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Annual Issue 2018

The Impression, A journal on multidisciplinary studies, is a melange of diverse fields. The primary objective for such a merger is to propagate universal learning and thinking, and to set free the barriers of confined knowledge so as to bring more dynamism in applied research. The journal provides a forum for the publication of critiques, research reports and any other write-ups that befit a learning and teaching society, and ensures that the published papers achieve broad national credibility.



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THE IMPRESSION

A Journal on Multi-Disciplinary Studies

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Annual Issue 2018



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“Man is unique not because he does science, and he is unique not because he does art, but because science and art equally are expressions of his marvelous plasticity of mind.”

— **Jacob Bronowski**

Editorial

I feel euphoric that we are going to publish annual Issue 2018 of "The Impression", the academic, research based, multi disciplinary journal of our college.

We look forward keenly to publish our most cherished journal on regular basis and we ardently think that this journal would be able to touch the very high benchmark, so that this bouquet of assorted research papers gets included in the UGC Care List.

We enthusiastically believe that the immortal lines by the reputed English poet Lord Tennyson's Ulysses would be the everlasting mantra for the odyssey of this journal:

“To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.”

Dr. Subrata Chatterjee
Principal &
Editor-in -Chief

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Design of a Learning Management System (LMS) for Educational Sector

Dr. Suwendu Saha*

Introduction:

The twenty-first century is characterized with people living on the fast lane. The daily struggle is to get much work done with little hassles. What is termed “new” becomes obsolete. The education sector hasn't been left out.

There is the constant need to keep up with varied forms of learning best suited to different categories of students that pass through the education system. LMS has its roots in the term, Integrated Learning System (ILS) which offers functionality beyond instructional content such as management and tracking, personalized instruction and integration across the system . The term ILS was thought up by Josten's Learning, and LMS was originally used to describe the management component system of the PLATO K-12 learning system. It was content-free and separate from courseware . LMS is a general term that is used for a wide range of systems that organize and provide access to online learning services for students, teachers, and administrators. These services usually include access control, provision of learning content, communication tools and organizations of user groups . In addition, observation has shown that students do not have access to course materials. They prefer to search online than spend countless hours at the library searching for related books. Students also experience missing grades and assignments due to absence of records for those who submitted. Lastly, students lack accessibility to lecturers and also have limited time for completion of coursework. This is due to the bulky course load and limited time to consult lecturers.

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Consequently, this study provides a glimpse of real-time access to lecturers/students and course materials through the use of online chats and forums. It also provides easy dissemination of information to students via announcements and posts online as well as ensure prompt submission of projects and assignments for effective grading and assessment. Our scope places emphasis on three end-users which are the students, lecturers and the administrator of the system. The students will have access to course materials which can be downloaded, viewed or read online. The lecturers are responsible for course management. This involves uploading course materials for students and grading for assignments or projects. The administrator manages the content of the whole system. He can add or remove courses, lecturers or students. He has access to the database.

Objectives of The Study:

- To think on the design of a LMS for educational sector, which may act as a support and a channel of communication for teachers and students.
- To think of a design by which the users can access the LMS from anywhere, through an internet connection from any device.
- To think of reducing the cost of education system.

Design specifications

Features of the proposed system are the home page, the administrator login page, lecturer login page, contact page, help page, register student page, register instructor page, update instructor/student page, view instructor page and view student page; also security, delivery, interaction, reporting and record keeping will be put into place. The system will require the user to login to have access to the website to do the following tasks: view and download course materials, upload files, projects and other materials for people to see and also interact through live chats and discussion forums. Also the LMS will allow instructors to upload videos that will be viewed and downloaded. All users will not be allowed to login simultaneously on multiple systems. The hardware and software requirements are that there must be good internet connection, minimum RAM of 512MB and 1.5GHz processor speed for any user to have access to the LMS. Also, it will work with any operating system with an installed web browser but the web browser must meet the following specifications, Java runtime environment 1.4, Java script pop-ups and cookies set to enable. The system will be designed and structured to cut down the level of disjointedness and ease the learning process. Most of the time, there is break in the flow of study and information gathering because the student has to leave his/her current study location to look for the lecturer or get to the library to retrieve extra needed information. A mailing and real-time support will

make it possible for a student to contact a lecturer or other students instantaneously from his/her very location, thus keeping the study session active and continuous. This will make the assimilation level higher since there are no breaks in communication. Course materials will also be made available for easy accessibility. The system design will be structured with a mass communication section. This is to ensure easy dissemination of information to the entire student body. Also, upcoming events can be posted on the LMS to effectively notify the university community of scheduled events. Online forums would also be made available for academic discussions. This LMS is indeed very feasible as it provides a larger avenue for learning in addition to rapid delivery of learning content on a scalable web-based platform. Once tested and implemented, the LMS would be updated and maintained at regular intervals.

Hardware and Software Requirements:

The LMS uses server resources in an efficient and intelligent manner so that it can support thousands of users.

Hardware Requirements:

- i. An intranet connection through MODEM
- ii. Processor 2.5 GHz
- iii. 1014 MB RAM

Software Requirements:

- i. Database Server with high capacity
- ii. Windows Server 2008, Windows 2003 Server or Windows 2000 Server.
- iii. SQL Server 2008, SQL Server 2005 or SQL Server 2000 - you can also use SQL Server Express
- iv. Client and Browser
- v. Operating system of any kind (Microsoft Windows, Mac OS, Linux)
- vi. Web browser (Safari, Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, and Opera) must include JavaRuntime Environment 1.4 or higher and also JavaScript Pop-ups are enabled Cookies are enabled, Java is installed, up-to-date and AJAX enabled; lastly Pop-Up blocking disabled.

Systems Design

We can visualize three *Use Case Diagrams* for the lecturer, administrator and the student. A *Use Case* is described in terms of a sequence of interactions between some actors and the system by which the system provide a service to the actors. Each Use Case then captures a piece of functional requirements for some users. All the *Use Cases* together describe the overall functional requirements of the system.

Presented below the visualized *Case Diagrams* of three parties of the LMS users - the lecturer, administrator and the student.

Figure 1: Lecturer USE Case diagram

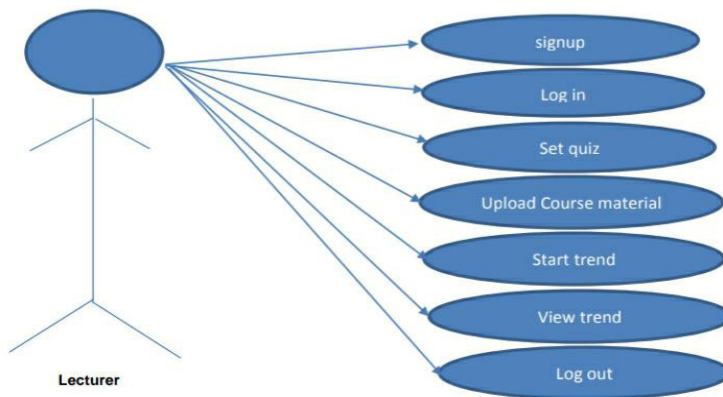


Figure 2: Student USE Case Diagram

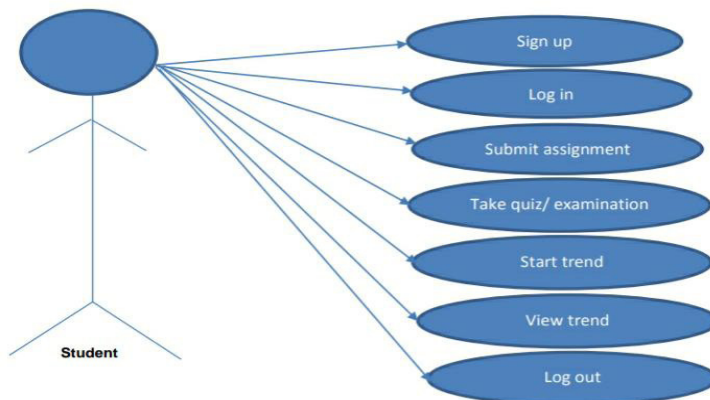
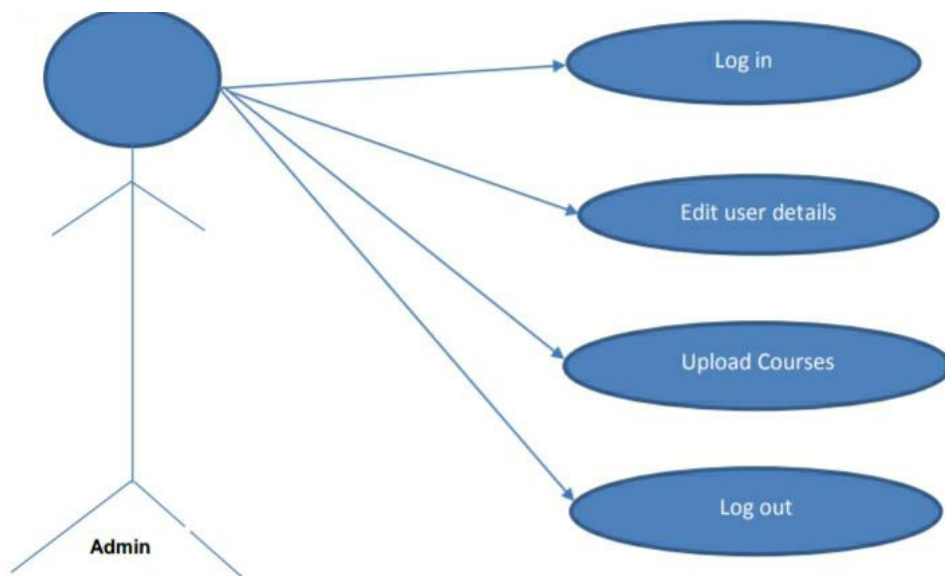


Figure 3: Admin USE Case Diagram

The Systems Development Schedule

- Our LMS database must be made up of relational tables, having specific containing entity relationships, the tables containing name of the fields, data types, sizes and other constraints that define the table.
- Design references may be collected from the creators of Moodle and Blackboard learning management systems.
- Programming tools that may be used are HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) and JavaScript.
- There must be ADMIN table which must contain the login details of all those authorized to access the admin section of the website. Such table may keep track of the admin_id, username and password of each system administrator.
- There must be assignment table which may record the *Assignment_Id*, *Assignment_Code* and *Lecturer_Id*. Such table keeps each assignment unique and provides a link to the lecturer table, identifying the lecturer that posts an assignment, and it keep the track of the solution files that students upload for assignments given based on the assignment code.
- We may consider the administrator page that involves building a system from its components and testing the resultant system for problems that arise from

component's interaction. The administrator is responsible for: (i) Adding course code and course title, (ii) Adding levels and (iii) Editing student and lecturer pages. The administrator may enter new courses and assigns course codes to them as well. This newly added course is then stored in the LMS database.

Conclusion

In the course of the present project study, it is realized that building an LMS is a rigorous task. Consequently, a system that will provide real-time access to lecturers/students and course materials, announcement of information and dates relating to the learning process across to a larger percentage of the student population need to be developed. Furthermore, the study advocates the importance of simple and yet attractive design. The simple design allows users to easily navigate the site and carry out tasks with minimal hindrances. An attractive layout also ensures that the user does not get bored while using the system. In addition, the quiz component of the LMS provides a faster way of handling large classes with revision exercises. The system also eradicates the commotion that arises when it is time for submission of quizzes taken.

The LMS meets a lot of expectations but would perform better if the following recommendations and suggestions are considered;

- I. System testing and maintenance should be performed regularly to avoid sudden system failures.
- II. Updates and other modifications should be introduced with prior notice to users.
- III. A course administrator should be employed who can manage the interactions between lecturers, students and administrators on one side and technicians on the other. This will aid ensure that proper support is provided for the system.

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Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System: An Overview

Shibananda Mridha*

***Abstract:** A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is an internationally accepted standard that provides unique identification or a permanent link consisting of an alphanumeric string assigned to digital objects such as articles, books, databases, and multimedia files to identify and locate them on the internet. The aims of this paper are to describe the concept of the Digital Object Identifier (DOI), the history of DOI, an outline of the DOI system, the features of DOI, and its benefits.*

***KeyWord:** Digital Object Identifier (DOI), DOI Agency, DOI system, Crossref.*

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Understanding of Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

A digital object identifier (DOI) is a character string used to uniquely identify an electronic document or other object. DOI is a tool for the location and identification of digital information published on the Internet. It is an advanced tool that provides unique identification or permanent links to identify specific journal articles and other information resources on the web. The DOI is typically located on the first page of an electronic document, near the copyright notice, and on the database landing page for the document (American Psychological Association, 2018). Developed by a group of international publishers, the DOI system provides a way to guarantee that digital copies of articles can remain accessible even if a journal changes its domain name or ceases publishing. (Hume-Pratuch, 2014).

Digital object identifiers have been compared to barcodes because they are persistent identifiers that catalogue content and track movement (Ye, 2007). DOI is specifically in online contents. The contents that have been identified by DOI so far are journals and journal articles, books and book chapters, conference proceedings, technical reports, working papers, preprints, standards, theses and dissertations, components (e.g., graphs, figures), and reviews (CrossRef, 2017). Higgins (2017) noted that the versatility of DOIs means they can be assigned to journal articles, datasets, supplemental material, and addenda; to audio, video, streaming media, and 3D objects; to theses, dissertations, technical reports, visualizations, and pre-prints of articles. Even though the DOI system does not provide a central search capability, as stressed by Tiliute (2016), most web search engines will show DOI names in the results of a search by title, by name, or by topic or related terms, while the reverse will also work.

In another development, DOIs as a tool can be employed in some studies relating to Altmetrics and Bibliometric (Hausten, Costal, and Lariviere, 2015). Altmetrics are social web metrics for academic publications incorporating a number of variables like downloads, view count, and comments, so as to measure the impact of articles (Galligan and Dyas-Correia, 2013). Kasdorf (2012) opine that it is high time to make DOIs as indispensable to scholarly books, conference proceedings, reports, and datasets as they are to journals. More so, that citation counts and citation metrics are increasingly depending on DOIs, hence scholarly materials that do not have.

DOIs can be ignored by the systems which generate these important metrics. Thereby, giving rise to underestimation of the impact of such academic publication. Interestingly, all major publications within any given scientific field now use a digital identifier which is DOI for each electronic published document noticed either on the electronic version of the paper either on the printed version or both (Tiliute, 2016).

The term “Digital Object Identifier” is construed as “digital identifier of an object,” rather than “identifier of a digital object”: the objects identified by DOI names may be of any form—digital, physical, or abstract—as all these forms may be necessary parts of a content management system. The DOI system is an abstract framework which does not specify a particular context of its application, but is designed with the aim of working over the Internet. (Khan, 1999)

A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object, to provide a persistent link to current information about that object, including where it, or information about it, can be found. The principal focus of assignment is to content-related entities; that term is not precisely defined but is exemplified by text documents; data sets; sound carriers; books; photographs; serials; audio, video, and audiovisual recordings; software; abstract works; artwork, etc., and related entities in their management, for example, licenses or parties. A DOI name is not intended as a replacement for other identifier schemes, such as those of ISO TC46/SC9, ISBN, ISSN, ISAN, ISRC, etc., or other commonly recognized identifiers: if an object is already identified with another identifier string, the character string of the other identifier may be integrated into the DOI name syntax, and/or carried in DOI metadata, for use in DOI applications. (ISO)

A DOI name may be assigned to any object whenever there is a functional need to distinguish it as a separate entity. Registration agencies may specify more constrained rules for the assignment of DOI names to objects for DOI-related services (e.g., a given registration agency may restrict its activities to one type of content or one type of service). (Paskin, 2009)

History

The DOI system was the result of a publishing industry initiative in the late 1990s, which recognized the need to uniquely and unambiguously identify content entities, rather than refer to them by locations, and commissioned a study to specify an appropriate technical solution, selected, if possible, from one or more existing technologies rather than developing a new system. The International DOI Foundation was incorporated in 1998 to develop the system with the aim to provide a framework of managing intellectual contents, like customers with publishers facilitate electronic commerce and enable automated copyright management. The first DOI registration agency began in 2000. The most widely known application of the DOI system is the Crossref cross-publisher citation linking service which allows a researcher link from a reference citation directly to the cited content on another publisher’s platform, subject to the target publisher’s access control practices. The development of the DOI system has proceeded through three parallel tracks:

- An initial implementation of persistent naming: a single redirection from a DOI name to a digital location (URL) of the entity or information about it.
- The development of more sophisticated means of management such as contextual resolution, where the result of a redirection is also a function of some additional information such as local holdings information.
- Collaboration with other standards activities in the further development of tools for managing entities in a digital environment. (Paskin, 2009)

DOI System: Outline

DOI is an acronym for Digital Object Identifier. The DOI system provides for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata, and semantic interoperability of content entities (“objects”). Information about an object can change over time, including where to find it, but its DOI name will not change. The DOI system brings together

- A syntax specification, defining the construction of a string (a DOI name)
- A resolution component, providing the mechanism to resolve the DOI name to data specified by the registrant
- A metadata component, defining an extensible model for associating descriptive and other elements of data with the DOI name
- A social infrastructure, defining the full implementation through policies and shared technical infrastructure in a federation of registration agencies

The DOI system operates through a tiered structure:

- The International DOI Foundation is the umbrella organization defining the rules and operation of the system. It is a non-profit member-funded organization.
- Registration agencies are all members of the International DOI Foundation, and have a contractual arrangement with the Foundation including a license to operate the DOI system. They provide defined services in specific sectors or applications. DOI registration is normally only a part of the service such an organization offers, since assignment of an identifier is usually done for the purpose of a specific initial service or application. An example is the CrossRef registration agency, [8] which provides services to publishers for linking reference citations in articles based on DOI identified articles. Registration agencies may collaborate, or remain relatively autonomous.
- DOI names are registered by clients via a registration agency (e.g., in the case of the CrossRef agency, individual publishers are clients using the CrossRef service). Part of

this process may be undertaken by the registration agency, as part of its service offering. If a suitable registration agency cannot be found for a certain sector, the International DOI Foundation will seek to appoint one.

DOI is a registered trademark of the International DOI Foundation, Inc. (abbreviated to IDF). The preferred usage, to avoid ambiguity, is with a qualifier to refer to either specific component of the DOI system (e.g., “DOI name”: the string that specifies a unique referent within the DOI system); or the system as a whole (“DOI system”: the functional deployment of DOI names as the application of identifiers in computer-sensible form through assignment, resolution, referent description, administration, etc.) (Paskin, 2009).

Structure of a DOI

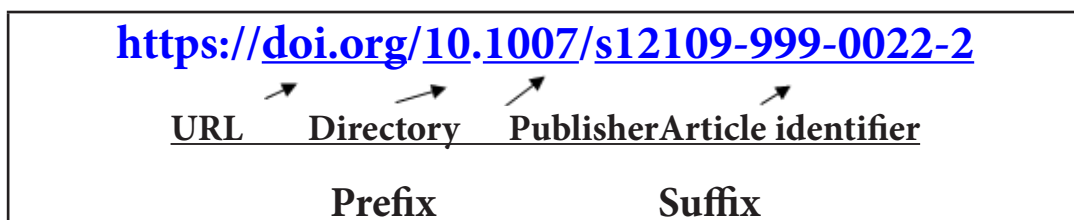
DOI stands for “Digital Object Identifier” which is a persistent identifier used to uniquely identify digital objects such as journal articles, books and databases. The DOI syntax prescribes the form and sequence of characters comprising any DOI name. A DOI is composed of two components: a prefix and a suffix separated by a forward slash (/). There is no defined limit on the length of the DOI name, or of its prefix or its suffix elements.

Prefix: The prefix identifies the organization responsible for managing the DOI.

The Prefix of a DOI consists of three elements: the ULR, directory code and publisher’s code (its fixed for a publisher) and each element’s prefix separated by a forward slash (/). The most common DOI prefix is “10”.

Suffix: The suffix identifies the specific digital object. The suffix is one element. After the slash of prefix, the article identifier code is placed. This identifier is set by the publisher to identify each published article. The suffix can include letters, numbers and special characters.

Example: DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12109-999-0022-2>



International DOI Foundation (2015) mentioned functionalities and Benefits of implementing the DOI systems:

Functionalities:

1. Persistence, if material is moved, rearranged, or bookmarked;
2. Interoperability with other data from other sources;
3. Extensibility by adding new features and services through management of groups of DOI names;
4. Single management of data for multiple output formats (platform independence);
5. Class management of applications and services; and
6. Dynamic updating of metadata, applications and services.

Benefits of implementing the DOI systems are:

1. Facilitating internal content management.
2. Enabling faster, more scalable product development, by delivering four key advantages in making it easier and cheaper. (Fasae and Oriogu, 2018).

DOI Registration Agency and the Registrant

DOIs are assigned and maintained by registration agencies. Registration Agencies (RAs) provide services to people or organisations who need to identify and track the things that matter to them. Their work involves allocating DOI prefixes, registering DOI names, and providing a metadata schema associated with each DOI record.

As each RA represents a distinct industry or a community, most have developed unique services that build on top of the basic DOI registration that are useful for the communities they serve. Every RA is different but they all abide by certain commitments.

International DOI Foundation (2016) stated that Registration Agencies provide services such as allocating prefixes, registering DOI names and providing the necessary infrastructure to allow Registrants to declare and maintain metadata and state data to Registrants. This service is likely to cover quality assurance measures, in order to maintain the integrity of the DOI system as a whole at the highest possible level. IDF highlighted the roles of Registration Agency and Registrant as follows;

Registration Agency

1. Offers services for registration of prefixes and individual DOI names using the DOI system.
2. Provides added-value services for registrants and other customers.
3. Must be a member of the IDF.
4. Engages in marketing, training, development, etc. for their chosen community.
5. May maintain a Handle mirror site (optional).
6. May subcontract their service provision (optional).

Registrant

1. Can be any individual or organization that wishes to uniquely identify entities using the DOI system.
2. Registers DOI names with a Registration Agency. If a registrant has multiple types of content or application requirements, it may choose to use several RAs to provide services.
3. Ensures appropriate content management of their own material (maintenance of URLs and data), either directly or by contract (e.g. with RA).
4. Does not need to be a member of the IDF.
5. Has an agreed relationship as a customer or client of a Registration Agency.

DOIs assigned agencies and Service

Each registration agency provides specific services for the community it serves, depending on specific metadata that it requires of registrants. Some of the DOI assigned agencies are:

Crossref: it is a global community infrastructure making all kinds of research objects easy to find, assess, and reuse through a number of services critical to research communications. It was started in January 2000.

DataCite: DataCite is a global non-profit organization that provides DOIs for research data and all other research outputs. By assigning Data Cite DOIs, research outputs become discoverable and associated metadata is made available to the community. DataCite develops additional services to make it easy to connect and share research outputs with the broader research ecosystem and to assess the use of outputs within that ecosystem. All organizations within the research community can join DataCite to start registering DOIs.

EIDR: The Entertainment Identifier Registry (EIDR) provides identification services for Content Identifiers and Video Service Identifiers. Content IDs are a registry of movies, television shows, radio programs, podcasts, and other audio/video assets of commercial, cultural, historic, or scientific interest. Video Service IDs are a registry of content delivery services including terrestrial broadcast channels, satellite delivery channels, cable television networks, Internet streaming services, etc. EIDR IDs are commonly used for process automation, linked data, engineering standards, academic citation, universal search, and so forth.

mEDRA: The multilingual European DOI Registration Agency (mEDRA) is a persistent citation system for Internet documents. Relation tracking between intellectual property entities. Certification of voluntary deposits includes time stamping and digital signatures.

OP: The Publications Office of the European Union (OP) is the official publisher of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the European Union. As such, it is responsible for assigning DOI names to content produced by these clients. Types of content currently covered by this service include official EU publications, online journal articles, datasets and grants.

Conclusion

Digital object identifiers, or DOIs, are becoming a vital tool for research and academic communication because they offer a dependable and permanent means of locating and identifying digital items, including datasets, journal articles, and research outputs. In addition to helping researchers get credit for their work, DOIs are essential for ensuring correct attribution, discoverability, accessibility, and preservation of research outputs. They also make it easier for research outputs to be shared and reused. DOIs have greatly increased the effectiveness and dependability of scholarly communication and research procedures by giving digital items a distinct and permanent identity. The creation of new services and technologies that use DOIs to support innovative and collaborative scholarly practices has also been made easier by their widespread adoption. It is imperative that scientists and writers keep on.

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Startup India – Present Scenario, Scope and Challenges

Sebanti Show*

Abstract: *Startup India campaign is based on an action plan aimed at promoting bank financing for start-up ventures to boost entrepreneurship and encourage start ups with jobs creation. Indian Government intends to make an eco-system that promotes all entrepreneurship at startup level. Make in India and Digital India is also boosting up the campaign of startup India. At present India is amongst the top five countries in the world in terms up startups with more than 10000 startups. In this respect, the paper aims to find out the present scenario of new start up ventures in India; to analysis the scope and challenges faced by these ventures.*

Keywords: *Startup Campaign; Startup ventures; 19 Plans; Challenges.*

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Introduction:

Startup India campaign is based on an action plan aimed at promoting bank financing for start-up ventures to boost entrepreneurship and encourage start ups with jobs creation. Indian Government intends to make an eco-system that promotes all entrepreneurship at startup level. Make in India and Digital India is also boosting up the campaign of startup India. The main objectives of startup India are to provide necessary freedoms and exemptions in connection with starting up in ventures like 80% reduction in patent registration fee, providing modified and more friendly Bankruptcy Code to ensure 90-day exit window, freedom from mystifying inspections for 3 years and from Capital Gain Tax for 3 years, freedom from tax in profits for 3 years, providing Self-certification compliance, Innovation hub under Atal Innovation Mission, offering new schemes to provide IPR protection to start-ups and new firms, encourage entrepreneurship etc. the startup life cycle generally comprises of three cycles:

Pre-start up → Start up → Growth

Start up India's main aim is to support entrepreneurship at startup level only. At present India is amongst the top five countries in the world in terms up startups with more than 10000 startups. These startup ventures are surely going boost up our economic growth and employment

opportunities. In this respect, the paper aims to find out the present scenario of new start up ventures in India; to analysis the scope and challenges faced by these ventures.

The study is divided into six sections. Literature review is discussed in Section-II. Section-III deals with the objective of paper. Research methodology is highlighted in Section-IV. Section-V discusses the analysis and findings. Section-VI concludes the study.

Literature Review

On the last Independence Day, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had introduced the Start-up India, Stand Up India' initiative. For this, there is no such study made on this emerging topic. However some of advisory firms like Grant Thornton International Ltd., Grant Thornton in India and ASSOCHAM have jointly provided their meaningful advice on this topic. According to them, a startup is a young, dynamic company built on technology and innovation wherein the founders attempt to capitalize on developing a product or service for which they believe there is a demand.

Objectives of Study

The specific objectives of this study are:

- to find out the present scenario of new start up ventures in India;
- to analysis the scope and challenges faced by the start up ventures in India.

Research Methodology

The study is based on entirely secondary data available in the official website of NASSCOM and World Bank report on startup venture. NASSCOM is the industry association for the IT-BPM sector in India. A non-profit organization funded by the industry, its objective is to build a growth led and sustainable technology and business services sector in the country. Tables are used to analysis the data.

Analysis and Finding

a) Present scenario of new start up ventures in India (at the end of 2015)

Table A: Sector Composition of Startups

Total startups 10000 plus (approx.)	
Sector Composition of Technology Based Startups 4300	Sector Composition of Nontechnology based Startups 5700
E-commerce-33%	Engineeerinr-17%
B2B-24%	Consturction-13%
Consumer Internet-12%	Agri products-11%
Mobile apps-10%	Textile-8%
SaaS-8%	Printing and packing-8%
Others-13%	Transport-6%
	Others-37%

Source: NASSCOM Startup India report 2015

This increasing trend in Startup ventures is surely going to contribute in GDP of India and strengthening the economic growth of our country.

b) India's Startup Directory 2015**Table: B The top 100 Indian startups with remarkable growth**

Snapdeal	Lybrate
Ola	Lookup
Flipkart	Zopper
Bigbasket	Aryaka Networks
Delhivery	MySmartPrice
OYORooms	Capital Float
Zomato	Rategain
Swiggy	Nykaa
Practo	Rivigo
Paytm	Simplilearn
Quikr	hopscotch
Helpchat	BabyChakra
PepperTap	POPxo
CarDekho	Cashkaro
NestAway	Bluestone
ZoRooms	InShorts
ShopClues.com	CleverTap
Portea Medical	LendingKart
CredR	Paper Boat
HomeLane	GoJavas
ZoomCar	Ezetap
Babajob	Craftsvilla
Roadrunnr	Capillary Technologies
Jugnoo	Attune Technologies
Droom	Ather
CoverFox	Antuit
Urban Ladder	Moonfroglabs

Stayzilla	Indix
Nearbuy	Roboso
NetMeds	ZopNow
Pepperfry	Robosoft
BankBazaar	FundsIndia
Voonik	Voylla
Freshdesk	CaratLane
TinyOwl	Mapmygenome
Grofers	CultureAlley
Axtria	Medgenome Labs
UrbanClap	MebelKart Tech. Pvt. Ltd
Faasos	Babyoye
PolicyBazaar	Mad Street Den
HouseJoy	Naaptol
InMobi	LogiNext
LimeRoad	Medwell Ventures
FirstCry	Culture Machines
La Renon Healthcare	Loylty Rewardz
GreyOrange Robotics	Vserv
Yepme	MindTickle
MobiKwik	Smart Air Trip
Zivame	Allygrow
Toppr	Fintellix Solutions

Source: yourstory.com

The INDIA 100 ranking shows the 100 hottest companies that have established their ability to broaden and seized opportunities through 2015. These are the startups that stayed in the news through the year and grew substantially. These 100 companies have already demonstrated the ability to achieve various levels of scale.

c) Scopes of New Start ups

On January 16, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a 19-point action plan for start-up enterprises in India. He also announced a self-certification scheme related to nine labour and environment laws. He also said that there would be no inspection of the enterprises during the first three years of the launch. These are as follows:

1. Self certification

The start-ups will be receiving self-certification facility to reduce the regulatory liabilities. The self-certification will apply to laws including payment of gratuity, labour contract, provident fund management, water and air pollution acts.

2. Start-up India hub

An all-India hub will be created as a single contact point for start-up foundations in India, which will help the entrepreneurs to exchange knowledge and access financial resources.

3. Register through app

An online portal, in the shape of a mobile application, will be launched to help start-up founders to easily register. The app is scheduled to be launched on April 1.

4. Patent protection

A fast-track system for patent examination at lower costs is being conceptualised by the central government. The system will promote awareness and adoption of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) by the start-up foundations.

5. Rs 10,000 crore fund

The government will develop a fund with an initial corpus of Rs 2,500 crore and a total corpus of Rs 10,000 crore over four years, to support upcoming start-up enterprises. The Life Insurance Corporation of India will play a major role in developing this corpus. A committee of private professionals selected from the start-up industry will manage the fund.

6. National Credit Guarantee Trust Company

A National Credit Guarantee Trust Company (NCGTC) is being conceptualised with a budget of Rs 500 crore per year for the next four years to support the flow of funds to start-ups.

7. No Capital Gains Tax

At present, investments by venture capital funds are exempt from the Capital Gains Tax. The same policy is being implemented on primary-level investments in start-ups.

8. No Income Tax for three years

Start-ups would not pay Income Tax for three years. This policy would revolutionise the pace with which start-ups would grow in the future.

9. Tax exemption for investments of higher value

In case of an investment of higher value than the market price, it will be exempt from paying tax

10. Building entrepreneurs

Innovation-related study plans for students in over 5 lakh schools. Besides, there will also be an annual incubator grand challenge to develop world class incubators.

11. Atal Innovation Mission

The Atal Innovation Mission will be launched to boost innovation and encourage talented youths of country.

12. Setting up incubators

A private-public partnership model is being considered for 35 new incubators and 31 innovation centres at national institutes.

13. Research parks

The government plans to set up seven new research parks, including six in the Indian Institute of Technology campuses and one in the Indian Institute of Science campus, with an investment of Rs 100 crore each.

14. Entrepreneurship in biotechnology

The government will further establish five new biotech clusters, 50 new bio incubators, 150 technology transfer offices and 20 bio-connect offices in the country.

15. Dedicated programmes in schools

The government will introduce innovation-related programs for students in over 5 lakh schools.

16. Legal support

A panel of facilitators will provide legal support and assistance in submitting patent applications and other official documents.

17. Rebate

A rebate amount of 80 percent of the total value will be provided to the entrepreneurs on filing patent applications.

18. Easy rules

Norms of public procurement and rules of trading have been simplified for the start-ups.

19. Faster exit

If a start-up fails, the government will also assist the entrepreneurs to find suitable solutions for their problems. If they fail again, the government will provide an easy way out.

These plans open scopes and ocean of opportunities for new startups and these will surely enhance the growth of Indian Startup in near future.

d) Challenges faced by the start up ventures in India

Startup business challenges may hamper its growth to a great extent. The possible challenges are financial, technological, sustainability, regulatory, social and cultural etc.

Financial challenges may arise due to capital deficiencies and ineffective cash flow management. On the other hand, regulatory issues may arise due to existence of multiple tax system in our country. It may be difficult to start a venture in a new geographical area due to cultural differences, language barriers etc. Moreover technological infrastructure and cyber security risk may hamper momentum of startups.

Conclusion

According to NASSCOM, India has moved to 3rd position in number of startups with the fastest growing base of startups worldwide. NASSCOM predicts that the pace of startup launches will increase from 3-4 every day in 2015 to 6-7 every day by 2020. IMF predicts that India will outpace China for the foreseeable future and be one of the engines of world

growth along with Africa. Lower commodity prices, better governance and digitization will be the key drivers of growth going forward. India will need to broaden the scope of startups, implement action to face the startup challenges and double the number of startups by 2020 just to keep pace with economic growth.

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Structural Adjustment Programme and Changing Nature of Work and Employment Worldwide

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The nature of work and employment structure has changed in the world with changes in the nature of economic system, technology and division of labour. The influence of information technology, automation, international division of labour and transnationalization of economic, political, social, and cultural relations have introduced flexibility in our production system today. The rise and development of scientific management (Taylorism and Fordism) could no longer solve the problem of overproduction, industrial conflict, and alienation of workers. The post-fordist or high-trust system of industrial production has tried to solve these problems by introducing flexibility and group production systems. In a context of liberalization of market forces and deregulation of capitalism, competitiveness has now become the only mantra having disregard for the social institution and social compromise that were developed during the golden era of capitalism. The Fordist labour processes did provide certain rights and material benefits to the workers. At least in the core capitalist countries, workers had job and better pay, welfare services and could join trade unions. In that 'golden' period, the emergent of Welfare State had contributed to the rise of a 'safety net' to catch those who fell through the formal wage-earning structure of capitalist society. But under the 'disorganized capitalism', the flexible production strategy calls for creation of small batches of goods for particular needs rather than standardized products for mass market. Modern technology and production processes have introduced the notion of 'lean and thin' organization with high productive skill and competitiveness. Technological innovation accompanied by the free movement of finance capital has been a boon to business, but it is not always beneficial to workers. Because the new technology with its labour saving capacity has made several workers redundant and forced those still required by the organization to adapt with the changing work environment.

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The labour process theory as explained by Marx and Braverman have contributed much in explaining the labour process at work in the capitalist production leading to changes in the composition of work-force. According to Marx, the introduction of scientific management to the production process through new technology enables the employees to increase production and to substitute permanent workers with casual, women and unskilled workers. Marx has referred to a general law of capitalist accumulation through which capital progressively concentrates and centralizes in the hands of the gigantic industrial enterprises at the expense of primarily the petty traders. On the other hand, there occurs a disproportionate employment of constant capital as compared to variable capital or labour. This produces a relative surplus population through the displacement of labour and causes the rate of profit to shrink. The falling rate of profit is a law of capitalist development that occurs with the increasing introduction of machinery to speed up production. The ratio of constant capital (machinery etc.) to variable capital (Wages) is called the composition of capital. According to Marxian analysis, it is the law of capitalist production that with the increase of composition of capital the rate of profit should fall, unless the rate of exploitation is increased sufficiently. In the third volume of *Capital* Marx has argued that the growth of large scale investment in banking system and the emergence of corporation have begun to transform the social structure of capitalist society following the general law of capitalist accumulation. In the process of such transformation Marx has foreseen the rise of new classes like managers, technical employees and white-collar workers. He, however, believes that the extension of capitalism would lead to the proletarianization of the white-collar workers because the division of labour in the workforce and the growth of public education would depreciate their value. Marx's prediction about the displacement of labour and proletarianization of even white-collar workers has become almost a reality in today's world.

Later on Henry Braverman has gone beyond Marx in constructing a theory of social structure from the analysis of the capitalist labour process. Braverman has noticed that within the capitalist labour process, the division of labour brought about by scientific management and in particular Taylorism fostered a separation of manual and mental labour. The introduction of more advanced form of machinery also leads to deskilling and fragmentation of work on the one hand and the creation of an apparatus of 'conception' (mental labour) on the other. He has shown that deskilling really establishes itself only in the period of monopoly capitalism, when firms were sufficiently powerful to crush the craft workers' resistance. Deskilling and perfect competition among firms are the two important conditions of market despotism that is responsible for the transformation of capitalism over time. The distinguishing objective of 20th century Marxism has been to

dissect the politics, economics and culture of this new form of capitalism. Braverman also documents the movement of capital into service industries. As capital conquers one sphere after another, old jobs are destroyed and new jobs created. The movement of labour, and thus the shaping and reshaping of the occupational structure follow the law of capital.

The concept of 'work' in the industrial society took a dramatic change after the introduction of the idea of post-industrial society by Daniel Bell. A variety of terms, however, have been coined to describe the new social order supposedly coming into being, such as the information society, service society or knowledge society. The sense that we are moving beyond the old forms of industrial developments has led many to introduce terms including the word 'Post' to refer to the changes. According to Bell, the post-industrial society increases the importance of the technical components of knowledge and makes the intellectuals (scientist, technocrats, professional, etc.) powerful. He notes the following five dimensions of components of the post-industrial society:

1. Economic sector: The change from a goods producing to a service economy.
2. Occupational distribution: The pre-eminence of the professional and technical class.
3. Axial principle: the centrality of theoretical knowledge as the source of innovation and of policy formulation for the society.
4. Future orientation: The control of technology and technological assessment.
5. Decision-making: The creation of a new intellectual technology.

In Bell's analysis the blue color workers employed in the factory or workshop is no longer the essential type of employee. Michael Burawoy, however, has argued that due to crisis of over-production and crisis of profitability, a new kind of capitalist despotism has emerged. He calls it hegemonic despotism which is a 'rational' tyranny of capital mobility over the collective worker. He notes that the fear of being fired is, of late, replaced by the fear of capital flight, plant closure, transfer of operations and plant disinvestments. Two set of conditions, in particular, are responsible for this new political order in the workplace. First, it is now much easier to move capital from one place to another. Second, the hegemonic regimes cannot tie the interests of workers to the fortunes of their employers. The advanced capitalist states have stripped the labour out of power by withdrawing protection and allowing fragmentation of the work process. Concepts like quality circles signify management's attempts to invade the spaces created by workers under the previous regime and to mobilize consent to increase productivity. The reemergence of informal practices like casualization and feminization of labour, sub-contracting, rise of small

workshop etc. have led to what Portes and Walton called 'Peripheralization of the core'. Rising employment, together with the spread of part-time work have created what Gorz called a 'non-class of non-workers' alongside those in stable employments. The spread of micro-technology has further reduced the number of full time jobs available.

Thus, the nature of work and labour-capital relation under capitalism has taken a dramatic shift in recent times. Today we have moved from the concept of lifetime employment to lifetime employability, from individual to team, from employee as a servant to employee as a partner, from directing to employment, from loyalty to competence, and from permanent to contract. These changes, introduced first in Britain and USA were later incorporated under the name called 'SAP' by the two Bretton Woods institutions. The globalization of capital, following such programmes has introduced several changes in policies and prescriptions involving several aspects of human life in almost all the countries of the world.

Structural Adjustment Programme (hereafter cited as SAP) was developed in response to two oil crises in 1973 and 1979-80, which were crucial for massive economic upheavals of the world. The sudden and steep rise in oil prices created an unforeseen opportunity of growth for a group of oil exporting countries. A huge amount of wealth became concentrated in the hands of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), but they failed to invest such amount of wealth in their own countries due to lack of proper infrastructure. As a result, the petro-dollar was re-cycled back to lockers of different international banks. This again created a new situation, the international banks were now flush with funds and were willing to lend to anybody. The developing and less-developed countries were induced to borrow from these banks to overcome their balance of payment crisis. Within a few years, an enormous amount of loan was dishes out by these banks to a large number of countries, mostly poor and backward. The current phase of Structural Adjustment Programme as a loan package was, thus, introduced by the two Bretton-Woods Institutions (IMF and World Bank) from 1980.

At the same time the wave of privatization had spread all over the world, especially in UK and USA under the leadership of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan. Thatcher in her second tenure initiated a process called 'Thatcherism' in economic matters through privatization of public companies. The privatization of public sector enterprises had created a radical change in the industrial scenario and labour policy of the world. Thatcher's argument towards privatization was that, it would create healthy economic competition in place of unwieldy and ineffective public bureaucracies and reduce public expenditure. Similarly, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) had played the leading role in spreading privatization around the world under the Presidentship of Ronald

Reagan. Their logic was that increased reliance on private enterprise, individual initiative and entrepreneurship, the encouragement of competition and reliance on market forces to guide economic progress is essential for sustained and equitable growth.

The wave of privatization and the inevitable debt-crisis of different countries of the world gravely undermined the international banking system with a high and increasing risk of large-scale default on the part of the less developed country borrowers. At this stage IMF stepped in, offered fresh loans with the understanding that, with the support, loan repayments to private international banks would be continued. Such loans were tied to stabilization and structural adjustment conditionalities. The other motive consistent with rich country's self-interest could be the urge to find markets in the less-developed countries, especially for the multi-national corporations based in USA and other European countries. Actually IMF and World Bank imposed some conditionalities which reflect their common market-oriented approach. The three main components of Bretton-Woods Institution's conditionalities sought to achieve liberalization, privatization and globalization, which are described in short, as the 'LPG' model of development.

The structural adjustment programme has attempted to make the concept of public sector redundant. In SAP two types of issues are raised regarding public sector units. First, how many public sector units can be transferred to private hands to make them more efficient. Secondly, how the remaining industries in the public sector can be made more efficient and less burdensome for the Government. As for the first issue, it is evident that in the privatization programme, concern for bringing down fiscal deficit has made the state sell mainly those public sector units which are running well, but which also have a good demand in the market. On the other hand, units that are not performing well and might possibly benefit by being transferred to private ownership, generally fail to find buyers, partly also because the domestic capital markets are unwilling to fund such transfers and the Government continues to run these at a loss. In this case, Government has tried to avoid the shutdown of these sectors immediately, though in the long run it may be forced to do so.

Thus the policy of structural adjustment leads to a freeze in public employment. The organized private sector employment also seldom grows because of the low level of private investment and high capital intensity. Most of the unemployed fall back on the low productivity informal sector. The organized sector also takes full advantage of the surplus labour situation by opting for contract and casual labour and for putting-out systems that avoid establishment costs and make it easier for them to offload surplus workers.

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IMPACT OF GYMNASTIC TRAINING ON FLEXIBILITY AMONG SCHOOL GIRLS

Dr. Kuntal Thakur*

Abstract: *The term 'Gymnastics' derived from Greek word meaning 'to exercise naked'. Gymnastics develop various component of physical fitness such as strength, flexibility, agility, co-ordination, balance and grace. Flexibility is a part and parcel of physical fitness. Actually Gymnastics make a man complete- physically as well as mentally. One hundred (N=100) school girls of Howrah District, West Bengal State were selected at randomly as subjects for the present study. The age limit of the subjects was 10-12 years. All the subjects were divided in to two equal groups such as Gr. G and Gr. C. Gr. G was experimental group who were practiced gymnastics activities and Gr. C was control group. Initially Flexibility measures in various joints in the body were employed to all the subjects of both the groups and thereafter specific gymnastic training were given to Gr. G for three days in a week and continued one year and finally the subjects were retested on criterion measures. The data were analyzed by t-ratio to find out the effects of the treatment. The result of the study showed that the all flexibility measures were improved significantly among gymnastics group after one year gymnastic training.*

Keywords: *Physical Fitness, Flexibility, Gymnastics.*

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INTRODUCTION:

The term 'Gymnastics' derived from Greek word meaning 'to exercise naked'. Gymnastics develop various component of physical fitness such as strength, flexibility, agility, co-ordination, balance and grace. Flexibility is a part and parcel of physical. Flexibility may be defined as a joint's ability to move freely or normal range of motion. Actually gymnastics make a man complete- physically as well as mentally. Gymnastic activities are not only the reflection of body and mind but also a contribution of oneself and the eternal power. Anjel et.al. (2017); Dusan et.al. (2022); studied on related variables and stated that different flexibilities of body parts and it's were improved significantly due to one year gymnastic activities among school going children and players.

Having adequate flexibility can enhance athletic performance, reduce the risk of musculo-skeletal injuries, and improve overall quality of life. Although flexibility varies widely from person to person, minimum ranges are necessary for maintaining joint and total body health. Many variables affect the loss of normal joint flexibility, including genetics, age, activity levels, and previous injuries. The range of motion will be influenced by the mobility of the soft tissues that surround the joint, including muscles, ligaments, tendons, joint capsules, and skin. A lack of stretching, especially when combined with activity, can lead to fatigue-induced soft tissue shortening over time. Mental factor-like confidence, Type (fast twitch and slow twitch) and state of muscle fibres in and around the joints can determine the internal resistance. Example short bones in the feet, wrist and palms make the respective parts more flexible than any other part of the body, Flexibility is directly limited and prevented respectively due to ligaments and tendons.

Flexibility is concerned with the movement that occurs at joints. It indicates the range of movement that is possible at joints. The term is used in the context of freedom of 'movement', or in others senses, various uses of the term 'flexibility' are considered at the end of the section.

DE-LIMITATIONS:

1. The study was delimited to 100 school girls of Howrah District.
2. The study was delimited to 50 Experimental Group and 50 Control Group school girls of 10-12 years from Howrah District.
3. The study was delimited to the Gymnastics Training only as a treatment.
4. The study was further delimited to the range of movement (flexibility) of the following areas:
Wrist (Dorsi & Planter), Elbow, Knee, Ankle (Dorsi & Planter), Spine and Trunk.

LIMITATIONS:

1. All the flexibility tests were field tests, conducted without a sophisticated instrument like electro-gonio meter. This, it is felt may affect the accuracy of the measurement and thus it is considered as a limitation.
2. Any formal training the subjects had in their past which might have affected their flexibility, is also considered as a limitation.
3. No special means were used to get the best results from the subjects while conducting the field test and it is also considered as a limitation.

HYPOTHESES

Based on the scholar's knowledge, expert's opinions and available research findings, the following hypotheses were formulated.

1. It was hypothesized that there would not be significant differences in the range of motion at the Wrist (Dorsi & Planter), Elbow, Knee, Ankle (Dorsi & Planter), Spine and Trunk flexibility among Experimental Group and Control Group of schoolgirls.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

1. This study may help to understand the developmental pattern of flexibility among Experimental Group and Control Group of schoolgirls belonging to Howrah District.
2. This study may reveal the gymnastic training improve the flexibility between the Experimental Group and Control Group of schoolgirls.
3. This study may help the coaches and physical education teachers to formulate the flexibility development training to their sports.

METHODOLOGY:

Hundred (N=100) school girls of District Howrah, West Bengal State were selected at randomly as subjects for the present study. The age limit of the subjects was 10-12 years. All the subjects were divided into two equal groups such as Gr. G and Gr. C. Gr. G was experimental group and Gr. C served as control group.

Initially all the flexibility measures of different parts of the body were employed to all the subjects of both groups and thereafter specific gymnastic activities were given to Gr. G for one year and finally the subjects were retested on criterion measures. The data were analyzed by t-ratio to find out the effects of the treatment.

Treatment consists of following gymnastic activities:

Rolling- forward and backward, cart wheel, front turn and back turn, split sitting, handstand, handspring, round-off, back flip, front and back salt.

Prior to gymnastic activities all the subjects of Gr. G performed warm up exercise for 15 minutes. Gymnastics activities were assigned according to degree of difficulty in four phases. Duration and repetition and degree of difficulty were increased gradually at four phases during the treatment season. The concept of the treatment programme was framed on the basis of Rhythmic and Educational Gymnastics.

[Http://www.mnps.org/page:11294.aspx](http://www.mnps.org/page:11294.aspx)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

All the flexibility measures were analyzed by paired t-test and level of significance was set up at .05 level of confidence.

TABLE-1**Group means increase in flexibility measures among Gr. G and Gr. C after one year**

Variables	Test	Gr. Y (N=50)			Gr. C (N=50)		
		Mean	SD	t	Mean	SD	t
Wrist flexion (Degree)	Pre-test	89.4	5.82	18.93	89.66	6.34	0.10
	Post-test	93.82	5.63		89.24	6.10	
Wrist extension (Degree)	Pre-test	53.94	7.71	15.5	52.16	7.17	0.03
	Post-test	61.16	6.74		51.6	6.59	
Elbow flexion (Degree)	Pre-test	145.60	4.25	21.34	145.34	4.39	0.84
	Post-test	150.36	4.42		144.38	4.58	
Knee flexion (Degree)	Pre-test	138.06	5.88	29.4	137.52	6.43	-0.24
	Post-test	147.72	4.34		136.78	7.01	
Ankle dorsi flexion (Degree)	Pre-test	25.14	3.02	23.95	25.50	3.14	0.92
	Post-test	29.68	3.20		24.58	2.99	
Ankle Planter flexion (Degree)	Pre-test	41.08	6.86	33.0	41.24	6.61	0.12
	Post-test	50.20	6.68		39.82	6.03	

Spine flexion (Inch)	Pre-test	13.25	1.95	29.45	13.24	1.93	-0.21
	Post-test	8.39	1.13		14.16	2.04	
Trunk flexion (Inch)	Pre-test	1.92	2.08	34.4	1.62	1.29	1.12
	Post-test	12.16	3.03		0.92	1.10	

Source : Author`s own calculation

Significant at .05 level of confidence

Table-1 represents the mean values of pre test and post test for wrist flexion, wrist extension, elbow flexion, knee flexion, ankle dorsi flexion, ankle planter flexion, spine flexion and trunk flexion of Gr. G and Gr. C. The t-values of Gr. G for all flexibility measures were 18.93, 15.5, 21.34, 29.4, 23.95, 33.0, 29.45 and 34.4 respectively. To be significant at .05 level of confidence the t-value should be greater than 2.01. In this case, so all the t-values of Gr. G were significant at .05 level of confidence for improving all flexibility measures. The t-values of Gr. C for all flexibilities measures were 0.10, 0.03, 0.84, -0.24, 0.92, 0.12, -0.21 and 1.12 respectively. The t values of Gr. C in relation to improvement of all flexibility measures were not significant at .05 level of confidence.

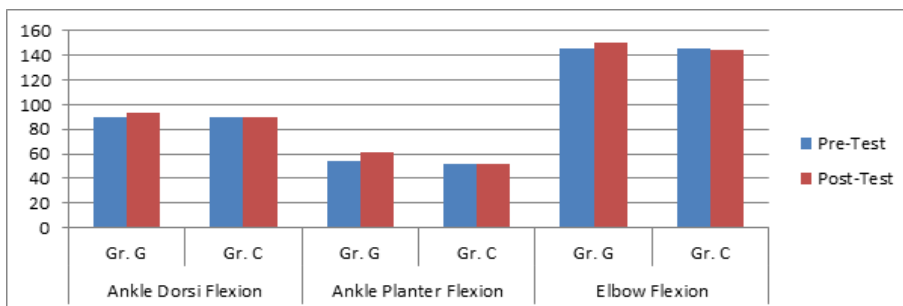


Fig. 1: A comparison of means of pre and post test data on wrist flexion, wrist extension and elbow flexion among Gr. G and Gr. C.

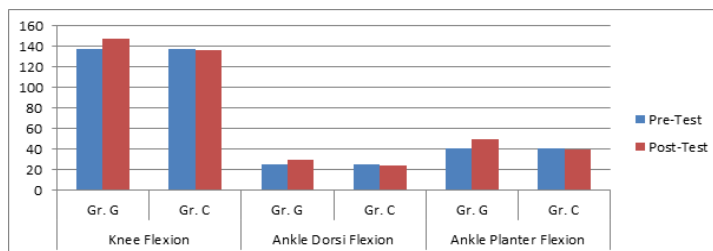


Fig. 2: A comparison of means of pre and post test data on knee flexion, ankle dorsi flexion and ankle planter flexion among Gr. G and Gr. C.

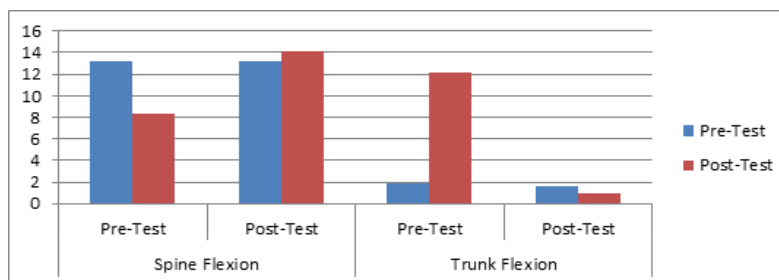


Fig. 3: A comparison of means of pre and post test data on spine flexion and trunk flexion among Gr. G and Gr. C.

Flexibility has been considered not only a component of physical fitness but has been considered as a quality of every individual for a better movement, motor coordination and creative-esthetic performance. In this study eight flexibility measures were tested. The result of the present studies showed that gymnastics improved all flexibility measures such as wrist flexion, wrist extension, elbow flexion, knee flexion, ankle dorsi flexion, ankle planter flexion, spine flexion and trunk flexion significantly at .05 level of confidence after one year treatment. These improvements have been presented bar graph (Fig.-1-3).

Improving joint flexibility is a key component of gymnastics training. The various movements and positions in gymnastics require a high degree of flexibility to perform effectively and safely. Regular gymnastics training helps to stretch and strengthen the muscles around the joints, leading to increased flexibility over time. This can enhance overall athletic performance and reduce the risk of injury. Additionally, gymnastics often incorporates specific stretching exercises targeting different muscle groups and joints to further enhance flexibility. Overall, gymnastics is an excellent activity for improving joint flexibility through dynamic movements and targeted stretching routines. As a subjects of the present study (10-12 years girls) improved their joint flexibility significantly.

In this study gymnastics were used as the way of treatment which involved static stretching, ballistic stretching and dynamic stretching. The result of the present study corroborates with the finding of Anjel et.al. (2017); Dusan et.al. (2022); Locken and Willoughby (1967), Jenson and Fisher (1979), Cureton (1941), Downic (1970), Baley (1977), Ghildial (1980), Bondapadhyay (2012) and partly with the study of Kim & Park (2006) and Boraeynski & Urinaz (2009).

Gymnastics activities not only develop the physical fitness, but also make a sense of fair play and develop individual esthetic values and mental alertness. It also helps to develop mental state.

CONCLUSION

Under the conditions of the present study the results seem to conclude the following:

1. All flexibility measures such as wrist flexion, wrist extension, elbow flexion, knee flexion, ankle dorsi flexion, ankle planter flexion, spine flexion and trunk flexion were improved significantly due to one year treatment of gymnastic activities among Experimental Group.
2. All flexibility measures such as wrist flexion, wrist extension, elbow flexion, knee flexion, ankle dorsi flexion, ankle planter flexion, spine flexion and trunk flexion were not improved significantly due to one year treatment of gymnastic activities among Control Group.

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রবীন্দ্রনাটকে গানের প্রাসঙ্গিকতা

অর্পিতা বোস*

রবীন্দ্রনাথের নাট্যসাধনার ইতিহাস পর্যবেক্ষণ করলে বোঝা যায় রবীন্দ্র শিল্পপ্রতিভার উন্মেষ থেকে জীবনের শেষ পর্যায়অবধি এই নাট্যসাধনার পথ বিধৃত হয়েছে। একদিকে নাটকের ক্রমোন্নতির পথ ধরে এসেছে কাব্যনাট্য, গীতিনাট্য, গদ্যনাট্য ও নৃত্যনাট্য। মোটামুটি ভাবে বিংশ শতকের প্রথম দশকের শেষদিকে রবীন্দ্রনাথের অভিমুখ পরিবর্তিত হয়। সঙ্কতধর্মী নাটক সৃষ্টি হয়। নাটকের তত্ত্বচিন্তা বা মূল বক্তব্যকে গানের সাহায্যে বোঝাতে চেয়েছেন রবীন্দ্রনাথ। যে কথা ভাষায় প্রকাশ করা যায় না, বা যে অনুভূতি ভাষায় প্রকাশ করা যায় না রবীন্দ্রনাথ তাকেই তাঁর গানে তুলে ধরেছেন। ‘পঞ্চভূত’ প্রবন্ধে তিনি বলেছেন—

“...ভাষার মতো হৃদয়ের সহিত প্রত্যক্ষ যোগ নেই, তাহাকে মস্তিষ্ক ভেদ করিয়া অন্তরে প্রবেশ করিতে হয়... তাহাকে বুঝিতে অর্থ করিতে অনেকটা সময় যায়। কিন্তু সংগীত একেবারে এক ইঙ্গিতেই হৃদয়কে আলিঙ্গন করিয়া ধরে।”

ঋতুনাট্যের যুগে প্রকৃতির বিচিত্র লীলার রঙ্গমঞ্চে দেখা দিয়েছে মানবলীলা। সীমা ও অসীমের দ্বন্দ্বহীন এই চির-অবিচ্ছেদ্য, চিরকালের সত্য-সম্বন্ধের এক অপূর্ণ লীলা। ‘রক্তকরবী’ নাটকটি ১৯২৬ সালে প্রকাশিত হয়। নাটকের প্রাণপ্রতিমা নন্দিনী নামের নারীকে কেন্দ্র করে গড়ে উঠেছে নাটকের মূল কাহিনি। যক্ষপুরীর শ্রমিকের দল মাটির তলা থেকে সুরঙ্গ বেয়ে খোঁদাই করে তুলে নিয়ে আসে সোনার পিণ্ড। কিন্তু তাদের কোনো মনুষ্য-পরিচয় নেই। কিশোর, ফাণ্ডলাল, সর্দার, মোড়ল, গোঁসাই, চিকিৎসক, বিশু, চন্দ্রা সকলের ভবিষ্যৎ যক্ষপুরীর যন্ত্র-শাসনের চাপে বিকৃত হয়েছে। নন্দিনীই ‘রক্তকরবী’ ‘পীড়নের ভিতর দিয়ে তার আত্মপ্রকাশ’। ‘রক্তকরবী’ নাটকের অধিকাংশ গান গীত হয়েছে বিশুর গলায়। নন্দিনীর কণ্ঠে মাত্র একটা গান পাই। নন্দিনীই বিশু পাগলের গানে সুর দিয়েছে, নাচে ছন্দ দিয়েছে। বিশুর গানগুলোয় তার চরিত্র বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রকাশিত।

নন্দিনীর প্রতি তার গভীর প্রেম পরিণত লাভ করেনি। নন্দিনী তার স্বপ্নতরীর নৌকা। নাটকে বিশুর প্রবেশ হয়েছে—

“আমার ভাবনা তো সব মিছে,

আমার সব পড়ে থাক পিছে

তোমার ঘুমটা খুলে দাও,

তোমার নয়ন তুলে চাও,

দাও হাসিতে মোর পরাণ ছেয়ে।”

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প্রকৃতির দেওয়া সহজ-সরল অনাবিল আনন্দের জীবন রস থেকে যক্ষপুরীর মানুষগুলো বঞ্চিত। সুরঙ্গের অন্ধকারে তাদের অন্তরাগ্না হারিয়ে যায়। বিশু তাদের জন্য গান বাঁধে—

“তোর প্রাণের রস তো শুকিয়ে গেল ওরে,
তবে মন রসে নে পেয়ালা ভরে
সে যে চিতার আশুন গলিয়ে ঢালা,
সব জ্বলনের মেটায় জ্বালা,
সব শূন্যকে সে অট্টহেসে দেয় রঙিন করে।”

নন্দিনী নিজের পূর্ণতা দিয়ে যক্ষপুরীর জড়ত্বের মধ্যে এনেছে প্রাণের চেতনা। রাজা-ফাগুলাল-অধ্যাপক সবার উত্তরণ হয় নন্দিনীর হাত ধরেই। প্রেম, দয়া, করুণা, ভালোবাসা, অনাবিল আনন্দ সবকিছু দিয়ে যক্ষপুরীর পীড়িত মানুষগুলোকে সে উপনীত করেছে প্রাণের লীলাক্ষেত্রে। রঞ্জনের আগমনের খবরে নন্দিনী বিচলিত হয়ে ওঠে, বিশ্বর কাছে সে শুনতে চায় ‘পথ চাওয়ার গান’।

রক্তকরবী নাটকে প্রকৃতির বিপরীতে রবীন্দ্রনাথ ব্যবহার করেছেন প্রাণহীন যক্ষপুরীর সমাজকে, সেখানে পাকা ফসল ভরা ক্ষেতের বিপরীতে যক্ষপুরীর রাজার লোহার জাল, সুরঙ্গের মৃত্যু সমান অন্ধকার। নাটকে বারবার ফিরে এসেছে ‘পৌষ তোদের ডাক দিয়েছে’ গানটি। এখানে আছে অসীম আর অনন্তের আহ্বান। রক্তকরবী নাটকের প্রকৃতির বিপরীতে রবীন্দ্রনাথ ব্যবহার করেছেন প্রাণহীন যক্ষপুরীর সমাজকে, পাকা ফসলভরা ক্ষেতের বিপরীতে অবস্থান করে যক্ষপুরীর রাজার লোহার জাল। যক্ষপুরীতেও ‘মাঠের লীলা’ শেষ হয়, শুরু হয় প্রাণের লীলা।

এবার আসা যাক ‘মুক্তধারা’ নাটকের কথায়। রূপক-সাংকেতিক নাটক বলেই এই নাটকের সংগীতের ভূমিকা অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। ‘মুক্তধারা’ নাটকের দৃশ্য উন্মোচিত হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে দেখা যায়, ভৈরবমন্ত্রে দীক্ষিত সন্ন্যাসীগণ স্তবগান করে পরিভ্রমণরত। উত্তরকূটের রাজার রণজিতের সভায় যন্ত্ররাজ বিভূতি বহু বছরের চেষ্টিয় লৌহযন্ত্রের বাঁধ তুলে মুক্তধারা বর্ণাঙ্কে বেঁধেছেন। তার এই অসামান্য কীর্তিকে পুরস্কৃত করার উপলক্ষে উত্তরকূটের সমস্ত লোক ভৈরব মন্দিরের প্রাঙ্গনে উৎসব করতে চলেছে। এমনই এক পরিবেশে সন্ন্যাসীদের কণ্ঠে স্তোত্রবন্দনা উচ্চারণ করিয়ে এমন এক আবহমণ্ডল রচনা করা হয়েছে যার মাধ্যমে মুক্তধারার মূল বক্তব্যটি প্রকাশিত হয়ে পড়ে। রবীন্দ্রনাথের অন্যান্য নাটকের মতো মুক্তধারাতেও বৈরাগী চরিত্রের অনুপ্রবেশ ঘটেছে। তার নাম ধনঞ্জয়। কণ্ঠে তার উদাত্ত সংগীত। অভিজিৎ প্রেমের আবেগে কাজের ক্ষেত্রে যখন সেই আদর্শ অনুসরণে ব্যস্ত তখনই আঘাত নেমে এসেছে তার উপরে আবার ঠিক সেই সময় ধনঞ্জয়ের প্রবেশ, মুখে তার গান— “আমি মারের সাগর পাড়ি দেবো বিষম ঝড়ের বায়ে/ আমার ভয়ভাঙা এই নায়ে ।।”

ধনঞ্জয় বৈরাগীর পরম আদর্শের, মুক্ত আত্মার প্রতীক। তাকে বাঁধনে বেঁধে ফেলা কারোর পক্ষেই সম্ভব নয়। তার কথায়— “আমারে যে বাঁধবে ধরে এই হবে যার সাধন, সে কি অমনি হবে?”

ধনঞ্জয় বৈরাগী মনে-প্রাণে বিশ্বাস করেন “পথ আমারে সেই দেখাবে যে আমারে চায়।” পথ তিনি দেখিয়ে দিলেও তার জন্য মানুষের কর্তব্য আছে; যে নিজের পথের দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করে না, আপনার দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করে না। তাই “আমি তার মনে ছাড়া তরী এই শুধু মোর দায়।” ধনঞ্জয় বৈরাগী পরম আদর্শের মুক্ত আত্মার প্রতীক। তাকে বেঁধে ফেলা কারোর পক্ষেই সহজসাধ্য নয়। সে নির্ভয়ে গেয়ে বেড়ায়— “আমারে পাড়ায় পাড়ায় ক্ষেপিয়ে বেড়ায় কোন খ্যাপা সে”। অভিজিৎ চিরচঞ্চল, চিরগতিশীল মানবাত্মা, জলের প্রবাহে তার জন্ম। তাই তাকে যন্ত্রজগতের বাঁধনে বেঁধে ফেললেও তারে নিত্য মুক্ত শুদ্ধ আত্মাকে তো আর

বাঁধা যায় না। কারণ সে দুঃখ বরণের মূল্যে পরম সত্যের উপলব্ধিতেও জ্যোতিষ্মান— “তোমার শিকল আমায় বিকল করবে না। তোর মারে মরম মরবে না।।”

রবীন্দ্রনাটকে গানগুলো যেভাবেই নাটকে এসে আশ্রয়লাভ করুক না কেন, এসব নাটকে পাত্র-পাত্রীরা স্বেচ্ছাপ্রণোদিত হয়েই গানগুলো গেয়েছে নিজমনে। ‘শারদোৎসব’-এর বেশিরভাগ গানই স্বেচ্ছাপ্রণোদিত— “আজ ধানের ক্ষেতে রৌদ্রছায়ায় লুকোচুরির খেলা’, ‘তোমায় সোনার খালায় সাজাব আজ’, ‘মেঘের কোলে রোদ হেসেছে’ ইত্যাদি। ‘প্রকৃতির প্রতিশোধ’ নাটকে কৃষকগণ যেন আপন মনে গেয়ে ওঠে “হ্যাঁদে গো নন্দরানী আমাদের শ্যামাকে ছেড়ে দাও”। ‘শারদোৎসব’ নাটকের ছেলেরা সন্ন্যাসীর অনুরোধে সমবেত কণ্ঠে গান ধরেছে—

“আমরা বেঁধেছি কাশের গুচ্ছ,
আমরা বেঁধেছি শেফালি মালা”

এবার আসা যাক ‘রাজা’ নাটকের গান প্রসঙ্গে। ‘রাজা’ নাটকের মূল কাহিনি বৌদ্ধ অবদান সাহিত্যে কুশজাত থেকে নেওয়া হয়েছে। ‘রাজা’ নাটকের প্রথম গান—

“খোলো রে খোলো রে দ্বার রাখিও না আর
বাহিরে আমায় দাঁড়িয়ে।”

গানটির প্রথমেই দ্বার খোলার জন্য আবেদন জানানো হয়েছে। এই আবেদন রাজাই করেছেন। রাজা নাটকের দ্বিতীয় গান সুরঙ্গমার গাওয়া। গানটি প্রথম লাইন, “এ যে মোর আবরণ।” এই গানটি সুরঙ্গমার চরিত্রকে প্রকাশ করেছে। ‘রাজা’ নাটকের দ্বিতীয় দৃশ্যে বালকগণকে নিয়ে ঠাকুরদার প্রবেশ। প্রবেশের পরে ঠাকুরদা কিছু কথার পরেই একটি গান ধরেন। সেই গানেরই লাইন—

“আজি দখিন দুয়ার খোলা—
এসো হে, এসো হে, এসো হে, আমার
বসন্ত এসো!

গানটিতে ঠাকুরদা বসন্তকে আসার জন্য আহ্বান জানিয়েছেন। যার মধ্য দিয়ে বসন্ত আসবে ঠাকুরদা তারও বিবরণ দিলেন। যার বর্ণনা পাই ঠাকুরদার সংলাপে—

“ওরে দক্ষিণে হাওয়া সঙ্গে যখন পাল্লা দিতে হবে, হার মানলে চলবে না—আজ সব রাস্তাই গানে ভাসিয়ে দিয়ে চলব।”

‘রাজা’ নাটকে রানী সুদর্শনা ও আরো কিছু জনতা রাজাকে চোখে দেখতে চেয়েছে। এবং এই নিয়েই বারে বারে তারা রাজাকে দেখার জন্য ব্যাকুল হয়েছে। এই গানের রাজাকে প্রাণের মানুষ বলা হয়েছে। গানটি এইরকম—

“আছে সে নয়ন-তারায় আলোক ধারায়, তাই না হারায়,
ওগো তাই দেখি তায় যেথায় সেথায়
তাকাই আমি যেদিক পানে।।”

হৃদয় তথাহৃদয় তথা অনুভব দিয়েই রাজা উপস্থিত অনুভব করতে হয়।

এবার আসা যাক নৃত্যনাট্য ‘চণ্ডালিকা’-র আলোচনায়। এর প্রকাশকাল ১৯৩৮ খ্রিস্টাব্দ। বৌদ্ধ সাহিত্যের কাহিনি থেকে ‘চণ্ডালিকা’-র মূল ভাবনাটি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন রবীন্দ্রনাথ। এই নৃত্যনাট্যের ঘটনাস্থল শ্রাবস্তী নগরী। এখানেও গান একটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা গ্রহণ করেছে। প্রকৃতির কাছে আনন্দ-র জল চাওয়া নিয়ে ঘটনার সূত্রপাত—

“জল দাও আমায় জল দাও,
রৌদ্র প্রখরতর, পথ সুদীর্ঘ,
আমায় জল দাও,
আমি তাপিত পিপাসার্ত,
আমায় জল দাও,
আমি শ্রান্ত,
আমায় জল দাও।”

উত্তরে প্রকৃতি জানায়—

“ক্ষমা করো প্রভু, ক্ষমা করো মোরে—
আমি চণ্ডালের কন্যা,
মোর কূপের বারি অশুচি।
তোমারে দেব জল হেন পুণ্যের আমি
নহি অধিকারিনী,
আমি চণ্ডালের কন্যা।”

কিন্তু আনন্দের উত্তরে সবকিছুর সমাধান মেলে। আনন্দ জানায়, “যে মানব আমি সেই মানব তুমি কন্যা।” সব জলই তীর্থজল, যা তৃষ্ণার্তকে তৃপ্ত করে, স্নিগ্ধ করে। আনন্দের এই ব্যবহারে মুগ্ধ হয় প্রকৃতি। নিজের জীবন সম্পর্কে ভাবনা বদলে গেল।

রবীন্দ্রনাট্যকে গান বিভিন্নভাবে, বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতিতে এসেছে। যেখানে গান রবীন্দ্রনাট্যকে এক অন্য মাত্রায় পৌঁছে দিয়েছে। ‘মুক্তধারা’ নাটকে ধনঞ্জয় বৈরাগী বলেছেন—

“চোখের আলোয় দেখেছিলাম চোখের বাহিরে
অন্তরে আজ দেখব যখন আলোক নাহি রে।”

চোখ দিয়ে নয়, বৈরাগী অন্তরের আলোয় দেখতে চেয়েছেন ভাগ্যকে। গানের ব্যবহার রবীন্দ্র নাট্যকে এক অন্য আঙ্গিক দিয়েছে। জীবননিষ্ঠ ভাবনার গভীরতায়, সমাজসচেতন বক্তব্যের ব্যঞ্জনাতে তা এক অন্য মাত্রা পেয়েছে।

গ্রন্থ ঋণ:

১। রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর, ‘রবীন্দ্র রচনাবলী’, ৩য়, ১৫শ, ২৩শ, ২৫শ খণ্ড, বিশ্বভারতী, কলকাতা, ১৩৯৩ থেকে ১৪০১ বঙ্গাব্দ

২। অশ্রুকুমার সিকদার, ‘রবীন্দ্রনাট্যে রূপান্তর ও ঐক্য’, আনন্দ পাবলিশার্স প্রাইভেট লিমিটেড, কলকাতা ১৯৯৩

৩। শঙ্খ ঘোষ, ‘দামিনীর গান’, দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ, প্যাপিরাস, কলকাতা ১৪০৯

পুরাণ, প্রগতি ও বাংলা উপন্যাস

ড. কৃষ্ণা ঘোষ*

উনবিংশ শতাব্দীর মধ্যভাগে বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের হাতে যে বাংলা উপন্যাসের জয়যাত্রা সূচিত হয়েছিল তার বিষয়বস্তু ছিল সমাজ ইতিহাস ও রোমান্স। পরবর্তীকালে বিংশ শতাব্দীর প্রথম ভাগে রবীন্দ্রনাথের হাতে বাংলা উপন্যাসের নবজন্ম ঘটলো। ঘটনা বা কাহিনী নির্ভরতা ছেড়ে বাংলা উপন্যাস চরিত্র প্রধান হয়ে উঠল। রবীন্দ্রনাথ ‘চোখের বালি’(১৯০৩) উপন্যাসের ভূমিকায় লিখলেন - ‘সাহিত্যের নবপর্যায়ের পদ্ধতি হচ্ছে ঘটনা পরম্পরা বিবরণ দেওয়া নয়, বিশ্লেষণ করে তাদের আঁতের কথা বের করে দেখানো। সেই পদ্ধতিই দেখা দিল চোখের বালিতে।’ চোখের বালির এই আত্মা নুসন্ধান ও আত্মসমীক্ষা আরও গভীর ব্যঞ্জনায ধরা পরল ‘চতুরঙ্গ’র আত্মগত উপলব্ধিতে। উপন্যাস ক্ষেত্রে সূচিত হলো চেতনা প্রবাহ রীতি। রবীন্দ্রনাথের এই আধুনিক মনস্কতা ‘কল্লোল’ ‘কালি কলম’ ‘বিচিত্রা’র লেখককুলরা ঠিক সেইভাবে গ্রহণ করলেন না। তাঁরা পথ চলতে শুরু করলেন ভিন্ন পথে। বাংলা উপন্যাস সমৃদ্ধ হতে থাকলো কখনও কোন এক বিশেষ জাতিগোষ্ঠীর জীবনযাত্রা ও সংস্কৃতিকে অবলম্বন করে, কখনও প্রকৃতি ও মানুষের অঙ্গাঙ্গীন সম্পর্কের মধ্য দিয়ে, আবার কখনও বা মানুষের জৈবিক প্রবৃত্তির তাড়নাকে আশ্রয় করে।

অন্যদিকে দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের পরবর্তী পর্বের দেশভাগ এবং ছিন্নমূল মানুষের বিপর্যস্ত পরিণতির অসহায় পটভূমিতে রচিত যে সব উপন্যাস আমরা পাই তার বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রে প্রাধান্য পেয়েছে স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন ও বিশ্ব যুদ্ধের ভয়াবহতা ও মানুষের জীবনে দোদুল্যমান চিত্র। এই চঞ্চল অস্থির পরিস্থিতিতে লেখককুল ফিরে তাকিয়ে ছিলেন আমাদের পুরনো মূল্যবোধ ও সংস্কৃতির দিকে। বাংলা উপন্যাসের প্রগতির পথকে সুগম ও মসৃণ করতে কিছু কিছু উপন্যাসিকরা অবলম্বন করলেন পুরাণ কাহিনী ও চরিত্রকে আশ্রয় করে তারা একদিকে যেমন পুরাণের নবজন্ম দিলেন অন্যদিকে তেমনি বাংলা উপন্যাসকে প্রগতির পথে নতুন দিশা দেখালেন।

বিংশ শতাব্দীর সত্তর দশকে অস্থির রাজনৈতিক পরিবেশকে সামনে রেখে শ্রী বারীন্দ্রনাথ দাস লিখলেন ‘শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাসুদেব’। উপন্যাসটিতে শ্রীকৃষ্ণের জন্ম, কারাগার থেকে মুক্তি, কংসের নিধন, পুতনা বধ, প্রভৃতি ঘটনাগুলির বাস্তব ও যুক্তিনিষ্ঠ বর্ণনার সাথে সাথে সেই সময়ের অস্থির রাজনৈতিক পটভূমিকেও তুলে ধরলেন। আবার প্রমথনাথ বিশী ‘পূর্ণবতার’ উপন্যাসের কাহিনী গ্রহণ করেছেন মহাভারতের মৌযল পর্ব থেকে। যুগাবতার শ্রীকৃষ্ণের বান বিদ্ব হওয়ার ঘটনাকে আধুনিক মানুষের পাপবোধ ও প্রায়শ্চিত্তের সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে দিয়েছেন। জরা ব্যাধির বানে কৃষ্ণের মৃত্যু হয়েছিল। সমস্ত উপন্যাস জুড়ে চলেছে জরা ব্যাধির মর্ম বেদনা। উপন্যাসের শেষে লেখকের দ্বারা উচ্চারিত হয়েছে সেই জীবন সত্য - “আমরা প্রত্যেকেই এক একজন আদর্শ ঘাতী।” আসলে লেখক সমসাময়িক জীবন চেতনার আলোকে মানুষের পাপ পুণ্য ও সুখ দুঃখে আন্দোলিত জীবনের আদর্শ ও তাকে রক্ষা করার প্রয়োজনীয়তা সম্পর্কে আমাদের সচেতন করে দিয়েছেন।

* সহকারী অধ্যাপিকা, বাংলা বিভাগ, পানিহাট মহাবিদ্যালয়, সোদপুর, কলকাতা - ৭০০১১০

পুরাণ কাহিনীকে অবলম্বন করে রচিত এই সময়ের উল্লেখযোগ্য উপন্যাস সমরেশ বসুর ‘পৃথা’ ও ‘শাস্ত্র’। পৃথা উপন্যাসের কেন্দ্রবিন্দুতে আছে মহাভারতের অন্যতম বিতর্কিত চরিত্র কুন্তী। তার জীবনের নানান উত্থান পতনের কথা এখানে বলা হয়েছে। এক কথায় তার কঠোর জীবন সংগ্রামের কথাই এখানে ব্যক্ত হয়েছে। শাস্ত্র উপন্যাসের কাহিনীও নেওয়া হয়েছে মহাভারত থেকে। কৃষ্ণ কর্তৃক অভিশপ্ত শাস্ত্রের যক্ষা রোগগ্রস্ত হয়ে চন্দ্রভাগা নদীর তীরে কঠোর তপস্যার কাহিনী ও অবশেষে তার মুক্তি লাভ এই উপন্যাসের উপজীব্য। শাস্ত্র চরিত্রের মধ্য দিয়ে লেখক সমকালীন যুগ যন্ত্রণায় ক্ষতবিক্ষত যুব সমাজকে নিজ মনোবলের উপর বিশ্বাসী হতে বলেছেন। গজেন্দ্রকুমার মিত্র তার ‘পাঞ্চজন্য’ উপন্যাসে মহাভারতের কৃষ্ণ ও দ্রৌপদী চরিত্র দুটিকে আধুনিক কালসম্মত করে সৃষ্টি করেছেন।

সাধারণ দরিদ্র, নিপীড়িত, শোষিত ও সামাজিক জীবন থেকে পিছিয়ে পড়া মানুষদের কাহিনী ধরা পড়েছে প্রফুল্ল রায়ের উপন্যাসে। তা সত্ত্বেও পুরাণের কাহিনী ও চরিত্রকে অবলম্বন করে তিনি লিখলেন ‘অদিতির উপাখ্যান’, ‘উত্তরার উপাখ্যান’ প্রভৃতি উপন্যাস। এ প্রসঙ্গে নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ীর ‘অস্মা, শিখন্ডি কিংবা শিখন্ডিনী’ উপন্যাসটি উল্লেখযোগ্য। এ সময়ের কথা সাহিত্যিক দীপক চন্দ্র তার উপন্যাসের বিষয় নির্বাচনে যেন পুরোপুরি পুরাণ নির্ভর হয়ে পড়েছেন। তার অসংখ্য উপন্যাসগুলির মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য ‘দ্রৌপদী চিরন্তনী’, ‘জননী কৈকেয়ী’, ‘পিতামহ ভীষ্ম’, ‘মহাভারতের শকুনি’ খুবই জনপ্রিয়।

৭০ দশকের অস্থির রাজনৈতিক সমস্যা ও অত্যাচারের কাহিনী কে তুলে ধরতে মহাশ্বেতা দেবীর মত বলিষ্ঠ ও সময় সচেতন লেখিকা পুরাণকে অবলম্বন করে উপন্যাস রচনায় আগ্রহী হয়ে উঠেছেন। ‘অক্লান্ত কৌরব’ উপন্যাসে তিনি সাধারণ মানুষের দুঃখ দুর্দশা ও শোষণের কথা জানাতে গিয়ে মহাভারতের কৌরব বংশকে হাতিয়ার করেছেন। এছাড়া ‘শ্রী শ্রী গণেশ মহিমা’, ‘গান্ধারী পর্ব’ ‘ব্যাধখন্ড’ প্রভৃতি উপন্যাসগুলিতে পৌরাণিক চরিত্রের মধ্য দিয়ে আধুনিক জীবন সংগ্রামের কথাই বলতে চেয়েছেন।

সাম্প্রতিককালের প্রতিভাধর কথা সাহিত্যিক ছিলেন সুনীল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়। তাঁর উপন্যাসগুলি বিষয়বৈচিত্র্যে অনন্য ও সময়োপযোগী। তা সত্ত্বেও সমসাময়িক সময়ের দলিলকে তুলে ধরতে তিনি কখনও কখনও পুরাণকে আশ্রয় করেছেন। ‘রাধাকৃষ্ণ’ উপন্যাসটিতে তিনি বৈষ্ণব পদাবলীর ভাবে ভাবিত হয়ে “দেবতারে প্রিয় করি, প্রিয়েরে দেবতা”, - এই মধুর ভাবকে আশ্রয় করে একটি সরস, সজীব ও সমৃদ্ধ প্রেমের কাহিনী রচনা করেছেন। ‘স্বর্গের নিচে মানুষ’, ও ‘অর্জুন’ উপন্যাসের কাহিনী বুননে তিনি পৌরাণিক চরিত্রের আশ্রয় নিতে ভোলেননি।

অতি সাম্প্রতিককালে কথা শিল্পী শ্যামল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় তার ‘অর্জুনের অজ্ঞাতবাস’ উপন্যাসে মধ্যবিত্ত পরিবারের এক বেকার যুবকের মধ্য দিয়ে বিশ শতকের শেষ দশকের বাঙালি মধ্যবিত্ত পরিবারের হতাশা, গ্লানি ও পরাজয়ের কাহিনী বলতে চেয়েছেন। আবার ‘কুবেরের বিষয় আশায়’ উপন্যাসে গ্রামের এক নিম্ন মধ্যবিত্ত সাধারণ চাকরিজীবী মানুষের অনেক কিছু না পাওয়ার আকাঙ্ক্ষা আকাশচুম্বি স্বপ্নের মধ্য দিয়ে কিভাবে বাস্তবায়িত করা যায় তার ছবি আঁকতে বসে লেখক পুরাণের অতি বিখ্যাত কুবের চরিত্রটিকে অবলম্বন করেছেন।

অমিয়ভূষণ মজুমদার তার ‘চাঁদ বেনে’ উপন্যাসে মনসা মঙ্গলের মনসা, চাঁদ সওদাগর, বেহলা ও লখিন্দর চরিত্রের সরাসরি বর্ণনা না দিয়ে চরিত্রগুলিকে মানুষ ও প্রকৃতির জীবন্তসঙ্গা হিসেবে তুলে ধরেছেন। এখানে চাঁদ সওদাগরের বিদ্রোহ মনসার সঙ্গে নয়, জলের সঙ্গে। নতুন জীবনের পথে জলই যেন চাঁদ সওদাগরের একমাত্র বাধা। তাই এই জল অর্থাৎ প্রকৃতি ও মানুষের সঙ্গে দ্বন্দ্ব বা সংগ্রামের কথাই পরিবেশিত হয়েছে এ উপন্যাসে। একবিংশ শতাব্দীর বিশ শতকের দোড়গোড়ায় দাঁড়িয়ে কথা সাহিত্যিক হর্ব দত্ত ‘মহাভারতের সত্য ও অসত্য’ র মতো উপন্যাস লিখতে আগ্রহী হয়ে উঠেছেন।

বাংলা উপন্যাস এর ইতিহাস পর্যালোচনা করলে দেখতে পাবো যে সামাজিক, ঐতিহাসিক, মনস্তাত্ত্বিক, আঞ্চলিক, ও রাজনৈতিক বিভিন্ন ধরনের উপন্যাস রচনার পাশাপাশি বিশ শতকের দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ, স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন, সত্তর দশকের নকশাল আন্দোলন ও দেশভাগের মতো গভীর ক্ষত বাঙালি লেখককুলকে যখন গভীরভাবে বেদনা দিয়েছিল তখন সেই সংকটময় পটভূমিতে বিভিন্ন উপন্যাসিকরা যুব যন্ত্রণার চিত্র ফুটিয়ে তুলতে আশ্রয় নিয়েছিলেন পুরাণ নির্ভর কাহিনীর। একবিংশ শতাব্দীর দ্বিতীয় দশকের দাঁড়িয়ে যুগ সচেতনতা ও মানুষের মানবিক সত্তাকে জাগ্রত করতে আধুনিক জীবনে পুরাণের কাহিনী ঘটনা ও চরিত্রগুলি বিশেষ গুরুত্ব আছে বলে আমার মনে হয়। আধুনিক জীবনযাত্রাকে সউমসংগ, সুখময় ও সুন্দর করে তুলতে নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ী, সুনীল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়, দীপক চন্দ্র, হর্ষ দত্ত প্রমুখ লেখকরা তাদের উপন্যাসে নব নব রূপায়ন ঘটিয়েছেন আর বাংলা উপন্যাসের প্রকৃতিকে প্রগতির পথে অনেকটা এগিয়ে নিয়ে যেতে সাহায্য করেছেন। যা ভবিষ্যৎ প্রজন্মকে নতুন আলোর দিশা দিতে পারবে বলে মনে হয়।

তথ্যসূত্র:

- ১) শ্রী কুমার বন্দোপাধ্যায় - বঙ্গ সাহিত্যে উপন্যাসের ধারা।
- ২) চিন্তা হরণ চক্রবর্তী - বাংলা পুরাণ চর্চা।
- ৩) অরুণ কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - কালের প্রতিমা। ৪) সরোজ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় - বাংলা উপন্যাসের কালান্তর।
- ৫) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর - উপন্যাস সমগ্র (বিশ্বভারতী)।
- ৬) বারীন্দ্রনাথ দাস - শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাসুদেব।
- ৭) সমরেশ বসু - পৃথা, সাম্য।
- ৮) প্রফুল্ল রায় - অদিতির উপাখ্যান, উত্তরার উপাখ্যান।
- ৯) মহাশ্বেতা দেবী - অক্লান্ত কৌরব, গান্ধারী পর্ব, ব্যাথখন্ড।
- ১০) সুনীল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় - রাধাকৃষ্ণ,
- ১১) শ্যামল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় - অর্জুনের অজ্ঞাতবাস, কুবেরের বিষয়ে আশায়।
- ১২) হর্ষ দত্ত - মহাভারতের সত্য অসত্যের ধারণা (শারদীয়া পত্রিকা, ১৪২৩, পূজা সংখ্যা)

বোধিদ্রুমঃ প্রাচীন বাংলার সমাজ জীবন

সনৎ পান*

বাংলাদেশের কবি, নাট্যকার, কথাসাহিত্যিক, লোকসংস্কৃতি গবেষক সাইমন জাকারিয়া বাংলা নাট্য ধারায় এক উল্লেখযোগ্য নাম। জন্ম ৩রা জুন, ১৯৭২, কুষ্টিয়া, বাংলাদেশ। ওপার বাংলার লোকসংস্কৃতি গবেষক ও নাট্যকার সাইমন বাংলা একাডেমীর ফোকলোর উপবিভাগের সহ পরিচালক। লোকসংস্কৃতি, প্রাচীন ঐতিহ্য পুনঃনির্মাণ তাঁর সাহিত্যকে সৌরভে মোহিত করেছে। সাইমনের নাটক আধুনিক ও ঐতিহ্যের অনুবর্তনের সার্থক ফসল। প্রথম নাটক ‘শুরু করি ভূমির গায়ে’ বাংলাদেশ মুক্তিযুদ্ধের পৌরানিক উপস্থাপনা। দীর্ঘকালের ইতিহাস চেতনার ফসল চর্যাপদের প্রথম নাট্যখ্যান ‘বোধিদ্রুম’। ১৯৯৮ সালে সহজিয়া পত্রিকায় নাটকটি ‘ন নৈরামনি’ নামে প্রকাশিত হয়। ‘ন নৈরামনির’ নবভাষ্য ‘বোধিদ্রুম’। এই নাটকটি চর্যাপদ অবলম্বনে বর্ণনাত্মক নাটক। প্রাচীন বাংলার প্রাচীনতম নিদর্শন চর্যাপদ অনুসন্ধান ও অনুধাবনের সার্থক ফসল ‘বোধিদ্রুম’। সমালোচক অরুণ ঘোষের ভাষায়-

‘বোধিদ্রুমকে বুদ্ধ নাটক বলা হয়েছে বটে, কিন্তু এ নাটকে শুধু বুদ্ধের জীবন কাহিনীই নয়, বাংলার লোক সমাজের সাধারণ নরনারীর সাধারণ জীবন কাহিনী ও বিধৃত। তাই সাইমনের বুদ্ধ নাটক বোধিদ্রুমে শবর শবরীর জীবন উঠে এসেছে চর্যাপদের উপর ভর করে।’

এ নাটকের সঙ্গে সব সময় মিশেছে বুদ্ধের মন্ত্র, বুদ্ধের অনুষঙ্গ। প্রাচীনকালের বাঙালীর সুখ-দুঃখে ভরা প্রাত্যহিক প্রেম দাম্পত্যের নানা ধরণ, বিবাহের বিবরণ, দস্যু আক্রমণের ভয়াবহতার পাশাপাশি জীবনযাপনের বিড়ম্বনা চিত্রিত হয়েছে।

নাট্যকার চর্যাপদ থেকে টুকরো টুকরো কাহিনী সংগ্রহ করে নাটকের কাহিনীবৃত্ত অঙ্কন করেছেন অসাধারণ দক্ষতায়। আপাতদৃষ্টিতে বিচ্ছিন্ন চর্যার পদগুলোর অভ্যন্তরে ফল্লুধারায় প্রবাহিত কাহিনীর নাট্যরূপ ‘বোধিদ্রুম’। চর্যার বানীও সুর ভাব-ভাষার অন্তরালে সামাজিক প্রেম ও বিবাহ, দাম্পত্য ও সামাজিক সংকটের সার্থক রূপায়ন ঘটেছে এ নাটকে। ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাট্য কাহিনী প্রাচীন বাংলার সুখ-দুঃখময় জীবন কথা অন্বেষণ আলোচনার মূল প্রতিপাদ্য বিষয়।

‘নচন্তি বাজিল গান্তি দেবী বুদ্ধ নাটক বিসম হেই।’

বুদ্ধ নাটকের আসরে বঙ্গলের বজ্রাচার্য প্রভুর কাছে বোধি চিত্ত লাভ করে মরজীবনের দুঃখ কষ্টের সীমাকে অতিক্রম করা যায়। চঞ্চল ইন্দ্রিয়কে দমন না করলে বোধিচিত্ত লাভ সম্ভব নয়। পূর্ণিমার জ্যোৎস্না উদ্ভাসিত রাত্রে নতুন বোধিচিত্ত প্রার্থী তরুণ কাহ্ন। বজ্রাচার্য কাহ্নকে বোধিচিত্ত দেয় না। কেন না, কাহ্ন চেতনার গভীরে নিহিত ইন্দ্রিয় পিপাসা। প্রভুর নির্দেশে বিবাহের

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মাদ্যমে মর জীবনের ইন্দ্রিয় সুখ পরিত্যক্তির দ্বারা বোধিচিন্তা লাভ সম্ভব। বজ্রাচার্যের কথার সুর অনুরনিত হতে থাকে কাছুর মনে। কাছুর মা চায় পুত্রের বিবাহ দিয়ে মোহিনী কন্যার মোহে কাছুকে বেঁধে রাখতে। ইন্দ্রিয় সুখের মধ্য দিয়ে বোধিচিন্তাতে পৌঁছানোর যে নির্দেশ সহজিয়া গুরু বজ্রাচার্য দিয়েছেন- তা নাটকে বর্ণিত। বিবাহ উৎসব ও আচার, বিবাহোত্তর প্রণয় ও আসক্তি- কাছুকে গৃহে বেঁধে রাখার জন্য মায়ের চেষ্টা, ডোম্বীর চেষ্টা। বিবাহের পথে পাহাড় দেখে ডোম্বীর কেঁপে কেঁপে ওঠা ও পাহাড়ের মতো একাকিত্বের অনুভব আসে। বিবাহোত্তর আচারের দ্বারা কাছুকে বেঁধে রাখতে চায় সকলে। তাদের বিবাহ পরবর্তী প্রেমের প্রগাঢ়তা প্রকাশিত-

‘ডোম্বীর সঙ্গে যো কাছুরত
খনহ না ছাড়ই সহজ উন্মত্ত।’ ৩

কাহিনী সূত্রে মোহনীয় পৃথিবীর মায়ায় এক মিশে যায় কাহু ও ডোম্বী। এ পথে তাদের জীবনে আগামীর শুভ সংবাদ।

নাট্যকার নিপুন দক্ষতায় চর্যাপদের কাহিনীর বিনির্মান করেছেন নাট্য কাহিনীর অন্তরালে। বুদ্ধ নাটকের প্রসঙ্গ অনুষঙ্গে বজ্রাচার্য প্রভুর বোধিন্ত্যের সংবাদে আনন্দের ধারা প্রবাহিত হয় বঙ্গালে। নাটকের আমন্ত্রণ জানাতে গ্রামের ছেলেরা কাছুর গৃহে আসলে বন্ধীর হাত থেকে কুলাসমেত প্রসাদ পড়ে যায়- যা অঙ্গলের বার্তা বহন করে। অপরাধ খণ্ডনের প্রত্যাশায় স্বপরিবারে বুদ্ধ নাটক দেখতে যায় বন্ধী। বুদ্ধদেবের জীবন ও ত্যাগের মন্ত্রে তথা জীবন মহাশয়ের কথায় কাছুর চৈতন্য সত্তায় কূল ভাঙা নব-জাগরণ শুরু হয়। বন্ধী, ডোম্বী ও ভুসুকুর সব প্রচেষ্টাকে ব্যর্থ করে মোক্ষলাভের লক্ষ্যে সংসার ত্যাগ করে কাছু। যাওয়ার পূর্ব মুহূর্তে কাছুর অকপট স্বীকারোক্তি-

‘ডোম্বী তুমি ইন্দ্রিয় আশ্বাদ দিয়েছো ... এই আশ্বাদ না পেলে আমি কোনোদিনই বোধিচিন্তার যোগ্য হয়ে উঠতে পারতাম না...’ ৪

বজ্রাচার্য প্রভুর পথ অনুসরণ করে সোমপুর বিহারের সিদ্ধাচার্যদের সাক্ষাৎ নিয়ে নেপালের পথে কাহু যাত্রা করে।

কাছুর নেপাল গমনের সুদীর্ঘ পদযাত্রার মধ্যেই স্বামী বিবাহিনী ডোম্বী মৃত সন্তান প্রসব করে। সন্তানহারা বন্ধী ও ডোম্বীর কষ্ট যন্ত্রনা একই সুরে ধ্বনিত হয় ডোম্বী বলে ওঠে - ‘যা এখু চাহমি সো এখু নাহি’- যাহা চাই তাহা ভুল করে চাই, খাষা পাই তাহা চাই না। দুই সাধারণ নিয়তি লাঞ্চিত নারীর জীবন কথা কাব্য হয়ে ওঠে। কাছু নেপাল থেকে তার বাহুবন্ধন পাঠিয়ে দেয়- যার অর্থ সে কোনোদিনে ফিরবে না। কুকুরী নিয়ে আসা বাহুবন্ধন প্রত্যাখ্যান করে ডোম্বী। পদ্মা পেরিয়ে দস্যু আসে রাতের অন্ধকারে। এই দস্যুরা দুই বছর আগে বন্ধীর ছেলেকে হত্যা করেছিল তারই সম্মুখে। প্রতিশোধ নিতে ভুসুকু ও ডোম্বী দাঁড়িয়ে থাকে। দস্যুরা বন্ধীর বজ্রহরণ করে। বিবস্ত্র বন্ধীকে নিয়ে তাদের আদিম মন্ততায় আর্ত চিৎকারে ভুসুকুর হৃদয় ক্ষতবিক্ষত হয়। বন্ধীকে হরণ করে দস্যুরা চলে যায় পদ্মা বেয়ে।

ভুসুকুর আর্তনাদ ধ্বনিত হয়- ‘আজি ভুসুকু বঙ্গালী ভইলী নি অ ঘরিনী চণ্ডালে লেলী।... জীবন্তে মইলে নাহি বিশেষ।’

ভুসুকু আঙুনে বাঁপ দেয়। যন্ত্রনার ক্ষতবিক্ষত ভুসুকু মৃত্যুর সময় বলে ‘বন্ধীকে তোরা ঘরে তুলে নিবি।’ বন্ধী ফিরে আসে উন্মাদের মতো। গৃহে স্থান হয় না তার। প্রত্যাখ্যাত বন্ধীকে নিয়ে ডোম্বী বেরিয়ে পড়ে অজানা পথে। তাঁর প্রতিবাদী সত্তা জাগরিত হয়-

যে সমাজ সংসারে বিপন্নের কোনো স্থান নাই... আছে কেবল বিপন্নের অপমান, প্রত্যাখ্যান সেই সমাজ সংসারের প্রতি ডোম্বীর জাগে অভিমান। সে তাই বন্ধীর বিপন্নতার সাথে স্বামী কাছুর বোধিচিন্তা প্রাপ্তিতে নিজের একাকিত্বের বিপন্নতা আর মৃত সন্তান প্রসবের বিপন্নতাকে মিশিয়ে নিয়ে অনিশ্চিত পথে বেরিয়ে পড়ে বন্ধীর সাথে। ক্ষমাশীল বুদ্ধমন্দির। বুদ্ধমন্দিরে আশ্রয় পায় বন্ধী ও ডোম্বী। মন্দিরের আলো

হাওয়ায় বন্ধী সুস্থ হয়ে ওঠে- সে পৌঁছে যায় জীবন বোধের পরম নির্বাণে। দস্যু আক্রমণে ভেঙে গেছে নাট্য দল- নাট্যদলে যোগ দেয় বন্ধী ও ডোষী। নব উদ্যমে বুদ্ধ নাটকের আসর জমে ওঠে। বোধিচিন্তের মোক্ষলাভের জন্য কুকুরী ইন্দ্রিয় আশ্বাদের পথে ডোষীকে প্রার্থনা করে। বন্ধীর আপত্তি সত্ত্বেও রাতের অন্ধকারে প্রতিবাদী ডোষী অজানার পথে যাত্রা করে।

মোহ হীন হতে চায় ডোষী। দুঃখ-সুখের উর্ধ্ব নির্বাণে পৌঁছাতে চায় তার চিত্ত। আলো আঁধারীর পথ চলে ডোষী পৌঁছে যায় নতুন দেশে। প্রবীন ব্রাহ্মণের কথায় ডোষী নৌকার পাটনী হয়ে যায়। জীবন নদীর পরিবর্তে জলের নদীতে পাটনী হয়ে যায়। শুরু হয় নতুন জীবন। নৌকা বাইবার সময় দিব্য দৃষ্টিতে ডোষী দেখতে পায় দীক্ষাগুরু সরহকে। যার হাত ধরে বৈঠা বাইতে শেখা ডোষীর। কিশোর বয়সে সরহের স্নিগ্ধ প্রেমের আকর্ষণ সে অনুভব করে। পরক্ষণেই স্মৃতির কল্পনা স্বপ্ন ভেঙে যায়। যুবক মুগ্ধ দৃষ্টিতে ডোষীকে দেখে। যুবক তাকে নিয়ে পদরচনা করে। এই মুগ্ধ পদকর্তার নামও কাহ্ন পাদ। যুবক কাহ্নতে ডোষী দেখতে পায় স্বামী কাহ্নর প্রতিচ্ছায়া। কাজুর শেষ করা স্মরণে আসে-

‘মনে রেখো আত্মার অনুভবে আমি একদিন মৃত্যুহীন হয়ে যাবো সেদিন আমার আত্মা বিস্তারিত হবে পৃথিবী ব্যাপী... কিছু কিছু মানুষের আত্মাতে মিশে থাকবো আমি.....

দুই কাহ্ন মিলে গেছে এক বিন্দুতে। কুহুরী ডোষীর খোঁজে আসে। বোধিচিত্ত প্রার্থী কুকুরীকে ডোষী প্রত্যাখ্যান করেন। বোধিচিত্ত প্রার্থনার বিরুদ্ধে ডোষী প্রতিবাদ জানায়-

‘যে পিপাসা একজনকে নিয় যায় তৃপ্তিদে-বোধিচিত্তে... আরেক জনকে ছুঁড়ে ফেলে দেয় যন্ত্রনার বেদনায়...সে কেমন পিপাসা কুকুরী...’ বোধিচিন্তের পথবিভ্রম ধরা পড়ে ডোষীর দৃষ্টিতে। কুকুরী ফিরে যায়।

রাজার লোক আসে ডোষীর গৃহে প্রাচীন বাংলার সমাজে নারীদের বিপন্নতার চিত্র প্রতিবিস্তিত হয়। ডোষী সংকুচিত হয়। সারা বনে গীত হয় ভীতিকর গান-

‘অপলা মাংসে হরিণা বৈরী
খনহ ন ছড়ই ভুসুকু অহেরী।’

ভয়ে অতিক্রান্ত হয় রাত্রে ডোষীর মনে পড়ে বুদ্ধের কথা, নির্বানের কথা। রৌদ্রের শুভ্রতায় কাহ্নপাদ ডোষীকে নিয়ে পদ রচনা করে-

‘এক সো পদমা চউ সঠী পাখুড়ী
তর্হি চড়ি নাচই ডোষী বাপুড়ী।’

ব্রাহ্মণ কাহ্ন ডোষীর প্রেমে মগ্ন, ভুলে যেতে চায় ব্রাহ্মণ্য সংস্কার। সমাজের ভীতি উপেক্ষা করে সে গেয়ে ওঠে প্রেমের জয়গান-

‘ডোষী রে তোর শরীর চিরে
হৃদয় নেবো হরণ করে।’

কাহ্নর পদ শুনে ব্রাহ্মণরা বিস্তৃত হয়ে ওঠে। তার পিতা মাতার কাছে তারা ছুঁটে যায়। তারা বলে ও ‘ডোষী নয় ও নৈরামনি’। ব্রাহ্মণেরা নৈরামনি (ডোষী) নিধনের প্রস্তুতি নেয়। একদল লোকের প্রলয় নৃত্য ও আঘাতে ডোষী ক্ষতবিক্ষত হয়ে ভূ- পতিত হয়।

সকালের স্নিগ্ধ আলবোয় কাহ্নু ডোম্বীর পাদ-পদ্মে লুটিয়ে প্রেম নিবেদন, বিমূঢ় হয় সে। কেননা সেও কাহ্নুর মুখ্ণ বাৎসল্যের প্রেমে নিমগ্ন। স্বামী কাহ্নুর ছিল মোক্ষলাভের পথে এগিয়ে যাওয়ার আনন্দ। কুক্কুরীর আকাঙ্ক্ষাও মোক্ষও ভোগ সংশ্লিষ্ট। আর পদকর্তা কাহ্নুর চোখে সমর্পনের ভাষা। ডোম্বীর আঁচল থেকে রক্ত লোহিত সিঁদুর কাহ্নু রাঙিয়ে দেয় ডোম্বীরই সিঁথি। সমাজ সংসারের বিপক্ষে তাদের প্রেম পায় পূর্ণতা। তারা ভালোবেসে হরিণ-হরিণী বেশে মানুষের অগোচরে বনে ঘুরে বেড়ায়। ভালোবাসা রক্ষার জন্য তারা পালিয়ে পোড়ায়। ভালোবাসা রক্ষার ঘুমের তারা পালিয়ে বেড়ায় বনে বনাশুরে। সমাজ, ধর্ম, সংস্কারের উর্ধ্বে মানব মানবীর প্রেম পূর্ণতা পায়। তাদের প্রেমগাঁথা চর্যার শরীর থেকে বাংলার মানুষের মনে ছড়িয়ে পড়ে। ডোম্বীর কাছে প্রেম নানা ভাবে ধরা দেয়।

কবি পরিচয়ে ধনী আরেক কাহ্নু সমাজ শাসনে লাঞ্চিত প্রেমিকা ডোম্বীর কাছে। তখন ভালোবাসার টানে, নিষ্ঠুর নিষাদ তুচ্ছ করে, হরিণ ও হরিণীর রূপে, তারা সঙ্গী পরস্পরের। এভাবেই সাইমন জেকারিয়া চর্যার পদ থেকে আবহমান বাঙালির, বিশ্বের মানুষের প্রেমগাথা।

প্রাচীন বাংলার বুদ্ধ নাটক ও নাটকের সংকলন গ্রন্থের অন্তর্গত। ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাটকটি। ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাটকে ব্যবহৃত চরিত্রগুলি কাহ্নু, ডোম্বী, বন্ধী, ভুসুকু, সরহ, কুক্কুরী। চর্যাপদের পদকর্তাদের নামকে নাটকের প্রধান চরিত্র রূপে নাট্যকার অঙ্কিত করেছেন। বজ্রাচার্য প্রভুর বুদ্ধনাটক চর্যাপদের নব রূপায়ন। কাহিনীবৃত্ত আবর্তিত হয়েছে ডোম্বীকে কেন্দ্র করে। ডোম্বী ও কাহ্নুর বিবাহ, বিবাহোত্তর প্রেমময় উপলক্ষি, বুদ্ধ নাটক দর্শন ও মোক্ষ প্রার্থী কাহ্নুর ডোম্বীকে ত্যাগ। ডোম্বীর মৃত সন্তান প্রসব, বন্ধীকে সঙ্গে নিয়ে গৃহত্যাগ, কুক্কুরীর প্রস্তম্ভব প্রত্যাখ্যান করে অজানায় পাড়ি- প্রেমিক কাহ্নুর কাছে হৃদয় সমর্পন নাটকটিকে পরিনতি দান করেছে। প্রতিবাদী সত্তার উন্মেষে ডোম্বী সে যুগের জাজল্যমান চরিত্র। সমাজ সংসারের বিপক্ষে গিয়ে বন্ধীকে নিয়ে সংসার ত্যাগে তার দুঃসাহসিকতার পরিচয় গ্রাহী। কাহ্নু ডোম্বীকে আশ্রয় করে বোধিচিন্তের পথে উত্তীর্ণ হয়। কুক্কুরী ও ডোম্বীকে আশ্রয় করে বোধিচিন্ত লাভ করতে চায়। ডোম্বী তাকে প্রত্যাখ্যান করে। ডোম্বীর নারী সত্তার অন্তরালে প্রেমের আকৃতি পরিস্ফুট। নৌকা বাইবার সময় সরহের কথা স্মরণ করে কৈশোরের স্মৃতি রোমন্থন করে। অবশেষে প্রেমিক কাহ্নুর নিঃস্বার্থ প্রেমের আহ্বানে সাড়া দিয়ে সমাজ ভীতিকে উপেক্ষা করা। সে যুগের উজ্জ্বল ব্যক্তিত্বময়ী নারী রূপে ডোম্বীকে চিত্রিত করেছেন নাট্যকার।

অপর দিকে তরুণ পদকর্তা কাহ্নুর প্রেম ও বিদ্রোহ। বিধবা ডোম্বীর প্রতি কাহ্নুর প্রেম ও পরিনতি নাটকের অবয়বে প্রস্ফুটিত। বন্ধীর প্রতিশোধ স্পৃহা, ভুসুকুর সাংসারিক প্রেম, কাহ্নুর বোধিচিন্ত লাভ - সবই চর্যার পদকর্তাদের সে যুগের প্রেক্ষাপটে উপস্থাপন। ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ অর্থাৎ যে বৃক্ষের তলায় বসে শাক্যমুনি বোধি বা নির্বান লাভ করে গৌতম বুদ্ধ হয়েছেন। নাট্যকার ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাটকে বুদ্ধের অনুবঙ্গে জীবন ও সমাজকে অপরূপ কাব্যময় রূপ দান করেছেন।

‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাটকে প্রাচীন বাংলার সামাজিক সংস্কার পরিস্ফুট হয়েছে। তৎকালীন সামাজিক সংস্কার উপলক্ষির জন্য আমাদের দরকার চর্যায়ুগে মানস ভ্রমন। বিবাহের পথে পাহাড় দেখে ডোম্বীর একাকিত্ব অনুভব। কাছকে গৃহ বন্ধনে বেঁধে রাখার জন্য কাহ্নুর মা সূর্য মেলায় গৃহ দেবীর মূর্তি স্থাপন করা। বুদ্ধনাটকের আমন্ত্রণ প্রসঙ্গে কুলাসমেত প্রসাদ পড়ে যাওয়া অমঙ্গলের বার্তাবাহী। বন্ধী-ভুসুকু মনে করে কাজুর মোক্ষলাভের ঘটনা এই সংস্কারের বশবর্তী। নৌকায় শিশু ডোম্বীর জন্য উপহার সিঁদুর নিয়ে আশা পরবর্তী ঘটনার নিয়ন্ত্রক। দস্যু আক্রমণে সেকাল বাংলার সমাজের চিত্র প্রতিবিস্তিত হয়েছে নাটকের অবয়বে।

‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাটকে সংলাপের পরিবর্তে কথনরীতি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। বর্ণনাত্মক ভঙ্গিতে নাটকের কাহিনী অগ্রসর হয়েছে। চর্যাপদ ও তার পদকর্তা এবং চর্যাপদ সমসাময়িক সময়, সমাজ ও চরিত্রাবলী নাটকের চর্যা সমসাময়িক প্রাচীন বাংলার আবহ

সৃষ্টিতে চর্যার শব্দ ও বাক্য ব্যবহার নাটকের স্বাতন্ত্র্য সূচিত করে। নাট্যকার সাইমন জাকারিয়া নতুন আঙ্গিকে ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাটকে প্রাচীন বাংলার সমাজ জীবন কে কাহিনীবৃত্তে গ্রথিত করেছেন। প্রাচীরের বিনির্মানের বাংলা সাহিত্যের পটভূমি সম্প্রসারণ করে ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নাটক অমরত্বের আসনে বিভূষিত।

তথ্যসূত্র-

১. জাকারিয়া, সাইমন, ‘বোধিদ্রুম’ নয়া উদ্যোগ, প্রথমসংস্করণ ২০১৪, প্রশ্চদ
২. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-২৫
৩. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৩৮
৪. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৫০
৫. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৫৪
৬. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৬৮
৭. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৬৮
৮. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৭০
৯. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৭৯
১০. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-৭১

The Changing Role of Women in the Struggle Against Colonial Rule: from “Motherhood” to “Feminist”.

Piyashi Banerjee*

Abstract: *Women— Single and married, Young and Old, came forward and joined the struggle against Colonial rule, without mentioning their contributions, the history of Indian freedom struggle would be incomplete. Nationalist leaders deliberately cultivated linkages with Peasants, Workers and women’s organizations to demonstrate mass support for their position. Women were amazed to find Political Participation approved of by men, who wanted their wives to behave in the home like the Perfect wives in religious texts. The story of Women’s role in nationalist struggle is not simply one of those who were a leader of any activities. The nature of their work influenced how women saw themselves and how others saw their contribution to national development. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay’s (1838-94) emotional hymn, “Bande Mataram”, became famous throughout India, this call was not a call to women to join the Political Movement. This call was a linking of idealized motherhood with nationalism. Josodhara Bagchi has argued that this ideology of motherhood by creating a myth about her strength and power took away from Women their real Power, confined them exclusively to their reproductive role.*

The Participation of Women in Swadeshi Movement was Limited in protesting the decision of Partition by boycotting foreign goods and buying only Swadeshi goods.

In revolutionary terrorism, Women gave their support to the revolutionary organization. Nanibala Devi (1888-1967) was widowed at fifteen, joined the new Juganter Party, and acted as their housekeeper, occasionally posing as the Wife of one of revolutionaries. Gandhi reduces the Women’s sexuality to nation and its non-violence movement invoking the myth of Sita.

In the early 20th century some Women took up arms against the British establishment and calls for a refashioning of Women subject autonomously. This article will try to highlight the Women’s Participation in agitation Politics which shaped the Women’s movement.

Keyword: *Women, nationalist struggle, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Motherhood, Swadeshi movement, boycott, sexuality, Women’s movement.*

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Introduction:

The wheel of the civilization could not move continuously without Women. Swami Vivekananda says that Civilization is like a bird; man and woman is the two wing of the bird. The bird could not fly easily if we cut her one wing. So women's participation is a Key component of the civilization. The history of Indian freedom Struggle would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women. The sacrifice made by the Women of India will occupy the foremost place. They fought with true spirit and undaunted courage and faced various tortures, exploitations and hardships to earn us freedom. When most of the men freedom fighters were in prison the Women came forward and took change of the struggle. The list of great women whose names have gone down in history for their dedication and undying devotion to the service of India is a long one.

Research Methodology:

The present study is historical descriptive and analytical one. The study is primarily based on the secondary sources. The Secondary sources have been collected from various books and journals. The study is qualitative in nature.

ASSAM:

Assam, perhaps the sudden unbounded passion for liberty which made the Women take over command of the battle for freedom. The struggle waged by Assam to breakdown the shackles of slavery, observed Mitra and Chakraborty. They describe it "is largely a struggle for Assam's Womanhood".¹

During the Quit India Movement Kanaklata Joined the Mritya Bahini, a death squad comprising groups of Youth from the Gohpur sub division of Assam. On 20 September 1942, the Bahini decided it would hoist the national flag at the local Police Station. A procession of unarmed villagers was led by Barua to do so. The police under Rebati Mohan Som the Officer-in-charge of the Police Station warned the Procession of dire consequences if they proceeded with their plan. Undeterred by the Police, the procession continued marching ahead v when the Police fired upon the procession. Kanaklata was shot and the flag she was carrying with her was taken up by Mukunda Kakoti who too was shot at. Both Kanaktala and Kakoti were killed in the Police action. Kanaktala was only 17 years of age at the time of her martyrdom.

BENGAL:

Kalpna Datta was an Indian independence movement activist and a member of the armed independence movement led by Surya Sen which carried out the Chittagong armoury raid in 1930. IN September, 1931 Surya Sen entrusted her along with Pritilata waddedar to attack the European club in Chittagong. But a week before the attack, she was arrested while carrying out reconnaissance of the area. On 17 February 1933 the Police encircled their hiding place in gairila village, and that raid Surya Sen was arrested but Kalpna was able to escape from there .She was finally arrested on 19 May 1933,and released in1939. She busied herself in studies and also engaged in propaganda. She worked in labour areas and Dhobi Para. Kalpna worked in the Kisan Sabha office and later Joined the Tramway worker's Union office as a whole time worker.

The Women of Bengal had been participating in the freedom struggle ever since the battle began. The people of Midnapur District played a notable part in the movement of 1942. The Tamluk sub-division had organized itself against the Japanese invasion. They raised an army of volunteers which included men and women. One such procession was led by a seventy one year old lady Smt.Matangini Hazra ,with six thousand supporters, mostly Women volunteers, with the purpose of taking over the Tamluk Police station. When the procession reached they had outskirts of the town, they were ordered to disband under section 144 of the Indian Penal code by the crown police. As she stepped forward, Hazra was shot once. Apparently she had stepped forward and appealed to the police not to open fire at the crowd. As she was repeatedly shot, she kept chanting VandeMataram. She died with the flag of the Indian National Congress held high and still flying. A statue stands at the spot where she was killed in Tamluk and a five rupee postage stamp issued.

PUNJAB:

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur came from the royal family of Kapurthala state. Amrit Kaur had most of her education in England and was a keen sports woman. On her return to India She set about organizing sports and games in the Punjab and she became Interested in the Indian independence movement. Her father had share a close association with Gopal Krishna Gokhale She says,"The flames of my passionate desire to see India free from foreign domination were fanned by him." ²

Kaur was drawn to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi and meet him in Bombay in 1919. She joined the Indian National Congress and began to participate in India's struggle for freedom. She Co-founded the All India women's conference in 1927, became its secretary in 1930 and President in 1933. Foe her participation in Gandhi-led 240 mile Dandi March

in 1930, British Raj authorities imprisoned her. As a representative of the INC, in 1937 she went on a mission of goodwill to Bannu, in the present day Khyber- Pakhtunkhwa. The British Raj authorities charged her with sedition and imprisoned her. IN 1942, she participated in the Quit India Movement and Raj authorities imprisoned her again.

She served as the chairperson of the All India Women's Education Fund Association. She worked to reduce illiteracy, and eradicate the custom of child marriages and the Purdah system for Women.

After India's independence, Amrit Kaur became Part of Jawaharlal Nehru's first cabinet, she was the first Woman to hold cabinet rank. She was assigned the Ministry of Health and was one of only two Indian Christians in the cabinet. In 1950 she was elected the president of World Health Assembly, becoming the first Woman and the first Asian to hold that Post. Kaur served as the Chairperson of the Indian Red cross Society for fourteen Years. During her Leadership, the Indian Red Cross did a number of pioneering works in the hinterlands of India. She started the Amrit Kaur college of Nursing and the National Sports Club of India. Her private papers are part of the Archives at the Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, at Teen Murti House, Delhi.

Pushpa Gujral is another Woman of Punjab who took prominent Part in the movement of 1942. Her interest in Political work began in 1919, but she became active only during the movement of 1930. At this time she was elected President of the city and District congress committee. She collected funds for the families of political prisoners. She went to Jail for the first time in 1940 for offering Satyagraha and Second time in 1942. Pushpa Gujral became the convener, Punjab Pradesh congress committee (Women) and was also associated with many other SOCIAL WORK AGENCIES. She is member of the Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

UTTARPRADESH:

Sucheta Kripalini fought her way into becoming the first ever Woman to occupy a position of power in the Indian Political sphere. She came to the forefront during the Quit India movement. She later worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi during the partition riots. She accompanied him to Noakali in 1946. She was one of the few women who were elected to the constituent Assembly and was part of the sub- committee that drafted the Indian constitution. She became a part of the subcommittee that laid down the charter for the constitution of India. On 14 August 1947, she sang 'VandeMataram' in the Independence session of the constituent Assembly a few minutes before Nehru delivered his famous Speech.

After Independence she served as Minister of Labour community Department and industry in the UP government from 1960 to 1963. In October 1963, she became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh the first Woman to hold that position in any Indian state. In 1967 she contested the 4th Lok Sabha elections from the Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh and won. In 1971, Sucheta Kripalani decided to retire from politics.

BOMBAY:

Bombay was one of the most important Province which was affected by the political upsurge by Women. Sarojini Naidu of the fame of Dharasasnasalt raid was again active during this period. She addressed meetings and spoke from various platforms. She was arrested on 3rd December, 1940 for taking part in the individual Satyagraha introduced by Vinoba Bhave. In 1942, she was arrested during the Quit India movement and stayed in jail for 21 months. She appeared in Public again on January 7, 1944 and addressed a meeting at Bombay. Immediately after India attained independence, she had the privilege of being the first Women Governor of Uttar Pradesh in 1947 and occupied upto March 1949. She is remembered for his writing skill and struggle for Women's movements and rights.

Bombay kept up the Struggle through Radio. Usha Mehta was one of the prominent workers of the secret congress Radio, an underground radio station. On 14 August 1942, Usha and some of her close associates began the secret congress Radio, a clandestine radio station. The first words broadcast in her voice were: This is the congress radio calling on [a wave length of] 42.34 meters from somewhere in India. The radio broadcast recorded messages from Gandhi and other prominent leaders across India. To elude the authorities, the organizers moved the station's location almost daily. Ultimately, however, the police found them on 12 November 1942 and arrested the organizers, including Usha Mehta.

Even after India's independence, Usha continued to be socially active, particularly in spreading the Gandhian thought and Philosophy. She authored many articles, essays, and books in English and Gujarati. In 1998, the Government of India conferred on her Padma Vibhushan, the second highest Civilian award of Republic of India.

Hansa Mehta Plunged into the freedom struggle early in Life. Greatly inspired by the leaders she travelled all over India, meeting women to create awareness among them. An eminent educationist and a dedicated social worker, she believed that unless there was improvement in the quality of life of women. She was the first woman Vice-chancellor in India (Baroda University) and was actively associated with the All India Women's conference. In the constituent Assembly after the oath of dedication. Smt. Hansa Mehta presented a national flag to the constituent Assembly on behalf of the Women of India.

Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay (1903-1988) was an Indian social reformer and freedom activist. She was most remembered for her contribution to the Indian Independence movement for being the driving force behind the renaissance of Indian handicrafts, handlooms, and theatre in independence India; and for upliftment of the socio-economic standard of Indian women by pioneering the co-operation.

When she was in London, Kamaladevi came to know of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-cooperation Movement in 1923, and she promptly returned to India, to join the Seva Dal, a Gandhian organization setup to promote social upliftment. Soon she was placed in charge of the Women's section of the Dal, where she got involved in recruiting, training and organising girls and Women of all ages Women across India, to become voluntary Workers, "Sevikas".

In 1926, she met the Suffragette Margaret E. Cousins, the founder of All India Women's conference, who inspired her to run for the "Madras Provincial Legislative Assembly". Thus she became the first Woman to run for a legislative seat in India. Though she could campaign for only a few days, she lost by a small margin of 55 votes.

She was a part of the seven member lead team, announced by Mahatma Gandhi, in the famous Salt Satyagraha (1930), to prepare salt at the Bombay beach front, the only other Woman volunteer of the team was Avantikabai Gokhale.

The Government of India conferred on her the Padma Vibhushan in 1987, which are among the most revered civilian awards of the Republic of India. The Fellowship is the highest award of Sangeet Natak Akademi, India's National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama.

Aruna Asaf Ali (Aruna Ganguly) was a luminous star in the firmament of India's freedom struggle. She participated in public Processions during the salt Satyagraha and was arrested on charges of being vagrant. In 1942, she took part in the underground movement and hoisting the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay.

She played a crucial role in the formation of National Federation of Indian Women (NFIW). In 1958 she was elected the mayor of Delhi. In 1996 She was bestowed the Bharat Ratna. In 1998, the government issued a commemorative stamp for her.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY:

Rukmani Lakshmipathi was an Indian Independence activist and Politician belonging to the Indian National Congress. In 1923, she joined the congress. In 1926, she attended the International women's suffrage Alliance Congress at Paris as the Indian representative. For her participation in the salt Satyagraha in Vedaranyam. She was jailed for a year, becoming the first female prisoner in the salt Satyagraha movement. She was the first woman to be elected to the Madras Legislature in 1934 and the first to serve as a minister in the Madras Presidency. She was the first (and only) Woman minister of the Presidency.

Conclusion:

The History of the freedom movement is especially important for Women's movement, which shaped the movement for women's rights. The nationalist leaders are content to have women play a secondary role in the movement. But in the years following the civil disobedient movement, more and more women entered into the profession, and some men learned to work side by side with them as colleagues. But at the same time the participation of Women had some clear drawbacks. Those demonstration claimed to represent all Indian Women, but the number of groups involved was never large. There were distinct regional differences in the number of women who joined. Most women leaders were unable to get beyond their own sense of "respectability" when they sought recruits. Purity of Woman became an index of status of a cast. Gandhi called them "Unsexed". He shifted the focus from "motherhood" to "sisterhood". The revolutionary Woman have described themselves as sacrificing all the things a woman wants- marriage ,children and home— for the country. They marched and picketed in Sex-segregated groups, usually wearing distinctive orange and white saris to emphasize their purity and sacrifice. Male guardianship describe the woman participation as woman could 'come out' because the house was on fire. The expectation was that once the fire was out, woman would go back inside the house. The gender division also followed in labour and wages. The female workers protested against this inequality. But nothing changed, because the trade unions valued more their motherhood. So, if we want our equal position in the struggle of freedom movement, in wages, & also in our own personal life, feminist consciousness is must require. Then we will be the perfect comradeship.

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Evolution of Audit in India – A Review

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1. Introduction

Auditing as an act of checking is supposed to evolve in the period of Mesopotamian Civilization 3600-3200 BC. Mesopotamian relic of commercial transactions reveal tiny marks, dots, ticks and circles at the side of the figures, indicating those figures had been checked (Kenneth S. Most, 1959). The ancient Egyptians engaged two officials in recording fiscal receipts while another official conducted their audit. The Greeks appointed checking clerks to scrutinize the accounts of public official at the expiry of their term in office. The Romans established strong and effective financial administration authorized a person for expenditure and held the other person responsible for actual receipts and payments. They also introduced checking and counterchecking within the system (T.C. Richard Brown and E.C. Jack (eds), 1905). Pre-Vedic and Vedic literature contain numerous references which indicate that accounting practice existed in ancient India.

In Valmiki's Ramayana, there are instances when Bharata meets Rama in exile in the forest, the latter asks the former about the income and expenditure of the state (Ayodhya Kanda, Sarga 100). In Mahabharata, King Yudhishtira orders his brother Nakula to look after the army's accounts (Mahabharata, Shanti Parva, Sarga 40). Discussions in the Reek Vedas on matter like the system of land; tenure, currency trade and various economic rights indicate that a system of record keeping existed at that time.

2. Developments in India during Mauryan period

The State revenue and expenditure were well managed in time of Mauryas and other Hindu king. In his classic work, *Arthashastra*, Kautilya gave details of state finance. According to him, 'all undertakings depend on finance. Hence, foremost attention

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shall be paid to the treasury'(R.Ramashastry (trans),Kautilya's Arthashastra,p.58.and M.S.Ramayyar,Indian Audit and Accounts Department, The Indian Institute of Public Administration,NewDelhi,1967,p.60). In his work, he classified the 'major & minor heads of accounts of the government and listed forty kinds of fraud and embezzlements and also prescribed punishments for the same. Historians are unanimous in their opinion that the office of the chief accountant of the Mauryan Empire was well organized'(Kamal Gupta,2005.p.2).

There is evidence that a well administered accounts & audit existed during the Gupta period. The Gupta rules could levy a tax on profits instead of one on capital (Kamal Gupta,2005).In medieval India, the Sultans in Delhi authorized Mushrifs and Mustaufis for keeping up accounts and audit for the state. A similar arrangement was maintained under the Mughals (Kamal Gupta, 2005).

3. Pre Independence Audit Developments in India

Traditionally Indian Companies Act was framed following the British model. The Joint stock Companies Act of 1857 in its Table A contained provisions which were optional for annual audit of company accounts (Kamal Gupta,2005.p.3). In the Act of 1882, regarding audit of accounts it was stated (a) in every report , the auditor shall state whether in his opinion balance sheet is prepared as per regulations and with satisfactory explanations or information as provided by the management so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs. [Clause.94]. (b) the auditor shall examine copy of balance sheet with supporting vouchers and accounts as supplied by the management.[Clause.92]. The Companies Act of 1913 made audit of company accounts compulsory. This Act contained specific provisions for the preparation and presentation of proper books of accounts including contents of the balance sheet and its authentication. It also laid down provisions for the qualification, appointment, power and duties of the auditor. 'According to Section 144 of the Act only a person holding a certificate from the local government or a member of an association or institute recognized for this purpose could act as an auditor'(Kamal Gupta,2005.p.3). Regarding audit of accounts the Act provides that the auditor on the basis of information supplied and according to the best information given to him and as shown by the books of accounts shall state in his report whether the balance sheet exhibits true and correct view of the state of affairs of the company [Section 145(2)]. The Act also provides that the auditor shall have right of access at all times to books of accounts and vouchers and shall be supplied with such information and explanations by the directors and officers of the company as may be necessary in the conduct of audit of financial statements [Section 145(1)].

In 1918, the Government of Bombay initiated a scheme for the training of entrants to accounting profession. Accordingly, a qualifying examination (known as Government Diploma in Accountancy, GDA) and an articleship of three years were proposed. This scheme was approved by Government of India as a qualification to grant 'unrestricted certificates' issued to holders to practice throughout British India (Kamal Gupta, 2005..p.3).

'The situation that the Provincial Governments were concerned with preparing the qualified account was abolished in 1932 when Central Government, set up Indian Accountancy Board under the Auditor's Certificate Rules 1932. Under this rule, persons to be qualified accountant had to obtain Registered Accountants (R.A.) Certificate' (Dr. B.K. Basu, June 2004, p.1.3). The Companies Act of 1936 added that the auditor's report should state in addition, whether or not books of accounts have been kept as required by Section 130 [Section 145(2)] .

4. Post Independence Audit Developments in India

With the growing importance and increasing number of professional accountants in India, the demand for an autonomous body to regulate and control the accounting profession was observed. In 1949, The Chartered Accountants Act was passed as per act of parliament and a council consisting of elected representatives of chartered accountants and nominees of the central government was formed to deal with the affairs of the profession. Now, the profession evolves its own standards of education, training, professional expertise, ethics and discipline under overall supervision of the central government (Kamal Gupta, p.3-4). The Constitution of India (1950) gave an independent status and special powers to Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) . In 1971, the Comptroller & Auditor General (Duties, Power and Conditions of Service) Act was passed to regulate the duties and powers of C&AG to audit the Government accounts (Kamal Gupta, p.3-4).

The Companies Act 1956 and its subsequent amendments in 1960, 1965, 1966 and Companies (amendment) Act 1988, 1999 and 2000, 2013 have further developed and elaborated the provisions regarding qualification, appointment and remuneration of statutory auditor and also the scope of annual accounts and audit report.

The Companies Act of 1956 lays down that the auditor on examination of financial statements including balance sheet, profit and loss account, other documents shall report in his opinion and to the best of information supplied to him whether the said financial statements represent true and fair view of the state of affairs and working results of the company. In his report he will also give some narrative details concerning one or more aspects of management presentations including the mode of supply of information

and explanation necessary for his audit, the nature of maintenance of books of accounts by the management, branch audit report received from branches under section 228 of the Act. 'These narratives may be of great use in enhancing users' comprehension of published financial information' (Priya Ranjan Chaudhury 2001, p.46.).

The auditor shall again report whether company's balance sheet and profit and loss account are in agreement with the books and returns [Section 227(2) & (3)]. He shall also state about the compliance with the accounting standards by the management in the preparation of balance sheet and profit and loss account as per section 211(3C). [Section 227(3)(1) (d)]. In the audit process, he will exercise right of access to books of accounts and vouchers of the company kept at head office or elsewhere. He shall also inquire whether sufficient securities have been held against loan and advances made by the company, whether any transactions have not been prejudicial to the interest of the company, whether the company is not an investment company, whether securities have been sold at less than the purchase price, whether loan and advances have been treated as deposits, whether personal expenses have been charged to revenue accounts, whether proper disclosures have been maintained against allotment of shares etc [Section 227(1) & (1-A)].

It may, however, be pointed out in this regard that the auditor's comment on whether the company complies with relevant accounting standards in the preparation and presentation of financial statements will enhance the quality of information contained in the annual reports. This provision has been added by amending the Act recently in 1998.

In 1959, The Cost and Works Accounts Act was passed to recognize a profession specialized in Cost Accounting. According to Section 233B of the Companies Act 1956, the practicing member of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) are qualified to carry out cost audit and compulsory cost audit for specified companies which require proper maintenance of cost records and audit of cost statements (Kamal Gupta., 200., p.4).

In 1984, Income Tax Act was amended for the purpose of conducting compulsory audit of accountants of certain assesses. In 1985, The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued a circular to the commercial banks that their large borrowers should get their accountants audited. Some states of India have also modified their sales tax laws providing for audit of accounts of certain assesses (Kamal Gupta., 200., p.4).

5. Conclusion

In India, Pre- Vedic and Vedic literatures (including Ramayana, Mahabharata and also in Reek Vedas) include numerous references indicating accounting practices existed in the ancient India.

Accounting in a more matured state was found in Arthashastra (R.Ramashastra(trans) etc,p.60.) by Kautilya wherein a detailed study was made about the State finance System. Professional accounting in India emerge on the enactment of Joint stock Companies Act in 1857. The Companies Act of 1913 made audit of company accounts compulsory. In 1949 the Chartered Accountants Act was passed as per act of parliament and a council was constituted to issue its own standards of education, training, professional expertise, ethics and disciplines under overall supervision of the central government. The Constitution of India (1950) conferred an independent status and special powers upon Comptroller and Auditor General of India. In 1971, The Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) Act was passed to regulate the duties and powers of C&AG to the audit of government accounts. Thereafter, The Cost and Works Accounts Act and Income Tax Act were passed in the year 1959 and 1984 respectively. There are numerous provisions introduced in Companies Act 2013 effective from 1st April 2014 dealing with internal financial control[section 134(3) & (5)], business relationship of the auditor(section 141),other services of the auditor (section 144),rotation of auditor and audit committee recommendation (section 139), complying with auditing standards, audit report and fraud reporting (section 143) , National Financial Reporting Authority(NFRA) with extended authority for maintaining quality of audit practices (section 132), punishment for contravention (section 147),fraud (section447) which are directly or indirectly guiding audit functioning towards improvement of audit quality.

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