 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM  | <b>Keynote Address</b>     | Keynote Address by Invited Speakers                       | Auditorium          |
| 1:00 PM – 2:30 PM   | <b>Lunch Break</b>         | Lunch                                                     | Examination Hall    |
| 2:30 PM – 4:00 PM   | <b>Technical Session I</b> | Selected Oral Presentations with 5 Min Tea Break          | 4 Parallel Sessions |
| 4:00 PM – 4:30 PM   | <b>Tea Break</b>           | Tea and Snacks                                            | MBA Building        |
| 4:30 PM – 6:00 PM   | <b>Cultural Event</b>      | Cultural Programme and Local Heritage Showcase            | Auditorium          |
| <b>End of Day 1</b> |                            |                                                           |                     |

### DAY 2 – 29<sup>th</sup> September 2026

| Time                | Session                      | Programme/Activity                               | Venue               |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 09:00 AM – 10:00 AM | <b>Breakfast</b>             | Late Registration and Breakfast                  | Examination Hall    |
| 10:00 AM – 11:30 AM | <b>Technical Session II</b>  | Selected Oral Presentations with 5 Min Tea Break | 4 Parallel Sessions |
| 11:30 AM – 11:45 AM | <b>Tea Break</b>             | Tea                                              |                     |
| 11:45 AM – 1:30 PM  | <b>Technical Session III</b> | Selected Oral Presentations with 5 Min Tea Break | 4 Parallel Sessions |
| 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM   | <b>Lunch Break</b>           | Lunch                                            | Examination Hall    |
| 2:30 PM – 3:30 PM   | <b>Valedictory Session</b>   | Conference Summary, Awards and Vote of Thanks    | Auditorium          |
| 3:30 PM – 4:30 PM   | <b>Closing Ceremony</b>      | Certificate Distribution                         | MBA Hall            |

**General Instructions for Presenters and Delegates:**

- **Paper Presentations:** Each presenter is allocated 7 minutes for presentation followed by 3 minutes of Q & A.
- **Registration Desk:** Operates continuously from 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM on Day 1.
- **Certificates:** Certificates of participation and presentation will be distributed after the Valedictory Session on Day 2.

# **ABSTRACTS**

## **David Szalay's *Flesh* as an Anti-Bildungsroman: A Critical Read**

**Professor Sunita Sinha**

Principal  
Nalanda College, Biharsharif  
Patliputra University, Patna

A remarkably contemporary novel exploring the relationship between the body, identity, masculinity, class, migration, trauma, and human agency, David Szalay's *Flesh* deservedly won the 2025 Booker Prize. The novel traces István's journey from adolescence in Hungary into adulthood and old age, including his shift from a working-class background to the privileged world of London's wealthy elite. Szalay has confessed that he wanted to write a novel with both a "Hungarian end and an English end," partly drawing from his own experience of living between countries. He conceived the story around contemporary Europe and its cultural and economic divisions. As an unconventional *Bildungsroman*, Szalay's Booker-winning novel does not culminate in the protagonist's self-knowledge or a neat discovery of identity and purpose. Instead, István's growth remains deliberately incomplete, presenting *Flesh* as an anti-*Bildungsroman* in which we witness a protagonist living through decades of experience without ever arriving at a coherent explanation of himself.

**Keywords:** Trauma, Adolescence, Identity, Migration, Self-knowledge

## **Reflection of Society in Shakespeare's *The Tempest***

**Professor R. P. Kachhway**

University Prof. & Head  
PG Dept. of English  
Nalanda College, Biharsharif  
Nalanda, Bihar

"Every great writer, in writing of himself, writes his age," says T. S. Eliot. This statement applies to all writers, whether they are poets, dramatists, or novelists. Each writer is a product of his age – he is a child of it. He is born in a society, grows up in that society, and gathers his experiences by living in it. When all these experiences are expressed through writing, that work takes the shape of literature. Therefore, it is often said that literature is the mirror of society.

Shakespeare occupies a unique place in English literature as a great dramatist of the Elizabethan age. He wrote many plays, among which is *The Tempest*. This play is considered Shakespeare's most mature work, as it was written in the final phase of his life – a stage when he wished to lead a peaceful life. To lead a happy and peaceful life, one must abandon hatred, jealousy, betrayal, greed, and enmity, even though these are common human limitations. One should not hold a revengeful attitude or harbor any malice toward others, but rather forgive enemies, reconcile with them, and reunite with them.

This philosophy of William Shakespeare forms the core of *The Tempest*. As a result, the drama centers on the themes of forgiveness, reconciliation, and reunion. This universal message has endured across ages and serves as Shakespeare's precious gift to society, proving that he is "not of an age, but for all time." Thus, the present paper aims to explore the reflection of society in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

## **Existential Problems of Man in Techno World**

**Professor Prabhas Kumar**

Dept. of Philosophy

Nalanda College

Biharsharif

Traditional philosophy during the modern period tended to be conceptualist or essentialist, failing to realize the centrality of man's being. Existentialism brought man back into prominence and, consequently, renewed interest in human existence.

The main characteristic of Existentialism is that "existence precedes essence." This view is contrary to the opinions of Plato, who stated that "essence precedes existence" – for example, understanding the concept of 'man' on the basis of 'manness.' Similarly, the problem of the relationship between the universal and the particular is found in both Indian and Western philosophy.

Existentialism is generally divided into two types: theistic and atheistic. Theistic existentialism holds that God is necessary to explain or understand the universe, whereas atheistic existentialism asserts that God is not needed to comprehend the world.

Karl Jaspers criticized contemporary civilization in his famous book, *Man in the Modern Age*. According to him, modern man has become like a machine, entangled in the web of science, mechanization, and industrialization. In this state, individuals lose their sense of existence and live inauthentic lives. For Jaspers, salvation can be achieved through philosophy, as it allows man to achieve self-knowledge.

Atheistic existentialists, such as J. P. Sartre and Martin Heidegger, maintain that God is unnecessary to explain the world. Sartre noted that individuals often live in "bad faith" to escape anxiety and despair, thereby forfeiting their authentic existence. However, if a person confronts this anxiety and despair, they can free themselves from dehumanization and inauthentic living. Thus, Sartre argues that humanism and authentic living depend on preserving human dignity; anxiety and despair are essential parts of this process.

In the present era, the AI age is further deepening this human existential crisis. We are not opposed to science itself, but rather to scientism, which poses a threat to human society when elevated above human values.

## **Desire as disruption: Draupadi's unspoken longing for Karna in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *The Palace of Illusions***

**Isha Kumari**

M.A Student,

Nalanda College, Patliputra University, Bihar, India

*ishadevasingh0710@gmail.com*

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *The Palace of Illusions* (2008) has been a central subject of feminist critique due to its retelling of the largely male-centered epic, the Mahabharata, from Draupadi's perspective. Although scholarly approaches vary, critics broadly agree that Divakaruni accords Draupadi a distinct voice. Drawing upon Adrienne Rich's concept of re-vision and Alicia Ostriker's theory of revisionist mythmaking, this paper builds on that foundation to argue that the novel's most radical feminist intervention lies in Draupadi's unspoken desire for Karna – a transgressive force that disrupts dharma itself. While existing scholarship views the complexity of Draupadi's identity as evidence of her agency, this paper contends that her unresolved, defiant, and structurally integral desire performs a more incisive feminist critique. Unlike her anger, which dharma can subsume and accommodate, this unfulfilled desire lays bare a flawed, gendered ethical framework that privileges patriarchal imperatives while marginalizing women's subjectivities.

## **Spread of Cinematic Culture in Bihar Sharif: Influence on Students' Education, Values, and Social Development**

**Dr. Sangita Kumari**

Assistant professor

Nalanda college, Bihar Sharif

Sang9430823601@gmail.com

Through movies and digital media, students in rural and semi-rural areas are increasingly exposed to new cultural and educational influences. Students' experiences in Bihar Sharif offer a crucial framework for analyzing these impacts, as they show how rapidly evolving cinematic influences interact with established societal values, cultural customs, familial expectations, and superstitious beliefs. This study examines how students' educational goals, study habits, personal values, language, and social development are impacted by cinematic culture, while also analyzing their perceptions of its positive and negative educational consequences.

A qualitative research approach was used to understand the perspectives and experiences of the students. Purposive sampling was used to select secondary and senior-secondary students from educational institutions in Bihar Sharif. Semi-structured interviews and informal conversations were used to gather data, which was then thematically analyzed to identify recurrent attitudes and experiences.

The results show that movies serve as a significant informal source of socialization and information, increasing students' awareness of modern lifestyles, relationships, careers, educational options, and concepts of success. Educational and inspirational films were found to improve motivation, creativity, communication skills, confidence, and awareness. However, excessive exposure to entertainment-focused content is linked to distractions, diminished academic interest, unrealistic expectations, the imitation of film language and behavior, and shifts away from traditional values. Cinematic representations also affected perceptions of gender roles, social interactions, modern lifestyles, traditional beliefs, and superstitious practices.

The study concludes that cinematic culture presents both educational opportunities and societal challenges, underscoring the importance of media literacy, critical viewing habits, and teacher guidance.

## **The Hero After the Epic: Memory, Moral Uncertainty, and Narrative Authority in Grande Sertão: Veredas**

**Jacqueline de Sousa Miranda**

PhD researcher in Literary Studies

Faculty of Arts and Humanities

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This paper investigates how João Guimarães Rosa's *Grande Sertão: Veredas* reworks the literary idea of the hero by shifting attention from heroic action to retrospective narration. Riobaldo tells a life marked by armed conflict, loyalty, desire, loss, and religious doubt, yet his account repeatedly undermines the certainty usually associated with epic heroism. The proposed reading argues that the novel produces a "post-epic" hero whose authority depends not on victory or moral clarity but on the difficult work of remembering and interpreting his own actions. Through comparison with classical structures of journey, combat, recognition, fate, and sacrifice, the paper shows how Rosa relocates heroic form within the historical and linguistic singularity of the Brazilian sertão. Memory becomes decisive because it transforms action into an unstable ethical problem: events cannot simply be celebrated as deeds, since they return through hesitation, contradiction, and unresolved responsibility. The first-person narrative consequently turns the hero into his own critic, while the silent interlocutor becomes an implicit judge and witness. Particular attention is given to Diadorim, whose presence destabilizes masculine codes of courage and reveals the limits of Riobaldo's understanding of both gender and heroism. The paper concludes that *Grande Sertão: Veredas* does not reject heroic tradition; it subjects heroism to narrative uncertainty, showing that modern literary heroism can survive only by confronting memory, ambiguity, and the instability of moral self-knowledge.

## **Text, Memory, and Nation: Reading Prithviraj Chauhan through the Lens of Invented Tradition**

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Prithviraj Chauhan was the last independent Hindu king to rule Delhi and Ajmer, reigning from 1178 to 1192 CE. His historical figure and legacy present a paradox in South Asian memory: a comparatively minor twelfth-century Rajput ruler who, over subsequent centuries, was transformed into a prominent national symbol of Hindu resistance and valor. This transformation spans nearly eight hundred years, evolving from indirect early Persian and Jain accounts, through the sixteenth-century *Prithviraj Raso* attributed to Chand Bardai, to Colonel James Tod's colonial-era *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* – which solidified his epithet as the "last Hindu emperor" – and culminating in nationalist appropriations between the 1880s and 1940s. Drawing on Eric Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger's theoretical framework of the "invention of tradition," this paper argues that Prithviraj's popular image as a patriotic martyr is a cumulative literary and ideological construction rather than a direct historical inheritance. By engaging with Cynthia Talbot's landmark study, *The Last Hindu Emperor*, this paper treats the *Prithviraj Raso* as a contested site of memory rather than a transparent historical document, demonstrating how literature actively shapes both regional identity and national consciousness. Ultimately, it contributes to broader academic debates regarding historiography, collective memory, and the literary foundations of North Indian nationalism.

## **Literature as a Mirror of Social Change: Identity, Inequality and Human Relationships in Contemporary Indian Society**

**Dr. Tripti Kumari**

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Literature has always maintained an intimate relationship with society, recording its transformations while questioning the values, institutions, and inequalities that shape human life. Contemporary Indian literature is particularly significant in representing a society undergoing rapid changes caused by urbanization, globalization, migration, changing family structures, economic disparity, and technological advancement. Literary narratives bring these developments into the sphere of individual experience by portraying people who negotiate between inherited traditions and emerging social realities. Questions of identity, gender, caste, class, displacement, and generational conflict consequently acquire renewed importance in contemporary writing.

The proposed paper explores literature as a critical representation of social change in modern India, with particular attention to the ways literary texts illuminate the relationship between individuals and their changing social environment. It considers how writers transform private experiences of alienation, marginalization, aspiration, and resistance into broader critiques of social structures. Literature does not merely reproduce social reality; it creates a space in which dominant assumptions can be questioned and marginalized experiences can acquire visibility and voice. At a time when technological development is rapidly altering communication and human relationships, literary engagement with society becomes increasingly relevant.

The paper ultimately argues that literature functions both as a mirror of social transformation and as an active medium of social consciousness, enabling readers to understand the tensions between tradition and modernity while encouraging a more inclusive and humane vision of society.

## **Myth, Feminist Representation and Reclaiming Womanhood in the Selected Novels of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Amish Tripathi**

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Myth has always occupied a significant position in Indian literature and cultural consciousness, shaping perceptions of morality, identity, gender, femininity, and social relationships. Traditional epic narratives, however, have frequently represented women within patriarchal frameworks, defining them through relationships, marriage, duty, sacrifice, and socially prescribed roles. Contemporary Indian writers have increasingly revisited these narratives to question established assumptions and create alternative spaces for women's voices and experiences. In this context, the present paper explores feminist representation and the reclaiming of womanhood in selected novels of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Amish Tripathi. The study primarily examines Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's *The Palace of Illusions* and Amish Tripathi's *The Immortals of Meluha*. Divakaruni reimagines the *Mahabharata* through Draupadi's perspective, transforming her from a traditionally defined epic figure into a self-conscious woman with desires, aspirations, agency, and an independent sense of identity. Similarly, Tripathi's *The Immortals of Meluha* reconstructs the mythological world of Shiva and presents Sati as a woman negotiating social restrictions, gender expectations, personal identity, and individual freedom. Through these reinterpretations, both writers foreground women's voices and question conventional representations of femininity. Employing feminist literary criticism, myth criticism, and comparative textual analysis, the paper investigates how mythological retellings become sites of resistance, reinterpretation, and cultural dialogue. It focuses on female agency, identity, patriarchy, resistance, power, duty, and self-realisation, while examining the tension between tradition and modernity. The paper argues that myth in contemporary fiction is not merely a reproduction of the past but a dynamic literary medium through which inherited gender conventions can be questioned. By reclaiming voice, selfhood, dignity, and the freedom to define identity beyond prescribed social roles, Draupadi and Sati emerge as active subjects rather than passive recipients of destiny. Thus, Divakaruni and Tripathi demonstrate the continuing relevance of myth in reimagining womanhood and women's place in contemporary society.

## **Decolonizing the Syntax: A Comparative Study of Linguistic Innovation in the Fiction of Raja Rao, Mulk Raj Anand and R.K. Narayan**

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The evolution of the English language within early Indian English fiction marks a critical moment of cultural and literary decolonization. This paper presents a comparative analysis of the distinct linguistic innovations introduced by the foundational "trinity" of Indian Writing in English: Raja Rao, Mulk Raj Anand, and R. K. Narayan. Operating as contemporaries during a period of national transition, each author uniquely refashioned the colonizer's language to articulate authentic Indian sensibilities. Raja Rao adopted a metaphysical approach, infusing English prose with the breathless cadence of the Sanskrit *Puranas* and vernacular folklore. Conversely, Mulk Raj Anand employed a raw, socio-political realism, deliberately adapting English syntax to accommodate working-class Punjabi idioms and the vernacular rhetoric of caste oppression. Deviating from both, R. K. Narayan utilized a deceptively simple, ironic, and limpid strain of English to capture the subtle eccentricities and domestic rhythms of middle-class life in the fictional town of Malgudi. Through a comparative reading of selected canonical texts, this study illustrates how their varied stylistic choices collectively liberated English from its Eurocentric constraints, transforming it into a flexible, localized medium capable of carrying the socio-cultural complexities of Indian reality.

## **The Relevance of Buddhist Gurus in Contemporary world literature: Principles and Their Timeless Impact**

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The Pāli literature being Bihar's very own legacy in literature, projects the ethics driven principles illuminated by the Buddha himself. Across the timeline from ancient to modern, the relevance of his teachings has attracted scholars from every diaspora to understand morality-based philosophy leading to peace, harmony, compassion and mutual *mettā dhamma*. The guiding forces of dhamma i.e. Gurus from Buddha's timeline such as Sāriputta and Mogallāna have significantly contributed in shaping the Teachings of Lord Buddha through their insightful intelligence and psychic knowledge. In contemporary world literature, relevance of Buddhist views has been projected from several lens by several sects of Buddhism. All such diversified branches of buddhism in its core points to the authentic "Buddha Vacana". Several other *Mahāthera* gurus like Mahākassapa, Mahakaccāna, Ānanda, Moggaliputta Tissa, Mahāpajāpati Gotami, Khemā, Uppalavaṇṇā and Dhammadinnā have also contributed in spreading Dhamma principles through sermons, paving way for monks and lay people to practice peaceful dhamma through rich Pāli literary sources which are still relevant and has been conferred as classical language of India. This research paper aims to explore the contribution of Buddhist Gurus enumerated in Pāli literature and their relevant impact in modern diplomatic cum cultural strategies of India in the world Geo-politics.

## **Role of Children's Literature in Nurturing Ethical and Emotional Values Among Middle School Students: A Pedagogical Perspective from Bihar**

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Children's literature has long served as a quiet yet powerful medium for shaping the moral and emotional foundations of young learners, particularly during the critical developmental phase of middle school (ages 11–14). In an era marked by rapid digitalization and shifting social values, classrooms in Bihar – with their unique blend of oral storytelling traditions and formal schooling – offer a rich but underexplored ground for literature-based value education. This paper examines the pedagogical significance of children's literature, drawing on both traditional Indian narratives (such as Panchatantra tales and regional Bihari folk stories) and contemporary storybooks, as tools for nurturing ethical reasoning and emotional intelligence among middle school students in the state. Aligning with the objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes holistic and value-based learning, the study explores how narrative techniques such as character identification, moral dilemmas, and empathetic storytelling can be strategically employed by educators in Bihar's middle schools to foster qualities like honesty, compassion, resilience, and social responsibility. The paper discusses practical classroom strategies for integrating this mixed literary corpus into the curriculum, while also addressing region-specific challenges such as limited access to diverse reading material, teacher training gaps in literature-based pedagogy, and rote-learning dominance. The paper concludes by advocating a literature-integrated, culturally rooted approach to value education for middle school students in Bihar and similar regional contexts.

## SV Structures of English: A Universal Design for ELLs

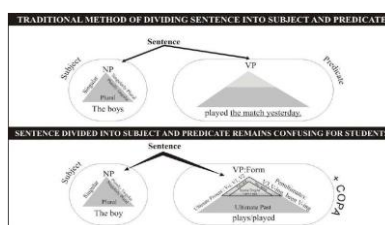
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The binary division of a sentence into subject (Singular/Plural) and predicate VOCA (Verb, Complement, Object, Adverb) confuses ESL learners. Can it be replaced with the term SV/COPA of a sentence-contingent? The idea of term 'sentence-contingent' refers to the Latin word *modus operandi* of interdependent SV (subject+verb) structures and their way of living with *modus vivendi* abbreviated as COPA (complement, object, preposition and adverb). The term *modus operandi* of SV tells the operational mode and mood of present and past forms of finite verbs with the ultimate number of the subject (one or many) and their relational-nexus with wordgroups including non-finite verbs to cater to the needs of ESL learners. This paper sums up the arguments on the predicative role of the present and past forms of finite verbs to overcome the confusions of Subject and Predicate binary, but by shifting the V (finite verbs) from the Predicate section to that of the Ultimate subject of a sentence-contingent for generating four generic rules with two major exceptions. Two sections of binary S+VOCA (subject+predicate) and sentence-contingent SV+COPA are forwarded for a comparison based on the ideas of necessities, probabilities and improbabilities:



The upper section of the table represents the S/VOCA (subject/verb, object, complement, adverb) of Subject and Predicate, while the lower section refers to a paradigm shift of the finite-form of verb - to complete the basics of sentence contingent with four generic rules with two major exceptions. The paradigm shifting of verb forms to be aligned with the ultimate singular or plural subject is a specific requirement of a sentence-contingent that goes against the logical binary division of a sentence into Subject and Predicate. The shifting of the present and past forms of finite verbs is meant for the operational modes of interdependent SV agreement in person, number, form and structure, and their relative way of living word order or COPA.

## Nature and the Machine: Environmental Crisis and Technology in the Fiction of Margaret Atwood Kazuo Ishiguro and Dave Eggers

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As the climate crisis deepens, contemporary fiction has increasingly turned its focus to the relationship between technology and the natural world. This paper examines how three major contemporary novelists – Margaret Atwood, Kazuo Ishiguro, and Dave Eggers – represent ecological crisis and the impact of technology upon nature, illustrating how each imagines a world where the human drive for progress endangers the living systems on which life depends. Through a comparative reading of Atwood's *Oryx and Crake*, Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun*, and Eggers's *The Circle*, this paper argues that these writers articulate a shared warning: technology, when pursued without regard for nature, produces not only ecological ruin but also a profound alienation between humanity and the natural environment. Atwood depicts a post-apocalyptic future in which genetic engineering has remade life itself and unleashed total environmental collapse; Ishiguro imagines an artificial world whose inhabitants have severed their connection to nature; and Eggers presents a data-driven society so absorbed in the virtual realm that the physical world quietly recedes. Drawing on posthumanist theoretical frameworks, the paper suggests that these novels, when read together, call for a renewed sense of ecological responsibility in an era marked by rapid and often reckless technological acceleration.

## **From Nalanda to the World: A Narrative Review of Contemplative Practice and Adolescent Mental Health in India's Buddhist Educational Heritage**

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Adolescent mental health has become a global concern, and school-based mindfulness programmes are among the most common responses to it. Most of these programmes, however, come from Western research settings, and the evidence for their benefits is encouraging but inconsistent. Contemplative practice is not new to education. The ancient Nalanda Mahavihara in Bihar, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was a leading centre of Buddhist learning in which philosophy, logic and contemplative practice formed part of monastic education. This narrative review asks how such heritage can inform culturally grounded support for adolescent wellbeing today.

The review draws together historical and textual scholarship on the Buddhist educational tradition of Nalanda, current research on school-based mindfulness and mind-body programmes, and studies of adolescent stress in Indian schools and families. It organises this literature around recurring themes such as attention and breath practices, ethical reflection, guided inquiry into thoughts and feelings, and family and community involvement. It also examines what is needed to adapt such practices to Indian school routines and local languages, including the possible role of audio and digital tools in Hindi and regional languages. No new empirical data are reported. The review points out gaps in the existing evidence and offers researchers, educators and policymakers a culturally rooted starting point for designing school programmes. It closes with questions for future research, including cultural acceptability, feasibility and effects on adolescents.

## **Consuming the Other: Bodies, Resistance, and Resurgence in Margaret Atwood's *The Edible Woman* and Cherie Dimaline's *The Marrow Thieves***

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Human bodies are places where societal constructs of difference are projected. Subjecting the body to systemic leadership - such as government regulation - is a means to ensure that bodies should behave in socially and politically acceptable ways. When the body reiterates patriarchal discursive gender norms in a way that highlights the constructedness of gender identity, bodily disruptions take place. Similarly, in settler-colonial civilizations, the human body is never just biological; rather, it is a highly debated location where racial hierarchies, governmental authority, and economic interests converge. The body serves as both the principal location of sovereign self-determination and the site of colonial dominance within the context of "body politics." Unlike the body politic, the politics of the body contends that practices of confinement and control change the body and that it is politically inscribed. Governments have the option to either acknowledge minorities' rights or defend marginalization and discrimination against them.

Despite coming from two distinct genres and socio-historical contexts, Margaret Atwood's protofeminist realistic novel *The Edible Woman* (1969) and Cherie Dimaline's Indigenous futurist speculative novel *The Marrow Thieves* (2017) both present the disadvantaged body as an important site of objectification. This comparative study will throw light on the systemic commodification and instrumentalisation of the human body.

## **AI and Automation in Library Services: Transforming Roles, Systems, and Patron Experience**

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AI and automation are quietly transforming modern libraries. Machine learning systems now handle cataloguing and metadata generation, while virtual assistants provide 24/7 patron support and translation. Meanwhile, recommendation algorithms personalize resource discovery, borrowing techniques from commercial digital platforms.

However, this technological shift introduces significant ethical and practical tensions. While automation handles routine tasks, it forces librarians to adapt from traditional custodians to digital guides. This evolution raises questions regarding job security, algorithmic bias, and digital exclusion among patrons who are less tech-savvy. Crucially, algorithms lack the empathy, ethical judgment, and community trust essential for complex human interactions, such as supporting a stressed student or recognizing subtle patron needs.

The future of libraries lies in a balanced, human-centered approach rather than total automation. AI should function as a supportive tool that absorbs mechanical, repetitive workloads. By letting technology perform the heavy lifting behind the scenes, librarians gain the time and capacity needed to focus on distinctly human strengths: teaching, fostering connection, and providing compassionate service to their communities. Ultimately, machines should enhance library efficiency, but human judgment and empathy must remain at the heart of the institution.

## **Improving Pupils' Recognition of Letters and Their Corresponding Sounds Using HVAM Flash Cards**

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Building a strong foundation in basic literacy skills is very important among young learners because it will help in reading and writing development later on. Alphabetic knowledge starts off with recognizing letter shapes, naming the letters, sounding the letters then blending the sounds to form words are crucial basic steps in reading in order to make sure that the pupils are literate and fast reader. Unfortunately, there are pupils who having problems with it. This particular study focuses on the problem of preschoolers who are not able to recognize the shape of the letters, letter names and its corresponding sounds. A qualitative research with case study design and purposive sampling of five participants were used in this study. This research uses document analysis as an instrument to collect the data before and after intervention Based on the findings before intervention, it was found that the pupils did not able to recognize around 12 letters of the alphabets and sounds. Therefore, this study is conducted to overcome the problem through the use of HVAM Flashcards. HVAM Flashcards incorporate haptic, visual, audio and meteorological elements to help the pupils in mastering the letters and its sounds. Letter/ sound identification score sheet from Michigan Literacy Progress Profile (2000) adapted from *An Observation Survey of Early Literacy Achievement* by Marie M. Clay is used to record the ability to recognize letters and its sounds among participants. As a result, HVAM flash cards are very helpful to solve the reading problems of pre-schoolers as well as it is also helpful for the teachers and parents.

## **Remembering Across Borders: War, Memory and Popular Media in the South Asian Diaspora**

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War is not conflict between nations, communities and religions but it also effects on people who live in war situations and they who leave their homeland for survival. It travels through bodies of those who flee, in the silence of them who stay, and they share stories of both side of borders. South Asian history holds many war like, India-Pakistan war, Bangladesh Liberation War and Sri-Lankan Civil War. Most of the South Asian Literature deals with the theme of migration, diaspora, identity crisis, trauma, memory, partition and displacement. Authors like *Michael Ondaatje*, *Salman Rushdie*, *Arundhati Roy*, *V. V. Ganeshanathan*, *Shehan Karuntilaka*, *Shyam Selvadurai*, *Khushwant Singh*, *Bapsi Sidhwa*, wrote about war, migration, diaspora and trauma. The novels offer a literary model of how war memory is documented and carried across borders by displaced communities. Contemporary memory studies give us useful ideas and terms to understand stories about war written by people living away from their homeland. *Marianne Hirsch's* concept of post-memory, deals with children or younger generations can feel traumatic event even if it did not experience themselves. They learn about it through family stories, photographs and behavior of older generations. The idea of Astrid Erll extends this view about travelling memory that memories do not stay in one place. They travel across countries, cultures, books, films and generations. As they travel, they may change in the way they are remembered or told. South Asian literature widely known for their post-colonial themes such as war, migration, identity, trauma, memory, diaspora etc. South Asian literature written in many languages like Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil and English. This type of literature provides a medium through which societies engage with memory of historical suffering, political instability and cultural identity like, India - Pakistan partition, Sri Lankan civil war. In this paper I have selected a novel *Brotherless Night*, written by V. V. Ganeshanathan which was published in 2023 and set during the Sri Lankan Civil War. This paper argues that the cultural work that diaspora communities now perform through popular or digital media through oral history archive, social media and documentary testimony by transforming personal memories into a way of protecting history.

## **Exploring New Horizons: AI and Computer-assisted Methods, Experiential and Performative Innovations to Enhance the Learning Experience in English Literature Classrooms**

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First, with the boom of the computer revolution in the 1980s, and then aided by the dawn of information technology and the rise of social media in the 2000s, literature today faces a perplexing scenario in the wake of Artificial Intelligence. While AI has made accessing information as convenient as blinking one's eyes, it has also challenged traditional methods of teaching literature. Undeniably, students rely on ChatGPT, Gemini and Perplexity more than their classrooms. This trend may have worrisome consequences unless the teaching fraternity embraces technology to enhance the classroom experience of literature students and win their trust. Innovations such as real-time translations in comparative literature classes, using well-trained and tuned AI tools to provide real-time, objective feedback on students' answers, utilising experiential and performative methods to teach poetry and drama, and responsibly using computer-assisted teaching aids have the potential to make literature appealing to modern students coping with attention span issues. This presentation demonstrates a few real-life classroom scenarios and presents arguments backed by leading figures to advocate AI and computer-assisted innovations in teaching literature.

## **Emergence of New Values in the Novels of Shobha De**

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The universe, the Earth, and human society exist in a state of constant flux. Throughout history, sustained efforts have been made to shape human behavior. As human society has undergone profound transformations, theorists and scholars have increasingly studied this complex organizational structure to foster further progress. This ongoing social evolution continually alters human relationships and cultivates new value systems giving rise to emergent beliefs and attitudes that transcend mere biological and physical determinants. Humanity possesses a dynamic agency that drives societal growth, renewal, decay, and subsequent reorientation toward new developmental possibilities. In tandem with these societal shifts, the status of Indian women – who were historically marginalized, subjugated, and neglected – has transformed dramatically. Initially championed by social reformers who raised awareness and advocated for their civil rights, women gradually gained confidence and emerged as a formidable social force with elevated societal standing.

Shobha De's literary corpus strongly aligns with this evolving feminist consciousness. Rather than framing women merely as passive protagonists, De portrays them as vital catalysts within society who initiate change, assert autonomy, and inspire others. Despite facing personal failures, particularly within interpersonal relationships, her female characters actively seek new avenues, values, and opportunities. They represent an emergent class of women who resist and challenge patriarchal exploitation. Embodying agency and power, Karuna, the protagonist of *Socialite Evenings*, transforms herself into a positive force and asserts her autonomy, evoking a mixture of fear and respect from her husband:

"She is a very strange and powerful woman. I feel ashamed to admit this, but I'm scared of her. I can't do anything because I know she will destroy me. She has that power."

Beyond gender dynamics, De's novels critique rampant materialism, the erosion of faith, and the decline of spiritual values in modern society. Her work suggests that the decay of moral and ethical frameworks creates profound internal conflict within the human psyche. Ultimately, through her narratives, De underscores the necessity of establishing new ethical pathways to construct a more equitable human society.

## **Negotiating Power and Agency: A Study of Transformational Leadership through Sita and Mandodari in Koral Dasgupta's Mandodari**

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Traditionally, people in a male-dominated society associate leadership with power, authority, and decision-making and automatically assign it to the male domain. However, women's increasing participation in leadership roles challenges these conventional paradigms, foregrounding diverse perspectives, experiences, and approaches to leadership. This study aims to discuss the role of Sita and Mandodari in Koral Dasgupta's *Mandodari* from the analytical lens of 'transformational leadership'. Both these characters have played a central role in the epic. However, Sita and Mandodari are often depicted only as the devotedly obedient and suffering wives of Rama and Ravana, respectively. At the same time, contemporary feminist reinterpretations explore new dimensions of their personalities, highlighting their rebelliousness and alternative potentials. However, existing scholarship mainly focused on the feminist dimension of Sita and Mandodari's leaderships, emphasising their androgynous sides, marginality, and female consciousness. Transformational leadership is executed when a leader influences others through inspiration rather than coercion. Therefore, this study will investigate the transformational sides of Sita's and Mandodari's leaderships to explore their creative visions and potentials for change. It is expected that in Dasgupta's interpretation, Sita, through her support of the Ram Rajya concept, and Mandodari, by exercising her political wisdom and concerns for Lanka's good, exercise transformational leadership by inspiring their followers.

## **The Trajectory of Nonlinear Narrative from Modernism to Postmodernism and Metamodernism in the English Novels**

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The journey of Nonlinear Narrative in English novels reflects an important transformation in the ways the writers represent time, memory, consciousness, identity, and reality. Nonlinear Narrative has evolved from a formal experiment into a complex mode of literary expression from Modernism to Postmodernism and Metamodernism. This study examines the development and changing perspectives of this narrative across these three literary movements. The Modernist writers like James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and William Faulkner challenged conventional chronological storytelling by employing stream of consciousness, fragmented temporality, interior monologue, and shifts in perspective. Their narrative experiments represent the subjective experience of time and fragmented consciousness of the individual in modernity. The Postmodernist writers such as Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh and Arundhati Roy demonstrate the non-linearity through fragmentation, metafiction, multiple perspectives, unreliable narration, and intertextuality.

In the Metamodernism, non-linearity reflects a dynamic dimension. It combines irony with sincerity, scepticism with hope, and uncertainty with a renewed search for meaning. The contemporary English novels employ circular structures, recursive narratives, temporal layering, and fragmented perspectives to reconstruct emotional, ethical, and communal forms of significance. This study argues that the movements from Modernism through Postmodernism to Metamodernism represents not a simple progression but a continuing dialogue between fragmentation and coherence. The changing trajectory of nonlinear narrative ultimately reveals how English Novels responds to reality and human experience.

## **The Wounded Body and the Wounded Earth: Environmental Injustice in Indra Sinha's *Animal's People***

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Indra Sinha's *Animal's People* (2007) is a powerful literary response to industrial catastrophe and its long afterlife. Set in the fictional Indian city of Khaufpur, the novel unmistakably recalls the Bhopal gas disaster while refusing to reduce environmental violence to a single tragic night. Through the voice of Animal, a young survivor whose spine has been permanently damaged by toxic exposure, Sinha shows how poisoned air, contaminated water, diseased bodies, poverty, and corporate neglect become parts of the same ecological history. This article reads the novel through an ecocritical and environmental-justice perspective. It argues that Animal's damaged body and Khaufpur's damaged environment cannot be understood separately: both carry the continuing marks of industrial violence. The article also examines Sinha's critique of corporate power, delayed justice, unequal vulnerability, and the language through which victims are represented. Animal's refusal to become a passive object of pity gives the narrative its distinctive ethical force. By bringing bodily suffering, environmental contamination, and community resistance together, *Animal's People* expands ecocriticism beyond romantic ideas of nature and asks a more urgent question: who is made to live with the consequences when economic progress leaves poison behind?

## **Afro American Slave Narrative: An Overview**

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As in the growth and development of any literature, many changes occurred in the Afro-American literary works too. The major shift that happened in Afro-American literature was after the beginning of the Harlem Renaissance. The writings written before the Harlem Renaissance were based on the sufferings and the treatment of the slaves by the slave holders. The ex-slaves have written the slave narratives in order to expose the horrible experiences in slavery.

The contemporary Afro-American movement, one should remember is the outcome of the slave movement. Slave markets were established in Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans. In 1682, the General court passed an act where the runaways who refused to be arrested should be lawfully killed. The slaves were not allowed to carry weapons or go away from the master without their masters' permission. The slaves who rebelled against their masters were burnt alive. The colonial Virginia Assembly declared that if a Negro slave was killed by the master, it was not a murder because the court thought that no master would destroy his own property. The General Court declared that the child of the slave mother was also a slave irrespective of the child's father's status. The slaves' being a property of the slaveholders could not own property of their own. Slave marriage also had no legal sanction. This paper focuses on Olive Gilbert's *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth* (1850), Harriet E. Adams Wilson's *Our Nig: or Sketches from the life of a Free Black* (1859) and Harriet Jacob's (Linda Brent) *Incidents in the life of a Slave Girl* (1861). Comparing and contrasting the three narratives, one finds that there are various ways by which the narratives vary. Therefore, viewing the entire three narratives one finds that in order to expose the cruel practice of slavery, the narrators employ different methodologies.

## **The Secret Room and the Buried Past: Spatial Memory and Fragmented Identity in Tayeb Salih's *Season of Migration to the North* and Geetanjali Shree's *Tomb of Sand***

**Dr. Sanket Kumar Jha**

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This article presents a comparative study of the intersection between spatial memory and fragmented postcolonial identity in Tayeb Salih's *Season of Migration to the North* and Geetanjali Shree's *Tomb of Sand*. It contends that in both novels, physical spaces function as mnemonic structures that preserve histories excluded from the characters' public identities. In Salih's novel, the secret room in Mustafa Sa'eed's Sudanese house serves as a closed counter-archive of his European past: the English books, Victorian furniture, photographs, and unfinished autobiographical materials demonstrate the impossibility of his full reintegration into village life. Conversely, Shree locates Ma's repressed Partition history not within an enclosed room, but within sand – a dynamic, fluid, and corporeal medium that simultaneously buries and resurrects the past.

Drawing upon Maurice Halbwachs's spatial theory of collective memory, Gaston Bachelard's phenomenology of inhabited space, Aleida Assmann's distinction between functional memory and archival storage, and Homi Bhabha's concept of postcolonial "unhomeliness," this article introduces the notion of *mnemonic architecture* to demonstrate how material spaces preserve subjectivities suppressed by official narratives. A close textual analysis reveals a critical distinction: while Mustafa compartmentalizes his contradictory selves into a mausoleum-like archive, Ma actively re-engages the geography of her buried past, allowing her fragmented identities - mother, widow, Chanda, lover, Indian, and Partition survivor – to coexist. Consequently, the comparative analysis suggests that fragmentation becomes destructive not due to the multiplicity of identity, but when its constituent histories are forcibly isolated. Ultimately, memory assumes a transformative capacity when the buried past can be revisited, reinterpreted, and narratively reintegrated.

## **Remembering Childhood, Imagining Belonging: Cultural Memory and Odia Identity in the Children's Literature of Dash Benhur**

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Children's literature is often approached through the familiar categories of entertainment, education, and moral instruction. While these functions remain important, stories encountered during childhood also perform a quieter cultural work. They introduce children to languages, places, relationships, customs, memories, histories, and ways of imagining the world. In a culturally and linguistically diverse country such as India, regional children's literature can therefore become an important site where cultural memory is encountered and belonging gradually takes shape. This paper examines Dash Benhur's *Farua Bhitara Farua*, *The Puduga King and Other Stories*, *Teeny-Weeny Balloon and Other Stories*, and *Gandhi Tales from Odisha* through the interconnected concerns of childhood, storytelling, collective memory, cultural transmission, and identity. Drawing on Maurice Halbwachs, Jan Assmann, Benedict Anderson, and perspectives from Childhood Studies, the paper argues that Benhur's children's writing operates as a living cultural archive. His stories preserve not merely information about Odisha but the textures of everyday childhood: language, humour, relationships, place, memory, and imaginative experience. The paper develops the concept of "Odia Childhood" to describe a culturally situated experience through which regional belonging is encountered before it becomes a conscious declaration of identity. At the same time, Benhur's writing is not simply nostalgic. His stories bring inherited memories into conversation with changing childhoods, translation, modernity, and national history. *Gandhi Tales from Odisha* connects regional memory with a wider national imagination, while *Teeny-Weeny Balloon and Other Stories* demonstrates how a culturally specific childhood can cross linguistic boundaries. The paper ultimately argues that children are not passive recipients of cultural tradition. They are listeners, interpreters, retellers, and future reshapers of cultural memory. Benhur's literature thus establishes a dialogue between generations in which childhood becomes one of the earliest and most intimate spaces of cultural belonging.

## **Retelling History of Postcolonial Nigeria - A Nation Under Construction Through the Abiku Myth and Memory Vis-a-Vis Ben Okri's *The Famished Road***

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Ben Okri's the booker prize winning novel *The Famished Road* (1991) is well known for its representation of postcolonial history primarily owing to its non-compliance of linearity, rationality in its framework and documentation that challenge the historical grand narratives of the colonizers. The history of the nation particularly Nigeria is narrated by Azaro a spirit child who is caught between the real world and the spirit world, symbolising the nation caught between freedom and captivity where the colonisation has left the residue of political instability, loss of identity, violence, poverty and cultural degeneration. Okri narrates and reconstructs the history of Nigeria through myths, dreams, memory and oral tradition of narration which challenge the colonial ideology found in the mainstream history. Okri uses magic realism, symbols, metaphors, similes, proverbs, fables and myths to underscore the native ideologies and the lived experiences of the marginalised natives. This research foregrounds the reimagining and retelling history through Ben Okri's *The Famished Road*, through the Yoruba cosmology, myths and oral traditions, challenging the mainstream history and its ideologies. The novel is studied within the framework of the postcolonial theory with reference to theorists such as Homi Bhabha, Edward Said, Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o's *Decolonising the Mind*.

## **AI in Social Media Analytics**

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) has fundamental transformed the paradigm of social media analytics. Traditionally, researchers relied on basic computational scripts and conventional qualitative methods to analyze textual data. Today, advanced AI systems can process massive volumes of social media content to detect user sentiment, emotional nuances, trending topics, emerging narratives, misinformation, automated accounts (bots), and real-world events. Furthermore, modern AI architectures can simultaneously process multimodal data, synthesizing text, imagery, and other media forms.

This research proposes a systematic evaluation of various AI methodologies employed in social media analysis. It will conduct a comparative assessment comparing traditional machine learning techniques against state-of-the-art deep learning and transformer-based models. Additionally, the study will examine advanced frameworks capable of multimodal analysis and network-based modeling of user interactions. The research focuses on five primary domains: Sentiment and emotion analysis, Topic modeling and trend detection, Multimodal (text-image) analysis, Misinformation and bot detection and Ethical considerations, including algorithmic fairness, data privacy, explainability (XAI), and practical deployment.

Rather than evaluating models solely on raw accuracy metrics, this study adopts a holistic evaluation criterion. It will assess cross-platform generalizability, robustness against data distribution shifts, computational efficiency, interpretability, and ethical safety. Given that social media platforms vary significantly in demographic composition, content structures, and API governance, a model optimized for one platform may degrade when applied to another. To address this limitation, the research employs standardized benchmarking protocols, testing models under controlled conditions across diverse datasets and platform environments.

Ultimately, this study aims to establish a comprehensive framework to guide the selection of appropriate AI models for specific social media analytical tasks, delineating when lightweight models suffice and when complex architectures are required. Consequently, it frames social media analytics not as an isolated search for predictive accuracy, but as a balanced trade-off among accuracy, reliability, fairness, privacy, transparency, and operational utility.

## **Feminist Writers in Literature**

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A feminist is a woman who does not allow anyone to think in her place. Feminism is both a political stance and a theory that focuses on gender as a subject of analysis when reading cultural practices, equality, rights, and justice. Feminist literature has profoundly renovated society by challenging systemic inequality, altering public discourse on gender roles, and driving legal and social reforms. It always stands against the representation of women as weak, for their financial rights, and against their being abused.

In this article, I intend to focus on women writers such as Jane Austen, Virginia Woolf, Margaret Atwood, and Mary Wollstonecraft with reference to their major works. To conclude, I would like to say all writers are humans, and women are the creators of human life, and human life is directly proportional to the works of literature produced by humans.

## **Indian Mythology, AI, and the Future of Storytelling**

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Indian mythology has been an enduring source of storytelling, shaping cultural values, moral imagination, and collective identity across generations. Traditionally transmitted through oral narratives, epics, folktales, and literary texts, these stories are now being reimagined through Artificial Intelligence (AI). From AI-powered chatbots and story generators to animated content and interactive storytelling platforms, technology is creating new ways of experiencing mythological narratives in contemporary India. This paper examines how AI is transforming the storytelling landscape by reshaping the creation, adaptation, and dissemination of Indian mythological stories. It explores the idea that AI is not merely reproducing existing myths but actively participating in the reinterpretation of characters, plots, and moral frameworks for digital audiences. The study investigates how these technological innovations influence readers' engagement with mythology, particularly among younger generations who increasingly consume stories through digital media.

Drawing on literary and cultural studies, the paper analyses selected AI-generated and AI-assisted mythological narratives to understand the relationship between traditional storytelling practices and emerging digital technologies. It also discusses the opportunities offered by AI in preserving and popularising mythological heritage while addressing concerns related to authenticity, cultural representation, ethical storytelling, and algorithmic bias. The paper argues that the future of storytelling lies in a dialogue between tradition and technology, where AI becomes a new medium for retelling myths rather than replacing them. By bringing together literature, society, and technical innovation, this study highlights how Indian mythology continues to evolve in the digital age and contributes to broader discussions on the cultural impact of Artificial Intelligence on storytelling.

## **Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Preserving Folk Literature and Oral Traditions through Digital Humanities**

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The rapid advancement of digital technologies has transformed the preservation, documentation, and dissemination of cultural heritage, creating new opportunities for safeguarding literary traditions. This paper explores the role of Digital Humanities in the digital preservation of intangible cultural heritage, with particular emphasis on English folk literature and oral traditions. The study focuses on *English Fairy Tales* by Joseph Jacobs, *The Penguin Book of English Folk Tales* by Neil Philip, and *The English and Scottish Popular Ballads* compiled by Francis James Child as primary sources. These works, rooted in oral storytelling, represent significant repositories of cultural memory, communal values, and historical identity. The paper examines how the transition of these narratives from oral performance to printed collections and subsequently to digital platforms contributes to their long-term preservation and global accessibility. It also investigates the contribution of digital archives, online repositories, and digitization projects in protecting folklore from cultural erosion and ensuring its transmission to future generations. While highlighting the benefits of digital preservation, the study also addresses challenges such as maintaining authenticity, preserving the performativity nature of oral traditions, copyright concerns, and technological obsolescence. Drawing upon the interdisciplinary framework of Digital Humanities and heritage studies, the paper argues that digital preservation is not merely a technical process but a cultural responsibility that strengthens literary scholarship and promotes wider public engagement with traditional narratives.

Ultimately, the study demonstrates that digital technologies have become indispensable tools for preserving, revitalizing, and sustaining folk literature as an essential component of cultural heritage.

## **Indenture to Elective Migration: Tracing the Continuum in Indian Diaspora Writing**

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Indian diaspora writers have told very different kinds of stories, depending on why their ancestors left India in the first place. The earliest migrants were indentured labourers, sent often against their will to work on plantations in places like the Caribbean and Fiji during the colonial period. Later, a different kind of migration took place, where people moved to Western countries by choice, mainly for education and better job opportunities. This paper looks at how these two very different reasons for leaving home have shaped two very different kinds of diaspora writing, and how the idea of "home" and "identity" changes between them.

To study this, the paper uses Vijay Mishra's idea of the "old" and "new" Indian diaspora, which separates writers based on whether migration was forced or chosen. Using this idea, the paper studies V. S. Naipaul's novels *A House for Mr Biswas* and *The Mimic Men* as examples of old diaspora writing, and compares them with the work of Jhumpa Lahiri, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, and Bharati Mukherjee, who represent the newer diaspora.

The paper shows that old diaspora writing carries a deep sense of loss and disconnection, since these writers' families never chose to leave home in the first place. New diaspora writing, on the other hand, is less about pain and more about the everyday struggle of living between two cultures leading to a mixed, "in-between" identity rather than a broken one. Amitav Ghosh's novel *Sea of Poppies* is discussed as an important bridge between the two: unlike Naipaul, who inherits the trauma of indenture as legacy, Ghosh directly recreates the historical moment of indentured migration itself, but does so with the self-aware, hybrid sensibility of a contemporary diasporic writer, thereby connecting the direct experience of the old diaspora with the reflective outlook of the new.

In the end, the paper argues that old and new diaspora writing should not be seen as two separate things, but as two connected parts of the same larger story a story about migration, memory, and the meaning of home.

## **From Marginalization to Assertion: Exploring Trauma in Contemporary Dalit Writings**

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Modern Dalit literature constitutes a strong literary and socio-political genre that centers on the realities of caste-based exploitation, alienation, oppression, and struggle against it. In this research paper, the portrayal of trauma in contemporary Dalit literature will be discussed along with the discussion on how Dalit authors turn their tales of victimization and pain into a tool for the formation of their identity, consciousness, and struggle against oppression. The analysis in the paper will focus on the works of selected contemporary Dalit authors and the approach to be adopted by the researcher will be qualitative research approach. In this paper, it is stated that modern Dalit literature not only depicts the injustices of the past and the present but it is also instrumental in recreating oppressed and marginalized identities through empowerment and self-assertion. It is found that the trauma expressed in the works of contemporary Dalit authors is individual as well as collective and it is based on violence against Dalits and their memories and struggles.

## **Text, Knowledge, and Power: Mapping the Pre-Nalanda Educational Landscape of India**

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How did societies before Nalanda produce, preserve, transmit, and regulate knowledge? This paper reconstructs the educational landscape of Pre-Nalanda India as a plural and distributed network of knowledge practices rather than as a single, uniform educational system. Moving beyond the romanticized image of the gurukula and the anachronistic use of the term “university,” it examines learning as it developed through households, teacher-centered communities, forest hermitages, courts, urban centres, and Buddhist and Jain monastic institutions.

Drawing upon textual sources including the *Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad*, *Dharmaśāstras*, Kautilya’s *Arthaśāstra*, the *Vinaya Piṭaka*, and the *Therīgāthā*, the paper explores the ways in which knowledge was classified, transmitted, authorized, and socially distributed. The distinction between *parā vidyā* and *aparā vidyā* reveals an early recognition of different forms of knowledge, while oral transmission, memorization, debate, commentary, and manuscript culture may be understood as historically specific technologies of knowledge.

The paper also examines the relationship between knowledge and social power. Despite considerable intellectual sophistication, access to particular forms of learning was shaped by varṇa and gender hierarchies. At the same time, Buddhist and Jain traditions, including the Bhikkhunī Saṅgha, created alternative spaces in which established boundaries of knowledge and participation could be negotiated.

The paper argues that Nālandā Mahāvihāra did not emerge *ex nihilo*. Rather, it represented a remarkable institutional concentration and reconfiguration of long-evolving traditions of knowledge production, pedagogy, textual transmission, and intellectual debate. Understanding these earlier knowledge systems not only illuminates the social foundations of Nālandā but also invites reflection on a contemporary question: when technologies of knowledge change, who gains access to knowledge, who controls it, and how does society change with it?

## **From Inner Self to Diasporic Self: A Comparative Study of Sylvia Plath and Meena Alexander**

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Poetry has served as a primary medium for expressing the nuances of human experience since time immemorial, offering a locus for articulating identity through psychological, cultural, and spatial dimensions. This paper examines the divergence and convergence in the poetic voices of Sylvia Plath and Meena Alexander, highlighting the contrast between Plath’s introspective, psychological self and Alexander’s hybrid, diasporic self. The study traces an existential progression—moving from Plath’s internal inquiry, “*Who am I within?*”, to Alexander’s relational negotiation, “*Who am I between?*” Whether driven by internal psychological shifts or external geographic dislocations, both writers navigate questions of emotion, belonging, identity, and memory.

Plath articulates this internal search for identity through raw psychological assertion, famously writing in *The Bell Jar*:

“I took a deep breath and listened to the old brag of my heart: I am, I am, I am.”

Similarly, Alexander explores the complexities of spatial displacement and cultural hybridity, questioning her place within the diaspora in *Fault Lines*:

“I am a poet writing in America. / But an American poet? [...] / An Asian American poet then?”

Through a comparative analysis of their works, this paper explores how the search for identity shifts from the interiority of the psychological self to the fragmented, boundary-crossing space of the diasporic self.

## **Technological Transformation and Social Change: A Study of Digital Innovation in Contemporary Indian Literature with Special Reference to Durjoy Datta**

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Technological transformation has become a force shaping contemporary Indian society, influencing communication, education, culture, relationships, identity, and everyday life. Smartphones, social media, online dating, artificial intelligence, and digital entertainment have created new forms of interaction while challenging traditional cultural values. Contemporary Indian literature responds to these developments by representing individuals living within an increasingly digital society. In this context, the fiction of Durjoy Datta provides a space for examining technological innovation, youth culture, emotional life, social change, and identity. This paper examines how technological innovation influences social relationships and individual experiences in contemporary Indian literature, with particular attention to Durjoy Datta. Technology is considered not merely as a collection of digital tools but as a social and cultural force reshaping communication, relationships, emotional expression, identity, and participation. Virtual communication has increased connectivity while also creating emotional distance and altering ideas of friendship, love, intimacy, privacy, family interaction, and social belonging. A major concern is the changing identity of contemporary youth. Young Indians increasingly construct their identities through offline experiences and online self-representation. Digital platforms encourage self-expression, networking, creativity, and participation, but may also promote comparison, consumerism, insecurity, and dependence. Datta's focus on urban and aspirational youth offers insight into a generation negotiating love, friendship, ambition, emotional insecurity, family expectations, and personal freedom amid technological change. The study also considers technology's impact on family and social values, including privacy, independence, generational differences, marriage, gender roles, career choices, and family authority. Digital transformation expands educational opportunities, information access, connectivity, and professional possibilities, but excessive dependence may contribute to loneliness, misinformation, surveillance concerns, and weakened boundaries between private and public life. The paper argues that contemporary literature, particularly Datta's fiction, offers insight into the opportunities, conflicts, and anxieties accompanying India's transition into a digitally connected society. It highlights changing expectations and social boundaries.

### **Impact of Sri Aurobindo's *Savitri* on Indian Culture**

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Sri Aurobindo's epic poem *Savitri* stands as one of the most profound literary and spiritual manifestations of modern Indian thought. While extensive scholarship has examined *Savitri* as a philosophical and aesthetic masterpiece, its specific impact on the evolution of Indian culture remains comparatively underexplored. This paper examines the influence of *Savitri* on the Indian cultural consciousness in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, paying particular attention to its role in the broader trajectory of India's cultural and spiritual renaissance.

Drawing upon Sri Aurobindo's integral philosophy, this study analyzes how *Savitri* reinterprets the ancient legend of Savitri and Satyavan to articulate a transformative vision of human evolution, divine consciousness, and the divinization of earthly life. The paper contends that *Savitri* functions not merely as a literary text but as a cultural catalyst – revitalizing traditional Indian values of spiritual strength, feminine power (*Shakti*), and evolutionary progress while offering a forward-looking alternative to both colonial modernity and rigid traditionalism.

Through a critical examination of the poem's themes – specifically the conquest over death, the emergence of a supramental consciousness, and the ideal of a spiritualized society – this study demonstrates how *Savitri* has contributed to shaping modern Indian discourses on culture, nationalism, womanhood, and the future of civilization. Ultimately, the paper positions *Savitri* as a vital force in India's ongoing cultural self-discovery and as a seminal contribution to the nation's spiritual and intellectual heritage.

## **From Margins to Mainstream: A Study of Instagram Poetry and Poetic Discourse Among Young Indian Readers**

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Instagram has emerged as a significant space for poetic expression among young readers, bringing poetry into everyday digital life through concise texts, visual presentation and direct audience interaction. While existing research has examined Instagram poetry in terms of digital aesthetics, multimodality and platform features but the discourse remains largely Western-centric, with limited attention has been given to how young Indian readers engage with, interpret and evaluate poetry on digital platforms. This paper examines how this digital movement of poetry from print to platform based environment reshapes poetic expression and reader engagement within the Indian context.

Reader-Response theory provides the framework to analyze three dimensions; the compression of poetic form in digital spaces, the transformation of reading from individual contemplation into communal interaction, and the shifting criteria by which literary value is assigned. Through close textual analysis of poetic devices, visual aesthetics, and reader comment patterns, the paper compares selected poems by Instagram poets alongside confessional poetry of Kamala Das, whose personal and emotional voice continues to resonate with contemporary digital poetry. The study examines how brevity, emotional immediacy, and relatability shape reader responses, wherein likes, comments, saves, and shares turn poetry from an individual act of reading into an interactive form of literary engagement.

The finding suggests that Instagram has democratized access to poetry by prioritizing accessibility and emotional connection over formal complexity. the study argues that Instagram poetry has not replaced Indian poetic traditions but has transformed how young readers encounter and value poetry, opening new debates about literary worth in digital age.

## **Widowhood in the Changing Social Order: Gender, Tradition and Social Transformation in Indira Goswami's *The Moth-Eaten Howdah of the Tusker***

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Indira Goswami's *The Moth-Eaten Howdah of the Tusker* offers a compelling portrayal of widowhood within the declining social and religious structures of early twentieth-century Assam. This paper examines widowhood not merely as an individual condition of loss and marginalisation, but as a significant site through which changing social relations, gender ideologies, and inherited traditions become visible. Focusing on the experiences of Durga, Saru Gossainee, and Giribala, the study explores how Goswami represents the tensions between entrenched religious orthodoxy and emerging forms of social consciousness. The paper argues that the widows' restricted lives, bodily regulation, emotional deprivation, and limited social agency reveal the contradictions embedded within a social order undergoing gradual transformation. At the same time, their experiences illuminate the ways in which tradition is sustained, contested, and reconfigured through gendered practices. By situating widowhood within the broader decline of the feudal-Sattria order, the paper demonstrates how Goswami connects individual suffering with wider processes of social and cultural change. Drawing on feminist literary criticism and approaches to social transformation, the study reads the novel as both a representation of gendered marginality and a critical engagement with a changing Assamese society.

## **Uses of Social Media in Literature and Society**

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This research paper examines how social media platforms have transformed modern literature and shaped contemporary society. Once seen strictly as spaces for casual communication, platforms like Instagram, TikTok, X (formerly Twitter), and YouTube have become powerful tools for literary expression and cultural change. In literature, social media has created entirely new genres, such as "Instapoetry" and flash fiction, which rely on brief, visually engaging formats. It has also democratized publishing, allowing self-published authors and independent writers to build global reader bases without relying on traditional publishing houses. Furthermore, online communities like "BookTok" and "BookTube" actively influence bestseller lists, literary trends, and reading habits, turning reading into an interactive, shared experience.

In society, social media acts as a dynamic arena for public discussion, identity formation, and activism. It enables individuals to share diverse perspectives, raise awareness about social issues, and organize collective action in real time. However, the paper also addresses the negative impacts of social media usage, including the spread of misinformation, shortened attention spans, and the digital divide. Ultimately, the study shows that social media is no longer just a communication tool, but a fundamental driver of cultural evolution. By bridging the gap between writers, readers, and the broader public, social media reshapes how stories are told and how societies connect.

## **The Architecture of Resistance: Female Autonomy in Sylvia Plath's Writings**

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Sylvia Plath's literary legacy is rooted in her raw, deeply vulnerable exploration of identity, mental health, and female selfhood. Writing at a time when domestic conformity dictated women's social roles, Plath used her poetry and prose to articulate the internal conflict between personal ambition and societal suppression. This abstract outlines an examination of Plath's feminist impact, emphasizing her ability to give voice to silent struggles - grief, isolation, rage, and the yearning for bodily and creative independence. Rather than reducing her work to mere autobiography, this paper contextualizes her writing as a bold act of human resistance. Plath strips away patriarchal idealism to reveal the visceral emotional truths of womanhood, offering readers a space to confront vulnerability without shame. Her work remains a beacon for individual liberation, self-expression, and psychological authenticity.

## **T Gary Snyder's Poetry: Beat, Zen, and Deep Ecology for Peace**

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Gary Snyder's poetry brings together three powerful streams of twentieth-century thought: the social criticism of the Beat Generation, the discipline and insight of Zen Buddhism, and the ecological vision later associated with Deep Ecology. This paper examines how these three streams meet in Snyder's poetry and shape his understanding of peace. For Snyder, peace is more than the end of war. It begins with freedom from greed, fear, anger, and possessiveness; it grows through a just society; and it reaches its fullest form in a respectful relationship between human beings and the earth. His poetry therefore joins inner transformation with social responsibility and ecological care. Poems such as "Riprap," "Spel Against Demons," "Smokey the Bear Sutra," "By Frazier Creek Falls," "Affluence," "Facts," and "Axe Handles" show different stages of this vision. Snyder questions a civilization that treats nature as property and human beings as consumers. Against this way of life, he places attention, compassion, voluntary simplicity, craftsmanship, community, and bioregional responsibility. His Zen understanding of interdependence prevents his ecological vision from becoming merely political, while his social criticism prevents his Buddhism from becoming a private escape from the world. The result is a poetry of peace in which the healing of the self, the reform of society, and the healing of the earth belong to one process. Snyder thus offers an important poetic foundation for a broader understanding of peace in the age of ecological crisis.

## **The Concept of the 'Ideal Woman': A Feminist Study of Literature and Society**

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This study examines the evolution of the 'Ideal Woman' across literature and contemporary society through a feminist framework. Historically, societal expectations defined female idealization through obedience, self-sacrifice, and family priorities. By analyzing key literary figures - Sita's complex interplay of loyalty and personal dignity, Draupadi's open resistance and agency within patriarchy, and Jane Eyre's pursuit of self-respect and autonomy - the text demonstrates how female identity transcends passive submissiveness. Shifting to modern contexts, it addresses how female independence is frequently mischaracterized as self-centeredness. True agency involves financial autonomy, moral courage, and maintaining selfhood alongside empathy. Ultimately, the study concludes that the concept of the 'Ideal Woman' is dynamic rather than fixed. Redefining this notion emphasizes individual identity, agency, and self-determination over unyielding conformity to societal expectations.

## **From Mimicry to Memory: Disorder, Displacement, and the Reconstruction of the Self in V. S. Naipaul's *The Mimic Men***

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V. S. Naipaul's *The Mimic Men* (1967) is frequently read as a novel of colonial mimicry, exile, and postcolonial identity. Yet the novel's significance extends beyond the representation of an individual identity crisis. Through Ralph Singh, an exiled politician and memoirist from the fictional Caribbean island of Isabella, Naipaul presents colonialism as a historical condition that produces disorder in the relationship between self, place, culture, history, and political community. This article argues that mimicry in *The Mimic Men* should be understood not merely as an imitation of metropolitan manners, but as an internalized structure of consciousness. Ralph has learned to measure himself and his society through standards inherited from the colonial center. His movement from Isabella to London, therefore, does not constitute a simple journey from periphery to center; rather, it reveals that the imagined metropolitan order cannot provide the coherence he seeks. Drawing upon Homi K. Bhabha's theory of colonial mimicry and the "unhomely," Frantz Fanon's account of colonial subjectivity, Edward Said's theorization of exile and imperial culture, Stuart Hall's conception of cultural identity, and recent scholarship on shame, trauma, and classical allusion in Naipaul, this article examines Ralph's name, education, ancestry, political career, relationships, geographical displacement, and fragmented memoir. It argues that the novel's fragmented narrative form is inseparable from its representation of fractured subjectivity.

Ultimately, Ralph's movement is not from colony to metropolis or from exile to home, but from unconscious imitation toward self-conscious narration. Writing becomes his attempt to impose a provisional form upon historical disorder. The article concludes that *The Mimic Men* transforms displacement from a geographical condition into a problem of consciousness and presents narrative self-awareness as a limited but significant form of intellectual freedom.

## **Coleridge's Ecological Ethics: An Eco-Critical and Posthumanist Reading of "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"**

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*The Rime of Ancient the Mariner* (1798) by Samuel Taylor Coleridge is a romantic narrative that examines a complex relationship between nature and humans. This article analyzes the poem through the lens of eco-criticism and posthumanism, portraying the direct impact of human actions on the non-human and ecological world. The brutal crime against the albatross not only foreshadows a moral transgression but explores an ecological violence that brings an inevitably immediate consequence -storm, supernatural punishment and isolation- upon the Mariner and his fellow sailors. In this context, nature is presented not merely as a passive backdrop but an active agent which eventually challenges human arrogance and forces ethical reflection. Through the poem, Coleridge portrays an interdependent Ecology where redemption and survival are intertwined and possible only when humans apprehend the intrinsic value of the non-human world and transforms their anthropocentric viewpoint. This study argues that *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* is not a supernatural or moral discussion, but an ecological and posthumanist discourse that explains the modern environmental ethics and dramatizes its relevance in the exploitation of human-nature relationships.

## **In Search of Roots: Cultural Reclamation in Raja Rao's Prose**

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Raja Rao's contribution to Indian Writing in English goes beyond literary experimentation; it is a profound journey into cultural reclamation and human belonging. Writing in a borrowed tongue, Rao wrestled with the challenge of expressing Indian philosophy, oral storytelling traditions, and local emotional nuances through the English language. This paper examines how Rao's work reflects the human search for roots in a rapidly changing, post-colonial world. By infusing English with native rhythms, spiritual inquiry, and community memory, he created a voice that felt deeply authentic to the lived experiences of his people. Rao's narratives highlight the communal strength of rural life and the individual's quest for spiritual truth amidst colonial disruption. Ultimately, his writing serves as a bridge between cultures, demonstrating how language can be reshaped to preserve human dignity, cultural identity, and collective memory.

## **The Experience of Rootlessness and Alienation in Arun Joshi's Novels**

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In his fictional works, Arun Joshi strive to unravel the confusing plight of modern man who quests himself caught between the forces of modernization, industrialization, and the existential emptiness of a rapidly changing world. His characters frequently discordance with the enigma of self, the uncertainty of identity, and the fundamental question regarding the very purpose of human existence in a universe that often appears indifferent. Joshi highlights how the increasing mechanization of society and the erosion of spiritual and moral values generate isolation, and psychological dislocation, ultimately leading to a sense of rootlessness and alienation. The existential dilemma in his novels shoes man as helpless, directionless, and unanchored, attachment and detachment, belonging and unbelonging. Joshi's fiction suggest that alienation does not remain a mere social condition but extends into the deepest recesses of the individual psyche, where it erodes stability, relationship, and meaning itself.

## **Existence and Essence: A comparative exploration of existential issues in the works of Henrik Ibsen and Jon Fosse**

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To quote Henrik Ibsen: “What’s a man’s first duty? The answer’s brief: to be himself.” Existence and Essence are two abyssal concepts by which philosophers have been fascinated for centuries. They rooted in the realm of philosophical inquiry and delve into the nature of reality, identity and essence of being. The relationship between these two concepts (Existence and Essence) is to understand the identity of entities. While essence represents what something fundamentally is, existence determines whether that essence is actualized in the world. In this comprehensive exploration, we will embark on a philosophical journey to understand the meanings of existence and essence through the works of Henrik Ibsen and Jon Fosse, focusing on the interplay between entity and reality. Although Ibsen and Fosse belong to different centuries and wrote in very different social and literary settings, both are deeply concerned with the human struggle to understand life and find meaning in it. Ibsen explores how individuals struggle against social expectations, conventions, and relationships that shape their lives, often leaving them caught between what society expects and what they truly desire. Fosse, in a quieter and more inward style, explores similar questions through silence, memory, loneliness, repetition, death, and the uncertainty of human existence. While Ibsen gives greater attention to the individual’s conflict with society, Fosse turns more closely to the inner world, revealing the fragile and often mysterious experience of simply being human. They have portrayed the life as the life should be. By comparing their approaches, this paper aims to elaborate the expedition of human beings and their journey of living the life with the full height and illuminates how Ibsen’s realism and Fosse’s poetic existentialism reflect different perspective on existential dilemmas

## **From Exile to Ecology: An Ecofeminist Study of Divakaruni’s *The Forest of Enchantments***

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What if the forest in the Ramayana is not merely a backdrop to exile but a living ecological consciousness that determines survival itself? Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, in her *The Forest of Enchantments* (2019), reimagines the epic through Sita’s perspective, transforming a battle-centred narrative into an eco-conscious reimagining where environmental thought and literary imagination converge. By centering Sita’s perspective, the novel transforms the forest into a dynamic ecological force. This highlights the profound interdependence between feminine resilience and the natural world. Her suffering in the untamed forest mirrors the marginalisation of women and the exploitation of the land. By blurring the binary between woman and earth, Divakaruni constructs an ecofeminist cosmology that challenges anthropocentric hierarchies and proposes a relational model of survival grounded in harmony between human and environment. Ecofeminism draws attention to the shared suffering of women and the natural world, calling for a world that embraces compassion, balance and harmonious living. This paper analyses the novel as an ecofeminist re-visioning of the Ramayana.

## **Literature and Media – Mirrors of Modern Society**

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Literature and media have long served as powerful instruments for reflecting, shaping, and challenging human thought. Literature, through poetry, drama, and prose, preserves cultural memory and provides timeless insights into human emotions and social structures. Media, in its diverse forms from print to digital platforms, amplifies these narratives and extends their reach to global audiences. Together, they form a dynamic partnership that influences identity, ethics, and collective awareness. This paper explores the interconnected role of literature and media in modern society. It examines how classical texts continue to inspire contemporary adaptations in cinema and digital storytelling, highlighting the transformation of narratives across time. The study also considers the social impact of media in raising awareness about issues such as inequality, justice, and education, while literature offers critical depth and moral reflection. By analyzing examples from Indian literature and films, the research demonstrates how both mediums complement each other in shaping public consciousness. Novels such as *Hard Times* by Dickens and *Godan* by Premchand show how literature mirrors social realities, while media adaptations and discussions amplify these narratives for wider audiences. Similarly, Kalidasa's *Abhigyan Shakuntalam* reflects ancient cultural values, and its repeated adaptations in theatre, cinema, and television highlight how media keeps classical literature alive for modern society. These examples prove that literature and media together preserve tradition while ensuring relevance across time. Furthermore, the paper emphasizes the educational value of integrating literature and media in classrooms. Literature cultivates analytical and empathetic skills, while media enhances visual literacy and engagement. Together, they foster critical thinking and creativity among students. In conclusion, literature and media are not isolated domains but interconnected forces that preserve tradition, inspire innovation, and promote awareness. Understanding their synergy allows us to appreciate the enduring power of words and visuals in shaping society and guiding future generations.

## **A Study in the Reading Habits of New Generations and Their Reconnection with Nature**

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Literature in India has a long history with nature. Not only nature is worshipped but treated as abode. In the human greed of extracting most from nature, we have not only lost our genuine touch with our primitive companion but heading towards destruction. Literature in its newest form E- Literature reminds us of our age old relationship. E-Literature can open thousands of storytelling ways which has the potential to inculcate deeper ecological consciousness in the readers. In the fast pacing world today GenZ and Gen Alpha don't have time or patience for long narratives, speeches but they are indulging in Eco Literature through E-Literature. So, this study is an attempt to explore Indian eco-electronic literary works by applying an ecophenomenological and ecohermeneutical approach. The paper will also try to find answers to some uncomfortable questions such as "Why we Indians fail to treat our rivers like rivers, instead we treat them as dumping pit?" and "Why our religious practices fail to make us responsible towards nature?" It will also throw light on the emergence of E-Literature readers and new nature heroes.

## **Ecological Memory and the Highland Imagination: Oral Tradition and Indigenous Knowledge in Northeast Indian Literature through the Zomia Frame**

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Northeast India sits awkwardly in South Asian literary studies. It is treated as peripheral to the subcontinental mainland, even though its ecological and historical ties run just as strongly toward the upland societies of mainland Southeast Asia, a region Willem van Schendel (2002) named “Zomia.” This paper takes that framework and asks what it means for how we read Northeast Indian oral literature.

The oral traditions of the region carry more than story. They hold ecological knowledge, kinship with land, and a relational sense of wellbeing, passed on through myth and ritual speech rather than through written record. This paper calls that transmission ecological memory, and argues that Northeast Indian writers do not simply record it; they have to solve the problem of carrying it into a form, the novel or the short story, that was never built to hold it. Mamang Dai's *The Legends of Pensam*, Temsula Ao's short fiction, and Easterine Kire's novelistic returns to Naga oral history each face this problem differently, and the differences are where the real argument lies.

Scott (2009) treats orality as one of several means by which highland societies in Zomia stayed outside the reach of the state, alongside mobility, dispersal, and fluid identity. Read against that account, Dai, Ao, and Kire's handling of oral material looks less like postcolonial nostalgia and more like a live extension of that same evasive, land-bound relationship to memory, carried into literary form rather than political practice. The claim here is not that Zomia explains Northeast Indian literature. It is that these texts show what ecological memory does once it moves from oral transmission into writing, and Zomia is the frame that makes that movement legible.

## **The Role of Media in Present Society: Shaping Perception, Discourse, and Democracy in the Digital Age**

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The media landscape has undergone a radical transformation over the past two decades, evolving from a predominantly one-directional broadcast model to a fragmented, participatory, and algorithmically-mediated ecosystem. This paper examines the multifaceted role of media — traditional, digital, and social — in shaping public opinion, political discourse, cultural values, and individual identity in contemporary society. Drawing on a review of existing literature and case-based analysis, the study explores how media functions simultaneously as an information source, a socialization agent, an economic actor, and a site of political contestation. Particular attention is given to the rise of social media platforms and their role in accelerating the spread of information (and misinformation), reshaping journalistic practices, and altering the relationship between citizens and institutions. The paper further investigates the phenomenon of media convergence, the attention economy, algorithmic curation, and their combined effects on democratic deliberation, mental health, and social cohesion. Findings suggest that while media democratizes access to information and amplifies marginalized voices, it simultaneously contributes to polarization, echo chambers, and erosion of shared factual consensus. The paper concludes by proposing a framework for media literacy, platform accountability, and regulatory intervention to help societies harness media's transformative potential while mitigating its risks. This research contributes to ongoing scholarly and policy discussions on responsible media governance in an increasingly interconnected world.

## **The Elements of Autobiography in the Novels of R.K. Narayan**

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There is a tinge and touch of autobiographical elements in the works of almost all men of letters and R.K. Narayan is not an exception to above mentioned fact. His novels are highly autobiographical in all respects. They appear to be identical with his real life. The present paper explains the autobiographical elements that have been used by the novelist to promote his protagonists towards their path of maturity of mind and character. They are highly complex yet they adopt simplicity and purity of mind. *Swami and his Friends* and *The English Teacher* are two novels which are autobiographical in form and content. These two novels are replete with more personal incidents from the life of R.K. Narayan. The real life incidents were altered to suit the plot of the novels and the character of the real life found place adopting different names of different characters. There is a fine marriage between the realism and his fertile imagination.

## **Social Reforms Through Literature in Bhabani Bhattacharya's *He Who Rides a Tiger*: A Critical Study**

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The present paper studies how literature becomes a powerful medium for social reform with special reference to Bhabani Bhattacharya's *He Who Rides a Tiger*. Kalo, the protagonist of the novel and his daughter Chandralekha suffer due to the rigid caste system in India. Through his writings, Bhattacharya exposed the deep-rooted problems of the caste system and questions the injustice of social discrimination. The purpose of this paper is to examine how Bhattacharya uses literature to create awareness, evoke sympathy, and encourage reform. The study also focuses on themes such as poverty, exploitation, caste discrimination, social inequality, hunger, and the struggles of ordinary people. The novel demonstrates that literature can become an instrument of social reform and that its purpose is not simply to describe society but to encourage a change in social consciousness. The study highlights Bhattacharya's deep concern for social evils and his efforts to address them through literature.

## **Śabda and Silence: Eliot's Verse Drama**

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This paper examines T. S. Eliot's verse drama as an exploration of the relationship between poetic speech, dramatic action, silence, and spiritual experience. Eliot's dramatic theory seeks to recover a form of theatrical language in which poetry remains organically connected with character, situation, rhythm, and performance rather than functioning as ornamental language. The study places Eliot's conception of dramatic speech in comparative dialogue with selected Vedic and Upanishadic concepts, including śabda, ṛta, yajña, bhāva, rasa, ātman, brahman, and neti neti. The concept of śabda provides a framework for examining the layered and performative nature of dramatic utterance, while ṛta offers a comparative perspective on the creation of artistic order from fragmentation. The relationship between yajña and theatrical performance highlights the communal and performative dimensions of voice, action, and audience. Eliot's objective correlative is further considered alongside the Indian aesthetic concepts of bhāva and rasa to examine the transformation of private emotion into communicable dramatic experience. Particular attention is given to silence and the ineffable, especially through the Upanishadic principle of *neti neti*. Through readings of *Murder in the Cathedral*, *The Family Reunion*, and *The Cocktail Party*, the paper argues that Eliot's verse drama makes language an arena of philosophical and spiritual enquiry, where the spoken word continually gestures beyond itself toward silence and the ineffable.

## **Alienation and Social Isolation in Anita Desai's *Cry, the Peacock*: A Socio-Psychological Study**

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Alienation in Anita Desai's *Cry, the Peacock* emerges from the complex interaction between psychological vulnerability, marital incompatibility and social structures that deny women emotional recognition. Maya, the sensitive and imaginative protagonist, experiences profound loneliness within her marriage to Gautama, an emotionally detached and intellectually oriented husband. Their relationship reveals a conflict between Maya's intense desire for affection and Gautama's rational, impersonal approach to life. Her isolation is therefore not merely an individual psychological condition; it is intensified by a patriarchal social environment in which a woman's emotional needs remain unacknowledged.

Maya's childhood dependence on her father, her childless marriage and her obsessive recollection of an astrologer's prophecy gradually deepens her anxiety. The prophecy that either she or her husband will die becomes a powerful psychological force through which her suppressed fears take destructive form. Desai employs natural imagery, interior monologue and symbolic contrasts to represent Maya's fragmented consciousness. The cries of peacocks, associated with desire, pain and death, reflect her desperate longing for emotional fulfilment.

A socio-psychological interpretation shows that Maya's mental breakdown cannot be understood solely as personal instability. Her tragedy also results from failed communication, unequal marital expectations and the social neglect of female subjectivity. Her increasing withdrawal from reality ultimately transforms emotional isolation into psychological violence. The novel thus presents alienation as both an inward crisis and a socially produced condition. Through Maya's tragic experience, Desai exposes the destructive consequences of emotional indifference and emphasizes the human need for companionship, communication and empathetic understanding.

## **Quest for Identity in the Novels of Sudha Murty**

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Sudha Murty is an eminent Indian author whose fiction deals with the ordinary lives, social relations, moral values and the evolving status of women in Indian society. Her novels often explore how women struggle with the expectations of their families, the male-dominated social systems, prejudice, economic differences, and societal expectations around traditional gender stereotypes. The present paper titled “Quest for Identity in Novels of Sudha Murty” focuses on the portrayal of the women's identity and social recognition in the novels of Sudha Murty. The major crux of the paper is on the female protagonist of the three stories, namely, *Gently falls*, *Bakula*, *Mahashweta* and *Dollar bahu* and their experiences in family and society. As Shrimati's intellectual aspirations fade with the needs of home, so does her identity, which brings up the question of an individual identity within marriage. *Mahashweta* portrays the social ostracism and the stigma attached to Anupama's physical appearance, and also highlights her resolve to make a new life for herself in a proper manner. *Dollar Bahu* explores how materialism, economic status and the patriarchy affect women's lives and relationships in a family. These stories tell the narrative of women, not as the victims of the social systems but as being capable of self-realization, resistance and transformation. Murty's fiction, the paper suggests, does the work of building narratives of social change by depicting and even revealing the limits of gender norms and highlighting the importance of education, dignity, self-respect, independence, and agency. Her female protagonists then stand for the ongoing conflict between what is expected of them by their society and their efforts to forge a new identity for themselves.

## **Feminism and the Search for Female Identity in Shashi Deshpande's Fiction**

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Feminism is mainly concerned with women's rights, equality, freedom, and identity. It questions the social and cultural practices that treat women differently from men. Indian English literature has played an important role in presenting women's experiences and giving them a voice. Shashi Deshpande is one of the important Indian English Novelists who has explored these issues through her novels.

The discussion focuses on feminist concerns in selected novels of Shashi Deshpande, particularly *That Long Silence*, *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, *Roots and Shadows*, and *The Binding Vine*. Her novels present the everyday lives of women and the difficulties they face within family and society. Her female characters often struggle with marriage, motherhood, family responsibilities, social expectations, and the search for their own identity.

In *That Long Silence*, Jaya's life shows the effect of marriage, family duties, and social expectations on a woman's identity. In *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, Saru faces problems related to marriage, family relationships, and her desire to become independent. *Roots and Shadows* presents Indu's struggle to understand herself and make her own choices. Similarly, *The Binding Vine* explores women's experiences, relationships, suffering, and the importance of their voices.

The study brings out how Deshpande presents feminism through the everyday experiences of ordinary women. Her characters do not always openly rebel against society; instead, they gradually become aware of themselves and their rights. Through their journey from silence to self-understanding, Deshpande highlights the importance of identity, dignity, equality, and freedom for women.

## **Myth as Social Discourse: Reconstructing Indian Cultural Consciousness in Amish Tripathi's Novels**

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Amish Tripathi's mythological fiction holds a special place in contemporary Indian writing in English for its ability to transform familiar mythological narrative into sites of cultural reflection and social discourse. His Shiva Trilogy and Ram Chandra Series reinterpret characters, events, ethical dilemmas and philosophical ideas of Indian mythological traditions through a contemporary lens. This paper investigates how Amish Tripathi uses myth as a literary resource to rebuild Indian cultural consciousness and negotiate the relationship between tradition and modernity. Instead of presenting mythology as a fixed or exclusively sacred past, his novels reimagine myth as a living text capable of engaging with questions of identity, morality, social organisation, gender, power, duty and human values. This study explores how humanisation of divine and mythological figures invites readers to reconsider their own cultural assumptions and engage with traditional narrative from a contemporary point of view. By blending together mythology, popular fiction and current social concerns, Tripathi produces a narrative space where ancient cultural memory converges with current consciousness. The paper therefore argues that his mythological fiction serves as a social discourse through which Indian cultural traditions are remembered, questioned, negotiated and reinterpreted for the contemporary reader.

## **Exploring English vocabulary and approaches to enhance speaking skills among commerce students at Bangalore University**

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The aim of the study is to explore how multilingual students from marginalized background acquire English vocabulary innovatively while studying Kannada as their first language and English as their second language. The study adopts the English for specific purpose approach to understand the needs of the 42 commerce students of SIIMS, Bengaluru and relate the recent trends to the field of English vocabulary development. A qualitative approach is employed to find the students' perceptive on learning specific vocabulary in modules and its impact on speaking skills based on the student's hesitation in speaking. Instruction on the use of Power thesaurus, an online platform and exercises relating to general and commerce related use in real world context are provided. Thematic content analysis is used to examine semi-structured interview responses in a Google form. The study recommends to employ advanced AI methods and resources to teach high and low frequency English vocabulary to improve speaking competence.

## **Shadows of Tomorrow: Mapping Dystopian Visions, Caste Dynamics, and Social Fragmentation in Contemporary Indian Fiction**

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In Indian literature, dystopian modes have increasingly emerged as vital vehicles for articulating socio-political anxieties, mapping how historical power structures evolve into systemic oppression. Rather than depicting purely speculative or post-apocalyptic futures, Indian dystopian narratives ground their world-building in immediate, localized realities—amplifying fractures of caste, class, religious majoritarianism, and state authoritarianism through spatial segregation, hyper-surveillance, and institutional violence.

This paper explores the continuum of dystopian critique in Indian fiction by examining three landmark texts spanning distinct socio-political eras: Arun Joshi's *The City and the River* (1990), Prayaag Akbar's *Leila* (2017), and Arundhati Roy's *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017). By tracing Joshi's allegory of despotic governance and urban hierarchy alongside Akbar's vision of purity walls and caste/class segregation, and Roy's depiction of the militarized, fragmenting nation-state, this study demonstrates how these authors reconfigure dystopian tropes to critique real-world marginalization. Particular attention is given to how physical boundaries, state violence, and purity politics in these novels mirror historical caste hierarchies and systemic exclusion.

Ultimately, the paper argues that dystopian elements in Indian fiction function not merely as futuristic warnings, but as an active social discourse—exposing the structural fragilities of the contemporary nation-state and reclaiming marginalized spaces as sites of resistance against social fragmentation.

## **Society at the Crossroads: Social Values, Human Relationships and Collective Responsibility in an Era of Rapid Transformation**

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Modern technological advances—particularly smartphones, artificial intelligence, and social media—are rapidly transforming human relationships, shared values, and traditional societal structures. While technology offers connectivity, it simultaneously fosters widespread loneliness, diminishes empathy by replacing face-to-face interactions with screen time, and shifts focus from community well-being toward heightened individualism. Children and youth face significant consequences, as screen addiction replaces physical activities and outdoor engagement. Furthermore, social media shapes interpersonal ties through superficial online validation and exposes communities to misinformation. To counteract isolation and safeguard human dignity without abandoning progress, society must establish a balance between modern technology and traditional values, prioritizing compassion, patient communication, and collective responsibility. Ultimately, humanity's future hinges on intentionally directing technological progress to support social cohesion rather than undermine it.

## **Epic Vision, Divine Order, and Human Duty: A Comparative Study of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Tulsidas' *Ramcharitmanas***

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John Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Goswami Tulsidas' *Ramcharitmanas* occupy distinguished positions in the literary traditions of England and India. Although composed in different historical, cultural, linguistic, and religious contexts, both works deal with fundamental questions concerning the relationship between the divine and the human, the nature of duty, moral choice, temptation, suffering, and the restoration of order. Milton retells the Biblical account of the Fall of Man, while Tulsidas presents the story of Lord Rama within the devotional and cultural framework of the Ramayana. This paper attempts a comparative study of the two epics by examining their treatment of divine order, human responsibility, ethical conduct, ideal leadership, and the conflict between righteousness and transgression. The paper argues that, despite substantial differences in theology and literary purpose, both poets employ epic poetry as a means of exploring the moral condition of humanity. Milton's epic is deeply concerned with disobedience, free will, and the consequences of the Fall, whereas Tulsidas places greater emphasis on dharma, devotion, self-discipline, compassion, and the triumph of righteousness. A comparative reading of the two works therefore reveals both striking parallels and significant differences in their conception of the relationship between the individual, society, and the divine.

## **Impact of JEEViKA on Women Empowerment: A Case Study of Nalanda District, Bihar**

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Women's empowerment is an important component of inclusive economic and social development. In Bihar, the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), popularly known as JEEViKA, has emerged as a major women-focused development programme through the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), promotion of savings and credit, livelihood diversification, skill development, and support for income-generating activities. The present study examines the impact of JEEViKA on women's empowerment in Nalanda district of Bihar. The study aims to assess the extent to which participation in JEEViKA has influenced women's economic independence, household decision-making, access to financial resources, employment and income, mobility, awareness, participation in community institutions, and overall social status. It also seeks to identify the major constraints faced by JEEViKA women in accessing credit, markets, training, technology, and sustainable livelihood opportunities. The study will adopt a mixed-method research design, combining primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected from selected JEEViKA members in different blocks of Nalanda district through structured questionnaires, interviews, and focused group discussions. Secondary information will be obtained from government reports, JEEViKA/BRLPS publications, research studies, and other relevant sources.

The study will compare selected socio-economic indicators of women and examine changes associated with their participation in JEEViKA. Appropriate descriptive and statistical techniques will be used to analyse the relationship between participation in JEEViKA and different dimensions of women's empowerment. The findings are expected to provide evidence on the role of SHG-based livelihood programmes in strengthening women's economic capabilities, agency, and participation in household and community-level decisions. The study will also suggest measures for improving market access, entrepreneurship, digital literacy, skill development, financial inclusion, and institutional support for JEEViKA members. The research is expected to contribute to the understanding of women-centred rural development and provide policy-relevant insights for strengthening livelihood and empowerment programmes in Bihar.

## **From Ecological Crisis to Environmental Ethics: An Ecocritical Reading of Contemporary Indian Fiction**

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Contemporary Indian fiction has increasingly emerged as a significant medium for engaging with ecological concerns and questioning humanity's relationship with the natural world. This paper, titled "From Ecological Crisis to Environmental Ethics: An Ecocritical Reading of Contemporary Indian Fiction," examines Megha Majumdar's *A Guardian and a Thief* through the theoretical lens of ecocriticism. The study explores how the narrative represents ecological vulnerability, human-animal relationships, and the ethical consequences of human intervention in the natural environment. It particularly examines the tension between human needs and the protection of the more-than-human world, highlighting questions of environmental responsibility, coexistence, and ecological justice. The paper argues that the ecological crisis presented in the narrative is not merely an environmental problem but also an ethical crisis arising from anthropocentric attitudes and unequal relationships between humans, animals, and their habitats. Through an ecocritical reading, the study demonstrates how literature can challenge conventional human-centred perspectives and encourage greater ecological awareness and ethical responsibility. The paper further suggests that contemporary Indian fiction can play an important role in fostering sensitivity towards biodiversity, conservation, and sustainable coexistence. By connecting ecological representation with environmental ethics, the study positions *A Guardian and a Thief* as a meaningful literary intervention in contemporary discussions of ecological responsibility and sustainable futures.

## **Globalization vs. Imperialism: Continuity and Change in the Modern World Order**

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Globalization and imperialism are two defining forces that have shaped the political, economic, and cultural history of the world. Although they belong to different historical contexts, scholars continue to debate whether globalization marks the end of imperialism or represents its modern transformation. This paper examines the relationship between the two by exploring their similarities, differences, and long-term historical impact.

Using a historical and analytical approach, the paper compares nineteenth-century imperialism with contemporary globalization, focusing on power, economic dependence, cultural influence, and global institutions. It argues that while imperialism relied on direct colonial control, globalization operates through interconnected markets, technology, multinational corporations, and international organizations. At the same time, globalization has also created opportunities for cooperation, innovation, and the exchange of knowledge across borders.

The study seeks to understand how changing forms of global power continue to influence developing societies in the postcolonial era. Rather than presenting globalization and imperialism as complete opposites, it highlights both continuity and change in the evolution of global dominance. By placing contemporary globalization within a historical framework, this paper contributes to broader discussions on colonial legacies, global inequality, and the nature of power in the twenty-first century.

## **The Impact of Literature, Society, and Technological Innovation on Economics**

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Economic systems do not operate in an institutional or cultural vacuum; rather, they are shaped by the convergence of cultural expressions, institutional social structures, and technological progress. This paper evaluates the tripartite interplay among literature, society, and technological innovation in directing modern economic outcomes. Literature and narrative traditions function as ideological conduits that govern market sentiment, consumer expectations, and public discourse around wealth and labor (Shiller, 2017). Simultaneously, societal architecture—encompassing social capital, institutional design, and civic values—provides the foundational framework required to enforce property rights, minimize transaction frictions, and stabilize markets (Acemoglu et al., 2000). Acting as the primary catalyst for dynamic long-term growth, technological innovation reshapes production possibilities, alters labor markets, and alters capital distribution across the global economy. By synthesizing institutional economic theory, narrative economics, and technological transformation models, this study illustrates that sustainable economic expansion cannot be understood through quantitative capital metrics alone. Instead, long-run economic performance reflects an evolving equilibrium wherein cultural narratives construct societal norms, societal stability cultivates an environment conducive to technological breakthroughs, and technological disruptions feed back into cultural values and macroeconomic stability.

## **The Impact of Media in Present Society**

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Media plays an indispensable role in shaping modern society, acting as both a mirror and a catalyst for cultural, political, and socio-economic transformation. This abstract examines the profound impact of present-day media—spanning traditional channels like television and print alongside rapidly evolving digital platforms and social media networks—on contemporary human life. In an era defined by continuous connectivity and rapid information dissemination, media influences public perception, individual behavior, and societal values at an unprecedented scale.

On one hand, modern media empowers individuals by democratizing access to global information, facilitating instant communication, and providing a platform for civic engagement and social movements. It raises public awareness on critical global issues, fosters community building across physical boundaries, and serves as a crucial watchdog holding institutions accountable. Conversely, the proliferation of digital media has introduced significant societal challenges. Issues such as the spread of misinformation, algorithmic echo chambers, reduced attention spans, and increased polarization threaten the stability of social discourse. Furthermore, pervasive social media usage has been strongly linked to psychological stresses, including altered self-image, heightened anxiety, and digital fatigue.

Ultimately, media functions as a double-edged sword in present society. While it offers unprecedented opportunities for education, connectivity, and cultural expression, its potential for manipulation and social fragmentation poses serious challenges. This analysis underscores the critical need for comprehensive media literacy, responsible platform governance, and ethical journalism to harness the positive potential of media while mitigating its adverse consequences on current and future generations.

## **Changing Role of Teachers in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities, Challenges and Future Perspectives**

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This paper explores the evolving role of educators in the era of Artificial Intelligence, tracing the transformation of education from traditional systems to modern digital classrooms. While AI enhances lesson planning, assessment, and personalized learning, global and national data reveal a significant policy and infrastructure gap. UNESCO findings indicate that fewer than 10% of institutions possess formal guidelines for generative AI, while Indian educational data (UDISE + 2023–24) underscores ongoing challenges in digital access, academic integrity, privacy, and technology overdependence. Employing a descriptive and conceptual methodology based on secondary sources, this study argues that the teacher's role is shifting from a primary information provider to a mentor, content curator, and ethical guide. Viewing AI as a vast ocean of information, the paper emphasizes that educators are indispensable in helping students critically evaluate AI-generated content. Ultimately, it advocates for a collaborative teacher–AI–student framework to foster critical thinking, digital literacy, and responsible knowledge application.

## **Social Media Self-Control Failure and Online Misinformation Susceptibility among Young Adults**

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Young adults now rely heavily on social media as a source of information, yet the constant availability of digital platforms can make it challenging to control social media use. The inclination to use social media in spite of intents or conflicting aims to avoid doing so is known as social media self-control failure. Simultaneously, the increasing amount of false information on the internet emphasizes how crucial it is to comprehend how different people are susceptible to false information. Even while these topics have been studied separately, little is known about how they directly relate to one another. The current study intends to investigate the relationship between young adults' vulnerability to online misinformation and their inability to exercise social media self-control.

A quantitative, cross-sectional, correlational research design will be employed. Approximately 100 young adults aged 18–25 years, primarily university students, will be recruited using purposive/convenience sampling. Social media self-control failure will be assessed using the Social Media Self-Control Failure Scale developed by Du et al. (2018), while online misinformation susceptibility will be assessed using the Online Misinformation Susceptibility Scale developed by Katsiroumpa et al. (2025). The collected data will be statistically analysed to examine the relationship between the two variables.

The study aims to contribute to understanding psychological factors associated with engagement with information in digital environments. It is particularly relevant to the themes of “Credibility of Social Media” and “Digital Media – Digital Citizens,” by examining the relationship between social-media self-regulation and susceptibility to online misinformation among young adults.

## **Reimagining Strategic Human Resource Management through Behavioural Insights: Towards Employee-Centred, Ethical and Sustainable Organisations**

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Contemporary organisations operate in dynamic social environments with ever evolving employee expectations, rising concerns for fairness and well-being of its employees and growing expectations for sustainable and human centred workplaces. In this context, behavioural insights offer an optimising lens through which strategic HRM can integrate employee behaviour with organisational objectives while promoting ethical values, building organisational trust, fostering responsible practices and ensuring sustainable organisational performance. In order to face these challenges that organisations, there is an increasing need to emphasise employee participation, inclusion, and creativity. Digital transformation coupled with changing workforce demographics has also transformed employee expectations in relation to autonomy, flexibility, career development and well-being. These developments require organisations to not just enhance employee experience but also focus on fostering better employee commitment, engagement and citizenship behaviour. The majority of these issues point to a common factor, which is employee expectations and behaviour. Therefore, organisations need to pay closer attention to how employees perceive the interactions between the organisation and the environment which is characterised by all these developments, as well as how those perceptions are reflected in their attitudes and workplace behaviour. The paper therefore proposes a conceptual framework to leverage behavioural insights in strategic HRM so that employee expectations and behaviour can be aligned with organisational goals fostering ethical values, trust, inclusion, employee-centred practices and long-term sustainability.

## **Socio Economic Impact of Flood in Bihar: A case study of Katihar District**

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Floods are one of the major natural hazards affecting the socio-economic development and livelihood security of rural communities in Bihar. Katihar District is particularly vulnerable to recurrent flooding because of its geographical location, low-lying terrain, river systems, and the dependence of the population on agriculture and allied activities. The present study aims to assess the socio-economic impacts of floods in Bihar through a case study of Katihar District, with particular emphasis on agriculture, employment, income, housing, education, health, transportation, and livelihood conditions.

The study uses both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through household surveys, questionnaires, interviews, and field observations, while secondary data will be obtained from government reports, Census publications, statistical records, satellite imagery, and relevant research literature. GIS and remote sensing techniques can be used to identify flood-prone areas and examine the spatial distribution of flood impacts.

The study is expected to show that recurrent floods cause crop and livestock losses, damage to houses and infrastructure, disruption of transportation and education, loss of employment, and a reduction in household income. Vulnerable households, particularly those dependent on agriculture and daily-wage employment, are likely to experience greater socio-economic impacts.

The study concludes that effective flood management requires improved early-warning systems, resilient infrastructure, appropriate land-use planning, livelihood diversification, and community participation. The findings can contribute to developing more effective strategies for flood-risk reduction and sustainable regional development in Katihar District.

## **Culture and Society**

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Culture and society are two inseparable and interdependent pillars of human life. Culture represents the collective way of life of a group, including its beliefs, values, customs, traditions, language, art, religion, and norms. Society, on the other hand, is an organized group of people who interact with each other, share institutions, and live together in a defined geographical area. In essence, society is the structure and culture is the content that fills that structure. Culture shapes society and society preserves and transmits culture from one generation to another. Socialization is the primary process through which an individual learns the culture of his or her society, starting from family, then school, peer groups, and media. For example, festivals like Chhath in Bihar, language, food habits, and respect for elders are cultural elements that bind the society together and create a sense of identity and unity.

Society is not static; it constantly undergoes social change due to factors like education, technology, urbanization, globalization, and women's empowerment. When culture changes, society also changes. Today, modern education and digital media have brought significant changes in traditional culture, leading to both positive developments like gender equality and challenges like the erosion of traditional values. In the Indian context, the concept of "Unity in Diversity" best explains the relationship between culture and society. Despite having different religions, languages, and traditions, we are bound by a common cultural ethos and constitutional values. A balanced society is one that preserves its positive cultural heritage while adopting progressive changes. Therefore, understanding culture is essential to understand the structure, problems, and development of any society, and strong cultural values are necessary for a healthy and developed society.

## **Indian Knowledge System: Relevance, Continuity and Integration with Modern Education**

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The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) represents a vast and diverse body of knowledge developed in the Indian subcontinent over thousands of years. It encompasses philosophy, education, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, agriculture, architecture, environmental management, linguistics, ethics, arts, literature and social thought. Indian knowledge traditions were not confined to theoretical learning; they were closely connected with everyday life, nature, society and human well-being. Institutions such as Gurukuls, Pathshalas, monasteries and other centres of learning contributed to the transmission of knowledge through oral and written traditions.

The present paper examines the historical significance, major dimensions and contemporary relevance of the Indian Knowledge System, particularly in the context of education. Traditional practices related to Ayurveda, Yoga, water conservation, agriculture, architecture, mathematics, astronomy and ecological balance demonstrate the scientific and practical dimensions of Indian knowledge. The paper also discusses the impact of colonial education policies on indigenous educational traditions and the subsequent decline in the use of Indian languages and traditional institutions of learning. In the contemporary period, there is renewed interest in integrating IKS with modern education, particularly under the vision of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

The paper argues that IKS should not be understood merely as a collection of ancient ideas. Its valuable and verifiable elements can contribute to contemporary education, sustainable development, environmental awareness, ethical reasoning and holistic human development. At the same time, its integration into modern education should be evidence-based, inclusive, critical and open to scientific evaluation.

## **The Relationship Between Perceived Social Support and Academic Procrastination Among Undergraduate Students**

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Procrastination is a frequent phenomenon experienced by many undergraduate students, involving a lack of timeliness in academic activities even when the intention exists to complete them. Procrastination could affect the performance of the students in terms of academic tasks. The perception of social support could be vital for students to cope up with their academic obligations. The support provided by family, friends, and important individuals in one's life would offer encouragement and motivation. Studies have found a relationship between social support and procrastination in the university students.

The purpose of the current study is to explore the connection between the perception of social support and academic procrastination among undergraduate students. The quantitative and correlational approach to research will be used to analyse the connection between the two concepts. Undergraduate students will be recruited to take part in the research, and their data will be gathered using appropriate self-report tests. The gathered data will be statistically analysed to find out the nature of the relationship between the perception of social support and academic procrastination. The results of the current research are expected to contribute to the knowledge about the psychosocial determinants of academic procrastination among undergraduate students. It may help develop appropriate strategies for supporting students' academic performance.

## **The Socio-Economic Structure of a Village Hathilwa in the District of Muzaffarpur: A Sociological Perspective**

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The socio-economic structure of rural society provides an important basis for understanding patterns of social relations, inequality, livelihood, mobility and social change. The present study examines the socio-economic structure of Hathilwa village, block Motipur in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar from a sociological perspective. The study seeks to analyse the demographic composition, caste structure, family patterns, educational status, occupational distribution, sources of income and economic conditions of the households. It also focuses on changing patterns of social interaction, migration, access to education and employment, and the role of government welfare programmes in shaping rural life.

The study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach. Primary data may be collected through household surveys, interviews, observation and informal discussions with villagers, while secondary information may be obtained from Census records, government reports and relevant literature. Particular attention is given to the relationship between traditional social institutions and emerging processes of modernization, education, migration and economic diversification.

The study is expected to demonstrate that Hathilwa is experiencing gradual socio-economic transformation, although traditional social structures continue to influence everyday life and access to resources. The research therefore attempts to understand the coexistence of continuity and change in rural Bihar and contributes to a broader sociological understanding of contemporary village society.

## **Trust, Perceived Risk and Perceived Value in Online Travel Decisions: Evidence from Gujarat**

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Online travel decisions are rarely based on convenience alone. Consumers may appreciate the speed and choice offered by digital platforms while still asking whether the platform can be trusted, whether something could go wrong, and whether the benefits are worth the effort and uncertainty involved. This paper examines these three closely connected dimensions—trust, perceived risk, and perceived value—in the context of e-tourism services in Gujarat. The paper draws on the quantitative and qualitative evidence of a mixed-methods study involving 2,000 respondents from Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot and Gandhinagar. The quantitative results show generally favourable average evaluations of trust, perceived risk and perceived value, with mean scores of 3.752, 3.762 and 3.754 respectively on the study's five-point scales. At the same time, the measurement and structural diagnostics indicate weak internal coherence and limited statistical support for a simple linear model. The qualitative evidence helps explain this apparent contradiction. Consumers do not necessarily choose between trust and risk; rather, they may proceed with an online booking while remaining aware of possible financial, performance, privacy or time-related risks. This paper describes this pattern as “calculated acceptance.” Perceived value is similarly practical and experience-based, particularly through price comparison, time savings and reduced effort. The findings suggest that trust in Gujarat's e-tourism market is better understood as sufficient assurance for action rather than complete absence of doubt, while value is judged in the context of the immediate booking experience.

## **Selling the Gendered Self: Social Media, Platform Capitalism and the Making of Gendered Identities in India**

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Social media is widely recognized as a place where people can communicate and create authentic identities freely. However, at the same time, these spaces also shape what is visible, desirable and commercially valuable. The current paper studies how representations and performance of masculinity and femininity operate on contemporary Indian social media. It argues that platform capitalism does not only market gender-specific products, but it also translates the process of representing one's gender into social and economic value. Using the concepts of gender performativity, post-feminist media studies, and platform capitalism, the paper investigates how self-presentation according to gender becomes a practice of self-improvement in terms of one's looks, lifestyle, body, consumption, and self-branding. It pays attention to the way the ideals of femininity and masculinity manifest through influencer culture on social media platforms like Instagram, while also recognizing that audiences can negotiate, resist and challenge these ideas as well. To illustrate the arguments made, the paper uses the examples of some Indian influencers who have been actively sharing and promoting beauty, grooming, fitness and self-improvement cultures (for e.g. clean girl makeup, baddie look, alpha male). In doing so the paper questions that ‘What does it mean to “be yourself” when social media increasingly provides templates for what a desirable self should look like?’. The concept of platformed gender optimisation is introduced, as the process where genders are presented as recurrent projects of self-improvement, visibility and validation. The paper also examines whether the replication and commercial success of a certain type of performance leads to a new form of ‘digital gender orthodoxy’, which is not a single fixed standard of a successful man or woman online, but rather a set of recognisable and sellable interpretations of how to be a successful man or woman using the products marketed.

## **Bridging the Digital Divide: Technology and Livelihood Opportunities for Rural Women in Bihar**

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Digital technology has become an important part of rural life and is creating new opportunities for livelihood and economic activities. Smartphones, internet services, digital payments and online platforms can help people access information, financial services, education, markets and employment opportunities. However, access to these technologies is not equal among all sections of rural society. Rural women may face several difficulties such as limited digital literacy, lack of affordable internet access, poor connectivity and social barriers.

The present study focuses on the relationship between digital technology and livelihood opportunities among rural women in Bihar from a geographical perspective. It aims to understand how access to smartphones, internet services and digital platforms can support women's economic activities, small businesses, skill development and financial inclusion. The study also examines the major socio-economic and geographical factors responsible for the digital divide among rural women. The study will mainly use secondary information from government reports, statistical publications and relevant research studies. A descriptive and analytical approach will be used to understand the relationship between digital access and livelihood opportunities. The study suggests that improving digital literacy, internet connectivity and access to affordable digital services can help rural women participate more actively in economic activities. Reducing the digital divide can therefore contribute to women's empowerment and more inclusive rural development in Bihar.

## **Women's Unpaid Domestic Work in India: Socioeconomic Determinants and Barriers to Economic Participation**

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Women's unpaid domestic and care work constitutes an essential yet largely invisible component of household well-being and the wider economy in India. Women contribute substantially through cooking, cleaning, childcare, elderly care, household management, food provisioning and other forms of unpaid labour, while these activities frequently remain outside conventional measures of economic productivity. The unequal distribution of such responsibilities is closely associated with gender discrimination, limited access to education and employment, restricted economic opportunities, and persistent socioeconomic disadvantages, particularly among rural women. This study examines the nature and significance of women's unpaid work in India and explores how household responsibilities and structural constraints influence women's participation in education, employment and other income-generating activities. Their Constraint highlights that women with lower levels of education and those belonging to economically disadvantaged households are more likely to experience a greater burden of unpaid domestic work. Their limited participation in paid employment is influenced by interconnected social, cultural, economic and institutional factors, including gender norms, inadequate access to essential services, limited employment opportunities and the relatively low market opportunity cost associated with unpaid household work. The burden of unpaid care work can consequently restrict women's time for education, skill development, paid employment, community participation and personal development. Addressing these inequalities requires recognition of unpaid work as an important contributor to household and societal well-being and greater attention to the redistribution of domestic and care responsibilities. Policies promoting women's education, employment opportunities, social protection, accessible care services and gender-equitable household practices are essential for reducing the unpaid work burden and strengthening women's economic empowerment. A comprehensive approach involving households, markets, communities and the state is therefore necessary to transform the position of women and ensure their meaningful participation in India's social and economic development.

## **The Interplay of Society and Politics in the Digital Era: An Analytical Study of Technical Innovations, Local Governance, and Democratic Empowerment**

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The relationship between society and political structures has become increasingly dynamic with the rapid advancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and digital media. This research paper critically examines the multifaceted impact of technical innovations on democratic processes, state politics, and grassroots governance. It explores how E-Governance, digital grievance redressal systems, and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) have strengthened transparency, accountability, and citizen-state interaction by reducing bureaucratic intermediaries. These developments have particularly contributed to greater awareness and participation among marginalized communities within the Panchayati Raj system and other local administrative institutions. Digital platforms have also transformed political communication, public opinion formation, and social mobilization by creating new spaces for civic engagement and participatory democracy. However, technological advancement also presents significant challenges, including the digital divide, unequal access to information, misinformation, algorithmic manipulation, and data privacy concerns, which may deepen socio-political inequalities. The study adopts descriptive, analytical, and comparative approaches based on secondary sources, policy documents, government reports, and contemporary socio-political literature. It concludes that technology can strengthen democracy only when supported by inclusive policies, digital literacy, equitable access, and ethical regulatory frameworks, ensuring that technological progress contributes to transparent, participatory, and socially inclusive governance.

## **Policy, Regulations, and Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence**

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a major technological force influencing education, healthcare, finance, employment, public administration, scientific research, communication, and everyday life. Alongside its potential benefits, AI creates complex ethical, legal, social, economic, and governance challenges involving privacy, discrimination, transparency, accountability, intellectual property, misinformation, safety, and human autonomy. As a result, AI governance is developing from voluntary ethical principles toward more structured regulatory and institutional approaches at national, regional, and international levels. This paper examines the policy, regulatory, ethical, and governance dimensions of Artificial Intelligence, with particular attention to responsible AI, data privacy, accountability, transparency, human oversight, and international cooperation. It reviews major approaches including the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, the OECD AI Principles, the National Institute of Standards and Technology AI Risk Management Framework, the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act, the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, and the United Nations Global Digital Compact. The paper also considers the Indian context, particularly the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, and its relevance to AI-related data governance. The study follows a conceptual and analytical approach based on policy documents, legal instruments, and scholarly literature. It argues that effective AI governance requires a risk-sensitive, human-rights-centred, transparent, inclusive, and internationally interoperable framework. Sustainable governance should protect individuals and society while supporting innovation, reducing regulatory uncertainty, strengthening institutional accountability, and building public trust. Global cooperation, capacity building, AI literacy, and continuous regulatory review are essential for responsible development and deployment of AI.

## **Virtual Influencer vs Human Influencer: Impact on Consumer Trust and Purchase Intention Among Indian Social Media Users**

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The growing popularity of social media has transformed the way brands communicate with consumers in India. Influencer marketing has become one of the most effective promotional strategies, enabling brands to connect with audiences in a more personal and engaging manner. Alongside traditional human influencers, virtual influencers—computer-generated digital personalities created using advanced technology—have recently emerged as a new trend in digital marketing. Although several brands have started collaborating with virtual influencers, there is limited research examining how consumers perceive them in comparison with human influencers, particularly in the Indian context. This study aims to compare the impact of virtual and human influencers on consumer trust and purchase intention among Indian social media users aged between 18 and 35 years. The study is based on the Source Credibility Model and Parasocial Interaction Theory, which explain how influencer characteristics influence consumer attitudes and behavioural intentions. Primary data were collected from 150 respondents through a structured questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale. To provide a realistic comparison, the study focused on Kyra, India's first virtual influencer, and Komal Pandey, a well-known fashion and lifestyle influencer, both representing the fashion and beauty industry.

The collected data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics. Various statistical techniques, including descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, Pearson correlation, independent sample t-tests, simple linear regression, and one-way ANOVA, were employed to examine the relationships among the variables. The findings reveal that human influencers are generally more successful in building consumer trust and encouraging purchase intention than virtual influencers. The results also show that consumer trust plays a crucial role in influencing purchase decisions. In addition, age was found to affect consumer responses, with younger participants showing greater acceptance of influencer content and stronger engagement with digital personalities. The study contributes to the emerging literature on influencer marketing by providing empirical evidence from India on the effectiveness of virtual and human influencers. The findings offer practical insights for marketers and brands seeking to design effective influencer marketing strategies in an increasingly digital marketplace.

## **From Strategic Partnership to Social Development: The Evolving Dimensions of India-Japan Relations**

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The India-Japan partnership was primarily based on economic and strategic relationships but now gradually evolved and expanded to a broader and multi-dimensional partnership of social and developmental cooperation. The two nations have forged their relationship on common strategic interests, economic relations, infrastructure development, and Indo-Pacific cooperation. However, in recent years there is a rising momentum in human resource development, skill upgradation, cultural exchanges, people-to-people connectivity and sustainability development. However, relatively little attention has been paid to the evolution of the India-Japan partnership beyond strategic and economic interests to more broad-based social and human-centered development. The paper analyzes the changing contours of India-Japan relations and interprets it as a movement from a predominantly strategic partnership to more people centric and development-oriented one. The study adopts secondary sources and descriptive-analytical method with government documents, JICA reports, policy statement, and relevant institutional material. The study argues that India-Japan relations are increasingly assuming a multidimensional character in which strategic and economic interests are complemented by social, cultural, and human-centred forms of cooperation.

## **Contribution of Indian Knowledge Tradition in Psychological and Social Development for Viksit Bharat: The Role of Youth**

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The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 extends beyond economic and technological advancement to building a psychologically healthy, socially harmonious, and conscious society. In this context, the Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) offer a robust framework for human development, emotional regulation, ethical conduct, and well-being. This paper explores the contribution of IKS to psychological and social development, emphasizing its relevance to contemporary psychology and the role of youth.

The study examines key concepts, including *Yoga*, *Citta-Vrtti-Nirodha*, *Sthitaprajña*, *Triguṇa*, *Samtoṣa*, *Viveka*, and *Vasudhaiva Kuṭumbakam*. It discusses Patanjali's model of the mind, the Bhagavad Gita's *Sthitaprajña*, and the *Triguṇa* framework in relation to attention regulation, emotional resilience, and personality development, while highlighting their dialogue with contemporary approaches like mindfulness and emotional intelligence.

Special attention is given to youth as key agents of transformation. By integrating yoga, self-reflection, ethical awareness, and responsible digital engagement into daily life, young people can address modern challenges such as stress and digital distraction. Ultimately, Viksit Bharat requires balanced individuals; IKS serves as a vital resource for holistic development, with youth translating traditional wisdom into contemporary practice.

## **The Algorithmic Intimacy Paradox: Rethinking Well-Being and Connection in the Age of Artificial Intelligence**

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Artificial intelligence is increasingly becoming part of everyday communication, moving beyond information retrieval and productivity to conversational and emotionally oriented interactions. This paper examines the emerging tension between the convenience of AI-mediated interaction and the complexity of genuine human connection as the "Algorithmic Intimacy Paradox." The study explores how individuals use AI for suggestions, conversational support, and immediate stress relief, and how such reliance is related to patience, empathy, and real-world social interaction. A descriptive questionnaire survey comprising 15 questions was conducted among 250 undergraduate students and young working professionals. The findings indicate that 72% of respondents considered interacting with AI easier than approaching a friend for advice or conversation, primarily because of its availability, speed, and perceived non-judgmental nature. At the same time, 58% of regular AI users reported reduced patience during real-world disagreements or when dealing with others' personal concerns. Further, 65% reported that AI interaction helped reduce immediate work- or study-related stress, while 61% felt that AI advice could ultimately feel emotionally limited because it lacks reciprocating human care or understanding. Additionally, 68% perceived that algorithmically curated social-media feeds can narrow exposure to diverse viewpoints and make open social dialogue more difficult. The paper argues for a human-centred approach in which AI is used as an assistive technology while meaningful interpersonal relationships remain central to well-being. It recommends greater transparency in AI interaction, deliberate space for face-to-face relationships, exposure to diverse perspectives, and stronger user control over digital engagement. The study contributes to ongoing discussions on responsible AI use by highlighting the need to balance technological convenience with empathy, reciprocity, and authentic human connection.

## **An Exact Analytical Solution for Static Anisotropic Fluid Sphere**

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The present paper provides an exact analytical solution of Einstein's Field equations for a static anisotropic fluid sphere, assuming that space-time is conformally flat and by taking a judicious choice of energy density,  $\rho$ . The solution is physically reasonable, singularity-free, and various physical parameters have been determined. There are a number of interesting solutions that have provided insight into the effects of anisotropy on stellar parameters. However, many of these solutions have limited applicability to astrophysical situations since they do not satisfy certain physical restrictions usually imposed upon density and pressure. Viz., the pressure should not exceed the energy density (dominant energy condition), and the (adiabatic) derivatives of the pressure with respect to the density should be less than or equal to unity (macroscopic causality condition). Exact analytical solutions of Einstein's Field equations are of great value in General Relativity. These solutions are generally obtained by using different conditions and assumptions. One of the assumptions made for obtaining such solutions is that the space-time be conformally flat. In this paper, we have obtained two exact analytical solutions of Einstein's Field equations for static anisotropic fluid spheres by assuming that space-time is conformally flat. In the first case, we have used a judicious choice of energy density,  $\rho$ , and in the second model, we have chosen a suitable form of the metric potential  $g_{11}$ . Both models are physically reasonable and free from singularities. The energy density, radial pressure, and tangential pressure have been calculated for both models. It is observed that the densities for these models decrease continuously from their maximum values at the centre to positive values at the boundary.

## **Recent Innovations in Fish Harvesting in Capture Fisheries in Bihar**

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Bihar is an important fish-producing state of India, with capture and culture fisheries contributing significantly to food security, nutrition, employment, and livelihoods. The state possesses diverse freshwater resources, including rivers, ponds, wetlands, dams, and other inland water bodies that support the production of economically and nutritionally important fishes such as Rohu, Katla, Mrigal, and other edible species. However, increasing pressure on aquatic resources due to overfishing, bycatch, habitat degradation, pollution, and climate change presents major challenges to the sustainability of capture fisheries. Recent innovations in fish-harvesting technology provide opportunities to improve fishing efficiency, selectivity, resource assessment, and environmental performance. Advances in fishing vessels, synthetic fishing materials, mechanized gear handling, GPS, satellite-based remote sensing, and acoustic fish detection have improved the precision and efficiency of fishing operations. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning can support the analysis of environmental data, catch records, satellite observations, and underwater imagery to identify fish distribution and potential fishing grounds. Remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can provide information on environmental conditions and aquatic productivity, while sonar, echosounders, and underwater cameras can assist in fish detection and population assessment. Improvements in selective fishing gear, including appropriate mesh sizes, modified nets, escape panels, selective gill nets, traps, and other specialized fishing systems, can help reduce bycatch and the capture of juvenile and non-target species. Emerging technologies such as environmental DNA (eDNA), drones, autonomous underwater vehicles, automated species recognition, and digital monitoring systems can further strengthen biodiversity assessment and fisheries management. Fuel-efficient engines, improved vessel designs, digital navigation, and optimized fishing operations can also reduce energy consumption and operational impacts. However, technology alone cannot ensure sustainable fisheries and must be supported by effective regulation, scientific stock management, conservation measures, and ecosystem-based management. Integrating modern technology with responsible fisheries practices and traditional ecological knowledge can promote efficient, selective, climate-resilient, and sustainable capture fisheries in Bihar while supporting aquatic biodiversity, food security, and the livelihoods of fishing communities.

## Symbol-Pair Error for the Alphabet $\mathbb{Z}_4$

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Symbol-pair read channels arise in modern high-density data storage systems, where adjacent symbols are read together due to limitations in reader resolution. This paper explores Lee metric codes for symbol-pair read channels over the ring of integers modulo 4, denoted as  $\mathbb{Z}_4$ . The Lee metric is especially suitable for Phase-Shift Keying (PSK) modulation schemes, where signal errors are constrained by phase shifts. We define the symbol-pair Lee distance over  $\mathbb{Z}_4$  and establish that it satisfies the properties of a metric function. Furthermore, we establish relations between the symbol-pair Lee weight and the classical Lee weight of a codeword, showing that  $w_L(x) \leq w_P(x) \leq 2w_L(x)$ . In addition, we utilize exact sequences of module homomorphisms to establish a Singleton-type bound on the size of a symbol-pair code over  $\mathbb{Z}_4$  with respect to the minimum symbol-pair Lee distance. We also construct an isometric Gray map that maps symbol pairs over  $\mathbb{Z}_4$  to matrix representations over  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ , preserving the symbol-pair Lee distance into the binary symbol-pair Hamming metric. Finally, we adapt syndrome decoding algorithms for symbol-pair codes over  $\mathbb{Z}_4$ , offering efficient error correction strategies for high-density storage applications using PSK modulation.

## Technical Innovations in Complementary, Alternative and Integrative Medicine in India: Green Chemistry, Herbal Extracts and Nanotechnology

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India possesses a rich and diverse heritage of traditional healthcare systems, including Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and other indigenous practices, in which medicinal plants and their preparations have historically played a central role. The contemporary evolution of Complementary, Alternative and Integrative Medicine (CAIM) offers an opportunity to connect this traditional knowledge with modern pharmaceutical science, green chemistry and nanotechnology. Current evidence indicates that numerous Indian medicinal plants contain biologically active phytoconstituents such as phenolics, flavonoids, terpenoids, alkaloids and other secondary metabolites with antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic and neuroprotective potential. The supplied literature also documents the traditional and pharmacological relevance of plants such as *Bacopa monnieri*, *Curcuma longa*, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Withania somnifera*, *Phyllanthus emblica* and *Laurus nobilis*. A major technological advancement is the application of green chemistry principles to herbal extraction and nanomaterial synthesis. Plant extracts can function as renewable sources of reducing, capping and stabilizing molecules for the biosynthesis of metallic and metal-oxide nanoparticles, thereby reducing dependence on hazardous reagents and energy-intensive processes. Recent research on plant-mediated silver nanoparticles demonstrates that phytochemicals can influence nanoparticle formation, size, morphology and surface characteristics, while the resulting nanomaterials possess potential biomedical applications including antimicrobial therapy, wound management and drug delivery. The convergence of phytochemistry, green chemistry, nanoscience and traditional medicine therefore provide a technologically innovative platform for transforming crude herbal extracts into standardized, potentially more functional delivery systems. Nanostructured formulations may improve the stability, solubility, bioavailability and controlled delivery of selected phytoconstituents, although these advantages require rigorous experimental validation. Importantly, translation into integrative healthcare must be supported by reproducible extraction protocols, chemical fingerprinting, nanoparticle characterization, toxicological evaluation, quality control and clinical evidence. The WHO Global Traditional Medicine Strategy 2025–2034 similarly emphasizes strengthening evidence, safety and regulation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and responsible integration of traditional and complementary medicine into health systems.

## **Electroactive Length and Conductivity Effects in Conducting Polymer Yarn Actuators**

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Recently, electrically driven conductive polymer (CP) coated yarn has shown great effect to develop soft wearable actuators with synergetic actuation. To address these issues in this work, we introduced and demonstrated a lightweight and flexible actuator technology that can be integrated into fabrics. For this, nonconductive Knit-de-knit (KDK) and intrinsically conducting Ag-plated KDK commercial yarns were used, and a range of electroactive conductive yarns was prepared by dip-coating with poly (3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene) polystyrene sulfonate (PEDOT: PSS) followed by polypyrrole (PPy) electro-polymerization. Moreover, to understand the voltage drop mechanism during the electro-chemo-mechanical actuation, two different approaches were also applied. In the first approach, after applying preload, the actuation behaviour of the active yarn length was measured by adding the required amount of sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate (NaDBS) electrolyte in the electrochemical cell. In the second approach, a requisite length of active yarn was cut, and actuation behaviour was measured after applying a pre-load. The resultant electroactive yarn exhibits low electrical resistance, high strain (0.64%), and superior electrical stability in NaDBS electrolytes. The new highly conductive yarns will shed light on the development of next-generation textile-based exoskeleton suits, assistive devices, wearables, and haptic garments.

## **Diffusion Constant and Noise-Induced Dynamics in SAW Delay-Coupled Oscillators**

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We investigate phase diffusion in surface acoustic wave (SAW) delay-coupled oscillators subject to additive Gaussian noise. In the deterministic regime, identical oscillators synchronize to a common frequency, while detuning yields finite phase differences. To analyze stochastic effects, the delay differential equations are reduced to a Langevin model, enabling tractable study of instantaneous frequency fluctuations and residence times. Within the Gaussian approximation, closed equations for the diffusion constant and mean frequency are derived for short correlation times. The diffusion constant governs spectral broadening and synchronization stability, emerging as a key measure of noise sensitivity. Weak noise confines the system to a limited subset of noiseless orbits, with orbit accessibility scaling as the square root of intrinsic delay time. Coupling strength strongly modulates diffusion sensitivity, while delay plays a comparatively minor role. Our results reveal the dual role of noise: inducing stochastic switching between dynamical orbits while renormalizing the diffusion constant, which controls spectral purity and residence statistics. This framework provides new insight into synchronization resilience in SAW delay-coupled oscillators and contributes to the broader understanding of nonlinear noise-driven dynamics.

## Cosmological and String Cosmological Models Using Advanced Artificial Intelligence

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This paper explores the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI), cosmology, and string cosmology for studying the universe. Mathematical models, differential equations, statistical analysis, and optimization are used to describe cosmological phenomena. AI and machine learning techniques are applied to simulated and observational datasets to identify patterns and estimate key parameters such as the Hubble constant, matter density, and dark-energy density. The proposed framework combines theoretical models with computational methods while maintaining physical consistency and reliable validation. This approach demonstrates the potential of AI to support cosmological research and provide deeper insights into the origin, evolution, and future of the universe.

## Vanadium Based Photocatalysis for The Selective Bond Cleavage: A Route Towards Wood to Fine Chemicals

**Dr. Sarifuddin Gazi**

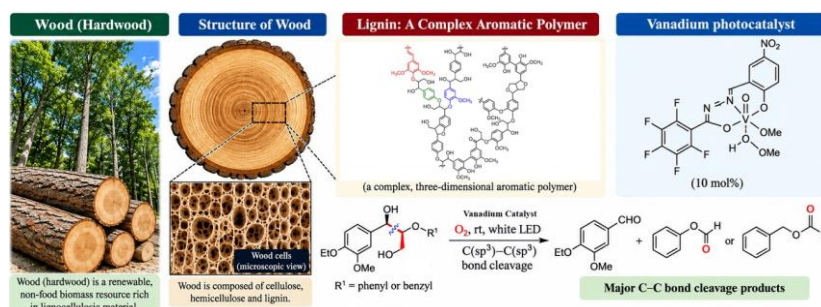
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Selective activation of carbon–carbon (C–C) bonds under mild conditions is an important challenge in biomass valorization. Herein, earth-abundant vanadium-based photocatalysts are explored for visible-light-driven, chemoselective cleavage of C–C bonds adjacent to alcohol groups under ambient conditions. The approach is particularly relevant to lignin (hard-wood-component) valorization (Scheme-1), as lignin is an abundant and renewable aromatic component of non-food biomass and a potential source of valuable fine chemicals. New vanadium(V) oxo complexes efficiently harvest visible light and promote selective C–C bond cleavage in representative lignin model compounds and related alcohol substrates, producing valuable products such as substituted aryl aldehydes and formates under mild conditions. Catalyst modification, kinetic studies, isotope-labeling experiments, radical-trapping studies, product analysis, and density functional theory (DFT) calculations provided mechanistic insights. Rational ligand modification identified a vanadium photocatalyst with up to seven-fold higher reaction rates than the original complex. DFT studies revealed that electron-withdrawing ligand substituents influence orbital energies, electronic transitions, activation barriers, and catalyst stability. The presentation will cover the development of the catalysts for selective C–C bond activation using visible light and innovative pathway towards renewable biomass conversion.



**Scheme-1.** Vanadium-photocatalysis for non-food biomass valorization.

## **Study of C-Set in a Topological Vector Space**

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The abstract for C-Set in a topological vector space if  $\mathcal{T}$  is a topology on a vector space  $X$  such that every point of  $X$  is a closed set and the vector space operations are continuous with respect to  $\mathcal{T}$ . The  $\mathcal{T}$  is said to be a vector topology on  $X$ , and  $X$  is called a topological vector space. This condition also implies that  $\mathcal{T}$  is Hausdroff topology. The closure of  $\bar{E}$  of  $E \subset X$  is the intersection of all closed sets that contain  $E$ . The interior  $E^\circ$  of  $E$  is the union of all open sets that are subset of  $E$ .

## **Comparative investigation of Mo- and Nb-doped VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles synthesized by a low-cost hydrothermal route for tunable near-room-temperature metal–insulator transition**

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Temperature-driven structural transitions in transition-metal oxides provide a rich platform for investigating the interplay among lattice, electronic, spin, orbital, and charge degrees of freedom. In correlated oxides, structural transformations are frequently accompanied by metal–insulator transitions, magnetic ordering, charge disproportionation, orbital reconstruction, or changes in optical and thermal properties. Establishing this coupled-order perspective provides a framework for comparing apparently different transition-metal oxides and for designing materials whose phase transitions can be predictably controlled. Temperature-driven structural transitions in transition-metal oxides provide an important platform for studying coupled structural, electronic, and thermal phenomena. Vanadium dioxide (VO<sub>2</sub>) is a prominent correlated oxide because its structural transformation is accompanied by a pronounced and reversible metal–insulator transition. However, pristine VO<sub>2</sub> undergoes this transition at approximately 68 °C, limiting applications requiring switching near ambient temperature. Elemental substitution offers an effective strategy for modifying the structural and electronic stability of VO<sub>2</sub> and tuning its transition temperature. This study proposes a systematic comparative investigation of molybdenum (Mo)- and niobium (Nb)-doped VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles synthesized through a low-cost hydrothermal route using V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and oxalic acid. Mo and Nb will be introduced independently at controlled nominal concentrations using ammonium molybdate and niobium chloride, respectively, under comparable hydrothermal conditions. The synthesized nanoparticles will be characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS), and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) to establish relationships among phase composition, crystallinity, morphology, elemental incorporation, and thermal transition behavior. Particular emphasis will be placed on determining the concentration-dependent effects of Mo and Nb on transition temperature, thermal hysteresis, and transition enthalpy. Experimentally measured dopant concentrations will be correlated with transition characteristics to distinguish nominal precursor composition from actual dopant incorporation.

The study will also examine possible non-linear changes arising from lattice modification, defect chemistry, phase stability, crystallite size, morphology, and secondary-phase formation. Rather than assuming the relative effectiveness of either dopant, their comparative influence will be experimentally established under a common synthesis platform. The optimum composition will be evaluated using transition temperature, hysteresis, enthalpy, phase purity, and reproducibility. The findings are expected to provide a systematic basis for tuning VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles toward near-room-temperature operation for thermochromic, infrared-modulation, and thermal-switching applications.

## Hydantoin-Driven metabolic reprogramming of lactic acid fermentation in *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* NCIM-2095

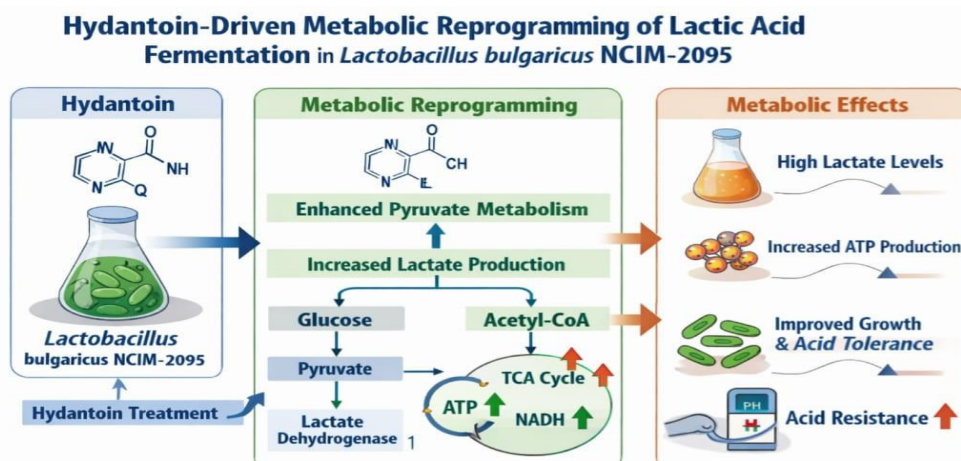
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The present study investigates the influence of 5,5'-diphenylhydantoin on lactic acid production by *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* NCIM-2095 under submerged fermentation conditions. Fermentation experiments were conducted using varying concentrations of 5,5'-diphenylhydantoin to evaluate its effects on lactic acid yield, biomass growth, substrate utilization, and fermentation performance. The compound exhibited a concentration-dependent effect, with moderate exposure stimulating lactic acid production, while higher concentrations showed inhibitory effects on biomass productivity. Under optimized conditions, supplementation with  $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M 5,5'-diphenylhydantoin and 15% (w/v) molasses at pH 6.0, 41 °C, and an incubation period of 7 days enhanced lactic acid production by 10.406% compared with the untreated control, reaching 6.150 g/100 mL. The stimulatory effect may be associated with modulation of enzymatic activity, metabolic flux, and cellular redox balance. These findings demonstrate the potential of 5,5'-diphenylhydantoin as a chemical modulator for improving microbial lactic acid production.

## Foundation of AI: Core Mathematical Tools and Applications

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This paper presents a systematic overview of the core mathematical tools that underpin modern Artificial Intelligence and examines their practical applications. Particular emphasis is placed on linear algebra, calculus, probability and statistics, optimization, and discrete mathematics. Linear algebra provides the framework for representing and processing high-dimensional data through vectors, matrices, and transformations. The paper connects mathematical foundations to key AI methodologies like regression, classification, and deep learning through real-world applications. It highlights how mathematical theory improves AI model accuracy, efficiency, robustness, and interpretability. Ultimately, the study concludes that mathematical literacy is essential for developing reliable, efficient, and responsible AI technologies.

## **Organic Farming as Sustainable Development: A Geographical Analysis**

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Organic farming has emerged as a sustainable alternative to conventional agriculture, addressing issues of environmental degradation, soil health, food security, and rural livelihoods. This study analyses organic farming through the lens of sustainable development, highlighting its environmental, socio-economic, and geographical dimensions. Using secondary data, the paper explores spatial distribution, ecological benefits, and challenges of organic farming with special focus on India. The analysis reveals that organic farming enhances sustainability by reducing chemical dependency, conserving biodiversity, and improving rural economies, although it faces challenges of lower productivity, certification barriers, and market limitations. The study concludes that organic farming, with adequate policy support and farmer awareness, can play a crucial role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## **Nanoplastic and Microplastic Leaching from Polyethylene Coated Paper Cups and Daily Kitchen Utensils: Thermal Degradation, Exposure Pathways, and Human Health Impacts**

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The widespread acceptance of single-use paper cups lined with synthetic polymer films (predominantly Low-density polyethylene, LDPE) and plastic kitchen utensils has inadvertently established a direct pathway for human exposure to micro plastics (MPs 1nm – 5nm) and nanoplastics (Nps < 1µm). While marketed as sustainable alternatives to pure plastic, polyethylene (PE) –coated paper cups and daily utensils release high concentration of micro-and nano- scale particles and associated additives into food and beverages under standard thermal and mechanical conditions.

This review synthesizes empirical evidence on thermal dynamics and degradation mechanics governing micro, nano plastic leaching from PE- coated paper cups, food containers, and plastic utensils. It evaluates analytical detection methodologies, estimates daily intake rates, details systemic toxicological pathways, and offers actionable material science alternatives. A literature search of peer-reviewed studies published between 2015- 2026 was performed using web of science, PubMed, and Google scholar. Focus was placed on studies utilizing advance spectroscopic and microscopic techniques to quantify particle leaching and evaluate toxicological end-points.

Thermal stress is the primary driver of polymer degradation. Pouring hot liquid (85-95° C) into PE-lined cups causes the thin polymer coating (10-80 µm) to approach its glass transition and softening point (105-115° C), leading to micro fracturing and matrix breakdown. A single 100 ml PE-coated paper cup exposed to hot water for 15 minutes can release approximately 0.7 to 1.9 x 10<sup>7</sup> nanoplastic particles into the beverage. Simultaneously, chemical additives- including phthalate plasticizers, organophosphate flame retardants, and bisphenol analogs leach into food. Ingested nanoplastics cross the intestinal epithelial barrier via M-cell transcytosis and passive paracellular transport, entering systemic circulation and accumulating in Hepatic, Renal, Cardiac, and Central nervous tissues. Mechanism of toxicity involves intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) overproduction, mitochondrial dysfunction, and endocrine disruption.

Polyethylene coated paper cups and plastic kitchenware cause a chronic, low-dose dietary pathway for nanoplastic exposure. Current regulatory frameworks fail to address nano scale polymer shedding. To mitigate health risks, we must immediately shift to mineral coating, water-based barriers, and bio-based polymers while standardizing detection protocol.

## From Medical Data to Medical Understanding: Rethinking the Role of AI in Patient-Centred Healthcare

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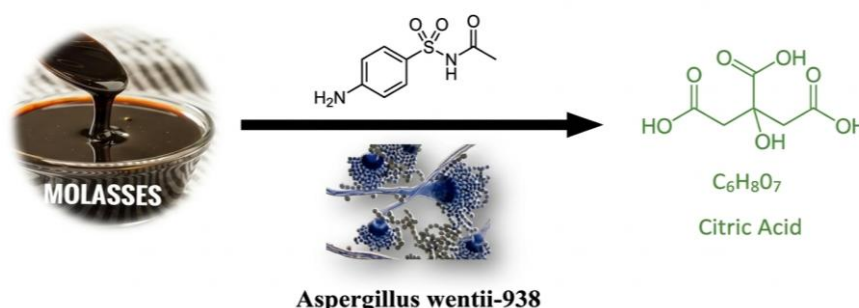
Healthcare is producing more medical information than ever before, yet greater access to information does not necessarily translate into greater understanding. Medical reports, prescriptions, diagnostic results and health histories are frequently fragmented across time and systems, leaving patients and healthcare professionals with a complex information landscape. This paper explores whether artificial intelligence can serve as a meaningful bridge between medical data and human understanding. Rather than examining AI only as a tool for diagnosis or prediction, the study investigates its emerging role in organising, summarising and communicating complex health information in ways that are more accessible and context-aware. Through an interdisciplinary review of existing applications and research, it examines opportunities as well as challenges involving hallucinations, bias, privacy, transparency and over-reliance on automated outputs. The paper considers a human-centred approach in which AI functions as an interpretive and supportive layer between medical information and human decision-making, while clinical judgement remains essential. It further explores how technological capability can be balanced with accessibility, trust and responsible human oversight in the development of future healthcare systems.

## SmF biosynthesis of citric acid exposed to Sulphacetamide

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Studies were made to determine the effect of Sulphacetamide on bioconversion of molasses to citric acid by *Aspergillus wentii*-938. It was concluded that when  $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$  M to  $10 \times 10^{-5}$  M Concentration of Sulphacetamide under trial were incorporated to the fermentation broth medium it influences the course of fermentation process significantly.



## **Geospatial Technologies for Sustainable Urban Development: Applications of GIS and Remote Sensing**

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Rapid urbanization has transformed the spatial, social and environmental structure of cities, creating challenges related to land-use change, population pressure, traffic congestion, urban heat, water management and environmental degradation. Geography, supported by technological innovations, provides an effective framework for understanding and managing these changing urban spaces. This paper examines the role of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) in sustainable urban development. Satellite imagery, spatial databases and GIS-based analysis can be used to identify patterns of land-use and land-cover change, monitor urban expansion, assess environmental conditions and support evidence-based planning. The integration of geospatial technologies with demographic and socio-economic data also helps geographers understand inequalities in the distribution of urban services and infrastructure. The study highlights how techniques such as change detection, spatial analysis and thematic mapping can assist in identifying vulnerable areas and improving urban resource management. At the same time, issues such as data quality, technical skills, accessibility and privacy need careful attention. The paper argues that the integration of geographical knowledge with GIS, Remote Sensing and other emerging digital technologies can strengthen sustainable and inclusive urban planning. Such an approach can help planners, researchers and local institutions make better spatial decisions and respond more effectively to the environmental and social challenges of growing cities.

## **Survey-Based Study on the Biodiversity and Habitat Association of Butterflies in Nalanda College Campus, Bihar Sharif, India**

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A preliminary survey was conducted to evaluate the biodiversity, species composition, and relative abundance of butterflies (*Lepidoptera*) within the green spaces of Nalanda College campus, Bihar Sharif. Educational campuses in semi-urban environments act as vital micro-refugia for urban biodiversity amidst increasing habitat fragmentation. Sampling was performed using the Pollard Walk (visual encounter transect) method across distinct micro-habitats, including botanical gardens, cultivated lawns, and semi-disturbed vegetated patches. A total of species belonging to five major families—Nymphalidae, Pieridae, Papilionidae, Lycaenidae, and Hesperiidae—were recorded. Nymphalidae was the dominant family in species richness, followed by Pieridae and Papilionidae. Dominant species included *Danaus chrysippus* (Plain Tiger), *Eurema hecabe* (Common Grass Yellow), *Papilio demoleus* (Lime Butterfly), and *Junonia lemonias* (Lemon Pansy). Peak species diversity and abundance were observed during the post-monsoon and early winter months, correlating with the flowering periods of host and nectar plants. Conversely, high summer temperatures and anthropogenic disturbance led to a decline in observed populations. The study highlights the ecological significance of urban campus greenery as bioindicators for local environmental health and recommends planting native floral species to sustain butterfly conservation.

## **Effects of Global Environmental Changes: Challenges, Impacts and the Role of Artificial Intelligence**

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Global environmental change represents a complex transformation across Earth's systems, driven by rapid industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, fossil fuel consumption, and resource overexploitation. These interconnected activities intensify climate change, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and water stress, collectively eroding ecosystem resilience. Major manifestations include extreme weather, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, habitat destruction, and pervasive pollution, threatening both natural stability and human well-being.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) serves as a vital tool to address these systemic challenges. By processing vast datasets from satellites, remote sensors, and ecological networks, machine learning models can monitor environmental trends, assess biodiversity, and accurately forecast extreme events like droughts, floods, and wildfires. Furthermore, AI enables the analysis of complex ecological interactions, helping researchers design evidence-based conservation and restoration strategies.

Ultimately, mitigating global environmental change demands integrated, tech-driven solutions. Uniting ecological knowledge, environmental monitoring, remote sensing, and data analytics empowers better decision-making and resource management, fostering long-term ecosystem resilience and sustainability.

## **Builderbrix: A Student-Centric Community Model for Cybersecurity Awareness and Practical Technology Learning**

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The rapid adoption of smartphones, social media, digital payments, cloud platforms and generative artificial intelligence has made cybersecurity awareness increasingly important for students. However, cybersecurity education at the school and early college level is often delivered through isolated lectures or theoretical content, creating a gap between awareness and practical digital behaviour. This paper presents BuilderBrix, a student-centric cybersecurity and technology community model designed to connect students, educational institutions, technology professionals and mentors through practical and continuous learning experiences. The proposed framework combines cybersecurity awareness sessions, scenario-based activities, quizzes, challenges, digital safety resources, mentorship and technology-focused community engagement. As an initial implementation, BuilderBrix introduces CyberShield, an educational program that provides age-appropriate learning pathways covering phishing, online scams, account security, digital privacy, social-media safety, AI-generated misinformation and deepfakes, digital payment safety and cybersecurity career awareness. The paper proposes a progression from awareness to practice, community participation and future learning opportunities. The model is intended to provide educational institutions with a structured and adaptable approach for practical cybersecurity and technology learning, with an initial focus on student and institutional engagement in Bihar.

## **Human–AI Collaboration in Zoological Surveys: Correcting Bias and Accelerating Discovery**

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is profoundly reshaping the methodology and efficiency boundaries of zoological surveys. Traditional surveys rely on manual identification of images and individual marking, which is not only time-consuming—often taking months to years—but also susceptible to observer bias. The introduction of AI technologies, particularly deep learning and computer vision models (such as SpeciesNet and the YOLO series), has made automated processing of camera trap images possible, compressing analysis cycles from months to days and substantially reducing the time and economic costs of large-scale monitoring. At the level of individual identification, AI demonstrates significant potential to correct human errors. Research on critically endangered lizard species has shown that manual identification frequently produces "splitting errors"—mistaking recaptured individuals for new ones, leading to underestimated population estimates—whereas AI-assisted identification consistently yields lower abundance estimates, suggesting that traditional methods may underestimate extinction risk. This reveals the critical value of AI in improving the accuracy of conservation decisions for endangered species.

However, the application of AI is not without cost. Simulation studies show that for every 2% increase in the false negative rate, the relative bias in abundance estimates rises by 5%, and automated misidentification may propagate systematic bias at large scales. While current AI performs well in identifying common species (achieving 85–90% agreement with manual conclusions), it still has notable limitations for rare or morphologically similar species. In addition, although the deployment of edge computing devices makes remote real-time monitoring a reality, the trade-offs between model compression and energy consumption still require careful consideration. Overall, AI is driving zoological surveys to transition from "labor-intensive manual recording" to "human-AI collaborative intelligent monitoring." Its core value lies in accelerating data flow and reducing human oversight errors, rather than completely replacing expert judgment. Future directions should focus on improving the identification of rare species, establishing quantitative correction frameworks for misidentification bias, and ensuring equitable and accessible deployment of the technology.

## **Smart Home Security System Based on Surface Plasmon Resonance Sensor**

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This work presents a smart home security system based on a Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) sensor. The SPR sensor detects changes in the surrounding environment through variations in resonance conditions. The sensor can be integrated with IoT technology for real-time monitoring and wireless transmission of security information. The proposed system can provide rapid detection of potential threats and generate alerts to users through smart devices. The combination of SPR sensing and IoT offers a sensitive, compact, and efficient approach for modern smart home security.

## **AI-Assisted Optimization of Moringa Leaf Powder Application for Salinity Management in Rice**

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Salt stress poses a significant constraint to global rice production, particularly in coastal and irrigated agroecosystems. Our data demonstrate that Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*) leaf powder, rich in phytohormones, antioxidants, and osmoprotectants, acts as a natural biostimulant to mitigate salinity-induced oxidative damage in rice seedlings. However, its effectiveness may depend on complex interactions among genotype, salinity level, application timing, and dosage—factors that are difficult to optimize through conventional approaches alone. This study explores the potential of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) methods to enhance the precision and efficacy of moringa leaf powder application under salt stress. Machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, and deep learning architectures, could be employed to model non-linear relationships between soil salinity, rice varietal traits, and biostimulant response. High-throughput phenotyping using UAV-based imaging and spectral analysis, coupled with AI-driven classification, might facilitate rapid screening of salt-tolerant genotypes responsive to moringa treatment. Furthermore, sensor-based decision support systems and predictive models could enable site-specific, stage-appropriate application strategies, potentially reducing input waste and improving crop resilience. While empirical validation remains essential, the proposed integration of AI with moringa-based biostimulants may offer a scalable, data-driven pathway toward sustainable salinity management in rice. Future research could focus on generating robust datasets, training interpretable models, and deploying farmer-friendly tools to translate these possibilities into field-level impact.

## **Recent Advances in Experimental and Computational Tools in Characterization of Solid State Polymorphs**

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Polymorphism, the ability of a solid substance to exist in multiple crystalline forms with identical chemical compositions, critically influences the physicochemical properties, performance, and stability of organic compounds, particularly in pharmaceuticals. Variations in crystal packing alter essential parameters like solubility, melting point, density, and dissolution rates, making rigorous identification and control of polymorphs crucial.

This review provides a comprehensive overview of recent advances in both experimental techniques and computational methodologies used to characterize solid-state polymorphs. Experimentally, thermal analytical methods (DSC, DTA, TGA) paired with hot-stage microscopy offer critical data on phase transitions and thermal stability. Structural, molecular, and morphological insights are detailed through spectroscopic and diffraction techniques (FTIR, Raman, PXRD, SCXRD), alongside ssNMR and scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

Complementing physical experiments, computational platforms (e.g., CrystalExplorer, PIXEL, Gaussian) enable accurate evaluation of lattice energies, intermolecular interactions, and structural features. Tools such as Hirshfeld surface analysis and fingerprint plots further elucidate crystal packing stability. Ultimately, this review highlights the essential synergy of combining multi-analytical experimental approaches with modern computational modeling to achieve a holistic, robust understanding of polymorphic behavior in organic solid-state systems.

## **बहुसांस्कृतिक एकता का देश है भारत**

**डॉ. श्रवण कुमार**

वरीय सहायक प्राध्यापक

राजनीति विज्ञान

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भारत दुनिया के सबसे विविधतापूर्ण देशों में एक है। यहां सदियों से धर्म, भाषा और संस्कृति की विविधता जीवंत बनी हुई है। इसकी बहुलता कई आयामों को समेटे हुए है, जिनमें परिधान शैली से लेकर पूजा-पाठ की रस्मों और हजारों वर्षों से आबाद देशज जनजातियों से लेकर भिन्न संस्कृतियों तथा अनेक बोलियों एवं भाषाओं वाले अधिवासियों का निरंतर अंतर्वाह शामिल हैं। भारतीय समाज स्वाभाविक रूप से सहिष्णुता और स्वीकार्यता पर आधारित है। भारत में बहुलवाद का एक विशेष रूप सांस्कृतिक अभिसरण (Cultural Convergence) के रूप में देखने को मिलता है। यद्यपि भारत का सिद्धांत विविधता में एकता का है, परन्तु भारत अभी भी राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में है जिसके कारण भारत में सांप्रदायिक तत्वों की उपस्थिति रहती है। अस्पष्ट बहुलवाद से विश्व को आतंकवाद, शरणार्थी संकट, नस्लवाद जैसी समस्याएं मिली हैं। भारत के निर्माणकारी तत्वों में सर्वधर्म समभाव, 'सर्वजन हिताय - सर्वजन सुखाय', 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे संतु निरामया, विविधता में एकता, वसुधैव कुटुंबकम् जैसे तत्व हैं। ये सभी तत्व बहुसंस्कृति के बावजूद भी भारत को मानववाद के सिद्धांतों से अभिभूत किये हुए हैं। देखा जाय तो विविध संस्कृतियों का संरक्षण एक समृद्ध मानवीय सभ्यता के लिए अत्यंत अनिवार्य तत्व है। वैश्वीकरण ने आर्थिक एकीकरण तो कर दिया परन्तु सांस्कृतिक एकीकरण में सफल नहीं हो पाया। यह सांस्कृतिक अलगाव आज आतंकवाद, शरणार्थी संकट, युद्ध जैसी समस्याओं को जन्म दे रहा है। मानवीय सभ्यता के लिए आवश्यक है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के सम्मान को न सिर्फ राजनैतिक मान्यता मिले बल्कि उसे आत्मर्पित करने का भी प्रयास किया जाए। भारत इसके लिए निरंतर प्रयत्नशील है। भारत की इन्हीं गतिविधियों ने इसे दुनिया का एक अनोखा देश बनाया है।

## **तकनीकी नवाचार: अवसर और चुनौतियाँ**

**रवि शंकर सिंह**

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आज तकनीकी नवाचार हमारे जीवन का ऐसा हिस्सा बन चुकी है, जिसके बिना दैनिक जीवन की कल्पना करना कठिन लगता है। सुबह मोबाइल के अलार्म से शुरू होने वाला दिन ऑनलाइन भुगतान, डिजिटल शिक्षा, इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया और विभिन्न तकनीकी सेवाओं से होकर गुजरता है। तकनीकी नवाचार ने केवल हमारे काम करने के तरीके को नहीं बदला, बल्कि सोचने, सीखने, संवाद करने और समस्याओं का समाधान करने के तरीके में भी परिवर्तन किया है। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, स्मार्ट उपकरण और इंटरनेट ने शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, व्यापार तथा रोजगार के क्षेत्र में नए अवसर पैदा किए हैं। दूसरी ओर, डिजिटल असमानता, साइबर सुरक्षा, निजी जानकारी की सुरक्षा, रोजगार के बदलते स्वरूप और तकनीक पर बढ़ती निर्भरता जैसी चुनौतियाँ भी सामने आई हैं। इसलिए तकनीकी नवाचार का सही मूल्यांकन केवल उसकी आधुनिकता से नहीं, बल्कि समाज पर उसके प्रभाव से किया जाना चाहिए।

## प्रसाद कृत 'तितली' उपन्यास में सामाजिक विकृतियाँ

**डॉ. संजय कुमार तिवारी**

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बरुन्दी, भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान

प्रस्तुत शीर्षक लेख में जयशंकर प्रसाद द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास 'तितली' के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सामाजिक बुराइयों का उद्घाटन किया गया है। प्रभुत्व एवं शक्ति संपन्न लोग दूसरों की विवशता का किस तरह लाभ उठाते हैं; इसके प्रदर्शन के साथ-साथ शोषक प्रवृत्ति के लोगों द्वारा कूटनीति चातुरी से स्वस्थ कौटुंबिक जीवन, सरल ग्रामीण जीवन में कैसे विष घोला जाता है, इसका चित्रण भी किया गया है। परिस्थितियों के आघात से हिन्दू-जन अपने तक केंद्रित हो गए हैं, उनकी सामूहिक चेतना, सहानुभूति की भावना नष्ट हो चुकी है। स्वार्थ एवं लोभ से उपजी मानसिक कुप्रवृत्तियाँ - अहंकार, हिंसावृत्ति, प्रतिकार की भावना, दिखावे का व्यवहार, हीनता बोध से उत्पन्न धृष्टता का भी विवेचन किया गया है। दूसरों के जीवन में अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप और स्वाभिमान की व्यक्ति का जीवन दूधर कर देने की घातक बीमारी से यह उपन्यास भरा पड़ा है। जिसका यथा-अवसर उल्लेख किया गया है।

## साहित्य और समाज में सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग

**डॉ. विनय कुमार अम्बेडकर**

सहायक प्रोफेसर

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प्रस्तुत आलेख में साहित्य और समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के बढ़ते प्रभाव तथा इसके सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पक्षों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होने के साथ-साथ मानवीय विचारों, भावनाओं, अनुभवों, संस्कृति और सामाजिक मूल्यों को अभिव्यक्त करने का महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है। वहीं सोशल मीडिया आधुनिक तकनीकी विकास का प्रभावशाली माध्यम बनकर साहित्यिक सामग्री के उत्पादन, प्रसार और उपभोग की प्रक्रिया को व्यापक रूप से प्रभावित कर रहा है। सोशल मीडिया के विभिन्न प्लेटफॉर्मों ने साहित्यिक कृतियों को व्यापक पाठक वर्ग तक पहुँचाने, वैचारिक आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ावा देने तथा सामाजिक जागरूकता के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विशेष रूप से युवाओं में पुस्तकों और साहित्यिक सामग्री के प्रति रुचि विकसित करने में इसकी भूमिका उल्लेखनीय है। पारंपरिक माध्यमों - पुस्तक, रेडियो, टेलीविजन और थिएटर - की सीमित पहुँच की तुलना में डिजिटल माध्यम ने साहित्य के वैश्वीकरण और विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के बीच संवाद को सुगम बनाया है। हालांकि, सोशल मीडिया की त्वरित और संक्षिप्त सामग्री के अत्यधिक उपयोग से गंभीर साहित्यिक अध्ययन और एकाग्रता प्रभावित होने की संभावना है। फेक न्यूज़, मानसिक तनाव तथा पारंपरिक मूल्यों से दूरी जैसी चुनौतियाँ भी उभर रही हैं। अतः साहित्य और समाज में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका बहुआयामी है, जिसके संतुलित और विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग से साहित्यिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विकास को प्रभावी दिशा दी जा सकती है।

## **अल्मोड़ा जनपद में उच्च शिक्षा में अध्ययनरत् विद्यार्थियों में आक्रामकता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन**

**डॉ. विवेक आर्या**

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आक्रामकता से तात्पर्य ऐसे व्यवहारों से है, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप आपको, दूसरों को या पर्यावरण में मौजूद वस्तुओं को मनोवैज्ञानिक और शारीरिक दोनों तरह से नुकसान पहुंच सकता है। आक्रामकता का अर्थ है दूसरे व्यक्ति को मानसिक या शारीरिक चोट पहुंचाना। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में अल्मोड़ा जनपद में उच्च शिक्षा में अध्ययनरत् विद्यार्थियों में आक्रामकता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य - स्नातक एवं परास्नातक विद्यार्थियों के मध्य आक्रामकता के सार्थक अंतर का अध्ययन करना है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में प्रतिदर्श के रूप में अल्मोड़ा जनपद के उच्च शिक्षा में अध्ययनरत् 30 विद्यार्थियों को यादृच्छिक रूप से लिया गया है, जिनकी आयु 18 से 22 वर्ष के मध्य है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में उपकरण के रूप में एम. के. सुल्तानिया द्वारा निर्मित आक्रामकता सूची का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस उपकरण में 8 आयामों से संबंधित एकांश हैं- आक्रामकता, हमला, अप्रत्यक्ष आक्रामकता, चिचिड़ापन, निषेधवाद, क्रोध, संदेह, शाब्दिक आक्रामकता तथा दोषयुक्त। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में स्नातक एवं परास्नातक विद्यार्थियों के मध्य आक्रामकता के सार्थक अंतर की जांच टी-परीक्षण द्वारा की गई है। परिणामों के अनुसार स्नातक व परास्नातक विद्यार्थियों के आक्रामकता स्तर के मध्य सार्थक अंतर नहीं पाया गया।

## **पालि साहित्य में निहित नैतिक मूल्यों की समकालीन प्रासंगिकता: एक आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन**

**सिद्धार्थ कुमार**

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पालि साहित्य बौद्ध परम्परा का एक महत्वपूर्ण साहित्यिक एवं वैचारिक स्रोत है। इसमें बुद्ध के उपदेशों, संघ-व्यवस्था, नैतिक अनुशासन, सामाजिक जीवन तथा मानवीय आचरण से संबंधित अनेक विचार प्राप्त होते हैं। पालि साहित्य में प्रतिपादित नैतिक मूल्यों का उद्देश्य केवल धार्मिक जीवन को व्यवस्थित करना नहीं, बल्कि व्यक्ति के चरित्र, व्यवहार और सामाजिक संबंधों को भी स्वस्थ एवं संतुलित बनाना है। शील, सत्य, अहिंसा, करुणा, मैत्री, संयम, त्याग और सदाचार इसके प्रमुख नैतिक आधार हैं।

वर्तमान समय में विज्ञान और तकनीकी विकास के बावजूद मनुष्य अनेक प्रकार की नैतिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। भौतिकतावाद, अत्यधिक प्रतिस्पर्धा, उपभोक्तावादी प्रवृत्ति, हिंसा, असहिष्णुता, सामाजिक तनाव, असत्य प्रचार तथा डिजिटल माध्यमों के दुरुपयोग ने नैतिक जीवन के प्रश्न को और अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बना दिया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में पालि साहित्य में उपलब्ध नैतिक चिंतन का पुनर्पाठ आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

प्रस्तुत शोध-लेख का उद्देश्य पालि साहित्य में निहित प्रमुख नैतिक मूल्यों का अध्ययन करते हुए उनकी वर्तमान सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और व्यक्तिगत जीवन में प्रासंगिकता का आलोचनात्मक विवेचन करना है। अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि पालि साहित्य की नैतिक दृष्टि केवल प्राचीन धार्मिक परम्परा का हिस्सा नहीं है, बल्कि उसमें ऐसे सार्वभौमिक मानवीय मूल्य निहित हैं जो आज भी व्यक्ति और समाज के नैतिक विकास में सहायक हो सकते हैं।

## डिजिटल युग में साहित्य की सर्वाधिक सशक्त विधा लघुकथा: संक्षिप्तता का सौंदर्यशास्त्र और सोशल मीडिया

डॉ ध्रुव कुमार

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आज जब मनुष्य का समय सीमित है, जीवन की गति तीव्र है और सामाजिक यथार्थ निरंतर बदल रहा है, तब लघुकथा अपनी तीक्ष्णता, संक्षिप्तता और प्रभावशीलता के कारण हिंदी की सबसे अधिक पढ़ी जाने वाली विधाओं में अग्रणी स्थान प्राप्त कर चुकी है। सोशल मीडिया के विस्तार ने लघुकथा के लेखन को बहुत व्यापक बनाया है, किंतु लघुकथा केवल छोटी कहानी नहीं होती, उसमें कथ्य की गहनता, संरचना की सघनता, भाषा की मितव्ययिता और अंतर्निहित अर्थ-व्यंजना अनिवार्य होती है। डिजिटल युग ने साहित्य के प्रायः सभी विधाओं में सृजन, प्रसार और पाठकीयता की पूरी संरचना को प्रभावित किया है।

सोशल मीडिया के विस्तार ने लघुकथा को एक ऐसा मंच उपलब्ध कराया है, जहाँ कम शब्दों में अधिक अर्थ, तीव्र संवेदना और प्रभावशाली कथ्य को अभिव्यक्त करने की संभावनाएँ बढ़ी हैं। इस संदर्भ में लघुकथा की संक्षिप्तता महज शब्द-संयम नहीं, बल्कि एक विशिष्ट सौंदर्यशास्त्रीय संरचना के रूप में सामने आती है, जिसमें संकेत, व्यंजना, मौन, विडंबना और अंतर्ध्वनि महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

लघुकथा की पहली पहचान उसका लघु-आकार अवश्य है, किंतु उसकी वास्तविक शक्ति उसके प्रभाव में निहित होती है। किसी रचना का छोटा होना ही उसे लघुकथा नहीं बना देता। एक आदर्श लघुकथा वह है जो सीमित शब्दों में जीवन के किसी गहरे सत्य, विडंबना, संवेदना या मानवीय अनुभव को इस प्रकार व्यक्त करे कि उसका प्रभाव पाठक के मन में लंबे समय तक बना रहे। लघुकथा का उद्देश्य घटनाओं का विस्तार नहीं, बल्कि उनके भीतर छिपे जीवन-सत्य का उद्घाटन है। वह कम कहती है, परंतु अधिक सोचने के लिए विवश करती है। लघुकथा जीवन के यथार्थ से जन्म लेती है, किंतु वह यथार्थ की प्रतिलिपि नहीं होती। साहित्य का कार्य केवल घटनाओं को दर्ज करना नहीं, बल्कि उन्हें कलात्मक रूप देना भी है। आदर्श लघुकथा में यथार्थ और कला का संतुलन बना रहता है। यदि केवल तथ्य हैं, तो वह समाचार बन जाएगा, यदि केवल कल्पना है, तो जीवन की विश्वसनीयता समाप्त हो जाएगी।

## भारतीय साहित्य की परम्परा और आधुनिकता: एक समग्र अध्ययन

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भारतीय साहित्य विश्व की प्राचीनतम साहित्यिक परंपराओं में से एक है। वेदों, उपनिषदों और महाकाव्यों से लेकर आधुनिक कथा साहित्य तक की यात्रा मनुष्य के भीतरी और बाहरी संसार दोनों को समेटती है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में भारतीय साहित्य की उस केंद्रीय धारा को पहचानने का प्रयास किया गया है जो परंपरा और आधुनिकता के बीच सेतु का काम करती है। वैदिक काल से लेकर भक्तिकाल, रीतिकाल और फिर आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य की विकास-यात्रा को इस शोध में रेखांकित किया गया है। साथ ही यह भी दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है कि किस प्रकार भारतीय साहित्य ने सामाजिक चेतना, दार्शनिक गहराई और मानवीय संवेदना को एक साथ अभिव्यक्त किया है। यह शोधपत्र मुख्यतः द्वितीयक स्रोतों पर आधारित है और गुणात्मक विश्लेषण पद्धति का उपयोग करता है।

## वर्तमान समाज पर मीडिया का प्रभाव: सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तनों का एक गुणात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. अपर्णा कुमारी

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नालंदा कॉलेज, बिहारशरीफ, नालंदा  
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आधुनिक समाज में मीडिया अब एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है, जो व्यक्तियों के अध्ययन, संवाद, सूचना प्राप्ति, दृष्टिकोण निर्माण, तथा सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों में संलग्नता को गहराई से प्रभावित कर रहा है। डिजिटल संचार, सोशल मीडिया, स्मार्टफोन, समाचार पत्रों, टेलीविजन और इंटरनेट प्लेटफॉर्मों के तीव्र विकास ने दैनिक जीवन को, विशेष रूप से युवाओं के लिए, पूरी तरह से बदल दिया है। इस गुणात्मक अध्ययन में आधुनिक समाज पर मीडिया के प्रभाव की जांच की गई है, जिसमें इसके शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, व्यावहारिक और संवादात्मक पक्षों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। अध्ययन का उद्देश्य यह समझना है कि लोग अपने दैनिक जीवन और पारस्परिक संबंधों के संदर्भ में मीडिया के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पक्षों को किस दृष्टिकोण से देखते हैं। प्रतिभागियों के दृष्टिकोण, अनुभवों और मीडिया उपभोग की व्याख्याओं का अन्वेषण करने के लिए एक गुणात्मक वर्णनात्मक शोध रूपरेखा का उपयोग किया गया। विभिन्न प्रकार के मीडिया के अत्यधिक उपयोग के आधार पर प्रतिभागियों का चयन करने के लिए उद्देश्यपूर्ण चयन पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया। डेटा एकत्र करने के लिए अर्ध-संरचित साक्षात्कार और अनौपचारिक विमर्श का सहारा लिया गया, जिससे प्रतिभागी अपने अनुभवों को खुलकर साझा कर सके। एकत्रित किए गए डेटा में बार-बार आने वाले विषयों, दृष्टिकोणों और अनुभवों की पहचान करने के लिए उसका विषय-गत विश्लेषण किया गया। निष्कर्ष दर्शाते हैं कि मीडिया सामाजिक जागरूकता, शिक्षा, सूचना के आदान-प्रदान, संवाद, मनोरंजन, रचनात्मकता और विविध सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोणों तक पहुँच के महत्वपूर्ण अवसर प्रदान करता है। हालाँकि, अत्यधिक और विवेकहीन मीडिया उपयोग से भ्रामक जानकारी, ध्यान भटकना, पारंपरिक मूल्यों में बदलाव, प्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक मेलजोल में कमी, अवास्तविक अपेक्षाएं और व्यावहारिक व भाषाई परिवर्तन जैसी समस्याएँ भी उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। यह अध्ययन इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है कि समाज पर मीडिया का प्रभाव पूरी तरह से केवल लाभदायक या हानिकारक होने के बजाय इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इसे किस प्रकार ग्रहण किया जाता है, समझा जाता है और उपयोग में लाया जाता है।

## भारतीय समाज में नारी चेतना का विकास: वैदिक काल से उत्तर-आधुनिक युग तक

डॉ. सांटी जोसफ

सह आचार्य

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केरल

प्राचीन भारतीय समाज ने नारी को उच्च और उचित स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित कर दिया। शतपथ ब्राह्मण में कहा जाता है कि पत्नी पुरुष की आत्मा का आधा भाग है। महाभारत में लिखा है कि भार्या मनुष्य का आधा भाग है तथा श्रेष्ठतम मित्र भी है। भारतीय धर्म शास्त्र में नारी मानवता के आदर्श और निर्मलता के जीवंत रूप ही रही है। वैदिक युग में संयुक्त परिवार प्रणाली प्रचलित थी जिसमें स्त्री गृहिणी, माता तथा पद पर सुशोभित थी। जब से हम भारतीयों ने धर्म का आधार छोड़कर मन माने ढंग से जीवन बिताना शुरू कर दिया तभी से हमारा पतन भी शुरू हो गया। रीति काल में पुरुष ने नारी के अधिकारों को छीन लिया और अपने अधिकारों की सीमा के भीतर नारी को बंधनग्रस्त किया। स्वतंत्र्योत्तर भारत में मध्यवर्गीय परिवार की नारी की स्थिति सबसे अधिक शोचनीय हो उठी है। आधुनिक नारी पारिवारिक और सामाजिक बंधनों को तुच्छ मानकर हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही है।

## जैनेन्द्र कुमार की कहानियों में नारी मनोविज्ञान और स्त्री-अस्मिता: एक मनोविश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

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जैनेन्द्र कुमार हिंदी कहानी के उन प्रमुख कथाकारों में हैं जिन्होंने कथा-साहित्य को बाह्य सामाजिक घटनाओं के साथ-साथ मनुष्य के अंतर्मन, उसकी संवेदनाओं, इच्छाओं और मानसिक अंतर्द्वंद्वों से जोड़ा। उनकी कहानियों में स्त्री-पात्र विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं, क्योंकि इनके माध्यम से प्रेम, दांपत्य, त्याग, सामाजिक मर्यादा, आत्मसम्मान और व्यक्तिगत अस्मिता जैसे प्रश्नों को मनोवैज्ञानिक धरातल पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में जैनेन्द्र कुमार की कहानियों में नारी मनोविज्ञान और स्त्री-अस्मिता का मनोविश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। अध्ययन में विशेष रूप से स्त्री मनोविज्ञान से जुड़ी हुई कहानियाँ 'पत्नी', 'मास्टरजी', 'एक रात', 'फोटोग्राफी', 'नीलम देश की राजकन्या' आदि कहानियों को केंद्र में रखते हुए स्त्री के भावनात्मक संसार, पति के प्रति उसके प्रेम एवं समर्पण, प्रतीक्षा, त्याग, सामाजिक संस्कार तथा आत्मचेतना का विश्लेषण किया गया है। साथ ही स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधों में निहित मानसिक द्वंद्व और स्त्री की स्वतंत्र पहचान के प्रश्न को भी रेखांकित किया गया है। जैनेन्द्र की स्त्री को केवल पारंपरिक 'आदर्श पत्नी' या 'पीड़ित स्त्री' के रूप में देखना पर्याप्त नहीं है; उसके भीतर इच्छा, संवेदना, आत्मसम्मान और अपने अस्तित्व को पहचानने की आकांक्षा भी सक्रिय है। इस दृष्टि से जैनेन्द्र की कहानियाँ मनोवैज्ञानिक कथा-दृष्टि और स्त्री-विमर्श के बीच महत्वपूर्ण संवाद स्थापित करती हैं। शोध का निष्कर्ष है कि जैनेन्द्र के स्त्री-पात्रों का संघर्ष मुख्यतः बाहरी परिस्थितियों के साथ-साथ उनके अंतर्मन में भी घटित होता है और यही उनकी कथा-नारी को मनोवैज्ञानिक गहराई प्रदान करता है।

## किशोरों से स्क्रीनर्स तक छात्रों की शिक्षा, व्यवहार एवं सामाजिक विकास पर स्क्रीन-उपयोग के प्रभाव का अध्ययन

डॉ. प्रशांत

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आज के डिजिटल दौर में टेक्नोलॉजी, सोशल मीडिया, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण, वीडियो स्ट्रीमिंग और डिजिटल मनोरंजन छात्रों के जीवन का एक अनिवार्य हिस्सा बन गए हैं। किशोरों (टीनएजर्स) से 'स्क्रीनर्स' बनने के इस परिवर्तन के लिए युवाओं की शिक्षा, व्यवहार, सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण और नैतिकता में व्यापक सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। इस गुणात्मक अध्ययन का उद्देश्य बिहार शरीफ के एक महाविद्यालय के छात्रों की स्क्रीन उपयोग संबंधी आदतों, दृष्टिकोण और गतिविधियों की जांच करना है। इस शोध का लक्ष्य यह पता लगाना है कि स्क्रीन समय (स्क्रीन टाइम) उनकी अध्ययन आदतों, एकाग्रता, संवाद, सामाजिक अंतःक्रिया, मनोरंजन और व्यक्तिगत विकास जैसे पक्षों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है। गुणात्मक वर्णनात्मक अनुसंधान रूपरेखा के अंतर्गत उन छात्रों का चयन किया गया जो अत्यधिक डिजिटल उपकरणों का उपयोग करते हैं। डेटा संग्रह के लिए अर्ध-संरचित साक्षात्कार और सामान्य विमर्श का उपयोग किया गया, जिसके पश्चात उसका थीमैटिक (विषय-गत) विश्लेषण किया गया। निष्कर्ष दर्शाते हैं कि स्क्रीन छात्रों को संवाद, सामग्री, सूचना और इंटरनेट संसाधनों के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन और रचनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति के विविध विकल्प प्रदान करती है। दूसरी ओर, अत्यधिक स्क्रीन समय के कारण कार्यों को टालने की प्रवृत्ति, समय प्रबंधन का अभाव, ध्यान भटकना, शैक्षणिक अभिरुचि में कमी और प्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक मेलजोल में गिरावट जैसी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। यह अध्ययन इस बात पर भी बल देता है कि स्क्रीन समय का प्रभाव इसके उद्देश्य, उपयोग की अवधि और छात्रों में आत्म-नियमन की क्षमता पर निर्भर करता है। स्क्रीन उपयोग की आदतें, डिजिटल संलग्नता, आत्म-नियमन और सचेत संवाद छात्रों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए अत्यंत अनिवार्य हैं।

## समाज के उत्थान में साहित्य और मीडिया की भूमिका

**डॉ. अनुज कुमार**

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मानवीय जीवन और समाज के विकासक्रम में साहित्य और मीडिया दो ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ रहे हैं, जिन्होंने न केवल मनुष्य और समाज की विविध अनुभूतियों, विचारों और सरोकारों को अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान की है, बल्कि सामाजिक चेतना को संस्कारित और मार्गदर्शित करते हुए उसके विकास को नई दिशा भी प्रदान की है। साहित्य जहाँ समाज की अंतरात्मा और उसकी वैचारिक गहराई का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, वहीं मीडिया उसकी तात्कालिक आवाज़ और सामाजिक क्रियाशीलता का सशक्त माध्यम है। किसी भी प्रगतिशील समाज के उत्थान, लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की रक्षा तथा जनचेतना के प्रसार में साहित्य और मीडिया की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण, अनिवार्य और परस्पर पूरक है। प्रस्तुत शोधालेख में समाज के उत्थान की प्रक्रिया में साहित्य और मीडिया की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करते हुए यह रेखांकित किया जाएगा कि दोनों माध्यम किस प्रकार सामाजिक चेतना के निर्माण, मानवीय मूल्यों के संरक्षण, लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टि के विकास तथा सामाजिक परिवर्तनों की प्रक्रिया को गति प्रदान करते हैं।

## हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य का महत्व

**डॉ. प्रशान्त कुमार**

विभागाध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग  
राम कृष्ण द्वारिका महाविद्यालय, लोहियानगर, पटना  
पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना

समाज के महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग बच्चे देश और विश्व के भविष्य होते हैं। बच्चों की प्रवृत्ति जिज्ञासु होती है। वे अपने वातावरण की हर वस्तुओं को जानना-समझना चाहते हैं, शारीरिक विकास के साथ ही उनका मानसिक विकास भी तेज गति से होता है। बच्चों की जिज्ञासा को शांत करने में, मनोरंजन व ज्ञानवर्धन में बाल साहित्य अपना महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। बाल साहित्य वह साहित्य है जो बच्चों के मनोभावों और दिलचस्पियों को परखकर उनके अनुरूप लिखा गया है जो उन्हें प्रेरणा तथा सही दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान करता है। व्यस्को, प्रौढ़ों और बच्चों के साहित्य में बहुत अंतर होता है। बालकों के लिए जिस साहित्य में उनके मन के अनुकूल भाव होते हैं, उसे ही वे स्वीकार कर लेते हैं और वही 'बाल साहित्य' है।

हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य का इतिहास पुराना है जैसे- सूरदास और तुलसीदास रचित कृष्ण और राम संबंधित रचनाएँ इसका प्रमाण हैं, जिसमें बाल साहित्य के कई तत्व विद्यमान हैं। बाल साहित्य का अपना एक विशिष्ट महत्व है। पश्चिमी शिक्षा व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ बाल साहित्य लेखन की परम्परा भी हमारे देश में आई और दिनोदिन विकसित होती गयी। विद्वानों के अनुसार हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य की विधिवत शुरुआत भारतेन्दु युग से मानी जाती है जिसमें भारतेन्दु की प्रेरणा से ही 1882 ई० में 'बाल-दर्पण' नामक बच्चों की पहली पत्रिका का प्रकाशन शुरू हुआ था और स्वयं भारतेन्दु ने 'बाल-बोधिनी' पत्रिका के द्वारा बालिकाओं के लिए सिलाई, कढ़ाई, चूल्हा-चौका तथा अन्य सामाजिक विषयों पर रोचक सामग्री प्रकाशित की थी।

आज के समय में हिन्दी बाल साहित्य की विकास यात्रा एक शताब्दी पार कर चुकी है जो आज अपनी चरम सीमा पर है। परम्परागत बाल-साहित्य से विकसित हुआ, मनोरंजन के भावना से रचा गया आज के युग में प्रयोगात्मक रूप धारण कर चुका यह आवश्यक एवं उपयोगी हो गया है। जहाँ एक तरफ परम्परागत बाल-साहित्य, मनोरंजन, भाषा की सरलता, कथा में सद्बिचार तथा ज्ञान को अपने में समेटे हुए है वहीं दूसरी तरफ आधुनिक प्रयोगात्मक बाल-साहित्य विषयों की विविधता, मानसिक विकास, मनोरंजन, राष्ट्रीय चेतना, और वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ बालकों को विज्ञान से भी जोड़ रहा है।

आज के समय में हिन्दी बाल-साहित्य सभी विधाओं में लिखा जा रहा है जैसे- बाल-काव्य, बाल-कहानी, बाल-नाटक, एकांकी, बाल उपन्यास और वैज्ञानिक साहित्य आदि। आज के साहित्यकार अपने बाल-साहित्य के प्रत्येक विधा के द्वारा बच्चों के ज्ञान को बढ़ाने के साथ ही उन्हें आधुनिक समाज से जोड़ने का भी काम कर रहे हैं।

## **समाज के विकास में साहित्य और मीडिया की भूमिका**

**डॉ. उषा कुमारी**

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पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना

साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण कहा जाता है। साहित्य केवल समाज की तस्वीर ही नहीं पेश करता है, बल्कि समाज को सही रास्ता भी दिखाता है। समाज के बिना साहित्य की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। सामाजिक परिवर्तन में साहित्य की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और निर्णायक होती है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होने के साथ-साथ उसे नई दिशा दिखाने वाला मार्गदर्शक भी है। साहित्य अपने समय की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों को गहराई से परखता है और उन्हें पाठकों के सामने रखता है। साहित्यकारों ने हमेशा समाज में व्याप्त आडंबर, अंधविश्वास, जातिगत भेदभाव और पाखंड का पुरजोर विरोध किया है। साहित्य लोगों में अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के प्रति नई जागरूकता पैदा करता है जिससे क्रांतिकारी और सकारात्मक बदलाव संभव होते हैं।

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। समाज उसकी हर आवश्यकता को पूरा करता है। जैसे-जैसे मानव ने प्रगति की है। समाज में हिंसा बढ़ रही है। आज समाज धर्म, जाति आदि में बंट गया है। जिस कारण से समाज में हिंसा अराजकता विद्यमान हो गई है। खासकर महिलाएँ समाज में अब असुरक्षित महसूस कर रही हैं। आज बड़े पैमाने पर महिलाओं के साथ छेड़-छाड़ बलात्कार जैसी घटनाएँ घट रही हैं। समाज में व्याप्त कुरीतियाँ, असमानता, और अन्याय को दूर करके एक न्याय संगत, समतावादी और प्रगतिशील समाज का निर्माण करना होगा। इसके लिए मीडिया की भूमिका अहम होती है। जो जनता और सरकार के बीच सेतु का काम करता है। मीडिया जनता को जागरूक करने और सरकार के कार्यों पर नजर रखने का काम करता है। देश में भ्रष्टाचारियों पर कड़ी नजर रखता है। समय-समय पर सफेदपोशों का काला चेहरा दुनिया के सामने लाता है। इस प्रकार मीडिया समाज के विकास में साहित्य और हमारे लिए वरदान की तरह है। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि समाज के विकास में साहित्य और मीडिया की अहम भूमिका है।

## **भारत में जल प्रबंधन के तकनीक और ऐतिहासिक परम्परागत स्त्रोतों का अध्ययन**

**डॉ. कुमारी सिन्धु**

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नालंदा कॉलेज, बिहारशरीफ  
पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में भारत में पारंपरिक जल प्रबंधन प्रणालियों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण कर आधुनिक युग में इसकी प्रासंगिकता का मूल्यांकन करने का प्रयास किया गया है। भौगोलिक विविधता के कारण भारत के कई क्षेत्र बाढ़ एवं सूखे से प्रभावित रहे हैं। प्राचीन काल में इन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु उपयोग में लाई गई उत्कृष्ट जल प्रौद्योगिकी तथा जल संचयन के पारंपरिक तरीकों का विवेचनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। आधुनिक युग में जल-संकट एक वैश्विक समस्या बन चुका है, जिसका निवारण प्राचीन जल-प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से ही संभव है।

## तुलसी के साहित्य में तत्कालीन समाज

डॉ अंजु कुमारी

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साहित्य और समाज का संबंध अत्यंत घनिष्ठ है। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास का साहित्य तत्कालीन सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवन का व्यापक चित्रण प्रस्तुत करता है। उनकी रचनाएँ - रामचरितमानस, कवितावली, दोहावली एवं विनयपत्रिका - उस युग की सामाजिक व्यवस्था, आर्थिक विषमता, गरीबी, प्रशासनिक अराजकता और धार्मिक पाखंड का सजीव वर्णन करती हैं।

तुलसी ने समाज में व्याप्त उच्च-नीच, जाति-पाति और बाह्य आक्रमणों से उपजी विकट स्थितियों के बीच अद्भुत समन्वय स्थापित किया। उन्होंने राम के आदर्श चरित्र के माध्यम से सत्य, मर्यादा, कर्तव्य, त्याग और लोककल्याण जैसे शाश्वत मूल्यों की स्थापना की। राम, भरत, लक्ष्मण और सीता के पात्रों द्वारा उन्होंने आदर्श पारिवारिक एवं सामाजिक संबंधों को उजागर किया। 'रामराज्य' के रूप में उन्होंने एक ऐसे सुखी, भयमुक्त और न्यायपूर्ण समाज की कल्पना की जहाँ प्रजा का कल्याण ही सर्वोपरि है।

तुलसी ने संस्कृत के बजाय जनभाषा अवधी का प्रयोग कर धार्मिक एवं नैतिक विचारों को सामान्य जनता तक पहुँचाया, जिससे उनका साहित्य जन-जन से जुड़ सका। यद्यपि उनके साहित्य पर तत्कालीन वर्ण-व्यवस्था और रूढ़ियों का प्रभाव भी दिखता है, अतः इसका अध्ययन युगीन परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में करना आवश्यक है।

निष्कर्षतः, तुलसी का काव्य मात्र धार्मिक रचना नहीं, बल्कि तत्कालीन समाज का दर्पण और एक आदर्श समाज की रूपरेखा है। उनका साहित्य मर्यादा, नैतिकता और प्रेम का संदेश देता है तथा दरिद्रता और विषमता से मुक्त समाज के निर्माण के लिए आज भी प्रेरणास्रोत है।

## सतत विकास लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में नागरिक समाज की भूमिका: एक अवलोकन

डॉ. विकास कुमार

सहायक प्रोफेसर  
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग  
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सतत विकास आज वैश्विक विकास विमर्श का एक प्रमुख आधार बन चुका है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा वर्ष 2015 में निर्धारित 17 सतत विकास लक्ष्यों का उद्देश्य आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक समावेशन, पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण तथा समानता के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करते हुए वर्ष 2030 तक समावेशी एवं सतत समाज का निर्माण करना है। इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति केवल सरकारों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के प्रयासों से संभव नहीं है, बल्कि नागरिक समाज की सक्रिय भागीदारी भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में नागरिक समाज की भूमिका का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। अध्ययन में नागरिक समाज के अंतर्गत गैर-सरकारी संगठन, स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएँ, सामाजिक आंदोलन, शैक्षणिक संस्थाएँ तथा अन्य गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं की भूमिका को प्रमुखता दी गई है। नागरिक समाज जन-जागरूकता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, लैंगिक समानता, गरीबी उन्मूलन, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, जल एवं स्वच्छता, सामाजिक न्याय तथा वंचित समूहों के सशक्तीकरण जैसे क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नागरिक समाज सरकारी योजनाओं के सामाजिक अंकेक्षण, नीति-निर्माण में सहभागिता, स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं की पहचान तथा शासन में पारदर्शिता एवं जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में भी सहयोग करता है। शोध यह रेखांकित करता है कि नागरिक समाज और राज्य के मध्य प्रभावी साझेदारी सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण और प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन को सुदृढ़ कर सकती है। तथापि, वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी, संस्थागत क्षमता, समन्वय का अभाव तथा नीतिगत सीमाएँ नागरिक समाज की प्रभावशीलता को प्रभावित करती हैं। अतः सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की समयबद्ध प्राप्ति के लिए सरकार, नागरिक समाज, निजी क्षेत्र और समुदायों के बीच सहयोगात्मक एवं सहभागी व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना आवश्यक है।

## तकनीकी विकास और उपेक्षित समाज: समकालीन साहित्य में डिजिटल डिवाइस का चित्रण

**डॉ. विमला सिंह**

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समाजशास्त्र

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इक्कीसवीं सदी में तकनीकी विकास ने मानव जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को प्रभावित किया है। जहाँ डिजिटल तकनीक और उपकरण संचार, शिक्षा, रोजगार और सामाजिक संबंधों में सुविधा का प्रतीक बने हैं, वहीं संसाधनों की असमान उपलब्धता ने 'डिजिटल विभाजन' (Digital Divide) को जन्म दिया है। प्रस्तुत शोध समकालीन साहित्य के माध्यम से उपेक्षित एवं हाशिए पर स्थित समुदायों (ग्रामीण, निम्न वर्ग, महिलाएँ, बच्चे) के संदर्भ में डिजिटल उपकरणों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करता है। साहित्य में तकनीक एक ओर सशक्तिकरण, सरकारी योजनाओं, शिक्षा और अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम बनती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर महँगे उपकरण, डिजिटल असाक्षरता और भाषाई बाधाएँ नई असमानताएँ उत्पन्न करती हैं। यह अध्ययन स्पष्ट करता है कि डिजिटल उपकरण केवल सुविधा के साधन नहीं, बल्कि वर्ग, लिंग और आर्थिक स्थिति से जुड़े सत्ता-संरचना के माध्यम भी हैं। निष्कर्षतः, तकनीकी विकास तभी सार्थक है जब इसकी पहुँच समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति तक समान रूप से हो।

## साहित्य से सोशल मीडिया तक: 21वीं सदी में सामाजिक चेतना के निर्माण की बदलती भूमिका

**डॉ. सुमित्रा कुमारी बुरानियाँ**

सहायक आचार्य, हिंदी

सेंट जेवियर्स कॉलेज, जयपुर

राजस्थान

इक्कीसवीं सदी में तकनीकी नवाचार और डिजिटल संचार माध्यमों के तीव्र विकास ने साहित्य एवं समाज के संबंधों को नया स्वरूप प्रदान किया है। साहित्य सदैव सामाजिक चेतना, संवेदना और परिवर्तन का प्रभावी माध्यम रहा है। सामाजिक असमानता, लैंगिक भेदभाव, जातिगत विषमता, पर्यावरण, मानवाधिकार और सामाजिक न्याय जैसे प्रश्नों को साहित्य ने निरंतर अभिव्यक्ति दी है। डिजिटल युग में इन सरोकारों के प्रसार और जनसंवाद के लिए सोशल मीडिया एक प्रभावशाली मंच के रूप में उभरा है।

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र का उद्देश्य साहित्य से सोशल मीडिया तक सामाजिक चेतना के बदलते स्वरूप और उसकी भूमिका का विश्लेषण करना है। Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, X, ब्लॉग तथा अन्य डिजिटल मंचों ने साहित्यिक अभिव्यक्ति को व्यापक पाठक-वर्ग तक पहुँचाने के साथ सामान्य व्यक्ति को भी अपने विचार और सामाजिक सरोकार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। इसने स्त्री, दलित, आदिवासी, पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक न्याय जैसे विमर्शों को व्यापक जनसंवाद से जोड़ा है तथा साहित्य के सृजन, प्रसार और पाठकीयता की पारंपरिक अवधारणाओं को प्रभावित किया है।

तकनीकी नवाचार एवं कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) ने साहित्य और डिजिटल मीडिया के क्षेत्र में नई संभावनाएँ प्रस्तुत की हैं, वहीं मौलिकता, विश्वसनीयता, कॉपीराइट और डिजिटल नैतिकता जैसे प्रश्न भी उभर रहे हैं। फेक न्यूज़, ट्रोल संस्कृति और सतही विमर्श भी सामाजिक चेतना के समक्ष महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ हैं।

अतः शोध यह रेखांकित करता है कि साहित्य सामाजिक चेतना को वैचारिक गहराई और संवेदनात्मक आधार प्रदान करता है, जबकि सोशल मीडिया उसे गति, व्यापकता और जनभागीदारी प्रदान करता है। दोनों का समन्वय 21वीं सदी में जागरूक, संवेदनशील और सहभागी समाज के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है।

## समकालीन हिंदी कविता में पर्यावरण विमर्श

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समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरण-विमर्श प्रकृति के सौंदर्यात्मक चित्रण से आगे बढ़कर मनुष्य, प्रकृति और समाज के पारस्परिक संबंधों की गंभीर पड़ताल करता है। वर्तमान समय में पर्यावरणीय संकट जल, जंगल और जमीन के क्षरण, नदियों एवं जल-स्रोतों के प्रदूषण, वनों की कटाई, जैव-विविधता के ह्रास, वायु एवं मृदा प्रदूषण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, बदलते ऋतुचक्र, सूखा, बाढ़ तथा ग्रामीण जीवन के विघटन जैसी अनेक समस्याओं से जुड़ा है। समकालीन हिंदी कविता इन संकटों को केवल प्राकृतिक समस्या के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक प्रश्न के रूप में प्रस्तुत करती है।

औद्योगीकरण, शहरीकरण, उपभोक्तावाद, भूमंडलीकरण और विकास की प्रचलित अवधारणाओं ने मनुष्य और प्रकृति के संबंधों को प्रभावित किया है। इनके परिणामस्वरूप भूमि-अधिग्रहण, विस्थापन, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर बढ़ता दबाव और स्थानीय समुदायों की आजीविका का संकट सामने आया है। समकालीन कवि इन परिस्थितियों को संवेदना, स्मृति और प्रतिरोध के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। नदी, जंगल, खेत, मिट्टी, पक्षी, वर्षा और ऋतु जैसे प्राकृतिक तत्व उनकी कविता में केवल काव्य-बिंब नहीं, बल्कि सामुदायिक स्मृति, श्रम, आजीविका और सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता के प्रतीक बनकर उपस्थित होते हैं।

कुमार अंबुज, लीलाधर मंडलोई, एकांत श्रीवास्तव, श्रीप्रकाश शुक्ल, ज्ञानेंद्रप्रति, निर्मला पुतुल, केदारनाथ सिंह और अरुण कमल आदि कवियों की रचनाओं में पर्यावरणीय संकट के विविध आयाम दिखाई देते हैं। इनके माध्यम से पर्यावरण-विमर्श सामाजिक न्याय, विस्थापन, आदिवासी जीवन, ग्रामीण संस्कृति और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर अधिकार जैसे प्रश्नों से जुड़ा है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य समकालीन हिंदी कविता में पर्यावरणीय चेतना की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों, प्रतीकों, बिंबों और वैचारिक आधारों का विश्लेषण करना है।

## रामकथा से वैश्विक हिंदी तक भारतीय संस्कृति और भाषा के प्रसार की यात्रा

डॉ. सुधा निकेतन रंजनी

वरीय सहायक प्राध्यापक सह विभागाध्यक्ष

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हिंदी आज केवल भारत की एक प्रमुख भाषा नहीं बल्कि वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय संस्कृति साहित्य और जीवन मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति का सशक्त माध्यम बन चुकी है। हिंदी के अंतरराष्ट्रीय विस्तार की प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी भारतीयों, गिरमिटिया समुदाय, विदेशी विद्वानों तथा भारतीय साहित्य की विविध विधाओं का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। इस संदर्भ में राम कथा की भूमिका विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है। राम कथा भारतीय सांस्कृतिक चेतना का ऐसा व्यापक आख्यान है, जिसने भौगोलिक और भाषाई सीमाओं को पार करते हुए दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया सहित अनेक देशों के साहित्यिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं को प्रभावित किया।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में वैश्विक परिदृश्य में हिंदी के प्रसार और राम कथा के अंतर्संबंध का विवेचन किया गया है। विशेष रूप से गिरमिटिया भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशों में रामायण, रामचरितमानस, हनुमान चालीसा आदि के माध्यम से भारतीय भाषा एवं संस्कृति के संरक्षण और प्रसार पर विचार किया गया है। जावा, सुमात्रा, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, थाइलैंड, कंबोडिया तथा अन्य दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई क्षेत्रों में राम कथा के विकसित विविध रूप इस सांस्कृतिक अंतर्संबंध को प्रमाणित करते हैं। साथ ही, विदेशी विद्वानों द्वारा हिंदी तथा राम कथा के अध्ययन-अध्यापन और शोध ने हिंदी को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अकादमिक की पहचान प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। इस प्रकार राम कथा को हिंदी के वैश्विक विस्तार का केवल साहित्यिक माध्यम न मानकर भारतीय संस्कृति और विभिन्न विश्व-संस्कृतियों के मध्य एक प्रभावी सांस्कृतिक सेतु के रूप में देखा जा सकता है।

## सामाजिक विमर्श के रूप में आदिवासी साहित्य

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उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के आसपास भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक असमानता, अधिकार, पहचान और अस्मिता से जुड़े प्रश्नों के संदर्भ में विभिन्न सामाजिक विमर्शों का विकास हुआ। दलित, स्त्री और आदिवासी विमर्श इसी व्यापक सामाजिक न्याय की चेतना के महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध में आदिवासी समाज की सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता, सामाजिक जीवन, प्रकृति के साथ उसके संबंध तथा बाहरी हस्तक्षेप के विरुद्ध प्रतिरोध की चेतना का अध्ययन किया गया है। आदिवासी संघर्ष को केवल सामाजिक पहचान और अधिकारों की प्राप्ति तक सीमित न मानकर जल, जंगल और जमीन की रक्षा तथा सांस्कृतिक अस्तित्व के संरक्षण से जुड़े व्यापक संघर्ष के रूप में देखा गया है। आदिवासी समाज का जीवन लंबे समय से प्राकृतिक परिवेश और सामुदायिक संसाधनों पर आधारित रहा है। जंगल उनके लिए केवल आजीविका का साधन नहीं, बल्कि आवास, संस्कृति, परंपरा, धार्मिक आस्था और सामुदायिक पहचान का आधार भी है। पेड़-पौधे, पशु-पक्षी, नदियाँ, पहाड़ तथा अन्य प्राकृतिक तत्व उनके धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवन में विशेष महत्व रखते हैं। अनेक आदिवासी समुदायों की कुल एवं गोत्र परंपराएँ भी प्राकृतिक तत्वों से संबद्ध रही हैं। इस प्रकार प्रकृति के साथ उनका संबंध केवल उपयोगिता पर आधारित न होकर सह-अस्तित्व, संरक्षण और सांस्कृतिक जुड़ाव की भावना पर आधारित रहा है।

1990 के दशक में वैश्वीकरण और आर्थिक उदारीकरण की प्रक्रियाओं के विस्तार के साथ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के औद्योगिक दोहन में वृद्धि हुई। खनन, औद्योगिकीकरण, विकास परियोजनाओं तथा संसाधनों के व्यावसायिक उपयोग ने आदिवासी समुदायों के पारंपरिक निवास, आजीविका और सांस्कृतिक जीवन को प्रभावित किया। इस संदर्भ में 'दिकू' अथवा बाहरी समुदायों का हस्तक्षेप आदिवासी साहित्य और सामाजिक विमर्श का एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय बनकर उभरता है। विस्थापन तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण के प्रयासों के विरुद्ध आदिवासी प्रतिरोध उनकी सामुदायिक चेतना, अस्मिता और अधिकार-बोध को अभिव्यक्त करता है। अतः प्रस्तुत शोध आदिवासी प्रतिरोध को प्रकृति, संस्कृति, भूमि और सामुदायिक अधिकारों की रक्षा से जुड़े संघर्ष के रूप में रेखांकित करता है। यह अध्ययन स्पष्ट करता है कि आदिवासी अस्मिता और पर्यावरणीय चेतना परस्पर गहराई से संबद्ध हैं।

## शिक्षा-संशोधन

कविता पटेल

अतिथि व्याख्याता

समाज कार्य विभाग

कमला नेहरू कॉलेज, कोरबा (छ.ग.)

शिक्षा मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास का महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है। शिक्षा के द्वारा व्यक्ति के ज्ञान, कौशल, सोचने-समझने की क्षमता तथा सामाजिक एवं नैतिक गुणों का विकास होता है। बदलते समय के साथ शिक्षा की आवश्यकताएँ, विषयों, पाठ्यक्रम, तकनीकी और शिक्षण विधियों में भी बदलाव आता है। इन परिवर्तनों को समझने तथा शिक्षा को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए शिक्षा-संशोधन आवश्यक है।

शिक्षा-संशोधन के माध्यम से शिक्षण-अधिगम से जुड़ी समस्याओं की पहचान की जाती है और उनके कारणों का अध्ययन किया जाता है। इसके साथ ही उनके समाधान के लिए वैज्ञानिक तरीके अपनाए जाते हैं। यह शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों, विद्यालयों तथा शिक्षा-व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। संशोधन का अर्थ किसी विषय या समस्या का व्यवस्थित, वैज्ञानिक और तर्कपूर्ण अध्ययन करना है। शिक्षा-संशोधन के माध्यम से किसी विषय या समस्या का व्यवस्थित, वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन किया जाता है और तथ्यों के आधार पर निष्कर्ष निकाला जाता है। यह शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाने तथा उपलब्ध ज्ञान को अधिक स्पष्ट बनाने में सहायता करता है।

इस प्रकार, शिक्षा-संशोधन एक व्यवस्थित एवं वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया है, जिसके द्वारा शिक्षा से संबंधित समस्याओं, प्रक्रियाओं और परिणामों का अध्ययन किया जाता है। शिक्षा-संशोधन शिक्षा व्यवस्था के विकास में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। यह शिक्षकों को प्रभावी शिक्षण विधियाँ अपनाने में सहायता करता है और विद्यार्थियों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार शिक्षा में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है।

## स्वामी अद्वैतानंद जी का दार्शनिक चिंतन और सामाजिक जीवन पर उसका प्रभाव: एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

डॉ. नित्यानंद सिंह

सहायक प्रोफेसर, इतिहास विभाग  
श्री शंकर महाविद्यालय, सासाराम, रोहतास, बिहार

भारतीय संत परंपरा में दर्शन केवल तात्त्विक चिंतन का विषय नहीं रहा है, बल्कि उसने व्यक्ति के आत्मबोध, नैतिक आचरण और सामाजिक जीवन को दिशा प्रदान करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। स्वामी अद्वैतानंद जी का दार्शनिक चिंतन इसी परंपरा की एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी के रूप में अध्ययन की अपेक्षा रखता है। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र का उद्देश्य स्वामी अद्वैतानंद जी के दार्शनिक विचारों का ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में अध्ययन करते हुए उनके सामाजिक जीवन पर पड़े प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करना है। विशेषतः उनके चिंतन में निहित गुरु-तत्त्व, आत्मबोध, साधना, वैराग्य, नैतिक अनुशासन, मानव-कल्याण तथा आध्यात्मिक चेतना जैसे तत्त्वों और उनके सामाजिक अभिप्रायों को समझने का प्रयास किया गया है।

यह अध्ययन इस प्रश्न को केंद्र में रखता है कि आध्यात्मिक अथवा दार्शनिक विचार किस प्रकार व्यक्तिगत साधना की सीमा से आगे बढ़कर सामाजिक व्यवहार, मानवीय संबंधों और सामुदायिक चेतना को प्रभावित करते हैं। स्वामी अद्वैतानंद जी के विचारों और उनसे संबद्ध आध्यात्मिक परंपरा का अध्ययन करते हुए शोध-पत्र दर्शन और सामाजिक व्यवहार के अंतर्संबंध को ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से रेखांकित करेगा। इसके लिए उपलब्ध साहित्यिक एवं ऐतिहासिक स्रोतों के साथ स्वामी अद्वैतानंद जी से संबंधित परंपरागत स्रोतों तथा उनके विचारों से प्रभावित समुदायों के अध्ययन को आधार बनाया जाएगा। स्रोतों का गुणात्मक एवं व्याख्यात्मक पद्धति से विश्लेषण करते हुए उनके चिंतन के सामाजिक आयामों की पहचान की जाएगी।

अध्ययन का केंद्रीय प्रतिपाद्य यह है कि संत-दर्शन की सामाजिक प्रासंगिकता को केवल उसके सैद्धांतिक प्रतिपादनों से नहीं, बल्कि अनुयायियों के जीवन-मूल्यों, आचरण, पारस्परिक संबंधों और सामुदायिक जीवन में उसकी अभिव्यक्ति के माध्यम से अधिक समग्र रूप में समझा जा सकता है। इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत अध्ययन स्वामी अद्वैतानंद जी के दार्शनिक चिंतन को भारतीय संत परंपरा, सामाजिक इतिहास और दर्शन तथा समाज के पारस्परिक संबंधों के व्यापक संदर्भ में समझने का प्रयास करता है।

## समकालीन भारत में महिला आन्दोलन

डॉ. म0 इकबाल

सहायक प्राध्यापक (अतिथि)  
स्नातकोत्तर इतिहास विभाग  
नालन्दा कॉलेज, बिहारशरीफ, नालन्दा  
पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना

भारत का महिला आन्दोलन का इतिहास एक माला के समान मोतियों में गुथा हुआ है, इसकी बुनावट में विभिन्न रंगों का अपना योगदान है लाखों महिलाओं के खून पसीने आसुओं संघर्ष एवं त्याग इसका जीवंत उदाहरण है। जब भी समाज में भेद-भाव अत्याचार बढ़ा है तब-तब महिलाओं ने इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाई है। वर्तमान में घरेलु हिंसा महिला सुरक्षा एवं उनकी अधिकारों की रक्षा प्रमुख चुनौती बनी है।

महात्मा गाँधी, डॉ0 भीमराव अम्बेडकर, बिनोवा भावे जैसे नेताओं ने भी महिला महिलाओं को अधिकारों का समर्थन किया। 19 वीं शताब्दी में अनेक सुधारवादी आन्दोलन हुए जैसे विधवा पुनर्विवाह, सती प्रथा, बाल विवाह पर रोक स्त्री शिक्षा ये सभी महिला आन्दोलन की नींव मानी जाती है जिसमें महिलाओं को अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागृत किया।

समकालीन महिला आन्दोलन के अग्रणी सरोजनी नायडू, कस्तूरबा गाँधी, अरुणा राय, मेधा पाटेकर, वंदना शिवा जैसे महिलाओं ने आगे बढ़कर समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के अधिकार का पुरजोर समर्थन किया जैसे चिपको आन्दोलन 1970 का दशक पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु (उतराखंड) नशा विरोधी आन्दोलन 1980-90 आन्ध्र प्रदेश के नेल्लार जिला शराब घरेलु हिंसा दहेज़ विरोधी आन्दोलन 1980-86 देश के विभिन्न शहर एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हुए जिसके बाद 1986 में दहेज़ विरोधी अधिनियम 498-A बना ये सभी भारतीय महिलाओं के जागृति का उदाहरण माना जाता है।

## कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और समाज का भविष्य: संभावनाएँ एवं चुनौतियाँ

**Dr. Sanjay Kumar Singh**

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इक्कीसवीं सदी में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence-AI) मानव जीवन और सामाजिक संरचना को प्रभावित करने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तकनीकी शक्तियों में से एक बनकर उभरी है। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ऐसी तकनीकी प्रणालियों का समूह है, जो मानव की कुछ संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताओं- जैसे सीखना, तर्क करना, भाषा को समझना, निर्णय लेना, समस्या-समाधान और पैटर्न की पहचान का अनुकरण करने में सक्षम हैं। आज AI का प्रयोग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, उद्योग, बैंकिंग, प्रशासन, संचार, परिवहन, मनोरंजन और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान जैसे अनेक क्षेत्रों में हो रहा है। इसके कारण कार्य करने के तरीकों में परिवर्तन, सेवाओं की उपलब्धता में विस्तार तथा ज्ञान और सूचना तक पहुँच में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है। हालाँकि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता केवल तकनीकी परिवर्तन का विषय नहीं है; इसका प्रभाव सामाजिक, आर्थिक, नैतिक, सांस्कृतिक और दार्शनिक स्तरों पर भी दिखाई देता है। रोजगार के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन, डिजिटल असमानता, व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा, निगरानी, एल्गोरिथ्मिक पक्षपात, गलत सूचना, मानव निर्णय की स्वायत्तता तथा मशीनों पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता जैसी चुनौतियाँ समाज के सामने नए प्रश्न उत्पन्न कर रही हैं। इसलिए AI के विकास का उद्देश्य केवल तकनीकी दक्षता और आर्थिक लाभ तक सीमित न रहकर मानव कल्याण, सामाजिक न्याय, समानता, स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा की रक्षा से जुड़ा होना चाहिए। प्रस्तुत लेख कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की सामाजिक भूमिका, इसकी संभावनाओं, प्रमुख चुनौतियों और भविष्य के समाज के स्वरूप पर विस्तार से विचार करता है।

### सिनेमा संस्कृति के प्रसार का सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं राजनीतिक अध्ययन: वैश्वीकरण, डिजिटल क्रांति और भारतीय समाज के विशेष संदर्भ में

**डॉ अभिषेक कुमार**

सहायक प्राध्यापक सह विभागाध्यक्ष

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एस यू कॉलेज, हिलसा

पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना

समकालीन समाज में सिनेमा केवल जनसंचार का माध्यम या मनोरंजन का साधन नहीं है, बल्कि जीवन शैली, नैतिक मूल्य, सामाजिक-राजनीतिक चेतना का दर्पण है। साथ ही यह सामूहिक स्मृति के निर्माण तथा पुनर्निर्माण का प्रभावशाली माध्यम भी है। सिनेमा एक जादुई संसार है, जो दृश्य, श्रव्य, अभिनय, कथा- पटकथा, तकनीक आदि के प्रभावशाली समागम से दर्शकों पर बहुस्तरीय तथा दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव छोड़ता है। अतः सिनेमा को केवल कला या उद्योग भर समझना हमारी व्यावहारिक भूल होगी और इसके महत्व का अवमूल्यन होगा। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य सिनेमा संस्कृति के प्रसार का बहुआयामी विश्लेषण करना है। यह इसके सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक तथा राजनीतिक पहलुओं को समझने का प्रयत्न करता है, विशेष कर भारत के संदर्भ में। यह सिनेमा के प्रारूप को समझते हुए इस बात की गहन जांच करता है, कि इसने परंपरा, आधुनिकता, स्थानीयता, वैश्वीकरण, क्षेत्रीयता को कैसे प्रभावित किया है तथा साथ ही कैसे इसने राष्ट्रवाद तथा संस्कृति या बाजारवाद को पुनः परिभाषित किया है। इसके लिए सांस्कृतिक वर्चस्व, सॉफ्ट पावर तथा प्लेटफॉर्मिजेशन जैसे सैद्धांतिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस शोध पत्र में इस तर्क को बल दिया गया है, कि दर्शक केवल निष्क्रिय उपभोक्ता भर नहीं हैं, बल्कि उसकी अपनी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, भाषाई, जातीय, लैंगिक, क्षेत्रीय परिधि लगातार उसके दृष्टिकोण को बदलते रहते हैं। डिजिटल स्ट्रीमिंग और ओटीटी ने इस प्रक्रिया को बेहद जटिल बना दिया है। आज जब हर व्यक्ति अपने हाथ में मोबाइल के माध्यम से ही सिनेमा देख सकता है, ऐसे में सोशल मीडिया, मीम संस्कृति, फ्रैन कम्प्यूनिटी, अलगोरिथमिक अनुशंसा इसके वाहक बन गए हैं। ऐसे में इसने समाज में क्या सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक असर डाला है, खँगालने की कोशिश इस शोध पत्र में की गई है।

## घरेलू उद्योगों का पतन: ब्रिटिश औद्योगिक नीतियाँ और बिहार एवं बंगाल पर उसका प्रभाव (1757-1857)

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18वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ तक बंगाल और बिहार कपड़ा उत्पादन और निर्यात के वैश्विक केंद्र थे। यहाँ ढाका की महीन मलमल, मुरशिदाबाद का रेशम और बिहार के सूती वस्त्र विश्वभर में प्रसिद्ध थे, जिससे भारत का विश्व जीडीपी में योगदान लगभग 24% था। प्लासी की लड़ाई (1757) और दीवानी अधिकारों (1765) के बाद ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का प्रभाव बढ़ा। ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद ब्रिटिश संसद ने एकतरफा नीतियाँ अपनाईं, भारतीय कपड़ों पर भारी आयात शुल्क लगाया गया, जबकि भारत में सस्ते ब्रिटिश कपड़ों को बिना शुल्क प्रवेश दिया गया। 1813 के चार्टर एक्ट ने भारतीय बाजारों में मशीन-निर्मित कपड़ों की बाढ़ ला दी। इस नीति से ढाका, मुरशिदाबाद और बिहार के पारंपरिक हस्तशिल्प उद्योग ध्वस्त हो गए। लाखों बुनकर बेरोजगार होकर कृषि पर निर्भर हो गए, जिससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर दबाव बढ़ा, गरीबी और अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हुई तथा विनिर्माण उत्पादन में भारत का हिस्सा तेजी से गिरा। इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक-आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम हुए, जिससे बढ़ा आर्थिक असंतोष संधाल विद्रोह और 1857 के प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के रूप में सामने आया।

## डिजिटल समाज में व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और निजता: एक दार्शनिक अध्ययन

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इक्कीसवीं सदी में डिजिटल तकनीक ने मानव जीवन के सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक आयामों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, डिजिटल संचार तथा डेटा-आधारित सेवाओं ने व्यक्ति को अभिव्यक्ति, सूचना, संचार और सामाजिक सहभागिता के नए अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। इसके साथ ही डिजिटल समाज ने व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और निजता से संबंधित कई गंभीर दार्शनिक प्रश्न भी उत्पन्न किए हैं। आज व्यक्ति की गतिविधियाँ, पसंद, व्यवहार, संवाद और ऑनलाइन उपस्थिति बड़ी मात्रा में डिजिटल डेटा के रूप में संकलित और विश्लेषित की जाती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है कि तकनीकी सुविधा और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के बीच संतुलन किस प्रकार स्थापित किया जाए।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य डिजिटल समाज के संदर्भ में व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और निजता की दार्शनिक अवधारणाओं का विश्लेषण करना है। अध्ययन में जॉन लॉक, जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल, इमैनुएल कांट और मिशेल फूको जैसे विचारकों के स्वतंत्रता, स्वायत्तता, व्यक्तित्व और निगरानी संबंधी विचारों के आधार पर डिजिटल युग की चुनौतियों को समझने का प्रयास किया गया है। विशेष रूप से मिल के 'हानि सिद्धांत', कांट की व्यक्ति की स्वायत्तता तथा फूको की निगरानी और अनुशासन की अवधारणा के माध्यम से यह देखा गया है कि डिजिटल तकनीक व्यक्ति के निर्णय, व्यवहार और आत्म-अभिव्यक्ति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकती है।

डिजिटल निजता केवल व्यक्तिगत सूचना को गोपनीय रखने का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि यह व्यक्ति की गरिमा, स्वायत्तता, पहचान और स्वतंत्र निर्णय-क्षमता से भी जुड़ा हुआ है। डेटा संग्रह, निगरानी, प्रोफाइलिंग और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों पर व्यवहार-आधारित विश्लेषण व्यक्ति की निजता की पारंपरिक समझ को चुनौती देते हैं। अतः डिजिटल समाज में स्वतंत्रता और निजता को परस्पर विरोधी अवधारणाओं के रूप में देखने के बजाय उनके अंतर्संबंध को समझना आवश्यक है। अध्ययन यह रेखांकित करता है कि तकनीकी प्रगति तभी मानवीय और लोकतांत्रिक कही जा सकती है, जब वह व्यक्ति की स्वायत्तता, गरिमा, निजता और स्वतंत्रता के मूल्यों के साथ संतुलित हो। इस संदर्भ में डिजिटल नैतिकता, उत्तरदायी तकनीकी विकास और व्यक्ति-केंद्रित डेटा शासन की आवश्यकता विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है।

## **तकनीकी युग में हिंदी साहित्य: डिजिटल माध्यम और साहित्यिक लोकतंत्रीकरण**

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इक्कीसवीं सदी का तकनीकी परिवेश हिंदी साहित्य के सृजन, प्रकाशन, प्रसार और पाठकीयता की पारंपरिक संरचनाओं को तेजी से परिवर्तित कर रहा है। इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया, ब्लॉग, ई-पुस्तक, डिजिटल पत्रिकाएँ, पॉडकास्ट, यूट्यूब तथा कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित तकनीकों ने हिंदी साहित्य को मुद्रित पृष्ठों की सीमाओं से आगे बढ़ाकर एक व्यापक और गतिशील डिजिटल संसार प्रदान किया है। इस परिवर्तन ने साहित्य तक पहुँच को सहज और त्वरित बनाने के साथ-साथ नए रचनाकारों को अपनी अभिव्यक्ति के लिए व्यापक मंच भी उपलब्ध कराए हैं।

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र 'तकनीकी युग में हिंदी साहित्य: डिजिटल माध्यम और साहित्यिक लोकतंत्रीकरण' डिजिटल माध्यमों के संदर्भ में हिंदी साहित्य के बदलते स्वरूप और उसकी नई संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण करता है। विशेष रूप से यह अध्ययन इस बात पर केंद्रित है कि डिजिटल मंचों ने लेखक, पाठक और साहित्यिक समाज के पारंपरिक संबंधों को किस प्रकार अधिक संवादात्मक बनाया है। ब्लॉग, ई-पत्रिकाओं और सोशल मीडिया सहित विभिन्न डिजिटल मंचों ने साहित्यिक अभिव्यक्ति को नए पाठक-वर्गों तक पहुँचाने तथा विविध सामाजिक अनुभवों और आवाजों को सामने लाने के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए हैं।

इसके साथ ही डिजिटल साहित्यिक संसार में कॉपीराइट, साहित्यिक चोरी, सामग्री की विश्वसनीयता, त्वरित लोकप्रियता, डिजिटल विभाजन और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता जैसी चुनौतियाँ भी उभर रही हैं। इसलिए साहित्यिक लोकतंत्रीकरण को केवल तकनीकी पहुँच के विस्तार के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि उसके सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, भाषिक और नैतिक आयामों के संदर्भ में देखना आवश्यक है।

यह अध्ययन रेखांकित करता है कि तकनीक हिंदी साहित्य के लिए मात्र एक नया माध्यम नहीं, बल्कि सृजन, प्रकाशन, प्रसार, पाठकीय सहभागिता और साहित्यिक संवाद की बदलती संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण आधार बन रही है।