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From the Principal's Desk

I am pleased to announce that Govt. Girls' General Degree College is presenting a journal for research and advanced learning bearing the name "Discourse". This is the first volume of the series of Research Journals contemplated by the teachers of this college. This journal has 11 peer-reviewed articles from the departments of Science, Humanities and Arts. All these articles describe and analyse different issues in the area of Science, Arts and Humanities with the relevance of 21st century. The articles reveal the richness of scholarly ideas of the teachers in their discipline.

This journal will provide enough reading material to the readers. I hope these articles may act as an instrument of inspiration and may it quench the thirst of the readers.

I congratulate the journal committee and I look forward to the publication of the next issue in due course.

From the Editor's Desk

When we embarked on this journey, two years ago, we had treaded the path to our first publication before being thrown off our boat by the most disruptive black swan event of our generation.

The onslaught of COVID wreaked havoc on our plans at a personal level and to our publishing ambitions. It has been a difficult two years where we have surfed over unpredictable and unplanned tsunamis. Many of us have come face to face with grief and loss, and have come forth changed at a fundamental level.

As we emerge into a new era of social distance and face masks, we are proud to pick up the lost threads and dried inks. In our first publication of Discourse, we deal with issues relevant in the century which will affect us individually, as a people and as citizens of a world that has restructured the foundations and cornerstones of how we interact with and perceive it's tribulations.

We look forward to your continuing readership and patronage.

DISCOURSE Volume 1 • No. 1 • 2021

Creating Their Own Breeze": Re-Exploring "Compul sory Heterosexuality and Lesbian Existence" in Toni Morrison's <i>SULA</i>	Dr. Antara Mukherjee	1
Emerging Strategies in Teaching Methodology in India	Dr. Madhumita Sen	6
Effect of Toxic Chemicals in Everyday Life	Dr. Mumu Chakraborty	11
Coastal Resource Management in India: Perspective Views	Dr. Rajashree Dasgupta	17
اردو شاعری کی منفرد آواز ۔۔۔ علاّ مدا قبال "Urdu Shairi Ki Munfarid Aawaz Allama Iqbal")	Dr. Raza Mazhar Ansari	21
Impact of Commercial Bollywood Movies in the Present Day Culture of Our Society	Roudrajjal Dasgupta	31
خواجه احمد عباس: ناول اندهرا اجالا کی روشی میں ("Khwaja Ahmad Abbas: Novel 'Andhera Ujala' Ki Roshni Me")	Dr. Shabnam Parveen	34
ما هو ديوان العرب المعاصر؟ (Ma huwa diwanul 'arab al-mu.a.sir?)	Shafiqul Islam	42
Dark Matter: Known and Unknown	Dr. Soma Mandal	52
Contribution of Persian Sufi Poets to Universal Brotherhood and Humanism—Its Relevance in the 21st Century	Dr. Syeda Shariqatul Moula Alquadri	58

"Creating Their Own Breeze": Re-Exploring "Compulsory Heterosexuality and Lesbian Existence" in Toni Morrison's SULA

Antara Mukherjee

Any pair of eyes rustling through the gripping pages of Toni Morrison's *Sula* (1973) is sure to conclude, long before the novel ends, that it is a typical tale of Afro-American women, trying to assert their identity, at once 'black' and necessarily 'female'. Disgusted with the hype created by the White Feminist Movement, Morrison in Sula ventures out to express the feelings of black women who have been terribly ignored by the White Feminists. Ron David opines:

... "women's lib" struck TM [Toni Morrison] as so myopically a white middle-class movement that it irritated Morrison into original insight. What irked the hell out of her was the fact that these suddenly enlightened white women had decided that it was time for women to start loving one another, to begin being sisters and friends. What do they mean, begin? ... Morrison wondered if black women related to each other differently than white women ... (15)

Thus Sula, a novel that explores a deep friendship between two black women, was born. And it showed how limited the White Feminist Movement had been; it not only failed to include the experiences and voices of black women but also unconsciously participated in the conspicuous scheme of the patriarchal society from which it so earnestly wanted to break free. However, it would be perhaps unfair to restrict a writer as gifted as Morrison to this end only. Reviewing Sula, Sara Blackburn aptly opines that "Toni Morrison is far too talented to remain only a marvelous recorder of the black side of provincial American life. If she is to maintain the large audience she deserves, she is going to have to address a riskier contemporary reality than this ... (3; emphasis mine)". That Morrison has already referred to a risky contemporary reality while focusing on black women's experiences was discerned much later by Barbara Smith. In her epoch-making essay, "Toward a Black Feminist Criticism", Smith has looked upon the two girl friends, Nel and Sula, as Lesbians and has proved Sula as a Lesbian novel. She writes:

I discovered in rereading Sula that it works as a lesbian novel not only because of the passionate friendship between Sula and Nel but because of Morrison's consistently critical stance toward the heterosexual institutions of male-female relationships, marriage and the family. (Smith 14)

By analyzing Sula from this perspective, Smith has pointed out yet another limitation of Classical Feminism—the marginalization of Lesbianism. Lesbian, etymologically, is derived from Greek 'Lesbios', 'from Greek "Lesbos", an island and home of Sappho, who expressed affection for women in her poetry (Pearsall 814)". Lesbianism, therefore, should be a seminal part of Feminism. Rightly Barry says that "lesbianism should be regarded as the most complete form of feminism (141)". However, objections to Smith's interpretation of lesbianism in Sula can be raised. Accepting Nel and Sula as lesbians, my analysis will fracture Smith's conviction about Nel and Sula being passionate, erotic and hence lesbians. They are, on the contrary, inextricably linked without being

sexual. Moreover, Morrison's critical stance towards heterosexual relationships in the novel is not just to add another cherry to the cake; it has a deliberate political purpose.

Frustrated by their fractured lives, Nel and Sula are drawn to each other right from their childhood. That they have none to count upon established the fulcrum of their friendship: "Their friendship was as intense as it was sudden. They found relief in each other's personality (Sula 53)". It is in the 'safe harbour of each other's company' that the two girls blossomed. Nothing matters to them when they are together. The strength that they could derive from each other outlive their burdens of being black female in a world that normally meets the designs of white males: "Because each had discovered years before that they are neither white nor male and that all freedom and triumphs was (sic) forbidden to them, they had set about creating something else to be (52)". This desire of being 'something else' dissociates them from the society they live in. It is, as if, they are out to create their own space, defying that which is given to them. But in the midst of this, Morrison doesn't disturb the essential femaleness of their personality. While doing so, they develop physically and also develop an awareness of sex. But this curiosity for the wild is not directed towards each other but towards the opposite sex: it is but an adolescent sex-drive. Morrison clearly states that "the new theme that they were now discovering was men (55)". Smith, however, has proved them erotic lesbians by virtue of Morrison's descriptions only. For example, Nel and Sula are portrayed as "lying in the grass with their foreheads almost touching" (58; emphasis mine); but she overlooked Morrison's clever and safe concluding part of that sentence: "their bodies stretched away from each other at a 180 degree angle (58)". Infact, fantasizing about men, looking out for mischiefs, having regular crushes is normal to growing up as females and Nel and Sula are no exceptions. Yet they are no ordinary women who would quarrel "the way some girlfriends did over boys, or just compete against each other for them (84)". Rather for them a "complement to one was a complement to the other, and cruelty to one was a challenge to the other (84)". Evidently, therefore, Sula and Nel were different as female companions and their relationship was distinct from ordinary friendship among women.

The growing sexuality in Nel culminates in her decision to marry Jude and in this her mother programmed her too. In spite of being excessively possessive, Sula consents to Nel's marriage. This proves that neither Nel nor Sula wanted to possess each other physically. Their union is purely asexual and is built on their emotional attachment to each other. That's why being sure of her eternal place in Nel's life, Sula participates in Nel's marriage. This unique relation continues even when Sula is away from Medallion for higher studies. That is why when Sula returns Nel is overwhelmed. Despite having a full-bloomed family, Sula's return brings a metaphorical springtime in Nel's life:

Her old friend had come home. Sula. Who made her laugh, who made her see old things with new eyes, in whose presence she felt clever, gentle and a little raunchy. Sula, whose past she had lived through and with whom the present was a constant sharing of perceptions. Talking to Sula had always been a conversation with herself. (95)

The value and necessity of Sula in Nel's life is further stressed as Morrison compares Sula's comeback to "getting the use of an eye back, having a cataract removed" (95) for Nel. Eye, the least sexual of all our organs, highlights the emotional-cum-mental commitment of both.

Coming back, she gets the shock of her life. Marriage has transformed Nel completely. She has given herself up and now she is one of 'them' (120; original emphasis). Morrison brilliantly describes the change in Nel: she is now one of those "spiders whose only thought was the next rung of the web, who dangled in dark dry places suspended by their own spittle, more terrified of the free fall then the snake's breath below (120)". Sad and angry, Sula takes a drastic step to teach Nel a lesson. She beds with Jude, Nel's husband, only to make her realize the vulnerability of her sheltered existence. Thoroughly programmed, Nel misinterprets Sula as sex-starved and breaks their relationship. But

sex is not something that Sula was looking for. True, she enjoys having sex with men but it is not for physical pleasure but for mental dominance. During the sexual act, Sula asserts herself: "... there was utmost irony and outrage in lying under someone, in a position of surrender, feeling her own abiding strength and limitless power (123)". However, Morrison points out how feeble this power is, for after the act Sula doesn't feel magnanimous but lonely. She is encapsulated by a profound sense of loneliness. This loneliness is nothing but feeling the absence of Nel. Yet when in her 'postcoital privateness' (123) she "meets herself, welcome[s] herself and join[s] herself in matchless harmony" (123), we cannot help reflecting on Morrison's earlier comment on Nel-Sula relationship: "She had clung to Nel as the closest thing to both an other and a self, only to discover that she and Nel were not one and the same thing (119)". This explains Sula's being in 'harmony' even in loneliness, for there she meets Nel. This is also a reminder of the fact that Sula misses Nel terribly. This is why Sula hurriedly welcomes Ajax, their childhood crush, into her life. The blank space created by Nel's absence was too much for her to bear any longer. Yet with Ajax, the real pleasure was not having physical relation but having "genuine conversation" (127). Before Ajax, Sula had no idea that men know anything beyond the language of physical love. Her experience has taught her that men are only capable of the "same language of love, the same entertainments of love, the same cooling of love" (121). Naturally, therefore, she is overwhelmed to find somebody, other than Nel, to talk with. So Sula accepts Ajax and tries to fill the blank created by Nel's absence. In the process she accepts being sexual with Ajax as normal in any heterosexual relation. But when Ajax goes away detecting "the scent of nest" (133), leaving behind his "stunning absence" (134), Sula learns the lesson of her life. She now knows that men come into women's lives either directly bringing sex or befool them initially by sentiments only to get access to their bodies later on. Thoroughly disillusioned, Sula erases the word 'sex' from her dictionary; she realizes that sex is synonymous with sadness and one must give it up to live in peace. The remaining days of her life pass in isolation and not in merrymaking with men.

Like Sula, Nel also gets a setback. Jude, unashamed of getting sexual with Sula, gives her another blow. He departs without caring for anything. As Jude leaves, Nel realizes how correct Sula was, how fragile sexual relationship is. In spite of being a perfect wife, she couldn't escape her fate predicted by Sula. So the lesson to be learnt is that sexuality fails to give fulfillment to life. On the contrary it gives pain, unacknowledging the efforts taken to sanctify it. She can now understand that Sula meant no harm to her when she bedded with Jude; she rather wanted to protect her from experiencing the terrible pain of betrayal and loneliness. So Nel, who dissolved the bond of independence that she shares with Sula by marrying Jude, now substitutes Sula back in Jude's place in her life. She dismisses her well-conceived notion that all these years she had been missing something between her 'thighs'. No. The real empty place was not between her thighs but in her heart. Thus Sula earlier and Nel now throw away the entire element of sex from their lives. Acknowledging Sula and feeling for the first time her greater and terrible loss, Nel cries out: "We were girls together" she said as though explaining something. "O Lord, Sula," she cried, "girl, girl, girlgirlgirl (174)".

Though Sula dies at the end, Nel's agonized realization is enough for us to understand the sex-less nature of their relationship. Since sexual relationships brought nothing but agony, the girlfriends dismiss it and once again rejoin their broken chord. This chord binds them eternally in a deathless bond and makes them a-sexual. The necessity of sexuality in heterosexual relations is negated for sexuality cannot sustain it. It just serves as a catalyst for temporary preservation. As Nel and Sula need no catalyst (since they have developed a sexless bond) they become sexless lesbians. This deathless bond that the two friends share detaches them from the hypocritical society women and imparts to them a separate level of dignity—the level of being lesbians. Their sharing of a rich inner life while lending each other all kinds of support and acknowledging one

another despite the odds make their relationship a part of lesbian continuum (original emphasis). Viewed from this angle, their relation is sexless, for the concept of lesbian continuum undermines the monopoly of sexual leanings in relationships between women. In her "Compulsory Heterosexuality and Lesbian Existence", Adrienne Rich used it to include a "range—through each women's life (sic) and throughout history-of women-identified experience; [and] not simply the fact that a woman has had or consciously desired genital sexual experience with another woman (51–2)". Nel and Sula have made their relationship strong by their own experiences and it is a self-fulfilled relationship that doesn't require the body as catalyst for fulfillment. Their love is unconditional, so much so that even death fails to dampen it. This unselfish love coupled with empathy is what provided fulfillment to their relationship. Debunking any need for sexual love, all through their lives and even after that, they concentrate on developing the bond; this bond is not only their insignia in an otherwise rude world but also their tirade against male hegemony and female programming.

Morrison's critical attitude to all kinds of heterosexual relationships in the novel also has a political purpose behind it. She sees heterosexuality as a political regime that needs to be thrown overboard. For this one must break away from the grail and spear pattern—the two constituents of heterosexuality. And one who does this must be 'something else': lesbians. And it is only by negating heterosexuality that lesbians can create a separate existence for themselves. To make her own space, Sula goes on to break all the pre-conceived notions of the society. Because of her promiscuity, she is called a 'bitch', a 'roach'. This is natural, for she threatens men's prowess and authority. What is striking is that she is even discarded by women. In order to outcast her, they become superstitious and add to the picture of hypocrisy painted by the male party. So Morrison, on the one hand, presents both the male and female as partner's in crime and, on the other, makes Sula distinct by taking her away from their influences. As Sula defies them, she becomes a pariah, an outcast. But she is not the least remorseful. She boldly tells Nel "I am going down like one of those red woods. I sure did live in this world (143)". This is a mockery not only to Nel's loneliness, a gift from her cherished husband, but also a criticism of the slavish lives that the black women of Medallion live. Sula clearly points out that unlike her, all the black women are puppets only to be manipulated by their male counterpart. What is sad is that women gladly accept this role, without any complain. But Sula refuses to fit herself into the system of heterosexual society—she refuses "compulsory heterosexuality" that is thrust upon men's 'other', women. After Sula's death, the chameleon society regains its true color. As all tension was over so there was no need to continue the efforts taken to suppress Sula. This U turn of the society is also an eye-opener for Nel. She can now see the tricks and wiles. All the wrong done to Sula's dead body and horrible non-cooperation of the society make her realize her own mistake. She realizes that she too has become like them (original emphasis). Be it her excessive love for Jude or her overwhelming love for children, both have been destructive

... this love enables Nel to evade her responsibilities toward understanding her own experience; consequently she preserves an immature and incomplete saintly self-image based on a denial of her real self. (Gillespie & Kubitschek 73-4)

So at the end, in a moment of fury, she corrects her mistake that all these years she has missed her husband, Jude. This act of Nel not only detaches her from Jude but also from the larger heterosexual society of which Jude is a microcosmic representative. As she attaches herself to Sula, she directly joins the separate path of being a lesbian. It hardly needs explanation that she will inhabit within the space created by Sula. Sula may be dead, but Nel would continue to live the separate existence, which Sula lived. As a black lesbian, Nel, along with Sula's memories, will work towards rejuvenating their own existence, which had been ignored and neglected by the heterosexual society. And this existence will make its own space; whatever space that is, it is for sure that no one can now marginalize them as 'black' and 'female' because they are black lesbians.

Few years after the publication of Sula, Morrison's aesthetic attempt finds its theoretical concretization when Monique Wittig, French Feminist, stunned the world by declaring that lesbians cannot be women. Wittig's argument is that the very concept of women is a political construct: "There is no sex. There is but a sex that is oppressed and sex that oppresses. It is oppression that creates sex and not the contrary (Wittig 25)". So women are but oppressed social class, who exist as men's 'other'. Therefore, lesbians who break away from both cannot be women. Thus lesbians are different from women and naturally their existence has to be different. Interestingly enough, much before Wittig, Morrison anticipated this separate existence which lesbians need for their fulfillment. And this is only possible if they have a room of their own to house their complex psychological cravings. This is why Morrison provides a distinct space to Nel and Sula. While doing so Morrison also breaks the boundaries of gender. Before Sula, feminists used to define gender as something that is socially constructed where "all the roles and forms of behavior associated with being a woman have been created historically by different society" (Freedman 13). So in a way, gender implies continuation of oppression of women. But Morrison not only rejects the tag 'women' and makes Nel and Sula lesbians (clearly showing the difference between the roles of being a woman and a lesbian) but we are also exhorted to re-vise our concept of gender when Sula, initially, and Nel, later, rebel against their socially defined roles of being women. Added to this, Morrison also includes them within the theoretical arena of feminism, though as lesbians and not as women, thus widening the narrow margin of the white feminist movement. No wonder through the extraordinary Nel-Sula friendship, Morrison attempts to pave the way for doubly marginalized black women so that they can create "their own breeze ..." (57)

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Emerging Strategies in Teaching Methodology in India Madhumita Sen

Abstract: The utility and nature of the pursuit of knowledge are moving away from imbibing theory to practical usage and application. So it is quintessential that the imparting of knowledge, and thereby the definition of education, be widened in scope and approach. Traditional teaching techniques are mostly rooted in a unidirectional broadcast of information and opinions that can often lead to low effectiveness of internalization of knowledge and, more importantly, the inheritance of bias from the teacher to students. While there are many discussions and debates on the efficacy and merits of traditional teaching, it is generally agreed that teaching is most effective when students are interested and have the desire to learn & participate. With the advance of technology and the significant narrowing of attention spans of the students, due to the advent of mobile technology and social engagement platforms in multitudes, generating interest, ownership, and creativity in a traditional setting is increasingly becoming difficult.

There are several tested and proven tools that are gradually seeping into teaching methods. These include the use of audio/visual aids, the use of test cases, use cases and case studies from the real world, role-playing, flipped classrooms and collaboration within and outside of immediate peer groups. With technology becoming more pervasive and accessible, the world is more connected and easier to customize to fit any purpose. Instead of exploring the broad transformation of teaching methods, the author here would like to focus on two very specific collaboration tools that make use of technology and find widespread use in the world of knowledge applications in research, business, finance or creative spheres. The paper here speaks first of specific use cases of leveraging Social Media as a platform to share, ideate and generate ownership of knowledge, given the inevitability and ubiquitous nature of Social Media. The second set of tools or methods that this paper discusses focuses on collaboration within small groups using Design Thinking. Design Thinking is an approach that has been adopted widely in the world of technology, business, creative applications, and finance to generate innovative solutions to problems. As a toolset, it can be used as a method of discovery of knowledge, rather than broadcast.

The leverage of technology and business tools to facilitate collaboration in learning \mathcal{E} education not only yields interest in teaching but also better internalization and adoption of theory into original thinking. This also allows the creation of a platform for enabling students and teachers to learn from each other and, in the process, generate new and innovative thinking.

Key Words: Social Media, Interactive Collaboration, Design Thinking.

Innovative teaching is a proactive approach to integrate new strategies and methods in the Higher Education Institutions. Technology plays key role in the innovative teaching methods. Till date, many of the HE Institutions primarily depend on lecture mode of teaching with a close-classroom approach where there is no room for collaborative study and open interaction. There are pages of

arguments on the inevitability of monologues lecture methods in the teaching-learning process. Keeping aside all debates on the classical vs. the modern methods of teaching, this paper concentrates on the benefits of integrating technological aids and open class-room system to promote more effective understanding and overall development of the students.

Traditional teaching techniques are based mainly on the teacher explaining and the students receiving knowledge. In such a method, often termed as chalk and talk method, the teacher is assumed to be the master, an expert or an authority on the subject—matter. In such a system, the learners are mostly presumed to be 1) passive and are solely at the receiving end; 2) the learners have little or no involvement in the whole process.

Such a method is often called 'close-ended' and needless to mention that it may still be useful in occasions and could be supplementary one effectively with the upcoming approaches.

In today's world, education is more oriented towards encouraging the students to initiate their interest and curiosity in the subject taught and desire to learn. Use of innovative teaching techniques in the classroom is thus gradually being popular. This is like approaching the old ideas in new ways. The new techniques involve participatory approach where the one way monologs could be avoided making the classroom more productive than ever.

Following are some of the upcoming techniques/methods which are being encouraged to make the teaching-learning process more effective (Kumari,2019)

- 1. Audio visual tools (on line materials, videos, quizzes etc. are helpful for initiating student's participation) are already in use widely.
- 2. Examples (which are different from the ones in the text-book) from real life situations.
- 3. Brain-storming sessions (these are effective for the students to come up with their thoughts and understanding)
- 4. Role play (is extremely effective to make the students understand how the academic materials are relevant to everyday life)
- 5. Flipped classroom is a method where the students prepare their lesson before they attend the class and they, thus, get a wide opportunity to go beyond the structured conversations; asking questions; adding up ideas; put suggestions etc.
- 6. Self-learning is helpful for students whereby they focus on exploring ideas which interest them (not forcing them to memorize large texts which they grudgingly recall or instantly forget. (https://en.wikipedia.org¿wiki¿Teaching_method)

So, there is an onslaught of new thought and technology enabled tools that have made its way into the way life is lived. We have not, to some extent, imbibed these into the way we teach the next generation. In this article I would like to speak about two such important tools that we must absorb into the way we teach. These are:

- 1. Use of Social Media in driving a collaborative learning environment and
- 2. Use of mutual interaction and design in the way we teach.

With the advent of Social Media into our lives, the way the world communicates, disseminates and absorbs has undergone a sea of change. Gone are the days of standardization when information and knowledge was broadcast—everyone got to know, learn and experience the same book of knowledge. Now it is shared. Not only does everyone have access, everyone has 'targeted' access to accept, share and discuss, not only within their proximal peer group but around the world. The learning here becomes more peer based as well than learning from the experts alone. (Raut and Patil, IJRITCC, 2016)

Content is now generated and co-created outside of the physical classrooms and libraries. We have almost missed the train to innovate but all is not lost. We can at least catch on the last wagon that is still rolling out of the station.

It is however important to ask why to include social media as an effective mode in the teaching-learning process? Why should we catch on to this revolutionary platform that seems to be dripping in masochistic voyeurism and very often is a source of the in-genuine and fake information?

The answer is in the question itself, in this case. Social Media is here to stay. The android technology is, to a large extent, away from local hazards like electrical power-cut, etc. Students are almost always connected to the world of their social network. So we need little motivation to get their attention and engagement. Our students would plug in to this vast connected web of continuous content without much difficulty. At the very least, it would be our responsibility as teachers to be able to establish guardrails for our student and guide them towards the search of right information and forums. If we are able to partner with our students in their 'Social Media journey' we will be able to achieve three important outcomes.

- 1. Students have easy access to learn how theory meets real life with examples that are contemporary and not-hypothetical. Whether we are teaching some obscure/difficult theory or statistical methodologies, on exploring the social media, our students will find a community of people who are discussing and sharing over the internet. There is an opportunity to apply knowledge to real life and learn from others' thought. The students become part of the wide base of contemporary and contextual analysis. (Thomas, 2012)
- 2. By encouraging students to share their thinking and creativity with the wider world, be it through forums of common thought or through blogs that will attract attention, we, the teachers are able to let students own the knowledge that they partake of. The process of internalization of knowledge works as an advantage in this method. A sense of ownership and a sense of pride come from having generated content that is not served in a classroom monologue. And through interactions that self-generated content can create, there is healthy debate that can ensure making discourse interesting and, on occasion, may result in original thinking.
- 3. Last, but not the least, it makes learning and teaching interesting. The ability to interact, learn from content and create original content makes for an interesting and enjoyable way to learn, as compared to the standardized approach that is based on an archaic and often draconian grading system.

How to use Social Media among the student base? While teaching a subject or a theory, the teacher creates an 'open group' online to discuss the subject, links events of relevance and facilitate an online discussion that is open for anyone to join and interact on. The teacher encourages the students to create content and interact with the world via the social media platform. As an experiment, the teacher facilitates the creation of rich content on this platform. It is necessary to administer the content to ensure minimization of SPAM basket of "Good Morning" messages and "Copy-Paste" creativity and may be even associating some credits with participation. It can be guaranteed that **establishing the right guardrails** and **ensuring the right spirit of participation** will have phenomenal results. Many of the students will make connects beyond the walls of the classroom. Some of the students may come up with some interesting commentary. And over a period, a few may even come up with original thought that is worth investing and cultivating.

Moving on to the use of mutual interaction and design in the way we teach,

I want to focus on the issue that one of the things which is missing sometime (that our education system lack) is the intent of instilling a sense of developing our students into thinkers and doers.

Most of the methods of teaching adopted in the educational institutions focus, as I mentioned before, on the broadcast of knowledge and then the test of retention of imparted knowledge. The absence of any tools or mechanisms of application of knowledge in real-world context is starkly missing. As an outcome of this, most of the students we graduate through our classrooms are inept in their capability to merge theory and practice.

There is a page or two which can be replicated from the modern world of business. Here, I am speaking of <u>interactive collaboration</u> and the <u>leverage of design thinking</u> methodologies into teaching. Interactive collaboration comes from tools such as brainstorming, group discussions, debates and methods of analysis and solving like 'Root Cause Analysis', 'Fish Bone Analysis', etc. What is Design Thinking? Well, there is no one answer to what it is. In general, Design Thinking is both an ideology and a process, concerned with solving complex problems in a highly user-centric way. The participant is forced to view and solve a problem in the shoes of the target or owner of the problem. In simple terms, one can concentrate on the complexities of 'marriage' on a blackboard, backed by tones of theories. Or one can try and solve the problem by understanding it from the perspective of the married person and merge theory with reality to solve problems. It also migrates us away from our traditional **problem based** thinking to solution based thinking. And this is all done in groups or teams to ensure **inclusion and diversity**.

Very often, driven by the scientific method, we tend to forget and therefore

'Miss-teaching' our students that the end target of all theories and edicts is the human (or animal, depending on the field of study), the user. The Design Thinking methodologies put the user at the center of the solution, and adopt an iterative way to achieve a fit-for-purpose outcome. How does this help in education? The understanding of the problems of marriage does not start from the reading of theory at all. Instead, it is more helpful to consider an experiment that facilitates married people, in collaboration with our students and to define the problem in the context of their day to day lives. Once we are in a position to define the problem in a real circumstance, we can begin to create a hypothesis that is based on empathy and not on theory. In the process thereafter, we iteratively ideate towards solutions—exposing theories in the process. Without practical application, the theory remains just a piece of document. Undoubtedly, the understanding of theories and principles of the problems and dynamics of marriage would be better embedded in our students through the use of design thinking methodologies. It is like solving a mathematical theorem with equations vs. solving it with a diagrammatic approach that leads to the same equations. For example, a circle can be described as a circle drawn on the drawing board or be defined as the area of Pi-R-Squared. When one starts with the diagram, the understanding of Pi-R-Squared becomes much more impactful.

When we combine Design thinking tools with interactive and collaborative problem solving, students learn subjects for application and not for the examinations.

To conclude, I would propose to my fellow colleagues to try and diverge from the tried and tested tools that have been the forte of classical approaches. Leverage the tools and infrastructure made available by "the appropriate authorities" to experiment and make educating an exercise that involves ownership, creativity on the part of the students and helps make thinkers and doers of them all.

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Effect of Toxic Chemicals in Everyday Life

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century humans have introduced a large number

Abstract: Over the past century humans have introduced a large number of chemical substances into the environment. Some are the waste from industrial and agricultural processes. Some have been designed as structural materials and others have been designed to perform various functions such as healing the sick or killing pests and weeds. Obviously some chemicals are useful but many are toxic and their harm to the environment and our health far outweighs their benefit to society. We need to manage the risks better by only using chemicals, which are safe. In this paper I will discuss about the chemicals used in our everyday life, their adverse effect on our health and some simple measures to fight against their toxic effects.

Keywords: chemicals, toxicity, safety, plantation

Science has progressed a lot. We use various chemical compounds in our everyday life. Starting from the toothpaste to the post dinner medicine, all are composed of different chemicals. Even the mosquito repellants which we use overnight are not only fatal to the mosquitoes, but also hazardous to our health. But majority of us even do not know the names of the chemicals which has become a part of our lives whereas, many of them also have hazardous side effects. Here, I will discuss about only a few of the chemicals which we use regularly, particularly the mosquito repellents, their toxic effects and the precautions that should be taken to handle them.

Canadians spend more than \$275 million on household cleaning¹ products in a year. We buy these products to fight germs, streaks, stains and odors to keep our homes sparkling clean. Cleaning is supposed to be about maintaining a healthy home, yet some common household cleaning products contain chemicals that can harm human health and the environment. We are probably familiar with the hazard symbols that appear on some cleaning products, along with words like "poison", "corrosive" or "irritant". These hazard symbols warn consumers about acute health hazards associated with a single or short-term exposure to chemicals in the product. Most of us are exposed to cleaning products and their residues at low levels on a daily basis.

When we use these chemicals to clean our home, they linger in the air and we breathe them in. Researchers in the U.S. identified 133 unique volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted from a small sample of consumer products, including six cleaning products. Each product tested emitted between one and eight chemicals classified as toxic or hazardous under U.S. federal laws.

Chemicals in cleaning products² can also enter our bodies by absorption through the skin or through ingestion of household dust and chemical residues left on dishes and cutlery. And when cleaning products are flushed down the drain, they can have a serious impact on aquatic ecosystems.

There is no regulatory requirement for ingredients to be listed on the label in a consistent format, so it can be hard to identify chemicals of concern. Here's the dirt on some hazards that may be hiding in your cleaning closet.

2-Butoxyethanol (2-BE, also known as butyl cellosolve)

A skin and eye irritant also associated with blood disorders. In laboratory experiments, exposure to high doses of 2-BE has been shown to cause reproductive problems. This chemical is listed as a toxic substance under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act on the basis that it is harmful to human health. Health Canada identified indoor air and skin contact with cleaning products as the main pathways of exposure. Regulations limit the concentration of 2-BE in most household cleaners to 5 or 6 per cent, but higher concentrations are permitted in other products, notably in laundry stain removers (up to 22 per cent).

Found in: glass cleaners, laundry stain removers, carpet cleaners, automobile cleaners, windshield wiper fluid, degreasers, oven cleaners and rust removers.

Ammonia

Vapors may irritate the skin, eyes, throat and lungs. People with asthma may be particularly sensitive to the effects of breathing ammonia. Ammonia may also cause kidney and liver damage. While ammonia also occurs naturally, the use of cleaning products containing this substance can result in higher levels of exposure to vapors than from natural sources. If ammonia is mixed with products containing chlorine bleach (sodium hypochlorite), highly poisonous chloramine gas is formed.

Found in: window cleaners, drain cleaners, toilet cleaners, bathroom cleaners, oven cleaners, stainless-steel cleaners, car polish, and all-purpose cleaners.

Coal tar dyes

Derived from petrochemicals and may be contaminated with trace amounts of heavy metals like arsenic, cadmium and lead. There is concern that synthetic dyes may cause cancer and that heavy metals can harm the nervous system and cause other adverse health effects. Dyes in cleaning products can be absorbed through the skin or ingested in the case of soap residue on dishes. They are completely unnecessary to the cleaning function of the product.

Found in: most types of cleaning products.

Fragrance Chemicals

Found in: most types of cleaning products and air fresheners

Effect: More than 3000 chemicals are used in fragrance mixtures. Many are irritants and can trigger allergies, migraines, and asthma symptoms. Glass cleaners and floor polishes have been found to contain dibutyl phthalate (DBP). Phthalates are suspected endocrine disrupters associated with reproductive effects, including reduced sperm count in men. Air fresheners contain a potpourri of fragrance chemicals, in some cases including cancer-causing benzene and formaldehyde, as well as phthalates and numerous VOCs.

The emergence of West Nile virus (WNV) infection in Canada has led to high levels of anxiety and vigilance. As there is no vaccine currently available, illness is prevented by avoiding bites of infected mosquitoes. DEET (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide) also known as $N,N-\text{diethyl-}3-\text{methylbenzamide})^3$ is the most effective and most widely used insect repellent. It was first used by the US military in 1946 and has been sold commercially for almost half a century. Products are available with concentrations of 5% to 100% of DEET and come in a variety of forms: aerosols, pump sprays, lotions, creams, liquids, sticks, roll-ons and wristbands. The US Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention (CDC) has estimated that 30% of Americans are using DEET-based insect repellents to avoid mosquito bites, as well as bites of other insects⁴. An estimated 23%–29% of American children are exposed to DEET.⁵ Although DEET is very effective, its use in young children has been limited because of case reports associating it with seizures.^{4,6–11} Yet, young children may be outdoors for extended periods, and suboptimal use of mosquito repellents may increase their risk of WNV infection. There is also apprehension about DEET's potential effects on the developing fetus and child when used by pregnant and lactating women.

Although the mechanism of action of DEET is unknown, the main theory is that the chemical disturbs the function of receptors in the mosquito's antennae that allow it to locate humans. The effectiveness of DEET in repelling mosquitoes is directly related to the concentration of the chemical applied (Table 1).¹² However, the duration of action reaches a plateau at a concentration of 50%.¹⁰ This is in part why Health Canada is phasing out insect repellents containing DEET at concentrations higher than 30% by December 2004.¹³ Although DEET's effectiveness is related to its topical use, its systemic adverse effects are related to the amount that is absorbed into the blood. After 6 hours, 9%–56% of the dose appears in the circulation (systemic bioavailability). However, if DEET is ingested, intentionally or un-intentionally, peak plasma levels are much higher and are achieved within 1 hour.¹⁴ For example, 10–12 g of a 75% DEET solution applied to the skin can lead to a blood concentration of about 0.0005 mmol/L; ingestion of a similar amount of DEET can result in a blood concentration that is hundreds of times higher (1 mmol/L). The latter concentration has been associated with seizures and death.¹⁴

Table 1: Examples of protection times of insect repellents containing various concentrations of DEET³

Concentration of DEET, %	Approximate protection time, h
30	6
15	5
10	3
5	2

Note: DEET = N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide, also known as N, N-diethyl-3-methylbenzamide

Insect repellents other than DEET-based ones are available in Canada, although data on their safety are sparse. Products containing citronella oil for topical use are available at concentrations of 5%-15%. Citronella-based candles and incense are also available. Protection time with the dermally applied products is considered to be between 30minutes and 2 hours, although in a recent study the mean protection time was less than 20 minutes with a product that contained a concentration of 10%.²⁰ Lavender oil at concentration of 6% applied topically protects for less than 30 minutes.¹² Citronella oil and lavender oil are generally considered safe but are not recommended for topical use on children under 2 years of age because of the lack of evidence. Aspiration pneumonia could be a concern if either oil is ingested. A product containing 2% soybean oil was found to protect for about 90 minutes, a period similar to that of product containing 4.75% DEET. 15 However, DEET ate concentration of 6.65% and 20% protected for a mean of 110 and 230 minutes respectively.9 Although repellents containing soybean oil are registered in Canada, none is currently available on the market. Aspiration pneumonia could be a concern if soybean oil is ingested by a young child. A new product, containing p-menthane-3,8-diol at concentration of 10% was found to be effective for at least 90 minutes in one field trial. 16 It can be applied up to twice a day on children over 3 years old, the age limit merely reflecting lack of data. 16,17 Although the manufacturer states that no adverse effects are expected to occur with appropriate use, there are no epidemiological studies of the product's safety after dermal exposure or oral ingestion. In a controlled study that compared DEETbased repellents with nonDEET-based repellents, the latter failed to show appropriate protection

against mosquito bites.¹⁵ Some of the ingredients in cosmetics¹ and personal care products are toxic chemicals that may be hazardous to our health. Butyl acetate is found in nail polishes. Butyl acetate vapors may cause dizziness or drowsiness. Continued use of a product containing butyl acetate may cause skin to crack and become dry. Lead typically occurs as an ingredient in toothpaste. Lead acetate is added as an ingredient in some lipsticks and men's hair dye. Lead is a neurotoxin. It can cause brain damage and developmental delays even at extremely low concentrations. The FDA permits the use of mercury compounds in eye makeup at concentrations up to 65 parts per million. The preservative thimerosol, found in some mascaras containing a mercury-containing product. Mercury is associated with a lots of health concerns including allergic reactions, skin irritation, toxicity, neurological damage and environmental damage.

Food additives¹⁸ that are intentionally added to achieve certain technological functions during food processing, e.g. preservatives (e.g. benzoic acid) can inhibit microbial growth and colour retention agents (e.g. ascorbic acid) can retain or stabilize the original food pigments. Environmental pollutants such as heavy metals (e.g. mercury, lead) and persistent organic pollutants (e.g. dioxins) that enter the food chain as contaminants. Residues of agricultural chemicals resulting from previous application of pesticides and veterinary drugs during production and storage of food crops and animals might also be present in our food. Some naturally produced toxins by microbes or sea animals, e.g. aflatoxins in peanuts, ciguatoxin in coral fish are also taken with food.

Different from biological hazards, which may cause food poisoning symptoms within a short period of time, long-term toxic effects of food chemicals are usually the prime concern. Harmful chemicals may disrupt body metabolism, cause cancers, damage genes, alter organ functions, affect reproduction and development, etc. Examples are aflatoxins that can increase the risk of liver cancers, whereas mercury can affect developing brains in foetuses, infants and children.

Industrial and motor vehicle emissions of nitrogen and sulphur oxides cause acid rain, which poisons fish and other aquatic organisms in rivers and lakes and affects the ability of soil to support plants. Exposure to the hydrocarbons in motor oil can cause cancer. Many people are unaware that motor oil contains heavy metals, which can damage the nervous system and other organ systems. Carbon dioxide causes the greenhouse effect and climate change. ¹⁹ Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) cause the destruction of ozone in the stratosphere and create the possibility of serious environmental damage from ultraviolet radiation. ²⁰ Chemical fertilizers and nutrients run-off from farms and gardens cause the buildup of toxic algae in rivers, making them uninhabitable to aquatic organisms and unpleasant for humans. Some toxic chemicals find their way from landfill waste sites into our groundwater, rivers and oceans and induce genetic changes that compromise the ability of life to reproduce and survive.

People who work with cadmium should take care not to inhale cadmium containing dust and should avoid carrying it home from work on their clothes, skin or hair. Eat from a wide range of foods to prevent the risk of ingesting toxic levels of cadmium.

Organochlorine compounds such as polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs were developed originally for use in electric equipment as cooling agents and are very dangerous chemicals.19These are carcinogenic and capable of damaging the liver, nervous system and the reproductive system in adults. Dioxins are a class of super-toxic chemicals formed as a byproduct of the manufacture, molding or burning of organic chemicals and plastics that contain chlorine. They are the most toxic man-made organic chemicals known. They bind to cell receptors and disrupt hormone functions in the body and they also affect gene functions. Cadmium is used in batteries, plastics, pigments and metal coatings. Cadmium gets into the environment through landfills, poor waste disposal methods and leaks at hazardous waste sites. If we consume food contaminated with cadmium it can irritate our digestive system and cause vomiting and diarrhea. If inhaled it can damage our

lungs. Volatile organic compounds in paint are considered harmful to the environment and especially for people who work with them on a regular basis. Regular paints give off low level toxic fumes that can cause breathing irritations and headaches. The good news is that many paint companies now offer healthier low emission products for the same cost. (These are also known as 'low VOC' products)^{22,23}

To fight the hazardous effects of chemicals we should use non-toxic substances, wear gloves and protective clothing if product is harmful when in contact with the skin, Wear goggles if product can harm the eyes. For proper ventilation, it is best to use chemicals outdoors and most importantly, we should contact our health care provider immediately if have been poisoned or injured due to an exposure to a household chemical.²¹ Since trees absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen, they are essential for combating the global warming effect being created by excess carbon dioxide generation. Since they retain water in the soil and transpire moisture into the air, they are in part responsible for the ongoing existence of many springs, the even flow of rivers, and the formation of rain clouds. Since their innumerable roots hold soil in place and their bodies block wind, they are the best of all means for stopping erosion. Indeed, since they continually pull nutrients from the soils and drop organic matter to the earth, they are unparalleled soil builders as well.²⁴

In this paper we have discussed about many chemicals used in everyday life, giving special emphasis on the mosquito repellent DEET. But still there are so many things that have not been discussed here. The world of chemicals is very vast. This ten-page paper cannot even cover one percent of them. So this is my sincere request to the readers of this paper to know about the chemicals which they use regularly, to be aware of their toxic effects and to strictly follow the preventive measures while handling them.

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Coastal Resource Management in India: Perspective Views

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Status of Coastal Resources in India

This article intends to highlight some ecological features of Indian coastal resources and the need for their sustainable management. Indian coast is endowed with abundant coastal and marine ecosystems that include a wide range of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grasses, salt marshes, mud flats, estuaries, lagoons, and a unique combination of flora and fauna. The mangroves, coral reefs and sea grasses play a major role in disaster management and mitigation of climate changes through the processes of shoreline protection, flood attenuation, reducing coastal erosion, carbon sequestration (the process through which plant life removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it as biomass), and supporting fisheries. In spite of rich ecology and biodiversity, the coasts and marine areas in India have not received adequate protection and are presently under immense threat from both natural and human induced changes. There has been a continuous depletion in mangrove areas since 1950 for expansion of settlements chiefly along the Bay of Bengal coast, almost all coral areas are threatened, marine fish stocks are declining, and several species of ornamental fish and sea cucumbers are fast disappearing. This rapid depletion and degradation, unless checked, may bear huge negative impacts on the livelihood, health and well-being of the coastal communities. This will in turn lead to overall decline in the prospects for India's sustained economic growth.

Of India's 7,517 km long coast 5,423 km belongs to peninsular India and 2,094 km to the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands. According to the Indian naval hydrographic charts, the mainland coast of India comprises 43 per cent sandy beaches; 11 per cent rocky coast including cliffs; and 46 per cent mudflats or marshy coast.

India has 2.5 per cent of the world's landmass and supports a population of over 1 billion people (i.e. 16 per cent of the planet's total human population) and 18 per cent of the world's cattle population. However, in terms of biodiversity, it still ranks 12th among the 17 mega biodiversity countries of the world, with the diversity of habitats across the country being phenomenal. Coastal ecosystems in India are of several types and these include inland fresh water wetlands; inland brackish water wetlands; estuarine wetlands; coastal mudflats; rocky shores; mangrove forests; and marine areas and coral reefs. The inland fresh water wetlands of India extend over an estimated 1,600,000 ha, while the brackish water wetlands occupy an estimated area of over 2,000,000 ha. There are remarkable coral reefs among the Lakshadweep and Andaman groups of islands.

The extent of the EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) along the Indian Coastline is 2.02 million km². The Indian coasts also supports a huge human population, who mainly depends on the rich coastal and marine resources. It is estimated that nearly 250 million people live within a swath of 50 km from the coastline of India. The ecological services of the marine and coastal ecosystems of India play a vital role in her economic growth.

Major Issues Related to Coastal Resource Depletion in India

Climate change in the near future in the coastal zones is likely to be manifested through an exacerbation of some of the existing coastal zone problems like coastal erosion, flooding, submergence, saline water ingress and deterioration of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves. In many cases, these problems are either caused by, or exacerbated by, rising sea levels and frequent tropical cyclones (whose frequency have risen remarkably in the recent past) and changes in temperature and precipitation conditions. A rise in the sea level is likely to have significant implications for the coastal population and agricultural performance of India. A 1 m rise in the sea level is projected to displace approximately 7.1 million people in India, with about 5,764 km² of land being lost, along with 4,200 km of roads. The diverse impacts expected as a result of a rise in the sea level include land loss and population displacement rendering thousands of poor people as environmental refugees, increased flooding of low-lying coastal areas and a loss of yield and employment resulting from inundation and salinisation. Damage to coastal infrastructure, aquaculture and coastal tourism due to the erosion of sandy beaches is also likely. However, the extent of vulnerability will depend not just on the physical exposure to rise in the sea level and the population affected but also on the extent of economic activity in the areas and its capacity to cope with impacts.

Furthermore, the lack of integrated development planning, especially because of large concentration of towns, petrochemical complexes and industries along India's coasts is imposing substantial threats on India's coastal and marine environments. Only 9% of wastewater from India's coastal towns is treated before entering coastal waters, adding to their already heavy chemical burden from the huge volumes of agricultural run-off that routinely flow into them. Huge number of coastal people who are mostly uneducated, poor and unskilled remain dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, in the absence of alternative livelihood options. The returns from traditional fishing are diminishing due to environmental degradation and over-exploitation. The risks from climate change may further accentuate these challenges. Under climate change situation, these coastal communities are exposed to both natural and social changes. They have to cope with these changes which require financial stability, but these coastal masses do not have the financial stability in most of the cases. Infact, poverty is a serious issue in dealing with these natural and social changes in the coastal zones that come in the wake of natural disasters (Sawarkar, V. et. al., 2012). The poor have a limited ability to deal with such crises. The lack of proper education among these poor vulnerable masses reduces livelihood and economic opportunities and therefore the capabilities of people to respond to changes in circumstances successfully. In other words, these are factors that contribute to resilience.

The basic human development issues like education and health have not kept up with the pace of income growth. A large number of children is undernourished, and the number of dropout children is also very high. More than one-third of the adult women are anaemic. Human health, especially along the coasts, is subject to several risk factors, including poor sanitation and an unsuitable water supply (the quality of which is affected by salt water intrusion in aquifers in some tracts).

So all these natural and social issues need to be adequately addressed for integrated coastal resource management in India. Unless immediate corrective measures are taken, the resource depletion along the coasts cannot be arrested and these fragile zones will become further vulnerable. Development of the coastal communities along with the protection of coasts and conservation of resources are to be done simultaneously.

Initiatives Taken for Protection of Land and Marine Resources in Coastal Zones of India

a) Delineation of protected areas and marine protected area network

With an effort to conserve resources along the Indian coastline efficiently, the Government has taken initiatives to declare four legal categories of PAs (Protected areas) along the coastline. According to Singh, H. S., 2003, for proper analysis and documentation the PAs in marine environment in India are primarily classified into three categories as per IUCN definition. The categories include under Category I—the PAs having entire area in intertidal or subtidal terrain and overlaying seawater like mangroves, coral reefs, creeks, algal bed, estuaries, lagoon, intertidal areas and seawater. Category II includes the island PAs in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands which have major or substantial part in intertidal zone and small part in terrestrial ecosystems. Under category III PAs in coast covering major part in terrestrial ecosystems and small parts of intertidal area or partially influenced by marine environment or island PA; inland wetlands in coastal zone with opening in sea or influenced by coastal environment; sandy beach and mudflats (beyond intertidal line but occasionally interacting with sea water). These PAs are not considered as MPAs.

Modern PAs have been established to conserve a range of expressing values—many natural and some associated with the history, culture, traditions and beliefs of human societies. Infact, the protected areas along Indian coastline have been used as a tool to manage natural coastal resources for biodiversity conservation and for the well-being of coastal communities. In India, PAs in whole or in part falling within a swath of 500 m from the high tide line and the marine environment are included in the Marine Protected Area Network (Sivakumar, K., 2013). Based on this definition, there are 18 protected areas and 35 marine protected area networks in peninsular India and more than 100 MPAs in its islands. Of the MPAs in the peninsula, the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, Sundarbans National Park, Gulf of Kachchh National Park, Bhitrakanika National Park, Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary and Chilika Wildlife Sanctuary have unique marine biodiversity and provide a range of services to local communities. Out of 18 protected areas 12 have been identified as trans-boundary protected areas under the framework of the IUCN trans-boundary Protected Area Programme. India has also designated five UNESCO-World Heritage natural sites. The Sundarbans National Park is one among them (Sivakumar, K., 2013).

b) CRZ rules of 1991

Furthermore, under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 of India, notification was issued in February 1991, for regulation of activities in the coastal area by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). As per the notification, the coastal land up to 500 m from the High Tide Line (HTL) and a stage of 100 m along banks of creeks, estuaries, backwater and rivers subject to tidal fluctuations, is called the **Coastal Regulation Zone** (CRZ). CRZ of the country has been placed in four categories. Under this, coastal areas have been classified as CRZ-1, CRZ-2, CRZ-3, CRZ-4.

- CRZ-1: these are ecologically sensitive areas known for maintaining the ecosystem of the coast. They lie between low and high tide line. Exploration of natural gas and extraction of salt are permitted
- CRZ-2: these are urban areas located in the coasts. Now under new coastal zone regulations 2018, the floor space index norms has been de-freezed.
- CRZ-3: rural and urban localities which fall outside the 1 and 2. Only certain activities related to agriculture even some public facilities are allowed in this zone
- CRZ-4: this lies in the aquatic area up to territorial limits. Fishing and allied activities are permitted in this zone. Solid waste should be let off in this zone. This zone has been changed

from 1991 notification, which covered coastal stretches in islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshdweep.

c) ICZM project at national and state levels by world bank

India began implementing a number of measures for the protection of coasts in 2005. The most important of these initiatives was the World Bank-financed Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project (2010–15). The major objective of the project—a part of the national coastal zone management program was to seek balance between the diverse needs of development with the protection of vulnerable ecosystems. The ICZM project of \$286 million, aimed directly to benefit 1.1 million people. This is the Bank's largest in the Blue Agenda and one of the largest to finance knowledge generation and capacity building.

The project was taken at the national level and in three states: Gujarat, Odisha, and West Bengal. At the national level, the project was engaged in the expansion of the knowledge base and building of institutional capacity for the integrated management of coastal zones. These included detailed mapping, delineation and demarcation of hazard lines and ecologically sensitive areas along the mainland coast of India. A new National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management was also established. Investments in three coastal states—which were chosen for their varying levels of development and their unique set of challenges were made to pilot ICZM approaches with a view to replicating them in all the coastal states in future.

Concluding Remarks

From the point of view of resource conservation and management in these sensitive coastal and marine ecosystems, it may be inferred that the efforts still remain scarce, and the capacity, skills, and knowledge for managing them in a sustainable manner still remain inadequate. From various field observations made in West Bengal and Odisha coast and from stakeholder analysis done at the primary level, it may be opined that for designing fruitful adaptation strategies and for proper conservation of resources in a sustainable manner, stakeholders should be included in the process. Academicians, bureaucrats and stakeholders of coastal zones should work holistically for the overall development and conservation process in the coastal locales which are becoming vulnerable day by day. Finally, decentralization and coordination among all sectors like agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining in the planning process together with the assurance of huge technical assistance and hence huge fund from both within and outside the nation are very much needed to ensure sustainable development and protection of coastal zones in the future.

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اردو شاعری کی منفرد آواز.....علامہ اقبال

از: ڈاکٹررضامظہرانصاری

گورنمنٹ گرلس جنرل ڈگری کالج، اقبال پور

ڈاکٹرسرمحمداقبال اردو شاعری میں وہ شہرہ آفاق نام ہے جس نے خلاصہ اینے اندر اتنی ساری اوصاف حمیدہ کو جلا بخشی کہ جس کی مثال نایاب ہے۔ یعنی وہ بیک وقت اردو و فارسی کے شہرت یافتہ عالم،مبلغ شاعر،انگریزی کے کہنہ مشق مقالہ نگار،ماہر قانون، پروفیسر، ڈاکٹر، ایم پی اور شارح قرآن غرض کہ ایک پختہ ذہنی، سماجی اور سیاسی شعور رکھنے والے جامع الکما لات فنکارتھے یوں تو ان کا دائرہ شاعری بہت ہی وسیع اور حیات و کائنات سے متعلق ان کے نظریات بیکراں ہیں لیکن ملک و قوم کے مسائل،اس کی بیداری فکر کے ساتھ جہد و عمل اور خودی ان کے خاص موضوعات میں شامل ہیں۔اقبال اردو کے ایک ایسے شاعر ہیں جنہوں نے نہ صرف مشرق کو دیکھا بلکہ مغرب کا بھی گہرا مشاہدہ کیا۔انہوں نے نہ صرف اسلام اور اس کے پیغامات کو سمجھا بلکہ انسان اور اس کے مسائل کو سمجها،سیاست کی شاطرانہ چالوں کو دیکھا،سرمایہ و محنت میں جنگ دیکھی،اعلیٰ ترین انسانی اقدار حیات کو کچلتا دیکھا،مزدور کا پسینہ دیکھا،یہاں تک کہ بے گناہ انسانوں کا بہتا ہوا خون بھی دیکھا۔مشرق سے مغرب تک کے اس سفر سے ان کاذبن اتنا بالیدہ ہو گیا کہ ان کا شعری سرمایہ نہ صرف یہ کہ اردو شاعری کی ایک الگ یہجان اور بیش قیمتی خزانہ بنی بلکہ ان کی شاعری سے وہ نسخہ کیمیا ملتا ہے جو قاری کی کامیابی کی سو فیصدضمانت بھی ہے۔انہوں نے اپنی شاعری کے ذریعہ ایک ایسا منظم و مربوط فلسفہ پیش کیا جو ہر دور کے سماج میں پھیلی تمام برائیوں کو جڑ سے اکھاڑیھینکنے کے لئے کافی تھا یہی وجہ ہے کہ قوم نے انہیں بلا جھجک"حکیم الامّت"جیسے خطاب سے سرفراز کیا۔ان کی آفاقی شاعری سے نہ صرف عہد اقبال کے لوگوں نے فائدہ اٹھایا بلکہ عصر حاضرمیں بھی ان کے گراں قدر خیالات و نظریات سے استفادہ کرنا سفر زندگی کے جزوخاص میں شامل ہو گیا ہے۔اقبال کی شاعری اس لحاظ سے اہم اور نمایاں ہے کہ انہوں نے اردو شاعری کے تنگ دائرہ کو وسعت بخشنے کے لئے موضوعات اور فکر وفن کے لحاظ سے آسمان کی بلندی عطا کی۔اقبال کی شاعری بلا شک و شبہ زندہ شاعری ہے اور ان کا ہر شعر بلکہ ہر حرف چیخ چیخ کر پوری دنیا بالخصوص اپنی قوم و ملک کو کارواں تیز گام کے ذریعہ ترقی و کامرانی اور امن و سکون کی منزل پانے کی تلقین کرتا ہے۔ لہذا اقبال صرف اپنے دور کے لئے نہیں بلکہ مستقبل بعید تک کے لئے اردو شاعری کا ایک نابغہ ہیں۔

كليدى الفاظ: اردو، شاعرى، اقبال، فلسفم، خودى

مختلف ماہر لسانیات نے اردو زبان کے متعلق مختلف نظر یات پیش کئے ہیں،مگر اس خیال پر سبھی متفق نظر آتے ہیں کہ اردو میں ادب کی ابتدا ء سر زمین دکن میں ہوئی۔دکن ہی اس ادب کی جنم بھومی ہے اور وہیں یہ ادب پھلا پھولا اور پروان چڑھا۔قلی قطب شاہ جو کہ دکن کا بادشاہ رہااسے اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر ہونے کا شرف حاصل ہے۔علاوہ ازیں یہ حقیقت بھی اپنی جگہ مسلم ہے کہ شمالی ہند میں اردو شاعری کا آغاز دیوان ولی کے توسط سے ہوا۔ دکن ہو یا شمالی بند ان دونوں جگہوں پر اردو شاعری نے ارتقاء کے کئی منا زل طے کئے یہاں کے شعراء کرام نے اپنی بساط بھر اردو شاعری کو سجایا،سنوارا اور اس کی نوک و پلک بھی درست کی۔مگر باوجود اس کوشش کے اس تلخ سچائی سے کوئی منھ نہیں موڑ سکتا کہ اردو شاعری اپنی ابتداسے زمانہ غالب تک تقریباً ایک ہی ڈگر،ایک ہی نہج،ایک ہی موضوع اور ایک ہی لذت کامزہ چکھ رہی تھی۔یا بقول شخص یوں کہئیے کہ:

"اردو شاعری میں گل و بلبل کے قصے، لالہ و نسرین کی دفریبیاں، تصوف کا جامد اور بے عمل تصور، کنگھی چوٹی اور معشوق کی ستم شعاری، اپنی وفا کشی و جانکنی، عاشقانہ خیالات اور مافوق الفطری عناصر وغیرہ کا خاصا دخل تھا"۔

اردو شاعری کے دامن میں کہیں حسن کی رعنائیاں بکھری ہوئی تھیں تو کہیں عشق کی دلفریبیاں۔ کسی نے روداد دل کہی تھی تو کسی نے روداد دنیا۔ اگر ہم یہ کہیں کہ اردو شاعری کا غالب رجمان اور اس کے اجزائے ترکیبی تقریباً یہی سب کچھ تھے تو غلط نہ ہوگا۔

البتہ اس محدود دائرہ شاعری میں اردو شاعری خود کو لاغر،کمزوراور نحیف محسوس کر رہی تھی۔اسے یہ شدید خطرہ لاحق ہو نے لگا کہ دوسری زبان ِشاعری کی بہ نسبت کہیں اس کی زندگی میں جلد ہی شام نہ ہو جائے۔لیکن وہ کہتے ہیں نا "جاکو راکھے سائیاں مار سکے نہ کوئی"۔ بس وہی ہوا۔ ایسے نازک موڑ پر مرزا غالب نے اپنے عالمانہ ذہن اور فلسفیانہ خیالات کی بدولت اردو شاعری کو ایک نئی جہت سے آشناکیا۔جس سے اردو شاعری کو نئی توانائی ملی۔غالب کی فکری روایت اس وقت مزید پروان چڑھی جب افق ہند سے ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال نامی ایک ہلال نو نمودار ہواجو ایک دن آسمانِ ادب پر ماہ کامل بنکر چمکایعنی انہی کے طفیل اردو شاعری زبان اور موضوع بلکہ لوازمات ِشاعری کے مختلف تجربو ں اور مشاہدوں سے گزرنے کے بعدایک نت نئے منازل سے آشنا ہوئی۔اس بات کی عکاسی کرتے ہوئے کلیات اقبال کے دیباچہ میں شیخ عبدالقادریوں رقمطراز ہیں کہ:

"کسے خبر تھی کہ غالب مرحوم کے بعد ہندوستان میں پھر کوئی ایسا شخص پیدا ہوگا، جواردو شاعری کے جسم میں ایک نئی روح پھونک دیگااور جس کی بدولت غالب کا بے نظیر تخیل اور نرالا انداز بیان پھروجودمیں آئیں گے اورادب کے فروغ کاباعث ہوں گے، مگر زبان اردو کی خوش اقبالی دیکھئے کہ اس زمانے میں اقبال ساشاعر اسے نصیب ہوا،جس کے کلام کاسکہ ہندوستان بھر کی اردوداں دنیاکے دلوں پرہے اور جس کی شہرت روم و ایران بلکہ فرنگستان تک پہونچ گئی ہے"۔

(كليات اقبال ايجو كيشنل بك باؤس على كره 1993 صفحة)

اقبال اردو شاعری میں وہ شہرہ آفاق نام ہے جس نے اپنے اندر اتنی ساری اوصاف حمیدہ کو جلا بخشی کہ جس کی مثال نایاب ہے۔ یعنی وہ بیک وقت اردو و فارسی کے شہرت یافتہ عالم،مبلغ شاعر،انگریزی کے کہنہ مشق مقالہ نگار،ماہر قانون، پروفیسر، ڈاکٹر، ایم پی اور شارح قرآن غرضکہ ایک پختہ ذہنی، سماجی اور سیاسی شعور رکھنے والے جامع الکما لات فنکارتھے جب ایسے دانائے راز کا نام ہمارے کانوں سے ٹکراتاہے تو ذہن کے دریچے میں ایک ایسی مثالی شخصیت کا خاکہ ابھرتا ہے جس نے اپنی خداداد صلاحیت ،دوربینی،فلسفیانہ خیالات اورگہرے تجربات و مشاہدات کی بنا پر اردو ادب بالخصوص اردو شاعری کو وہ حیات جاودانی عطا کی جو صرف اور صرف انہی کی سعی جمیلہ کا خاصا تھی۔ یوں تو ان کا دائرہ شاعری بہت ہی وسیع اور حیات و کائنات سے متعلق ان کے نظریات بیکراں ہیں لیکن ملک و قوم کے مسائل،اس کی بیداری فکر کے ساتھ جہد و عمل اور خودی ان کے خاص موضوعات میں شامل ہیں۔ اقبال وہ واحد شاعر ہے جنہوں نے کچھ ایسے منفرد کے خاص موضوعات میں شامل ہیں۔ اقبال وہ واحد شاعر ہے جنہوں نے کچھ ایسے منفرد خیالات و نظریات پیش کئے جو اردو کے شعری ادب بلکہ اس کے تمام سرمائے میں اس سے خیالات و نظریات گئے اور نہ کبھی دیکھے گئے۔ان کی انفرادیت کے اظہار کے لئے میں عالب کے ایک شعر کا سہارا لے رہا ہوں جو یوں ہے:

نہ گل ِنغمہ ہوں نہ پردہ ساز میں ہوں اپنی شکست کی آواز

اس حقیقت سے کوئی انحراف نہیں کر سکتا کہ جب کوئی چیز شکستہ ہو تی ہے تو ٹوٹتے وقت اس سے ایک آواز نکلتی ہے۔ کائنات میں انسان بھی ٹوٹا ہے اور یہ شکست اس وقت وقوع پزیر ہوئی جب اس کو باغ بہشت سے جہانِ فانی کے لئے حکم سفر دیا گیا۔ اس جہان ِفانی میں انسان ہی ایک ایسی مخلوق ِخدا وندی ہے جس کوتمام مخلوقات میں سب سے اعلیٰ اور اشرف بنایا گیا۔جسے اللہ نے نہ صرف اچھے و برے،صحیح و غلط، فائدہ و نقصان اور کامیابی و ناکامی و غیرہ کی گہری سوجھ بوجھ عطا کی بلکہ ہر اس علم دین و دنیا سے نواز ا جس سے

دوسری تمام مخلوقات قاصر ہیں۔ لہذا انسان اور دوسری اشیاء میں فرق بس یہی ہے کہ دوسری مخلوق کے مقابلے میں انسان جب اپنی شکست کی آواز کوتیز کرتا ہے تو یہ شکست فتح میں بدلنے لگتی ہے۔ اس رد عمل سے انسانی ارتقاء میں وہ منزل آتی ہے جس کا ذکر خود اقبال کی زبانی سنیئر:

> کہ یہ ٹوٹا ہوا تارہ مہ کامل نہ بن خاک سے اٹھتی ہے گردوں یہ گزر ر کھتے زمیں پر تو ہو اور تیری صدا ہو جو ہو ذوق یقیں پیدا تو کٹ جاتی ہیں خدا بندے سے خود پوچھے بتا تیری کیا ر ضا

عروج آدم خاکی سے انجم سہمے ہیں قدسی الاصل ہے رفعت پر نظر یہ خاموشی کہاں تک لذت فریاد غلامی میں نہ کام آتی ہیں شمشیریں خودی کو کر بلند اتناکہ ہر تقدیر پہلے

کچھ

نوردي

مر گ

آب اردو شاعری کا سارا خزانہ کھنگال لیجئے مگر انسان کی اتنی عظیم الشان ترقی کی خبر سوائے اقبال کے کسی اور کے یہاں نہیں ملتی یہاں تک کہ اردو کے دیگر کامیاب ترین شاعروں کے یہاں بھی نہیں۔ مندرجہ ذیل اشعار میں انسان یا تو روتا ہوا نظر آتا ہے یا پھر جنون کی راہوں پر گامزن دکھائی دیتا ہے مثلاً:

> دامن کے چاک اور گریباں کے اب کے جنوں میں فاصلہ شاید نہ جاک رہے (میرتقی میر) دشت پھر بہار آئی وہی پهر وېی پاؤں وېی خار مغیلاں ہوں گی ہو (مومن غم بستی کا اسد کس سے ہو جز خانمو من) علاج شمع ہر رنگ میں جلتی ہے سحر تک ہونے

> > (مرزا غالب)

اردو کے بیشتر شعری خزانے میں انسان کی یہی قسمت، یہی حالت اور یہی انجام نظر آتا ہے مگر اقبال کی شاعری اس لحاظ سے اہم اور نمایاں ہے کہ انہوں نے اردو شاعری کے نتگ دائرہ کو وسعت بخشنے کے لئے موضوعات اور فکر و فن کے لحاظ سے آسمان کی بلندی عطا کی۔ کیونکہ زمانے کے سرد و گرم اور نشیب و فراز کو دیکھے بغیر نہ تو انسان کی عزم پختہ ہوتی ہے اور نہ اس کو جینے کا صحیح سلیقہ ملتا ہے۔ چنانچہ اردو شاعری میں اقبال کی آواز منفرد اس لئے ہے کہ ذاتی طور پر ان کی شخصیت بھی منفرد تھی وہ اردو کے ایک ایسے شاعر ہیں جنہوں نے زمانے کے اتار چڑھاؤ اور اونچ نیچ کو مختلف زاویئے سے دیکھ لیا تھا۔انہوں نے نہ صرف مشرق کو قریب سے دیکھا بلکہ مغرب کا بھی گہرا مشاہدہ کیا۔ حدیکھ لیا تھا۔انہوں نے نہ صرف مشرق کو قریب سے دیکھا بلکہ مغرب کا بھی گہرا مشاہدہ کیا۔ صرف یہ کہ اردو شاعری کی ایک الگ پہچان اور بیش قیمتی خزانہ کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے بلکہ صرف یہ کہ اردو شاعری کی رہنمائی کی بھرپور صلاحیت بھی رکھتی ہے۔ان کی آواز اس لئے منفرد ہے کہ ان کے کلام کو پڑھنے سے بیک وقت مسرت اور بصیرت دونوں حاصل ہوتی منفرد ہے کہ ان کے کلام کو پڑھنے سے بیک وقت مسرت اور بصیرت دونوں حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ان کاکلام وہ نسخہ کیمیا ہے جو قاری کی کامیابی کی سو فیصد ضمانت ہے۔مثال کے طور پر چند شعر ملاحظہ کریں:

اور تم خوار ہوئے تارک قرآں ہو کر یہ جہاں چیز ہے کیا لوح و قلم تیرے رستہ بھی ڈھونڈ خضر کا سودا بھی چھوڑ جہاد زندگانی میں ہیں یہ مردوں کی شمشیری وہ زمانے میں معزز تھے مسلماں ہو کر کی محمد سّے وفا تو نے تو ہم تیرے ہیں تقلید کی روش سے تو بہتر ہے خود کشی محبت فیں محکم عمل پیہم محبت فاتح

یہ تو اقبال کی منفرد آواز ہے جو اردو شاعری کے نقار خانے میں گونج اٹھی اور ہم کو پہلی بار یہ احساس ہوا کہ وہ صرف ایک عظیم شخص اور شاعر ہی نہیں بلکہ قومی،سماجی،ملکی بلکہ دنیاوی امراض کی تشخیص کر نے والا ایک "روحا نی طبیب"بھی ہے۔انہوں نے ایک جگہ خود فرمایا ہے کہ "میں تو گمشدہ راہی کو اس کی منزل کا پتہ دینا چاہتا ہوں اور اس کے لئے میں نے شعر کو وسیلہ بنایاہے"بس اسی بنیادی مقصد اور پاک نظریئے کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے انہوں نے اپنی شاعری کو پروان چڑھایااوربفضل مولیٰ اپنے اس نیک مقصد میں سو فیصد کامیاب بھی رہے۔ انہوں نے اپنی شاعری کے ذریعہ ایک ایسا منظم و مربوط فلسفہ پیش کیا جوہر دور کے سماج میں پھیلی تمام برائیوں کو جڑ سے اکھاڑ پھینکنے کے لئے کافی تھا۔یہی وجہ ہے کہ قوم نے انہیں بلا جھجک "حکیم الامت"جیسے

خطاب سے سرفراز کیابلا شک و شبہ انہوں نے اپنے اعمال سے خود کو صحیح معنوں میں اس خطاب کا حقدار ثابت کر دکھایا شعور کی مکمل بالیدگی،سیاسی بالغ النظری،انسانی ہمدردی، وطن سے محبت اور تعصب و نفرت سے پاک زندگی وہ جواہرات ہیں جن سے اقبال کی شاعری بھری پڑی ہے۔اس امر کی طرف نشاندہی کرتے ہوئے ایم حبیب خان لکھتے ہیں کہ:

"اقبال کے جسم خاکی میں ایک مصلح حیات کی عرفان تھی،صداقت پسند اور نظم آفریں روح کار فرما تھی،جو جذبہ دینی کے تحت انفرادی اور اجتماعی زندگی میں ضبط و نظم قائم کرنا چاہتی تھی۔وہ شاعر بھی تھا اور حکیم نکتہ داں بھی۔اس کے یہاں دردو سوز بھی ہے اور رندی و مستی بھی۔نصیحت بھی ہیں اور دین و تمدن کی تعلیم بھی۔ عقل و عشق کی ابدی کشمکش کا بیان بھی ہے اور حسن کی کرشمہ سازیوں کی نقاشی بھی۔ اقبال کی شاعری نظر حقیقت اور مجاز دونوں کو بے نقاب کرتی ہے کبھی وہ والہانہ انداز میں انسانی جذبات کی تر جمانی کرتا ہے اور کبھی اپنے افکار عالیہ سے تقدیر کے سر بستہ رازوں کا انکشاف کرتا ہے۔وہ کبھی زندگی کے قافلے کو طوفان و بیجان کی منزل کی طرف بڑھائے لئے جاتا ہے اور کبھی اپنے علم پرور اور حکیمانہ مشوروں سے ضبط و نظم کی تعلیم دیتا ہے۔غرض کہ زندگی کی مشوروں کے کوئی اسرار اس بصیرت سے پوشیدہ نہیں"۔

اتنی ساری اوصاف حمیدہ کے مالک ہونے کے باوجود عہد اقبال میں ان کے آفاقی خیالات و نظریات کو سطحی ذہن کے مالکان سمجھنے سے قاصر تھے۔ان کی ناسمجھی اور کم عقلی کی حد تو یہ تھی کہ اقبال جیسی عہد ساز شخصیت اور عظیم المرتبت مصلح قوم پرکفرکا فتویٰ بھی صادر کیا گیا۔ مگر کیا مجال کہ اقبال کی پیشانی پر ذرا سا بھی بل آیا ہووہ اس ناپاک اور دلسوز الزام کو اپنے دل سے نہیں لگایا اور نہ ہی اس کے خلاف کبھی آواز بلند کی بلکہ اسے بالائے طاق رکھ کر ہر مصیبت کا سامنا بڑی خوش فکری اور صبر و تحمل کے ساتھ کرتے ہوئے اپنے دل میں ہمیشہ عوام الناس کی فلاح و بہبود کا ہی خیال رکھتے اور تا عمر اپنے مبارک فعل پردل جمعی کے ساتھ عمل پیرا بھی رہے۔جہاں تک ان کی شاعری کا معاملہ ہے تو ان کی آفاقی شاعری سے نہ صرف عہد اقبال کے لوگوں نے فائدہ اٹھایابلکہ عصرحاضر میں بھی ان کے گران قدر خیالات و نظریات سے استفادہ کرنا سفر زندگی کے جزوخاص میں میں بھی ان کے گران عری میں بس قدر شامل ہو گیا ہے۔ان کے متعلق یہ کوئی مداحی فقرہ نہیں بلکہ ان کی شاعری میں اس قدر گرائیاں اور وسعتیں پنہاں ہیں کہ جس کا لازمی لحاظ کرتے ہوئے ذیل میں چند مثالیں دی جا

رہی ہیں جن سے ان کی شاعری کے بہت سے منفرد گوشے نگاہوں کے سامنے آئیں گے اور جو ببانگ دہل عوام الناس کو دعوت فکر دیں گے مثلاً:

میرا طریق امیری نہیں فقیری ہے خودی نہ بیچ غریبی میں نام پیدا آج اپنی ذلت کا سبب یہی ہے شاید سب کچھ یاد ہے مگر خدا یاد کچھ بات ہے کہ ہستی مٹتی نہیں نېيں صدیوں رہا ہے دشمن دور زماں خواب سے بیدار ہوتا ہے ذرا اگر بمار ا پھر سلا دیتی ہے اس کو حکمراں کافرکی یہ پہچان کہ آفاق میں گم ساحري مومن کی یہ پہچان کہ گم اس میں جس کھیت سے دہقاں کو میسرنہ ہو أفاق روزي اس کھیت کے ہر خوشہ گندم کو وجود زن سے ہے تصویر کائنات ر نگ حلا دو میں اسی کے ساز سے ہے زندگی کا حیا نہیں ہے زمانے کی آنکھ میں باقي دروں سوز خدا کرے کہ جوانی تیری رہے بے عقابی روح جب بیدار ہوتی ہے داغ جو انو ں میں نظر آتی ہے ان کو اپنی منزل اے طائر لا ہوتی اس رزق سے اجهي میں یہی سبق دیتا ہے ہمیں ہر شام کا جس رزق سے آتی ہو پرواز میں کو تاہے اقدال مغرب کی طرف جاؤ گے تو ڈوب تندی باد مخالف سے نہ گھبرا! اے عقاب اپنی دنیا آپ پیدا کر اگر زندونمیں یہ تو چلتی ہے تجھے اونچا اڑانے تمنا دردردل کی ہو تو کر خدمت سر آدم ہے ضمیر کن فکاں ہے ز ندگی کی فقيروں نہیں ملتا یہ گوہر بادشاہوں کے سجدوں کے بدلے بھی بشر فردوس خزينوں چاہتا میں کتنا ناداں ہے عشق میں بھی ہوش نہیں تیرا نشیمن قصر سلطانی کے جابتا گنبد پر تو شاہین ہے بسیرا کر پہاڑوں کی

چٹانوں

میں

اقبال کا یہ آفاقی پیغام آج سے کئی برسوں پرانا ہی صحیح لیکن ان کی یہ نکتہ رسی آفاقیت کا درجہ اس لئے رکھتی ہے کہ عصری زمانے کے سیاسی اور سماجی حالات کے پیش نظر ان اشعار کی معونیت بالکل موزوں اور اہمیت کی حامل نظر آتی ہے بلاشبہ آج کی گندی سیاست کے پس پردہ ملک اور قوم کی جس قدر درگت بنی ہوئی ہے اس سے شاید ہی کوئی ناواقف ہو گا۔ آج کے زمانے میں انسان اور حیوان میں فرق کرناکسی چیلینج سے کم نہیں اورویسے بھی جب انسانیت ہی کی کوئی اہمیت باقی نہیں رہی تو پھر مذہب کے نام پر انسان کا خاک اڑنا توبالکل طے ہے بہر کیف!ذیل کے اشعار واضح طور پر یہ پیغام دیتے ہوئے نظر آرہے ہیں کہ ہندوستان میں امن و امان اور قومی بھائی چارگی ہی ا نسان اور انسانیت کی معراج ہیں اور یہی اقدام ملک کی خوشحالی اور ترقی کا ضامن بھی ہیں۔

جو کرے گا امتیاز رنگ و بو مث تزک جز گاہی ہو یا اعرابی والا جائے گا کہر نہ سمجھو گے تو مٹ جاؤ گے اے تمہاری داستان تک بھی نہ ہو گی ہندوستان والوں داستانوں میں میں

جب بات انسان اور انسانیت کی ہو رہی تواشعارِ اقبال کے زیرتحت اشرف المخلوقات کے ان چنندہ خصوصیات میں سے چند منفی خواصیت کا ازالہ کر نایہاں بر محل نہ ہو گاجسے انہوں نے مثبت پہلو کی شکل میں اپنے اندربڑے شان و شوکت اور خوش فہمی سے پال رکھا ہے۔حالانکہ غور کیا جائے تو قوم کی پستی اور ملک کی تنزلی میں ان کے مثبت نماعادات جو اصلاًبدنماہیں وہ کافی معاون ثابت نظر آتی ہیں۔لیکن اپنی اس کم عقلی اور بد فعلی پر نادم ہونے کے بجائے وہ فخر سے خود کو مہذب اور باشعور پیکر خاکی کا حسین مجسمہ تسلیم کرتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ اقبال کی دوربین نگاہیں اس بد بختی اور کم فہمی کو بخوبی پرکھ لیتی ہے اور بالآخر بڑے افسو س کے ساتھ یہ کہنے پر مجبور ہو جاتے ہیں کہ:

دین کافر فکر و تدبیر جہاد منفعت ایک ہے اس قوم کی نقصال بھی ایک فرقہ بندی ہے کہیں او ر کہیں ذاتیں ہیں

دینِ ملافی سبیل الله فساد کچھ بڑی بات تھی ہوتے جو مسلماں بھی ایک کیا زمانے میں پنپنے کی یہی باتیں بین

مذکورہ بالا اشعارسے یہ صاف ظاہر ہے کہ اقبال اس رمز سے اچھی طرح واقف تھے کہ بغیردینی و عصری علوم کی آگہی کے نہ ہی کسی انسان میں دوررس ذہنی انقلاب جنم لے سکتا ہے اور نہ ہی ان میں سماجی،مذہبی اور تہذیبی سطح پر کوئی تبدیلیاں رونما ہو سکتی ہیں۔لہذاوہ

قوم و ملک کی ترقی کے سلسلے میں اس کا سب سے پہلا زینہ تعلیم اور تربیت دونوں کو قرار دیتے ہوئے واضح طور پر فرماتے ہیں کہ:

شمشیر و سنان اول طاؤس و رباب	آ میں تجھ کو بتلاؤ ں تقدیر امم
آخر	کیا ہے
ہے خون فاسد کے لئے تعلیم مثل	اس دور میں تعلیم ہے امراض
نشتر	ملت کی دوا
یہ خاکی اپنی فطرت میں نہ نوری	عمل سے زندگی بنتی ہے جنت
ہے نہ ناری ہے	بهی جېنم بهی

یہ اشعار اس صداقت کی غماز ہیں کہ ایک انسان اسی وقت انسانِ کامل کے زمرے میں خود کو کھڑاکرسکتا ہے جب وہ تعلیم اور تربیت دونوں سے مکمل طور پر آراستہ و پیراستہ ہو۔ورنہ وہ شخص ایک عام انسان تو ضرور کہلا سکتا ہے مگر انسانِ کامل کہلانے کا حقدار بالکل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لہٰذااقبال صرف اپنے دور کے لئے نہیں بلکہ مستقبل بعید تک کے لئے اردو شاعری کا ایک نابغہ ہیں۔ ان کی شاعری کے تعلق سے کسی نے بالکل صحیح تحریر فرمایاہے کہ:

"اقبال کی شاعری میں موضوعات کا جو تنوع ہے،وطن دوستی کے ساتھ قوم انسانی سے جس محبت کا پر خلوص اظہار ہے،حال کی تعمیر کے جذبے کے ساتھ مستقبل کے خوش آئند تصور کی جو بشارت ہے،حکیمانہ سنجیدگی کے ساتھ جو قلندارانہ شان استغنا ہے،اس نے اردو شاعری کو جو وزن اور وقار بخشا کہ اس کی ہمسری تک کوئی نہیں بہونچتا"۔

جی ہاں!ان کے تجربات زندگی اور مشاہدہ حیات و سیاست نے ان کو عقل کے اس مقام تک لا کھڑا کیا جہاں سے وہ افق تا افق دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ اردو کے کسی شاعر کے یہاں اتنی دور بینی موجود نہیں۔انہوں نے نہ صرف اسلام اور اس کے پیغامات کو سمجھا بلکہ انسان اور اس کے مسائل کو سمجھا،سیاست کی شاطرانہ چالوں کو دیکھا،سرمایہ و محنت میں جنگ دیکھی،اعلیٰ ترین انسانی اقدار حیات کو کچلتا دیکھا، مزدور کا پسینہ دیکھا،یہاں تک کہ بے گناہ انسانوں کا بہتا ہوا خون بھی دیکھا۔اقبال کا دردمند اور حساس دل ان سچائیوں کو دیکھ کر درد کی گہری چوٹ سہتا رہا۔ان کے درد دل کی صدا ان کی شاعری ہے اور جو بات دل سے نکلتی ہے اس کی طرز اداسب سے الگ ہوتی ہے۔ایسی شاعری کو یقینا منفرد ہو نا ہی ہے اور اس سلسلے میں خود اقبال کا نظریہئ شاعری ملاحظہ ہو:

ہے ہے ہے ہزری پہ بڑی مشکل سے ہوتا ہے چمن میں ہزاروں سال نرگس اپنی ہے نوری پہ دیدہ ور پیدا ہے ہوتا ہے

درج بالا چند شہادتیں اس صداقت کی غماز ہیں کہ اقبال کی شاعری بلا شک و شبہ زندہ شاعری ہے اور ان کا ہر شعر بلکہ ہر حرف چیخ چیخ کر پوری دنیابالخصوص اپنی قوم و ملک کو کارواں تیز گام کے ذریعہ ترقی و کامرانی اور امن و سکون کی منزل پانے کی تلقین کرتا ہے۔ چنانچہ اس کا لازمی نتیجہ یہ نکلتا ہے کہ ان کی شاعری بنی آدم کے لئے ہمیشہ مشعل راہ کا کام کرے گی اور جس سے درماندہ قوم و ملک کے امراض کا علاج بھی ممکن ہوگا۔البتہ اس سے منظر میں ہم بلا جھجک یہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ان کی شاعری اردو کی منفرد آواز ہی نہیں بلکہ منفرد شاعری بھی ہے اور انہوں نے اردو شاعری کی تنگ دامانی کو وسعت اور ہمہ گیری سے اتنا مالا مال کر دیا کہ اردو شاعری تنگ دامانی جیسے الفاظ سے نا آشنا ہو گئی۔ لہٰذا گیری سے اتنا مالا مال کر دیا کہ اردو شاعری تنگ دامانی جیسے الفاظ سے نا آشنا ہو گئی۔ لہٰذا مذکورہ بالا تمام موضوعات ایسے ہیں جن پرنکتہ سنجی کے ساتھ نکتہ رسی کرناعہد اقبال کی مذکورہ بالا تمام موضوعات ایسے ہیں خور کی بھی اشد ضرورت ہے یہ تواقبال ہی کی آفاقی موضوعات کو ترجیحی طور پر احاطہ تحریر میں لانے کی سعی جمیل کی جن کی عوام و خواص سبھی کو فی الواقع ہمیشہ ضرورت پڑتی رہے گیبالآخر اس مضمون کا اختتام اقبال کی ہی اس شعر کی نذرکر رہا ہوں کہ:

دیکھ اے چشم عدو، مجھ کو جس پہ خالق کو بھی ہو ناز وہ انساں حقارت سے نہ دیکھ ہوں میں

Impact of Commercial Bollywood Movies in the Present Day Culture of Our Society

Roudrajjal Dasgupta

Abstract: The paper features the high encounter of the commercial Bollywood movies in the present day culture of our society. The paper aims to show, how the commercial flicks limit the mentality of the target audience by reducing the capacity for critical thinking.

Keywords: Bollywood, Commercial Movies, Target Audiences.

"We aren't in an information age, we are in an entertainment age'—Tony Robbins.

"Entertainment and art are not isolated"—Martin Kippenberger.

"People love gossip. It's the biggest thing that keeps the entertainment industry going"
—Ellen DeGeneres.

Commercial Bollywood Cinema has always been the first preferences for the masses. Since the release of the very first Indian Cinema, 'Raja Harishchandra' (1913), each decades witnessed different types of cinemas. Before the first blockbuster of Bollywood, 'Mughal-e-Azam' (1960), very light films were made on various topics like family drama, relationships, comedy, social issues, etc. on a very limited budget and technics. But with the release of 'Sholay' (1975) and with the emergence of 'Angry Young Man' of Bollywood, Megastar Amitabh Bachchan the entire landscape of the Bollywood industry had been changed drastically, the entire Bollywood as well India watched mass fandom and fan cultures. Actually, before 'Sholay', films were watched mostly by the elite, upper and handful of middle class people. People used to evaluate films on the basis of the content; but after the rise of Mr. Bachchan, the makers started to make films for the mass audiences like the lower, middle and upper middle class people. The 1990s witnessed a huge shift in the paradigm of Bollywood Cinemas due to the impact of Globalization and Westernization; and at the same time the 90s witnessed the rise of a bunch of superstars like Sharukh Khan, Salman Khan, Aamir Khan, Akshay Kumar and Ajay Devgn. Several Fan Clubs developed in each and every corner of the country. The emergence of these superstars and fan clubs appealed a huge number of young generation, leading to hero-worship, ranging from imitating their styles, to adopting their lifestyles. Even the rise of a particular actor/superstar brought together people from different communities and religion. The second decade of the 21st century witnessing commercial films are coming up based on Nationalism, Social Issues and Govt. Policies, Biopics like 'Uri' (2019), 'Gold' (2019), 'Padman' (2018), 'Toilet Ek Prem Katha' (2017), 'Dangal' (2018), 'Sultan' (2016), 'Mahendra Singh Dhoni' (2016), 'Bhaag Milkha Bhaag' (2013), so on. But interestingly, though the essence of each and every film is different from each other, the makers presented all in a commercial forms and manners keeping in mind the target audiences.

Presently, commercial Bollywood films are seen, treated, marketed on the basis of pure commerce. Earlier, the distribution and marketing of the movies were exclusively in the hands of the producers, but now the Corporate Houses have seized the control, both the Indian as well as the foreign studios like Reliance, Eros, Zee, Fox Star, Sony, etc. There has been a huge transfer in the target audiences,

32 Discourse

from elite and upper middle class to the lower middle and lower class. People from these classes basically struggle with the realities of their everyday life and have been influenced by these films and film stars. They incorporates certain 'reel' experiences like violence, molestation, rowdy culture, hooliganism, consumption of alcohol and tobacco, etc. which are depicted as the coolest aura in the commercial films. All these have given a rise to a sensational culture in our society. For example, the recent controversy over the Bollywood flick 'Kabir Singh' (2019), where the film has been portrayed as anti-feminism, glorifies male chauvinism, raw and bold dialogues, etc. And toppling everything the film has done a stupendous business in India shattering many previous records. This clears the picture that how the masses are the active consumers of this kind of commercial movies (Dudrah: 2006).

Also another trend of Bollywood cinemas now a days is the remaking of South Indian Cinemas and getting humongous success like 'Bhool Bhulaaiya' (2007), 'Ghajini' (2008), 'Wanted' (2009), 'Ready' (2011), 'Rowdy Rathore' (2012), 'Holiday (2014), 'Kick' (2014), Sigham franchise and so on. The makers are adding south Indian elements of larger than life actions and item dances to attract the mass audiences. Also Bollywood is following the trend of Hollywood in continuing with a single franchise to arrest a particular set of viewers, like Dhoom series, Golmaal series, Race series, Dhamaal series, so on. The makers of hardcore south Indian commercial movies are also collaborating with the Bollywood production houses to expand their markets in overseas, instance film franchise like 'Bahubali' series, 'Robot' series opened a floodgate for the entire India as well as for the Pan-Indian audiences. The hindi dubbed version of south movies creating phenomenon records one after another like 'KGF' (2018), '2.0' (2018), Saaho (2019) (Dash, Kumar: 2016).

Even the role of women in the commercial movies have seen a significant change over the years. Earlier, women were depicted in an out and out Indian style in movies, being very decent, modest, docile, humblein every way that was acceptable of a woman in the Indian society, instance, Jaya Bachchan in Sholay, Sharmila Tagore in Amar Prem, Suchitra Sen in Aandhi, so on. But now, in the contemporary era, due to the modernization and westernization, and to attract the masses, women are showcased as a brave and strong and in an action avatar too at par with men, films like 'Kahaani', 'The Dirty Picture' 'Maardani', 'NH10', 'Manikarnika'. But at the same time there has been commodification of women or objectification of women in the movies like Jism series, Ragini Mms series, Murder series, Hate Story series and all (Adorno: 1991).

The media is playing a stupendous role in the promotions of these commercial flicks. The print as well as the digital and media through their various advertisements, interviews of the stars and the makers of the films promote these films. Another strategy to pull the masses has been applied by the makers associated with a particular commercial film, which is to bring the actors of the very film in various reality shows, cricket matches like IPL, World Cup, and even in daily soaps. Now a days another technique of the makers of a film to keep engage the fans, to release the motion poster, teaser, first official trailer, second trailer months and sometimes year before the release of that very film. There has also been a trend in the release of a particular big budget film commercial movie in a particular occasion of the year, like Salman Khan's movie in Eid, Akshay Kumar's on Independence Day, Aamir Khan's on Christmas. Basically, the makers aim to pull a huge audiences on these occasions. These commercial movies also creating a kind of sensation among the children and teenagers as well. The corporations associated with these films are selling various products of these films in the market like toys, video games via android apps, dresses, etc.in order to promote their films and to make that a huge success in the box office (Bhattacharya, Dasgupta: 2014).

To conclude, it can be said that Bollywood commercial films sell a certain way of life and style in the society. These kind of films and promotional methods provide an escape route for the fans and audiences, and shifts them from the everyday reality. These films also try to set an illogical mindset which prevents critical thinking, making the masses to think in an one dimensional way

rather than a multidimensional way. The 'reel life' overtakes the 'real life' and people try to equate themselves with their favourite stars. These movies create a certain type of obsession among the masses by developing a new kind of culture and trend. As a whole, Bollywood has become a market, the Movies have become the products, the Stars are the ambassadors of the products and the Target Audience has become the consumers.

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خواجہ احمدعباس....ناول"اندھیرااجالا" کی روشنی میں

از: ڈاکٹرشبنم پروین

گورنمنٹ گرلس جنرل ڈگری کالج، اقبال پور

اردو ادب کے ممتاز اور مقبول ادیبوں میں خواجہ احمد عباس کا نام خلاصہ : خاص اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔خواجہ صاحب ایک اجتہادی،حقیقت پسند ادیب اور ایک سچے اشتراکی ادیب تھے۔انہوں نے طبقاتی کشمکش،اس کے امتیازات،جبر و استحصال اور مظلومی،بے بسی کو اپنے ناولوں اور کہانیوں میں بڑے موثر طریقے سے پیش کرکے ادب برائے زندگی کے نظریئے کو پروان چڑھایا۔"اندھیرااجالا"خواجہ احمد عباس کا ایک قابل قدر ناول ہے جسے انہوں نے 1960میں لکھایہ ناول فلمی دنیا سے وابستہ افراد کی زندگی سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔فلمی دنیا جو بظاہر بنستی،چمکتی اور دمکتی نظر آتی ہے،اس کے پیچھے گرے فکری ارتعاشات موجود ہیں۔اس گلیمر کی دنیا میں ہر شئے اپنے اندر کشش کا باعث ہے لیکن اس میں رہنے والے لوگوں کی زندگی اتنی ہی کھوکھلی ہے۔فلمی دنیا کی ظاہری اور باطنی زندگی میں مرقع کشی یوری جزئیات کے ساتھ بڑی خوبی سے کی گئی ہے۔ یہاں کہیں حسن، دولت اور شہرت کا اجالا ہے تو کہیں بد صورتی،بدکاری، مفلسی، لاچاری، تنگدستی اور گمنامی و ناکامی کا اندھیرا ہے،کہیں چوٹی کے اسٹاروں کو بلیک میں لاکھوں روپئے ادا کئے جا رہے ہیں تو کہیں ایکسٹرا اور اسٹوڈیو کے اسٹاف کو دو وقت کی روٹی تک میسر نہیں کہیں دولت کی ہوس میں حسن، عقل اور ذبانت نیلام ہوتی ہے تو کہیں نئے ابھرتے ہوئے ستاروں کو شہرت کے بام پر پہنچایا جاتا ہے تو کہیں ڈوبتہ ستارے،گمنامی کی دلدل میں دهنستے چلے جاتے ہیں۔سماج کے یہ اصول و اقتدار،یہ نشیب و فراز،امتیاز فرق اور طبقاتی کشمکش جو سرمایہ دارانہ نظام کی لائی ہیں ان کی تباہ کاریوں نے لوگوں کی زندگیوں سے خلوص،اخلاق،مساوات، انسان دوستی، جذبہ ایثار،ہمدردی کے سارے اجالے کو دھندلاکر انہیں خود غرضی، مفاد پرستی، ہوس پرستی، عیاری،مکاری کی دبیز چادر سے ڈھک کر اندھیرے میں لا کھڑا کیا ہے۔ لہٰذا انسانی زندگی کے فلمی ماحول کے تمام واقعات و کیفیات،احساسات و نفسیات کو مصنف نے بڑی فنکاری اور سچائی سے پیش کیا ہے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: اشتراکیت،مارکسی فکر،اندهیرا، اجالا،طبقاتی کشمکش،استحصال،سماجی نابرابری

اردو ادب کے ممتاز اور مقبول ادیبوں میں خواجہ احمد عباس کا نام خاص اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔خواجہ صاحب ایک جامع الکمالات انسان تھے۔ سچّے محب وطن،بالغ نظر

مفکر ، روشن دماغ دانشور ، بڑے فنکار ، شعلہ بیان مقرر اور وسیع القلب اور ہمدرد انسان تھے جن کی زندگی کا مقصد انسانیت، انصاف اور مساوات کا پرچار تھا۔ان کی شخصیت کو عظمت بخشنے میں چار عہد ساز تاریخی شخصیتوں کی زندگی،فکر اور نظرئے کا گہرا اثر پڑا جنہوں نے ان کے ذہن و فکر اور نظریات و خیالات میں نہ صرف تبدیلی پیدا کی بلکہ شخصی زندگی کے مثبت اثرات نے ان میں انسانی عظمت کے تمام تر عناصر کو مجتمع کر دیاجس شخص کی ذات میں بیک وقت چار شہرہ آفاق اور بلند نظر مفکر کی شخصیتیں پوری طرح رچ بس گئی ہوں۔اس کی عظمت اور بصیرت پر کسے شبہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ان چار شخصیتوں میں مولانا گاندھی کے عدم تشدد اور بستی اور بشر نوازی کوانہوں نے پوری طرح جذب کر لیامہاتما گاندھی کے عدم تشدد اور ستیہ گرہ سے بہر طور متاثر ہوئے۔ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے گاندھی کے عدم تشدد اور ستیہ گرہ سے بہر طور متاثر ہوئے۔ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے کی سائنٹفک سوشلزم کا نظریہ جس نے معاشرے کے طبقاتی استحصال اور سامراج و آمریت کی جبرانہ پالیسی کے خلاف باغیانہ رویہ کو پروان چڑھایاتاکہ مزدوروں اور محنت کشوں کو کی جبرانہ پالیسی کے خلاف باغیانہ رویہ کو پروان چڑھایاتاکہ مزدوروں اور مجبوروں کے لئے ان کی پوری زندگی کو متاثر کیااور وہ آخری دم تک مظلوموں، بے کسوں اور مجبوروں کے لئے لکھتے رہے۔

خواجہ صاحب ایک اجتہادی اور حقیقت پسند ادیب تھے جنہوں نے اپنی تمام عمر علم و ادب کی خدمت میں گزار دی اور لازوال تخلیقات سے اردو ادب کے نخیرے کو مالا مال کیا۔انہوں نے ادب کی دوسری اصناف مثلاً افسانہ،ناول، صحافت اورڈرامہ وغیرہ پر بھی اپنے قلم کے جوہر دکھائے۔خواجہ صاحب ایک سچّے اشتراکی ادیب تھے۔انہوں نے طبقاتی کشمکش،اس کے امتیازات،جبر و استحصال اور مظلومی،بے بسی کو اپنے ناولوں اور کہانیوں میں بڑے موثر طریقے سے پیش کرکے ادب برائے زندگی کے نظریئے کو پروان چڑھایا۔ ان کے اشتراکی و مارکسی میلانات کے اثرات ان کی تمام تر تخلیقات بالخصوص افسانوں،ناولوں اور فلموں میں پوری وضاحت سے ملتے ہیں جو ان کی گہری درد مندی،باریک بینی،فکری شعور کا کامیاب اشارہ ہیں۔خواجہ احمد عباس کے مشہور ناولوں میں انقلاب، سات ہندوستانی،دو بوند پانی،اندھیرا اجالا،تین پہئے اور دنیا بھر کا کچرا(ناولٹ)ہیں۔

"اندھیر ااجالا" خواجہ احمد عباس کا ایک قابل قدر ناول ہے جسے انہوں نے 1960 میں لکھایہ ناول فلمی دنیا سے وابستہ افراد کی زندگی سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔فلمی دنیا جو بظاہر ہنستی،چمکتی اور دمکتی نظر آتی ہے،اس کے پیچھے گہرے فکری ارتعاشات موجود ہیں۔اس گلیمر کی دنیا میں ہر شئے اپنے اندر کشش کا باعث ہے لیکن اس میں رہنے والے لوگوں کی زندگی اتنی ہی کھوکھلی ہے۔فلمی دنیا کی ظاہری اور باطنی زندگی میں مرقع کشی پوری

جزئیات کے ساتھ بڑی خوبی سے کی گئی ہے۔ یہاں کہیں حسن، دولت اور شہرت کا اجالا ہے تو کہیں بد صورتی،بدکاری،مفلسی،لاچاری،تنگدستی اور گمنامی و ناکامی کا اندھیرا ہے،کہیں چوٹی کے اسٹاروں کو بلیک میں لاکھوں روپئے ادا کئے جا رہے ہیں تو کہیں ایکسٹرا اور اسٹوڈیو کے اسٹاف کو دو وقت کی روٹی تک میسر نہیں۔کہیں دولت کی ہوس میں حسن،عقل اور ذہانت نیلام ہوتی ہے تو کہیں نئے ابھرتے ہوئے ستاروں کو شہرت کے بام پر پہنچایا جاتا ہے تو کہیں ڈوبتے ستارے،گمنامی کی دلدل میں دھنستے چلے جاتے ہیں۔سماج کے یہ اصول و اقتدار،یہ نشیب و فراز، امتیاز فرق اور طبقاتی کشمکش جو سرمایہ دارانہ نظام کی لائی ہیں ان کی تباہ کاریوں نے لوگوں کی زندگیوں سے خلوص،اخلاق، مساوات، انسان دوستی، جذبہ ایٹار،ہمدردی کے سارے اجالے کو دھندلاکر انہیں خود غرضی، مفاد پرستی، ہوس پرستی، ایٹار،ہمدردی کی دبیز چادر سے ڈھک کر اندھیرے میں لا کھڑا کیا ہے۔ لہٰذا انسانی زندگی کے فلمی ماحول کے تمام واقعات و کیفیات،احساسات و نفسیات کو مصنف نے بڑی فنکاری اور سے بیش کیا ہے۔بقول مصنف:

"اس کے سب کردار فرضی ہیں مگر (میرا خیال ہے)کوئی بھی جھوٹا نہیں ہے"۔

("اندهير ااجالا"خواجم احمد عباس صفحم 8)

اس ناول کا مرکزی کردار سورج مل ہے قصبہ کرنال کا رہنے والا معمولی پنساری کا بیٹا تھاچھ سات برس کی عمر سے ہی وہ فلم سے دلچسپی رکھتا ہے ہیرو بننے کے لئے بمبئی نگری آ پہنچااور یہاں اپنا نام "کندن کمار "رکھاشاید کمار کے اضافے سے اس کی قسمت کا تالا کھل جائے لیکن ہیرو بننا آسان نہ تھا۔ ہزاروں مشکلیں اور روڑے تھے تاہم اس نے امید کے چراغ کو جلائے رکھا اور لائٹ مین کا کام بڑی خوش اسلوبی سے کرتا رہا کہ فلمی لائن سے جڑے رہنے پر کبھی نہ کبھی قسمت اپنا رنگ دکھا جائے گی۔اس یاس بھری زندگی کا آس صرف سورج مل ہی نہیں بلکہ اس کے دو دوست بھی تھے مرزا اور سروپ یہ تینوں ایک کھولی میں مشترکہ طور پر رہتے تھے۔سروپ کانپور کا رہنے والا ہی۔اے پاس نوجوان تھاجو اپنی مالی مشکلات اور سوتیلی ماں کی مظالم سے تنگ آکر اپنی قسمت آزمائی کے لئے بمبئی آ

اس ناول میں خواجہ احمد عباس نے سماج میں طبقاتی تقسیم کو بہت ہی موثر طریقے سے پیش کیا ہے ہر کوئی اپنے سے طاقتور کا محکوم ہے ظالم و مظلوم،حاکم و محکوم،اعلیٰ و ادنیٰ،اونچا نیچاغرض امتیازی فرق کی وضاحت کا اظہار ملتا ہے جس کا خاتمہ شاید اس وقت تک نہیں ہو گاجب تک کہ انسانی مساوات کا نظریہ عملی طور پر برتا نہ جائے دراصل مصنف

نے اشارے کنائے میں فلمی دنیا کے رنگ میں پوری دنیا اوراس میں رہنے والے لوگوں کے طبقاتی فرق کو پیش کیا ہے۔ دولت کی اس نا برابرتقسیم نے انسان کو طبقوں میں، خلیجوں میں اور لکیروں میں بانٹ دیا ہے۔

"اسٹوڈیو کی سماج میں سیٹھ جی کا درجہ بادشاہ بلکہ ڈکٹیٹر کا تھا۔کندن جانتا تھا کہ اسٹوڈیو کے ان لکھےقانون کی رو سے ہر لائٹ قلی کو اسسٹنٹ کیمرہ مین کی گالیاں کھانا پڑتی ہیں۔اسسٹنٹ کیمرہ مین خود کیمرہ مین کی گالیاں کھاتا ہے۔کیمرہ مین ڈائرکٹر کی ڈانٹ سنتا ہے پر اگر کوئی ڈائرکٹر کو بھی سخت سست کہنے کا اختیار رکھتا ہے تو وہ سیٹھ جی ہیں۔ان کے سامنے کسی اور کو بولنے کی ہمت بھی نہیں ہوتی تھی"۔

("اندهير ااجالا"خواجم احمد عباس صفحه 22)

دادا گنجا جسے دادا پکارا کرتے تھے یہ ایک کردار ہے جو جنسی ہوس پرستی،عیاشی اور دولت کا پتلاءوہ ایکسٹرا سپلائر تھاجو کمیشن لے کر فلم کمپنیوں کو اکسٹرا دیتا تھا۔اس لائن میں اس کی بڑی دھاک جمی تھی۔ہر نوجوان لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کے لئے اس کی حیثیت داتا سے کم نہیں تھی۔وہ جس سے خوش ہوتا اس کو آسانی سے کام دلا دیتا تھااور جس کی صورت نہ بھاتی تھی اسے زندگی بھر ایڑیاں رگڑنی پڑتی تھیں۔لڑکیوں کو آگے بڑھنے کے لئے اس کے جسم کی بھوک کو مٹانا ضروری تھا۔ ہیروئن بننے اور اچھی زندگی کی خواہش میں لڑکیاں یہ قدم اٹھانے سے بھی پیچھے نہیں ہٹتی تھیں۔روٹی،کپڑا اور مکان انسان کی بنیادی ضرورتوں کو مٹا سکتے ہیں لیکن مادیت پرست انسان کی آسودہ اور عیاش پرست زندگی کا سامان مہیا نہیں کر سکتے دولت اور شہرت کی ہوس میں دوڑتی بھاگتی لڑکیاں اپنے انمول زیور کو لٹانے میں بھی عار محسوس نہیں کرتیں۔یہی دنیا ہے،یہی سچائی ہے اور یہی زندگی ہے سماج میں دادا دراصل اس دیمک کی طرح ہے جو تہذیب واخلاق اور روایت و اقتدار کو چاٹ کر سماج اور معاشرت کو پوری طرح کھوکھلا بنا رہی ہے۔اس کردار میں مصنف نے سماج کے ہزاروں اور معاشرت کو پوری طرح کھوکھلا بنا رہی ہے۔اس کردار میں مصنف نے سماج کے ہزاروں بھیڑیوں کی تصویر کشی کی ہے جو بھولی بھالی،شریف گھر کی لڑکیوں کو چند روپوں اور اچھی زندگی کا لالچ دے کر اسے انسانیت کی سطح سے گرنے پر مجبور کرتا ہے۔

"اچھا اب چلنا چاہئے دادا گنجا نے اپنی کلائی پر لگی ہوئی سونے کی گھڑی کو دیکھتے ہوئے کہا۔اس گھڑی پر اسے بڑا نازتھا۔ ایک باراس نے نیپین سی روڈ پرایک راجہ کے محل میں رات بھر ننگا ناچنے کے لئے دس ایکسٹرا لڑکیوں کا انتظام کیا تھالڑکیوں کو سو روپئے فی کس معاوضہ ملا تھا اور اسے پانچ سو روپئے اور یہ سونے کی گھڑی انعام میں ملی تھی"۔

خواجہ احمد خالص اشتراکی ادیب ہیں۔اپنے اشتراکی انداز فکر اور مارکسی رجحانات کا اظہار کرداروں کے وسیلے سے کر ڈالتے ہیں۔اس ناول میں ایک لیکھک نرمل جس کا اصل نام مادھو سنگھ ہے جو کامریڈ جماعت کا حمایتی ترقی پسند ادیب کی حیثیت سے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔معاش کی تلاش میں بمبئی آ پہنچاسیٹھ صاحب سے اپنی کہانی "سرخ سویرا" کا ذکر کیا جس پر سیٹھ صاحب کو اس کہانی کا نام بالکل پسند نہیں آیاکیونکہ یہ نام اور کہانی ادنی اور پسماندہ طبقے کے مزدور اور کسان کی زندگی سے متعلق تھی جوانقلاب لانے کے در پہ تھی سیٹھ صاحب کو کوئی اور کہانی چاہئے تھی جو ان کی مالی اضافے کا باعث ہو جو بھلے سچائی اور حقیقت سے مبرا ہو لیکن جسکے ذریعہ دولت کمائی جا سکے سیٹھ اور نرمل لیکھک کے درمیان گفتگو ملاحظہ ہو:

".... ہاں تو کیا نام ہے اسٹوری کا؟
"سر کے سبیرا"
"جی ہاں"سرخ سویرا"مطلب ہے کہ آزادی اور انقلاب کی صبح نو
"جی ہاں"سرخ سویرا"مطلب ہے کہ آزادی اور انقلاب کی صبح نو
..... نانا یہ نہیں چلے گا سر کے سبیرا تو ریڈیو سگنل جیسا نام ہے
کوئی سمجھے گا ہم نے اسسٹنٹ پکچر بنایا ہے۔
"سیٹے صاحب!یہ دوسری قسم کا ریڈ سگنل ہے یہ سرخی خون کی
سرخی ہے مزدوروں اور کسانوں کا خون،خونی شفق۔
".... ہم سنتا تم سو شلسٹ لیکھک ہو،سیٹے لوگوں کو ایک دم گالی
دیتے ہو"۔
"میں گالی نہیں دیتا ہوں،سیٹے صاحب میں سماج کی حقیقت کو بے
نقاب کرتا ہوں۔..."

مادیت پرستی اور انسان کے احساسات کی عمدہ مرقع کشی،ملاحظہ ہوجو سرمایہ دار اور محنت،اعلیٰ اور ادنیٰ اور طبقاتی امتیاز ات پرمبنی ہے۔

"ایک کار آمد قلی کو معقول انعام دے کروہ اندر چلی گئی اور کندنلاجواب اور گونگا ہوکر،کئی منٹ تک زمین پر پڑے ہوئے اس چاندی کے روپئے کو دیکھتا رہا جس پر بادشاہ کا چہرہ گویااس کا منھ چڑا رہا تھا"۔

("ندهيرا اجالا" صفحه 62)

("اندهير الجالا" صفحه 50،49)

نرمل کے کردار میں مصنف کی ذاتی زندگی عکس ریز ہے۔آخر کو فلم اور اس سے کمانے کی نیت سے نرمل صاحب کو ڈائرکٹر اور پرو ڈیو سرکی بات ماننی پڑی،کہانی میں ردو بدل کر دیا گیا اور نرمل صاحب کی زبان کو پانچ ہزار روپوں کی رقم سے بند کر دیا گیا۔وہ نرمل لیکھک جس نے اپنے افسانوں کے مجموعے "خون اور پسینہ"میں دعویٰ کیا تھا کہ دنیا میں ہر چیز خریدی جا سکتی ہے سوائے فنکار کے قلم کے۔آج دولت کے آگے اس کا جھکاؤ اس بات کی علامت ہے کہ دنیا میں دولت سے بڑھ کر دوسری طاقت کوئی اہمیت نہیں رکھتی پہلے تو نرمل صاحب بھڑک اٹھے لیکن جب ان کی کہانی واپس کر دی گئی تو وہ بھی اپنی اقتصادی حالت کے آگے جھک گئے جو ہمیشہ مزدوروں اور کسانوں کا ہمدرد اور مسیحا بنے رہے۔

"چند لمحوں کی خاموشی کے بعد اس نے مری ہوئی سی آواز میں کہا نہیں باسو صاحب میرا یہ مطلب نہیں تھا آپ لمحوں کو مجھ سے بہتر سمجھتے ہیں۔اگر آپ کا خیال ہے کہ یہ تبدیلیاں ضروری ہیں،ٹھیک ہے،میں ڈائیلاگ دوسرے لکھ لاؤ ں گا رات بھر کی مہلت دیجئے تاکہ میں اس لائن پر غور کر سکوں، انقلابی، باغی، نرمل....نے ہزار روپئے کی خاطر وہ قلم بیچ دیا تھا جو آج تک کبھی بکا نہ تھا"۔

اس ناول میں مصنف نے فلم یونٹ سے جڑے لوگوں کی نہ صرف اقتصادی پسماندگی اور معاشی ابتری کا خاکہ کھینچا ہے بلکہ اس وقت ہندوستان کے مزدوروں نے جس طرح اپنی حیثیت منوالی تھی جبر و استبداد کی آندھی کے رخ کو موڑ دیا تھا۔ان کی طرف بھی اشارے ملتے ہیں۔اور ساتھ ہی سرمایہ اور محنت کے تضادات اور طبقاتی آویزش کو ابھارتے ہوئے اس بات پر بھی اصرار ملتا ہے کہ اس وقت مزدوروں اور میونسپلٹی کے بھنگیوں کی حالت ان فلمی یونٹ کے عام اسٹاف سے کہیں بہترتھی جس سے یہ سرمایہ دار سیٹھ دن رات کی محنت کرواتے ہیں۔پھر بھی انہیں صحیح معاوضہ سے نوازا نہیں جاتا لیکن یہ اسٹاف اپنے اوپر کئے گئے ظلم اور استحصال سے با خبر ضرور ہیں اس لئے اپنے حقوق کی حصولیابی کے لئے اسی طرح یونین بنایا جیسے مزدوروں نے اپنی مانگ کے لئے بنا یا۔اس میں کندن کو شامل ہونے کے لئے راضی کیا جاتا ہے۔

[&]quot;فلم ورکر یونین،ہم سب اسکے ممبر ہیں تمہیں بھی ممبر بننا چاہیئے،چو پڑہ نے کہا۔

[&]quot;چوپڑہ جی،یونین تو مزدوروں کی ہوتی ہے۔

[&]quot;تو کیا ہم اسٹو ڈیو میں کام کرنے والے مزدور نہیں ہیں؟رام نے جو اب دیا۔

"کیا سیٹھ اور سرمایہ دار ہم کو بھوکا نہیں مارتے؟مجھے پانچ برس ہو گئے اسسٹنی کرتے ہوئے سترہ روپئے تنخواہ ملتی ہے،تمہاری کیا تنخواہ ہے۔

"آتین روپئے ماہوار،کندن جھجکتے ہوئے اقرار کیا۔ "اور جانتے ہو،مل کے مزدوروں کو کیا ملتا؟ساتھ ستر روپئے

''اور جانئے ہو،مل کے مزدوروں کو کیا ملنا؟ساتھ سنر روپئے ماہوار،رام نے کہا اور چوپڑا نے لقمہ دیا ''تم سے کہیں زیادہ تو میونسپاٹی کے بھنگیوں کو تنخواہ ملتی ہے''۔

فلم یونین کی میٹنگ میں یوسف کے تمام اسٹاف اور کندن نے بھی مؤثر تقریریں کیں کہ کس طرح انہیں استحصال کا شکار بنا کر یہ دولت مند اور سرمایہ دار ان کی محنت کی کمائی سے اپنی جیب گرم کرتے ہیں۔عیش و آرام کی زندگی بسر کرتے ہیں جس فلم کو بنانے میں ان مزدوروں کو جان جوکھم میں ڈال کر کام کرنا پڑتا ہے۔اس کی کمائی اور اس کے منافع سے ان مزدوروں کو دور رکھا جاتا ہے۔یہ جبر و تشدد کا زمانہ نہیں ہر کوئی اپنے حقوق کا شعور رکھتا ہے اور اس کے حصول کے لئے مزاحمت اور احتجاج کر کے انقلاب برپا کرنے کا عزم بھی رکھتا ہے۔

"کیا ہم ہمیشہ یوں ہی بار برداری کے گدہوں کی طرح یہ ظلم برداشت کرتے رہیں گے؟کیا ہم متحد ہو کر ان سیٹھوں اور مالکوں کا مقابلہ کریں گے جو ہمارے گوشت پوشت ہماری ہڈیوں اور خون سے اپنے رنگ محل بناتے ہیں؟.....میں کہتا ہوں کہ تقریروں اور تجویزوں کا وقت گزر گیا۔عمل کی گھڑی آن پہنچی ہے میں چاہتا ہو ں کہ آج سب مل کر یہ طے کر لیں کہ ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہئے۔بولئے کہ اپنے حقوق حاصل کرنے کے لئے ہمیں کیا کرنا ہے"۔

اندرا اس ناول کی ہیروئن کے طور پر ملتی ہے جو غربت و افلاس کی زندگی،اپنے ماں باپ کے ساتھ گزارتی ہے۔ وہ ایک ہمدرد، باشعور، ذہین اور فلسفی طبیعت کی دو شیزہ ہے جو کندن کو سچے دل سے چاہتی ہے اور کندن بھی اسے بے پناہ چاہتا ہے لیکن بے روزگاری اور مالی مشکلات کے باعث وہ اسے اپنی بیوی بنانے سے خود کو محروم پاتا ہے اور آخر کار اپنی محبت کو جیتنے کے لئے اپنی ترقی پسندی اور مزدوروں کی ساری ہمدردیاں بیچ دیتا ہے۔ ڈیڑھ سو روپئے میں ایک جگہ ملازمت کرتا ہے اور اس طرح یونین کی اسٹرائک ماند پڑ جاتی ہے۔اندرا کو بھی ہیروئن کا چانس دادا گنجا کے ذریعہ ملاءاس نے بھی اپنی اقتصادی حالات کی ستم ظریفی کے آگے جسم،ضمیر اور روح کا سودا کر لیادولت اور اچھی زندگی کی

خواہش انسان سے کیا کچھ نہیں کر اتی یہ مادیت پرستی کا دور ہے جہاں ہر شئے بیکاؤ ہے۔اس طرح یہ ناول تین کر داروں کا المیہ نظر آتا ہے نرمل لیکھک ہُکندن اور اندر اسے جنہوں نے اپنی اقتصادی مجبوریوں سے بے بس ہو کر دولت کے آگے سر جھکا دیا یہ المیہ صرف ان تین کر داروں کا نہیں پوری انسانیت کا المیہ ہے جس نے دولت اور ظاہری چمک دمک سے انسان کو کمزور اور شکستہ بنا دیا ہے۔

خواجہ احمد عباس اپنے اشتراکی نظرئیے کی وضاحت سے جن مسائل کو اپنے اس ناول میں موضوع بنایاہے وہ صرف ان کے عہد سے ہی وابستہ نہیں ہے بلکہ آج کی اس اکیسویں صدی میں بھی فلمی دنیا جو در اصل گلیمر کی دنیا تسلیم کی جاتی ہے وہ اندر سے اتنی ہی کھوکھلی،مسائل سے بھری اور خوابوں کے ٹوٹے سنگریزوں سے پر ہے۔آج کے عہد میں بھی قدم قدم پر ناول میں پیش کئے گئے مسائل موجود ہیں۔نام اور پہچان الگ ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن کردار اور امتیاز واختراق کی بازگشت آج کی اس اکیسویں صدی میں بھی پوری طرح گونج رہی ہے۔

ما هو ديوان العرب المعاصر؟

شفيق الإسلام

أستاذ مساعد بالقسم العربي،

الكلية الحكومية العامة للبنات، إقبال فور، كولكاتا

الملخص:

اختلف الروائيون والشعراء والكتاب والنقاد والباحثون العرب المعاصرون اختلافا شديدا في الفن الذي يجب علينا أو يسوغ لنا أن نطلق عليه "ديوان العرب المعاصر" ، وذهبوا في ذلك مذاهب شتى وسلكوا في تحديده مسالك متعددة. فمنهم من قال إن الرواية ديوان العرب، ومنهم من حافظ على ودافع عن مقولة النقاد القدامي أن "الشعر ديوان العرب" ومنهم من تأرجح بين ذينك ومنهم من وضع فنونا ووسائط وأشياء كثيرة في كفة ديوان العرب. وفي هذا المقال حاولنا أن نقدم آراءهم ولكننا لم نقو على إستيعابها لضيق المجال واختصار المقال، وأن نقوم بتحليلها ونقدها حسب ذوقي وجهة نظري. وأنا أميل إلى صحة القول الثالث من الأقوال الثلاثة المذكورة آنفا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ديوان، العرب، الرواية، الشعر

مقدمة:

قبل الحديث عما هو ديوان العرب المعاصر، نرى من المناسب أن نشرح معنى الديوان. فالديوان: هو الدفتر الذي يكتب فيه أسماء الجيش وأهل العطاء، وهو فارسي معرب. وأول من دون الدواوين عمر بن الخطاب. ويرى الشاعر عدنان السيد محمد العوامي أن كلمة الديوان تحمل معنين: أولهما: معنى الديوان المكتب حيث تدون الحوادث، والأنساب، والحقوق، والسير وما شاكله مما يحتاج الناس فيه إلى التدوين. والمعنى الثاني لكلمة الديوان المجلس حيث يسامر الناس

ويذاكرون. والبدو القدامى كانوا لا يعرفون الكتابة فاعتمدوا على الذاكرة. وقد ثبت علميا أن ذاكرة الأمي تنمو وتقوى أكثر من ذاكرة الكاتب لاعتمادهم عليها. وصار الشعر هو السجل المرجع لما أنه أسهل الفنون حفظا. وبقي على هذه الحال طيلة العصر ما قبل الإسلام وشطرا من العصر الإسلامي. ومنذ بداية عصر التدوين، أخذ الاعتماد على الحفظ يضعف بشكل تدريجي لحل الكتابة محله.²

إن موضوع ديوان العرب المعاصر موضوع مهم ساخن؛ لإن تحديد ديوان العرب في عصرنا ليس سهلا؛ لما لجميع الفنون المعاصرة من الشعر والرواية والمسرحية والأقصوصة، والتراجم، والسيرة الذاتية وما إلى ذلك أهمية تكاد تكون متساوية لمزايا توجد في كل منها ولأسباب تحدد قيمتها ومكانتها؛ فمن الصعب جدا أن نبادر بالقول إن الشعر أفضل من الرواية وكذلك ليس من السهل أيضا أن نميل إلى أن القصة أنفع من الشعر. فلكل هذه الفنون أهمية وقيمة خاصة بها لا توجد في غيرها. ولكن النقاد قد تشعبت أهواؤهم وتفرقت مزاعمهم. فمنهم من قالوا: إن الرواية قد أصبحت ديوان العرب في أيامنا هذه.

النقاد القائلون بأن الرواية ديوان العرب المعاصر:

مما لا شك في أن الرواية فن ذو أهمية بالغة وقيمة متناهية من نواحي شتى ولأسباب عديدة. وندع الأستاذ الدكتور سيار الجميل يشرح لك كل هذه النواحي أحسن شرح ويوضح لك كل هذه الأسباب أحسن توضيح. فقال لرناد الزعبي في حوار معه في مكتبه:

"مثلما هو عالم الشعر له من الجمال والتميز والخصب عند العرب، كذلك يبدو لنا عالم الرواية متنوع وجميل والذي يزداد الاهتمام به يوما بعد آخر عند العرب .. كما ويكبر الوعي به وبفائدته . إذ ثبت لدى النقاد العرب أن ثمة مبدعين متميزين تتوزعهم الأرض العربية ، كما وأن الرواية العربية نجحت ووصلت الى مستوى العالمية على يد الروائي الكبير نجيب محفوظ ، وكان من قبله جبران خليل جبران قد أوصل كلماته المبدعة الى كل العالم ولم يزل يسري اسمه على الأفواه .. كما وأن جيل الشباب عند نهايات القرن العشرين يكمن عنده إبداع خفي ، منه ما ظهر ومنه ما لم يظهر حتى اليوم .. وأن التجربة الابداعية العربية في كتابة الرواية العربية يتوزعها مبدعون مهرة، استطاعوا أن ينقلوها الى درجة معتبرة من التنوع في الأساليب والأنماط المتعددة."³

ويقول عن ارتباط الرواية بالفكر العربي المعاصر:

"قد برز كل ذلك [أي ازدهار الرواية] في فضاء عربي مليء بالهزات والتضاريس الصعبة والتحولات العنيفة ، فبرغم كل الواقع المرير الذي عاشه وما يزال يعيشه العرب سياسيا واقتصاديا واجتماعيا وثقافيا .. إلا أن على الفكر العربي المعاصر أن يعترف بأن هذا الواقع قد أنتج عالما جميلا من الرؤى والأدوات والجماليات المرتبطة بتصوير ذلك الواقع سواء من الناحية الزمنية أم المكانية "4

وفي رأي الأستاذ الجميل، العالم الروائي المعاصر لم يزل يتبلور عن المزيد من الأشكال والنزعات والأفكار. فـ"الرواية الحقيقية هي كشف فني عالي المستوى للتحولات التاريخية والمتغيرات الاجتماعية .. وهي العالم الحقيقي لكل الناس الذين تميزهم شخوصهم وعلاقاتهم وانكساراتهم وانتصاراتهم ورؤاهم وأحلامهم وتفكيرهم ومواصفاتهم المألوفة أو الغريبة .. وأن موضوعها الأساسي هو صراع المبدع مع قوى أكبر منه لا لكي ينفيها بل لكي ينزلها حيث يكون." وكذلك يرى الاستاذ الجميل أن عالم الرواية "مدرسة لمن يريد أن يتعلم معاني الحياة بكل تعقيداتها". 6

ويرى الناقد والأكاديمي والباحث المتخصص في الدراسات السردية والثقافية، الدكتور عبد الله إبراهيم أن السرد ديوان العرب في العصور الحديثة كما كان الشعر ديوانهم في الماضي؛ لما قام الخطاب السردي متمثلا في الرواية بتمثيل معمق لأحوال المجتمعات العربية "بما في ذلك الحريات، والمهويات، ومصائر المنفيّين، والمهجّرين، والنساء، وأصحاب الرأي، وضحايا الحروب الأهلية، فضلا عن ضحايا الاستبداد السياسي والاجتماعي والديني، وهم كثر. فإن لم تكن الرواية هي السجل الشامل لذلك، فأين هو ذلك السجل الذي نجد فيه كل ذلك؟"

ويرى الشاعر والناقد اليمني مبارك سالمين أن الشعر كان ديوان العرب قديما لأسباب معينة ولكن الرواية حلت محله لأسباب وعوامل شتى. ويشرح هو هذه النقطة في الأسطر التالية:

"وهو - أي الشعر - كما ذهب النقاد العرب القدماء، ديوان العرب، وخزانة حكمتهم، ومستنبط آدابهم، ومستودع علومهم، وحافظ أنسابهم ومآثرهم... إلخ، بل لقد اجتهد الشعراء وعلماء اللغة في تعريفه وكأنه الحياة كلها. وقد يكون كل ذلك صحيحاً في ما مضى؛ فالبيئة العربية القديمة بيئة شعر، بل بيئة محكومة بسلطان الشعر، لكن الإصرار على هذا الأمر حتى اليوم لم يعد منطقياً في ظل تطور عارم للرواية العربية، وتغير شبه جذري للبيئة العربية وإيقاع الحياة عند العرب، ولهذا نتساءل: هل حقاً ما زال الأمر كذلك؟ وهل سلطة الشعر ما زالت قائمة؟ وهل ما زال الشعر «ديوان العرب» بعدما أطاحت به الرواية، وتراجع دوره الهام كسجل للحياة العربية؟

الرواية حديثة نسبياً في الأدب العربي؛ حيث تعود بداياتها بحسب كثير من النقاد إلى مطلع القرن الماضي، وفي أحسن الأحوال إلى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر". 8

"والرواية، على حداثة عهدها، إلا أنها أصبحت مخزن مكنونات وخزانة تاريخ واقتصاد وسياسة، وأصبحت بجدارة ديوان العرب والعجم. فهي الراصد للتحولات، المصور للرسوم والجسوم، الموثق للنقلات في التاريخ، السجل الحار للعواطف الإنسانية، كما أصبحت تحتضن في داخلها النثر والشعر، لكي تصف الجغرافيا والتاريخ، وترصد حالات الحب والحرب والسلام، كما أنها في بعض الأحيان صانعة للمعرفة بأنواعها المختلفة. والرواية مليئة بالحركات، وفيها الواقع والخيال، ومختلف ضروب وأشكال الكتابة الأدبية، وهي في الغالب أشبه بالعمل الموسيقي السيمفوني الضخم، ولكن باللغة. فإذا قمت بتحليل وتفكيك إحدى الروايات المكتوبة في حقبة تاريخية معينة تحليلاً وتفكيكاً نقدبين، لأعطتك كل ما تريد من الحكمة والوصف والموسيقي والطباع، ووصفت لك المعيش الإجتماعي في أوانها بكل تفاصيله؛ ذلك لأن الرواية مستلهمة من التفاصيل، متجاوزة تعقيدات الشعر وتقعيداته، واقفة على الخلط الراديكالي بين المجرد والملموس، بين الخاص والعام، ولهذا فهي تتسم بالشمول، وهي أشبه بمنجم للذهب والماس والفحم في الوقت ذاته.

إن الرواية تعلمنا، بحسب الفيلسوف الكبير، فريدريك إنجلز، في عبارته الشهيرة التي يقول فيها بأنه قد تعلم من روايات بلزاك⁹ عن المجتمع الفرنسي أكثر من كل ما قرأه من مؤلفات في التاريخ والاجتماع... إلخ. نعم، تعلمنا تاريخنا واجتماعنا وإرثنا الإنساني القريب والبعيد؛ ولذلك فهي ديواننا وخزانة علومنا، بل إن بعض الروايات استطاعت أن تصل إلى مرحلة النبوءة في ميادين علمية مختلفة، والأمثلة كثيرة على تفوق الرواية على أن تكون فقط مجرد ديوان".

حسب رأي الروائية سارة الجروان إن الرواية تحقق فعلا انتشارا ضخما لتصبح أقرب إلى أن تكون ديوان العرب فعلا. وتدعم الجروان موقفها بقولها:

"إن الرواية كحدث يومي وحالة تعبير اجتماعي باتت أقدر على التعبير من الأشكال الأدبية النخبوية كما هي الحال في الشعر، فالروائي يقترب أكثر من عالم الناس البسطاء ويعيش اليومية بحالاتها المختلفة، ويخاطب القارئ العادي بلغة أقرب وأسهل وإن كانت لا تخلو من الشروط الفنية المفترضة في الرواية."¹¹

وتؤكد الروئية المذكورة آنفا "على ضرورة الاعتراف بأن الشعر بالنسبة إلى العرب لا يزال الميدان الأرحب لإبداعهم في فنون المديح والغزل والذاتيات، أما الرواية فهي أكثر تعبيراً عن الذات الجمعية، والأكثر حضوراً في الواقع العربي اليوم، في ظل انخراط العدد الأكبر من

الروائيين العرب في الالتزام بقضاياهم الكبرى الوطنية والاجتماعية معبرين عما يختلج في صدور أبناء هذه المجتمعات من مشاعر لا يمكن أن ينقلها الشعر بالدقة نفسها."¹²

ويقول الشاعر محمد رضي الشماسي عن ديوان العرب في هذه الأيام:

"تختصر الأمم والشعوب تجاربها الحياتية على ألسنة حكمائها وعلمائها، وذوي الخبرة فيها؛ في كلمات قليلة، وعبارات موجزة، فتكون تلك العبارات عناوين بارزة في تاريخها، ولافتات مضيئة في مسيرتها الفكرية. فعبد الله بن عباس «رضي الله عنهما» صاحب القول المشهور "الشعر ديوان العرب" إنما قال هذا لأنه وجد العرب قد سجلوا في شعرهم لغتهم، وتاريخهم، وجغرافيتهم، وبيئتهم، وعاداتهم.

ومن هنا جاء اهتمام العرب بالشعر على مدى تاريخهم الطويل. فالشعر ديوان العرب مادام هو الوعاء لعلومهم وثقافتهم.

هذا إلى جانب كونه فنًا إبداعيًا راقيًا من فنون الكلام الذي ينبع من خواطرهم فتقذفه ألسنتهم كلامًا جميلًا ترتاح إليه النفوس وتلذبه الأسماع.

وكما قيل: "الشعر ديوان العرب" قالوا عن القصة بأنها "أدب القرن العشرين"، وقالوا: "الرواية ديوان العصر".

وقال نجيب محفوظ: "الرواية شعر الدنيا الحديثة" فأنا أرى أن القصة تزاحم الشعر في هذا العصر ولكن ليس على الإطلاق في القول¹³".

ويقول الشاعر بدر الشبيب: "أرى أن الشعر لم يعد بالفعل ديوان العرب، وهذا أمر مرغوب ومطلوب. وأذكر هنا رأي الشاعر ممدوح عدوان حول هذا الموضوع حيث يقول: ربما كان الشعر في السابق مطالبًا بوظائف ثم وصلنا إلى عصر التخصص، فتخلص الشعر من أعباء لم تكن من طبيعته... فتفرغ الشاعر لشاعريته ومن ثم صار الشعر أقرب إلى نفسه."¹⁴

النقاد القائلون بأن الشعر ما زال ديوان العرب:

ليس الشعر أقل أهمية وقيمة من الرواية، وليس محبوه والمدافعون عن مكانته أقل عددا وأضعف سلاحا من الذوّاد عن الرواية وقيمتها المتزائدة وإعجاب الناس بها وميلهم الجامح إليها. ومن أهم دوافع أهمية الشعر أن مصدره في الزمن القديم الجن لا الإنسان. فيرى مبارك سالمين أن العرب قالت: "الشعر ديوان العرب". وسببه مقدس وخفي وماورائي. فيقول القدامي من المؤرخين إن مصدر الشعر وادي الجن أو وادي عبقر الواقع في نجد الذي يعمره الجن من زمن سحيق. وكانت طريقة تعلم الشعر في قديم الزمان أن يمسى شخص في هذا الوادي فيأتيه شاعر أو شاعرة

من الجن يلقنه الشعر. وكان لكل شاعر من شعراء الجاهلية قرين من هذا الوادي يوحي إليه بما يقول. ¹⁵

يشدد الشاعر محمد الجلواح على استمرار الشعر على أن يكون ديوان العرب حتى في هذه الأيام:

"نعم وبكل قوة، وإلى الأبد وبأعلى صراخ.. إنه ديوان العرب". ثم يقول معللا: "مقولة «الشعر ديوان العرب».. مقولة اختص بها الشعر ووقفت عليه دون غيره من أنواع الكتابات والإبداعات الأخرى فلماذا يريد الإخوة الروائيون الاستيلاء على هذه المقولة شكلًا ومعنى، واللغة العربية بين أيديهم بحر يتلاطم.. لماذا لا "يستنبط" الروائيون عبارة غير "ديوان العرب" التي هي عبارة خاصة بالشعر.. فقط دون غيره؟ ولماذا يريدونها "مطبوخة وجاهزة للسطو والاستيلاء"، هذا غير استقراء المفهوم العام لدى العقل العربي بأن كلمة "الديوان" لا تذهب، ولا تنصرف، ولا تُؤل

ثم ان هذا العصر الذي يتوارى ويضمحل فيه الشعر الحق.. والشعراء الحقيقيون.. هو عصر "الشعر الأجوف، والمزيف، والفارغ، وشعر الشعراء السكارى الذين يهرفون كثيرًا بما لا يعرفون أبدًا" وهو، وهم.. من استسهلوا الكلمة الشعرية وبالتالي أخذ الإخوة الزملاء في الجانب الآخر من الشاطئ، وأقصد زملاء النثر "ينّطون" على "حائط الشعر والشعراء المعاصرين الذي بات منخفضًا.. فكانت مقولتهم المسروقة "الرواية - لا سمح الله - ديوان العرب." 16

ويدافع الشاعر هاشم الهاشم عن مكانة الشعر السامية لأبد الآبدين ويجيب القائلين بالرواية ديوان العرب، في الأسطر التالية:

"كان الشعر وما يزال فن العرب الأول بلا منازع. هذا الفن الذي يعتبر هاجس يعتمل في دواخلنا أو دهشة تعترينا من هذا الكون الفسيح، محاولاً سبر أغواره من منظور فلسفة الشاعر الخاصة وحسه المرهف ورؤيته لكينونة الأشياء وما ورائها. هذا الإرث الأدبي الضخم الذي توشح به تاريخنا العريق، لا يمكن أن يتنازل عن عرشه بهذه السهولة أمام بعض أشكال الأدب الأخرى. هذا الفن الذي أصبح سمة وسليقة في أنفسنا على مدى القرون الماضية، حتى قيل إن كل عربي شاعر وإن لم يكتب حرفًا. هذه المقولة وإن كانت تنطبق على شيء من المبالغة؛ إلا أن فيها الشيء الكثير من الحقيقة. لذلك يقع في مغالطة كبيرة من يدعي بأن الرواية قد سحبت البساط من تحت الشعر وأخذت مكانه. ذلك أننا نؤمن بأن قاعدة الإحلال لا تنطبق على الأدب وأجناسه المختلفة، فكل جنس أدبي يؤدي دوره الخاص به وله مريدوه الذين يعتبرونه القالب الفني الذي يجدون فيه أنفسهم. وكل هذه القوالب المختلفة تصب في مسيرة تكامل الأدب وسمّوه بالإنسان.

ربما تكون الرواية قد تصدرت المشهد الحالي؛ لاحتوائها على هامش كبير من الحرية والتنوع والانفتاح وقبول ما ترفضه الأجناس الأدبية الأخرى، لكن لا لأنها أقوى وأقدر على التعبير عما يختلج في صدورنا، بل لأن هذا زمنٌ انتهى فيه سادة الشعر وعمالقته ورواده الذين أبرزوه

وأعطوه موقعه الحقيقي في الصدارة، وبرز أدعياء الشعر وعوام المثقفين أو أنصافهم أصحاب "النثائر المتشاعرة" على حد تعبير "القصيبي" حتى المتلقي يمل من هذه الرطانة والطنطنة، وهذه الصور الضبابية بل المعتمة حد الاستغلاق التي لا تمت لجوهر الشعر الحقيقي بصلة."¹⁷

إن إبراهيم العجلوني ينكر كون الرواية ديوان العرب، قائلا:

"إن "ديوان العرب" لا بد ان يكون مشتملاً على سجاياهم ومروءاتهم، وعلى ثمرات عقولهم ومحاسن اخلاقهم، وقد "كان" الشعر قائماً بذلك فاستحق ان يكون ديوانهم في سالف الأيام، وهو، وحده، القادر، إن تكاملت شروطه المعرفية والجمالية والأخلاقية، على استعادة هذه المكانة، وما دون ذلك لغو يراد وكيد يُكادُ، وفساد من الفساد."¹⁸

وليس هذا القول مطابقا للواقع بشكل كلي. فلم يكن الشعر مشتملا على محاسن أخلاق العرب في العصر الجاهلي، ولم يكن كذلك معبرا عن أخلاقهم الفاضلة في العصر العباسي بشكل كلى. فأقرأ شعر بشار بن برد، وأبى نواس وأمثالهم.

النقاد القائلون بتزاحم القصة للشعر:

ومن النقاد من يدعون أن الشعر والقصة يتزاحمان في هذه الأيام.

فيظن عدنان السيد محمد العوامي أن الشعر والرواية ليسا من التضاد والتعارض بحيث يكون نمو أحدهما مدعاة لانحسار الآخر. 19

ويرى حسن أل حمادة أن مزاحمة القصة للشعر واضحة في الأدب السعودي ولا سيما في الحجاز، والمنطقة الوسطى من السعودية. وكذلك الحال في أدب مصر، والشام، والشمال من المملكة، بينما يزاحم الشعر القصة في شرق المملكة وأدب الخليج العربي بشكل عام، وخاصة الطليعة الشابة من أبناء هذه المنطقة.

ويعلل حسن آل حمادة لمزاحمة القصة للشعر بأنها تنشأ من ثقافة هذا العصر الخفيفة التي يتصف بها أبناؤه الذين يلهثون وراء الحياة هرولة وركضا للأجل لقمة العيش أو لأجل التحصيل العلمي الجامعي بالنسبة إلى أولئك الطلاب الذين يمارسون حرفة الأدب مع مهنتهم العلمية. فهذه الثقافة هي آفة هذا الجيل الذي انصرم حبله أو ينصرم من الأصالة الفكرية والثقافية، "والشعر خاصة يحتاج إلى معاناة ورهق للاتصال بالأصالة والتراث قراءة وكتابة وبحثاً ومتابعة.. وهذا مالا يطيق حمله - عادة - جيل الشباب المعاصر "²¹

وترى القاصة أسماء الزرعوني أن كثيرا من الروايات العربية تقوم بمواكبة ما يحدث في عصرنا، وتتناول أحداثا ووقائع تاريخية، وفي أغلب الأحيان، يكون الروائي العربي مطلعا على ما يدور حوله ويتناول ذلك بطريقته الخاصة. وبالنسبة إلى الرواية بوصفها ديوان العرب، فهي تقول

إنها: " مقولة ليست مؤكدة، إنما الرواية تكاد تكون أن تقارب أن تكون ديوان العرب في العصر الراهن."²²

النقاد القائلون بأن فنونا وأشياء كثيرة معاصرة ديوان العرب:

ومن النقاد من لا يرون أي شيء مما سبق، بل إنهم يقول بأن فنونا ووسائل وأشياء كثيرة هي ديوان العرب في أيامنا المعاصرة.

فيرفض الشاعر والروائي كريم معتوق مقولة أن الرواية أصبحت ديوان العرب، بدليل أن الشعر لما كان ديوان العرب "كان يسجل ويوثق الأحداث والحروب وحتى التاريخ، ويمكننا بسهولة من خلال أشعار وقصائد..."²³ أن نلم بعدد الحروب والقتلى وقادتها في عصر خاص. "إلا أن الشعر فقد هذه الوظيفة والمسمى مع معطيات العصر وطغيان التقنيات الحديثة، ومراكز الأبحاث والدراسات التاريخية والبرامج الوثائقية".²⁴

ولذا يرى أن الرواية فن سردي يشتغل باللغة وعناصرها الفنية، وأيضا الشعر. وكذلك قناة الجزيرة أو القنوات الفضائية هي التي أصبحت في هذه الأيام ديوان العرب "من خلال متابعتها وتسجيلها وتوثيقها للأحداث عموما."²⁵

ويرى الأديب سيد حسن العوامي أن الشعر وحده لم يعد ديوانا للعرب في هذه الأيام، بل ديوانهم أشياء كثيرة. فيقول:

"كان [أي الشعر] ديوانًا حين كان أربابه في حال انتقال وارتحال لا يعرفون للاستقرار سبيلا، ولا للإقامة الدائمة موضعًا، ولم يكن التدوين لدى العرب متيسرًا، ولا الكتاب متداولًا، ولا المطبعة لها وجود، ولا العلم منتشرًا، ولا التعليم قائمًا، فكان الشعر هو الأداة للتعبير عن خلجات النفس في كل ما يجول بخاطر صاحبه، وكانت العرب في قتال مستمر وتنافر لا يفتر له أوار. فكان الشعر وقود الحماسة، وسيف القتال، ورمح المنازلة، وكان في نفس الوقت أداة التفاخر، وتسجيل الوقائع، وحافظ للأنساب، ومعبرًا عن وصف الحياة، لذلك أطلق عليه ديوان العرب، لفقدهم غيره من ألوان الثقافة، لهذا لا تسمع هذه المقولة عند الفرس رغم ما عندهم من الشعر الملحمي فضلًا عن سواه، ولا عند اليونان مع وجود الإلياذة وغيرها، حيث تملك الأمم ذات الحضارات رصيدًا من المعارف، والشعر أحدها، أما العرب فكانوا في الفترة ما قبل الإسلام لا يملكون شيئًا.

وحين أصبح العرب كغيرهم من الأمم لهم حضارتهم وثقافتهم وهويتهم وانخرطوا في سلك العلوم والمعارف، وأصبحت مؤلفاتهم ومدوناتهم تقف على أقدامها مرفوعة الهامة والقامة لم يعد الشعر لهم ديوانًا، فديوانهم كل ألوان الثقافة والحضارة من شعر وقصة ورواية ومسرحية وفن ترصد آثاره في الصحيفة والمجلة والكتاب، وعلى محطات الفضاء يومًا بعد يوم، وساعة بعد أخرى."²⁶

50 Discourse

النتيجة:

من خلال دراسة وتحليل آراء النقاد المسطورة آنفا، وصلنا إلى أن ليس الشعر أو الرواية وحده ديوان العرب المعاصر، ولكن ديوانهم فنون وأشياء كثيرة من شعر، وقصة، ورواية، ومسرحية، وكذلك الصحف، والمجلات والكتب التي تنشر كل حين والقنوات الفضائية التي تبث الأخبار والبرامج والأفلام وما إلى ذلك كل آن؛ لأن كل ذلك يتشارك في لعب جميع الأدوار التي كان الشعر يلعبها عندما كان ديوان العرب.

الهو امش:

² الرجاء أن تراجع لمزيد من التفصيل: حسن آل حمادة، *ديوان العرب الحديث: الشعر أم الرواية؟*، جهينة الإخبارية، 2014/01/20

³sayyaraljamil.com date: 26/03/19 ⁴sayyaraljamil.com date: 26/03/19

⁵sayyaraljamil.com date: 26/03/19

sayyaraljamil.com date: 26/03/19⁶ ⁷ الشرق الأوشط، 20 جمادي الأولى، 1437 – 28 فبراير، 2016

* مبارك سالمين، الرواية ديوان العرب، 1407 = 20 ببراير، 10 كا غسطس، 2017 أغسطس، 2017

⁹ بلزاك: هو أونوريه دي بلزاك (بالفرنسية: Honoré de Balzac) (1850-1799)، كاتب فرنسي وروائي وكاتب مسرحي وناقد أدبي وكاتب مقالة وصحفي وهو أحد رواد الأدب الفرنسي في القرن التاسع عشر في الفترة ما بعد سقوط نابليون. ترك آثارا في أنواع كثيرة من الرواية الفلسفية، والرواية الخيالية، والرواية الشعرية والرواية الواقعية منها: الملهاة الإنسانية (وهي مجموعة 90 رواية و 137 قصة قصيرة كما خلف أعمالا أخرى كثيرة في أنواع عديدة. تأثر به غوستاف فلوبير. وهو يعتبر مع فلوبير مؤسسا الواقعية في الأدب الأوروبي.

مورع كيد. عمر به خوطت كوبير. ومو يعتبر مع خوبير موسط بورك عني 12 به 12 رورو. 10 مبارك سالمين، الرواية ديوان العرب، 2017 www.al-arabi.com أغسطس، 2017

مبرو المبارك المعرب بأي معنى، ملحق الخليج الثقافي، صحيفة الخليج، تاريخ النشر، 2008/12/20

1008/12/20 النشر، 2008/12/20 الخليج الثقافي، صحيفة الخليج، تاريخ النشر، 2008/12/20

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17 حسن آل حمادة، ديوان العرب الحديث: الشعر أم الرواية؟، جهينة الإخبارية، 2014/01/20

18 إبر اهيم العجلوني، الشعر ديوان العرب ... لا الرواية، صحيفة الرأي، تاريخ النشر: 2013/07/16 19 من قال أبر من المدين المدين الثاني أبر السابقة المدينة الأنبارية 2014/01/30

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2 حسن آل حمادة، *ديوان العرب الحديث: الشعر أم الرواية؟،* جهيْنة الإخبارية، 2014/01/20

2008/12/20 النشر، 2008/12/20 الخليج الثقافي، صحيفة الخليج، تاريخ النشر، 2008/12/20 و النشر، 2008/12/20 النشر، 2008/12/20 الخليج، تاريخ النشر، 2008/12/20

¹ ابن الأثير، مجد الدين أبي السعادات المبارك بن محمد، النهاية في غريب الحديث، نقلا عن: اسلام ويب نت؛ وابن منظور، لسان العرب، نقلا عن: الباحث العربي

ما هو ديوان العرب المعاصر؟

⁴⁴ الرواية ديوان العرب بأي معنى، ملحق الخليج الثقافي، صحيفة الخليج، تاريخ النشر، 2008/12/20 ²⁰ الرواية ديوان العرب بأي معنى، ملحق الخليج الثقافي، صحيفة الخليج، تاريخ النشر، 2014/01/20 ²⁶ حسن آل حمادة، ديوان العرب الحديث: الشعر أم الرواية؟، جهينة الإخبارية، 2014/01/20

Dark Matter: Known and Unknown

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Abstract: Dark matter is one of the most abundant matter in the universe. The evidence so far suggests it is massive, interact gravitationally and does not scatter light, but very little else is known. Here we deliver a brief review of dark matter physics, with an aim to create a foundation of knowledge from which one can delve deeper into this vast subject.

Introduction

Dark matter is invisible material that does not emit or absorb any type of light, but is detectable through its gravitational effects. Understanding the nature of this mysterious matter is one of the outstanding problems in astrophysics.

A. Why Dark Matter?

Although the phrase dark matter sounds very exotic and enigmatic, the reason for its inclusion in astrophysics is quite simple. For example, a spiral galaxy shows a rotation of stars and dust in the galactic disc about its centre. Assuming a mass distribution as seen visually in the galaxy, it is easy to predict theoretically (assuming the known laws of gravitation and dynamics), that the rotational speed of the cloud of gases should fall off as $r^{-1/2}$ for large radial distances from the centre. The rotational speed (v) as a function of the radial distance (r) is known as the rotation curve or the velocity curve. From the astronomical observations this velocity curve can be obtained by studying the Doppler-shifts of the galactic light. In most cases, the curve v(r) is seen to remain constant even at distances far from the centre of the galaxy. Due to this clear contradiction that exists between the prediction and observation of the nature of the rotation curve, it is conjectured that perhaps all the galaxies and their clusters contain a halo of unseen matter (dark matter) many times massive than that of the luminous matter.

B. Evidence of Dark Matter

The well established pieces of evidence for dark matter, all originate from the collective gravitational effects of a large body of dark matter, which can manifest in the rotation curves of galaxies and galaxy clusters, measurements of gravitational lensing, and in the structure and formation of the Universe.

1. Galaxy and Galaxy Cluster Rotation Curves

The first claim about the existence of dark matter is usually attributed to Zwicky's original paper on the Coma Cluster. The cluster consists of more than a thousand galaxies. Fritz Zwicky used

the virial theorem to infer the average mass of a galaxy within the cluster, led to the conclusion that there should be a large amount of non-luminous matter contained in the cluster. He referred to it as "dunkle Materie" (dark matter) and apparently thought it was just ordinary matter in a non-shining form.

In 1970 Rubin & Ford measured the rotation curve of the Andromeda (M31) galaxy which provides convincing evidence for a flat curve outside the core of the galaxy and thus a deviation from the behaviour expected from the luminous matter. In order for dark matter to give rise to the observed flatness in the rotation curve, it must be distributed approximately as a large halo centred on the core, but extending out much further than it.

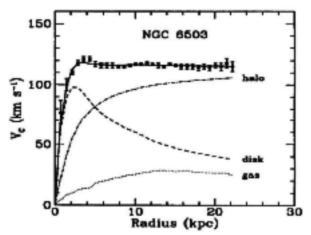


Fig. 1. Galactic rotation curve for NGC 6503 dwarf spiral galaxy, where the contribution from the disk and dark matter halo is shown. Image credit. Begeman, Broelis, Sanders (MMNRAS, 249, 523, 1991)

Here we see the galactic rotation curve of a dwarf spiral galaxy in Figure (1), where the contribution from the luminous disk and dark matter halo is shown [1].

2. Gravitational Lensing

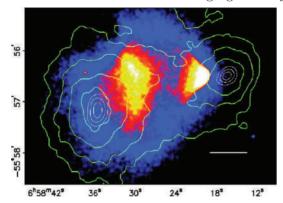
The another evidence for dark matter is concluded from the process of gravitational lensing. According to Einstein's theory of general relativity the 'pull' of gravity is actually caused by the bending of space. One consequence of this is that gravity bend the path of a beam of light in a particular way, i.e, a massive object can distort the image of a distant light source in a way similar to the magnifying glass. This effect is known as gravitational lensing. Gravitational lensing is typically categorised into three different types:

- 1. Strong lensing: Typically results in the formation of multiple images of the source. Here the lens is usually a galaxy or a cluster, with the source relatively close to it, and the distortions are easily visible.
- 2. Weak lensing: In this case, the lensing is only strong enough to magnify and stretch images. For example, the lensing of a cluster may be found by using the galaxies behind it as sources.
- 3. Microlensing: Distortions in the image here are too small to be detected, but image may appear brighter. By measuring a source's brightness with time, one can track the appearance of a lens.

Figure (2) shows the X-ray emission and gravitational lensing around the Bullet Cluster.

54 Discourse

Here separation between the X-ray data depicting the luminous matter (the heat map), and the gravitational wells (green contours) is seen. The accepted interpretation is that, the dark matter components of the clusters have crossed without interacting significantly [2].



The dark matter components of the clusters

Fig. 2. An X-ray heat map image of the Bullet Cluster as seen by the Chandra X-ray Observatory overlaid with gravitational potential contours reconstructed from weak lensing measurements shown in green.

Taken from ApJ, 648 (2006), L109–L113

3. Cosmic Microwave Background

Further evidence of Dark matter developed as the radio telescopes above the atmosphere mapped the cosmic microwave background (CMB). The CMB is an almost uniform background of radio waves that fill the universe. It is the leftover heat of Big Bang, released when the universe cooled down to become transparent to light and other electromagnetic radiation. The CMB was initially of visible and ultraviolet light range but the expansion of the universe has redshifted the radiation toward longer wavelengths in the microwave region.

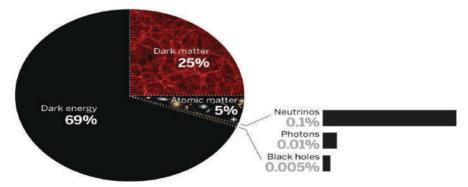


Fig. 3. Energy distribution of the Universe.

Image courtsey. David N. Spergel, Science, 347, 6226, p 1100–1102

DM Candidates

Our universe is composed almost entirely of dark energy, dark matter, and ordinary matter. While ordinary matter makes up 5% of the universe, dark matter accounting for about 25% (Figure (3)). Dark matter is made up of some particles should be electrically neutral and should interact with ordinary matter preferably only weakly (or sub-weakly), where weak can be taken to mean interacting via the weak nuclear force or just having a (sub)weak but non negligible coupling to the Standard Model particles.

Based on our observations and models of our universe, the standard picture of dark matter is the ACDM (Lambda cold dark matter) model, in which dark matter is described as cold, collisionless and should be non-baryonic in nature.

A zoo of possible dark matter candidate includes:

- (i) Fuzzy dark matter: Boson with de-Broglie wavelength $\sim 1~{\rm kpc}$
- (ii) Ultra-light Boson (axion, axion like particles): theses are scalar bosons.
- (iii) Sterile Neutrinos
- (iv) Weakly Interacting massive particles (WIMP)
- (v) Sub-Gev WIMP
- (vi) Primordial black holes.

Although these dark matter candidates differ in important ways, in most cases, they have non-gravitational interactions through which they may be detected.

Detection of Dark Matter

Dark matter, of course, is not completely understood and faces challenges. The primary challenge is that it remains undetected in the laboratory.

The detection of dark matter is now widely recognised and accepted. Identification of the properties of dark matter is the most important topic in astrophysical research now-a-days. Many experiments aim to test these all.

The experiments can be divided into four classes.

A. Direct Detection

According to the cosmological observations, more than 80% of dark matter is not ordinary matter as baryons. Direct dark matter experiments aim to detect low energy recoils(keVs) of nuclei induced by interactions with dark matter particles.

If the dark matter particles were thermally produced in the early universe, decreased through annihilation into ordinary matter and were frozen in number density in a co-moving volume then it is expected that the dark matter particles to interact with ordinary matters, implies the existence of scattering of dark matter with the ordinary matter.

B. Indirect Detection

The indirect searches for dark matter are based on identifying excesses in fluxes in cosmic rays with respect to their presumed astrophysical backgrounds. These detection experiments search for the products of the self annihilation or decay of dark matter particles in the outer space; i.e, in high

56 Discourse

dark matter density regions, two dark matter particles could annihilate and produce gamma rays or anti-particles. Again, if dark matter particle is unstable, it could decay into other particles. This process could be detected indirectly through an excess of gamma rays, or other particles emitting from the high density regions.

Indirect detection is one of the possible ways to detect dark matter that has a weak scale annihilation cross-section.

C. Particle Colliders

Dark matter may also be produced in high-energy particle collisions. This method is usually employed in large colliders (for example the Large Hadron Collider [LHC]) experiments. The large hadron collider may be able to detect dark matter particles produced in collision of quarks and gluons in the protons.

D. Astrophysical Probes

Non-gravitational interactions of dark matter affect a variety of astrophysical observables, including the number density and internal structure of galaxies.

Dark Matter Alternatives

Although there is a general acceptance by the scientific community as to the existence of dark matter, there are dissidents. They argue modifications of the Newtonian dynamics (MOND) instead, so that the assumption of dark matter is done away with. There are some relativistic modifications of MOND, which also eliminates the requirement of dark matter. However the prevailing opinion of the science community, for various reasons, is in favour of dark matter, which is the subject matter of this article.

Conclusions

The astrophysical and cosmological evidence for dark matter is both impressive and compelling. What is perhaps the most striking are the multiple lines of evidence which point to the need for dark matter. Elemental abundances from Big Bang Nucleosynthesis and fundamental anisotropies in the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation both predict very similar baryon (ordinary matter) abundances, yet each describes a completely separate era in the history of the universe in which very different physical processes are occurring. Dark matter is necessary to both describe galaxies and clusters of galaxies, and is a necessary ingredient in the formation of large scale structure. Although the composition and nature of dark matter is still unknown, theory provides solid frameworks for attempting to understand dark matter. Of all of the particle candidates for dark matter, perhaps the best motivated is the neutralino. It is a typical WIMP: electrically neutral, weakly interacting, and massive, and we can calculate abundances today which are consistent with it acting as the dark matter. Indirect searches continue to hunt for gamma rays and antimatter which might provide evidence for dark matter.

And finally, direct detection experiments continue to set more stringent limits on neutralino and WIMP scattering cross sections; these limits, as new technology is applied, are set to improve dramatically in the near future.

Deciphering the nature of dark matter will necessarily draw upon the tools in particle physics, cosmology and astronomy. The quest for dark matter continues in all fronts.

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Contribution of Persian Sufi Poets to Universal Brotherhood and Humanism—Its Relevance in the 21st Century

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Abstract: Persian literature holds a prominent position among the world literature because of its moral and ethical teachings. It was indeed Sufism that expanded the poetic dimension in Persia. The fundamental ethos of Sufi ideology rests on the love that exists between God and Man. Sufis help in developing a more humanitarian approach in religious life; with a stress on service to mankind and a belief that the love of God is not possible without love of mankind. Persian Sufi poetry started its journey from the beginning of the fifth century and reached its zenith during Maulana Rumi's time. The era of Sufi poetry in Iran is considered as the golden age of Persian Literature. It had tremendous power of emotional appeal and made Persian poetry one of the best in the world literature.

Key Words: Humanism, Sufism, Tasawwuf, Brotherhood, Poetry, love, tolerance, peace, unity.

Humanism is a philosophy of life that offers a secular ethic based on human values. Humanists believe that human needs and values are more important than religious beliefs. People should lead their life by showing love and respect to other people and create a peaceful environment. Persian literature holds a prominent position among the world literature because of its moral and ethical teachings. It was indeed Sufism that expanded the poetic dimension in Persia. Of course some beautiful poetry was composed in Pre-Islamic Persia, but Persian poetry reached its Zenith after the rise of Islam.

Sufism or Tasawwuf is the spiritual dimension of Islam. The origin of the word 'Sufi' has been explained by the Sufis and scholars in different ways. Some say it is derived from the word Suffah or Saf-i-Awwal or Saf. Some of the Sufis favour the theory that the term 'Sufi' is derived from 'Safa' (purity) as a Sufi purifies his soul, intention and action from all worldly defilements.¹

The fundamental ethos of Sufi ideology rests on the love that exists between God and Man. Sufis help in developing a more humanitarian approach in religious life; with a stress on service to mankind and a belief that the love of God is not possible without love of mankind. They adopted local customs and traditions and preached the message of love and universal brotherhood to the mass. They played greater role in spreading the universal values of Islam. For them Allah can

¹Sufi movement in Eastern India, Dr. Mohammed Yahya Tamizi, Delhi-1992, p. 1, Islamic Mysticism Sufism, T. C. Rastogi New Delhi-1982, p. 1–2, Islamic literature, Najibullah-Washington-1963, p. 149–50. Syedona Hazrat Ghausul Azam and some Qadriawali, Syed Abdul Salik, Islamic Foundation Bangladesh, Dhaka-1975, p. 22, Sufis and Sufism, edited, Neeru Mishra, Delhi-2004, p. 7–8. An Introduction of Sufism, Tr. D. M. Matheson, England-1990, p. 15, The Persian Sufis, Cyprian Rich O. P., P. 9, Sufism the heart of Islam, Sadia Delhavi, New Delhi-2009, p. 5, The contribution of Indian Sufi Saints to cultural integration, Md. Amin, Indo-Iranica, Iran Society Kolkata, p. 80, Tarikh-e-Mashaiq-e-Chist, Khaliq Ahmed Nizami, Delhi-1953, p. 1, Waliana-Mursheda, Syed Wali Murshed Alquadri-Kolkata-1895, p. 9–11, Majlis-e-Sufia, Prof. Md. Moinuddin-Delhi-2004, p. 20, A History of Sufism in India, Syed Akhtar Abbas Rizwi, Delhi-1978, Vol-I, p. 1, Muslim Saints and Mystics (Episodes from the Tazkeratul Aulia), Fariduddin Attar, Tr. A. JArberry, London-1966, p. 1, Sufi Movement in Eastern India, Md. Yahya Tamizi, Delhi-1992, p. 1.

be approached through the service of mankind. Their efforts were, therefore, directed towards the creation of a healthy social order free from dissensions, discords and conflicts.

Iran played an important role in the development and growth of Sufi ideology. The Sufi thoughts were articulated in Persian literature at first in verse. It is an established fact that some poetsinspired by Sufism engaged themselves in its spiritual practices and meditation and started composing Sufi poetry. This dedication is apparent in their compositions.

Persian Sufi poetry started its journey from the beginning of the fifth century and reached its zenith in the period of Maulana Rumi. The era of Sufi poetry in Iran is considered as the golden age of Persian Literature. It had tremendous power of emotional appeal and made Persian poetry one of the best piece of world literature.

It is very difficult to determine as who was the first Persian Sufi poet? Some of them consider Baba Tahir² as the first Sufi poet; some consider Sanai as the founder of the Sufi poetry³, while some say that the beginning of the Sufi poetry coincides with the beginning of Sama of Abu Said Abu al Khayr⁴. Following verse of Shaikh Abu Said Abu al Khayr is very famous in which he says whoever causes grief to us, may his life get more and more happiness.

Har ke mara ranj darad rahatash bisyaar baad Har ke mara yaar na bud izad wo ra yaar baad

(He who nurses ill will against me may his joys (in life) increase, He who is not my friend may God be his friend)

After them, Fariduddin Attar propagated their message. During later periods Rumi, Saadi, Hafiz and Jaami, were famous who had great dedications to continue the mission, and preached the message of love and humanism through their poetry.

No doubt the rulers of Iranian empires patronized the poets, writers and men of letters, as a result vast literature was produced under their patronage. But they composed Sufi poetry for the satisfaction of their heart and soul. This type of poetic composition is truly called, "language of Heart". It is an important element of the Persian literary heritage.

Maulana Rumi, the great Sufi poet of Persia, has left famous Sufistic literature in form of his Masnavi and Diwan. His Masnavi is regarded as the Quran in Pehlavi.⁵ In both of them Maulana appeals its readers to rise above so-called religion and to respect the human being. Maulana Rumi was so deeply moved by this implicit faith in the sanctity of humanity that he composed large number of poetry on this topic. His sole mission was to unite the entire humanity and not to divide them into sections.⁶

Tu baraye wasl kardan Aamadi Ni baraye fasl kardan Aamadi

(You have come into this world to unite the people and not to divide them.)

²De Bruijn, J. T. P., Persian Sufi Poetry, An Introduction to the Sufi use of classical poems, Richmond, Curzon, 1997, P. 13.

³Persian Literature, Field Claud, London, Herbert & Daniel, 1942, p. 160.

⁴Persian Sufi Poetry, An Introduction to the Sufi use of classical poems, De Bruijn, J. T. P., Richmond, Curzon. 1997, P. 19.

⁵Abdur Rahman Jami says the Masnavi is a sign enough to show the value of that peerless king of the spiritual world. How can I describe the qualities of that great person? He is not a prophet but has a Holy book. Md. Iqbal agrees with Jami, The Masnavi of the master of the spiritual world is virtually the Quran written in Persian. Also, Mevlana (Rumi) whose creation was blessed, appeared to me. That Rumi has written a Quran in the Persian language-Md. Iqbal, Esrarve Rumuz, tr. Ali Yuksel, Istanbul, 1996, p. 26.

⁶Fundamentals of Rumi's thought, a mevlevi Sufi Perspective, ed. By ZekiSaritopark, New Jersey, 2005, p. 28.

60 Discourse

Maulana Rumi was more concerned with the reform and revolution of the society than teaching the philosophy of spiritualism. People came to the Khanqah of Maulana from different race or community and lived there as a true independent human beings, without any discrimination, because it was the teaching of Maulana that they were first human beings and then Turks or Arabs, Muslims or Christen.⁷ This idea of universalism is expressed in the following couplets of his ghazal.

Az khana brun raftam mastim be pish amad Dar har nazarash muzmar sad gulshan o kashana

(As I came out of my house, I saw a fellow whose vision was more blooming than a hundred flower beds.)

Guftam zekujai to, taskhar zad o guftaeijan Nimim ze Turkistan, nimim ze Farqhana

(I asked him, where you belong to? He mocked and said, O my dear, I am half from Turkistan and half from Farghana)

Nimim ze ab o gil, nimim ze jan o dil Nimim lab e darya, nimi hamedur dana

(Half of myself is made of clay (physique) while the other half is soul and heart. Half of mine is shore of the sea (empty, worthless) while other half is full of pearls.)

Guftam ke rafiqi kun ba man ki manat khisham Gufta ke be nashnasam man khish ze bigana

(I asked him Let us be friends because I am one of your own family. He answered, I do not know who is my kith and kin and who is a stranger to me.)

Saadi's poetry and his two classical works the Gulistan and the Bustan are very popular in Sufi circles.⁸ He was a great Sufi of his time.⁹ Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh of Delhi said whatever Saadi has written are based on his inner spiritual experiences.¹⁰ He composed his immortal couplets which are now inscribed on the Central Hall of the UNO and which may be called the Magna Carta of Humanism.

Bani Adam Azaye yakdigar und Ke dar aafrinash ze yak johar und Chun azu e bedard awarad rozgar Digar azuha namanad qarar

(Human beings are members of a whole, in creation of one essence and soul If one member is affected with pain, other members uneasy will remain)

In another poetry he asserted that a human heart is the far greater object of respect and reverence than the Holy Kaaba and therefore to console an afflicted heart is much more admirable than to pay pilgrimage to the holy Kaaba.

Kaaba bungahe Khalil e azar ast Dil guzargahe jalil e Akbar ast Sad hazaran kaaba yak dil behtarast Dil badast aawar ke haj e Akbar ast

⁷Ibid, p. 101.

⁸Hayat e Saadi, Khwaja Altaf Hussain Haali, Azam Garh, U.P. 2016, pp. 25-27.

⁹Ibid, pp. 11–17.

¹⁰Khairul Majalis, p. 143.

Again Saadi, echoed the same sentiments and said higher spiritual life is nothing but service to humanity.

Tariqat bajuz khidmat e khulqnist Be tasbih o sajjadah o dalqnist

(Tarique (the path of God Almighty) is nothing except the service of mankind, It is not (chanting) the rosary, (remaining on the) prayer carpet or (wearing) coarse garments.)

Hafiz, the greatest Persian ghazal writer was also declared that the only sin according to Islamic law is to cause affliction to other fellow beings and not to follow a particular ideology.

Mabash dar payeaazar o harchey khawahi bash Ke dar shariyat e maa Ghair az in gunahi nist¹¹

(Be whatever you like but do not be bent upon tormenting others as it is the only sin in our law.)

The distinct view of Hafiz is about the struggle for a better human society and a dynamic life. He tried to fight the dark forces of hatred and destruction which were threatening human life.

Darakht e dosti be nishan ke kaam dil babar aarad Nihal e dushmani barkun ke ranj be shumar aarad¹²

(Plant the friendship tree as the heat's desire be fulfilled, plug the shrub of enemity which brought enormous anxiety.)

Thus, Persian Sufi poets were the great promoters of peace, communal harmony, brotherhood and tolerance. They were deeply conscious about the defects and flaws of human society and always tried to reform it, their compositions are rich in human experience, mental awakening and spiritual enlightenments. They preached for a society where mutual consideration is the foundation of leaving. Their approach towards human relationships is neatly expressed in the imagery of eyes:

Yagana budan wa yakta shudan ze chashm aamuz Ke har du chashm juda wa juda nimi nigrand

(Learn from the eyes the way to develop unity and oneness. The two eyes appear different but their vision is one.)

In the contemporary period where anarchy, terrorism, racism, injustice and intolerance are prevailed everywhere, it is the prime time to propagate Sufi thoughts and ideas in the world. It is the responsibility of each and every human being that he protects himself from all negative thinking and to prevail Peace, humanity, tolerance, love, affection, unity, equality and brotherhood irrespective of cast creed and religion throughout the world.

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62 Discourse

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