



75  
Azadi Ka  
Amrit Mahotsav

2021-2022

# THE DIALOGUE

THE ANNUAL MAGAZINE OF SAMVAAD



**SAMVAAD**  
THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

# GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 1972 - 2022







# MEMBERS OF FACULTY

1. Dr. Pinki Punia
2. Dr. Abhay Prasad Singh (Teacher in Charge)
3. Dr. Duryodhan Nahak
4. Dr. Hira Singh Bisht
5. Mr. Dinesh Kumar
6. Dr. Yuvraj Kumar
7. Dr. Chhote Lal Singh
8. Mr. Prabhat Kr. Srivastava
9. Dr. Ravindra Kumar Meena
10. Ms. Neha Kishore Banka
11. Dr. Anamika
12. Dr. Harish Chandra
13. Mr. Bhanu Kumar
14. Mr. Jagannath Kashyap

# CONTENTS

<b>1. MESSAGE - PRINCIPAL</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>2. MESSAGE - TEACHER IN CHARGE</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>3. MESSAGE - RETIRED FACULTY</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>4. ANNUAL REPORT 2021 - 2022</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>5. GLIMPSES OF SAMVAAD</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>6. INDIA'S FIRST CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7. EQUALITY FOR ALL</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>8. यात्रा वृत्तांत – धर्मशाला व मैक्लोडगंज में संवाद</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>9. INDIA AT COP-26</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>10. THE INDIAN SIDE: MIDDLE GROUND IN UKRAINE-RUSSIA CONFLICT</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>11. हिंदी साहित्य में राष्ट्र की अवधारणा</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>12. PARLIAMENT: IT IS TIME FOR REFORM</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>13. ईश्वर का अवतार हैं पेड़</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>14. लैंगिक न्याय</b>	<b>18</b>



# MESSAGES



## FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



**Prof. Krishna Sharma**  
PRINCIPAL  
P.G.D.A.V. COLLEGE (M)

It gives me immense pleasure to note that SAMVAAD, the Departmental Society of Political Science of P.G.D.A.V. College (M) is bringing out its annual departmental magazine - 'The Dialogue'. Samvaad is among the important departmental societies of the college and has consistently been working, through its events and activities throughout the year, in the overall development of the students of Political Science.

I congratulate the entire department for completing a momentous 50 years of its establishment this year and extend my best wishes for your Golden Jubilee Celebrations. I believe that this special issue of your departmental magazine not only provides an outlet to the latent creative potential of the students but also proudly showcases the milestones the department has achieved in the field of education and other co-curricular activities.

I convey my best wishes to the Teacher in charge, members of faculty and students of the Department of Political Science and appreciate their efforts towards providing holistic education to our students.

*Prof. Krishna Sharma*  
**Prof. Krishna Sharma**

SAMVAAD  
THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY



## FROM THE TEACHER IN CHARGE'S DESK



**Dr. Abhay Prasad Singh**  
TEACHER IN CHARGE  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

I am delighted to note that SAMVAAD has entered into the noble academic tradition of bringing out the departmental magazine - 'The Dialogue' 2021-22. A departmental magazine is an authentic record of the various activities that are undertaken by the department throughout the year. Even a cursory glance at the contents is enough to show that the Department of Political Science through its departmental society 'Samvaad' has been progressing by leaps and bounds in not only academics but also in extra-curricular activities. It offers a great inspiration to our current and prospective students.

The Golden Jubilee year of the Department of Political Science at P.G.D.A.V. College (M) is certainly a joyous occasion. Such occasions evoke fond memories and make one look back with gratitude and plan ahead with enthusiasm and confidence. The growth of our department has been organic and the department and its society 'Samvaad' is now well known for its comprehensive and exhaustive activities and events organised throughout the year. This academic year 2021-22 we organised a range of seminars, competitions and other events sensitising our students on themes ranging from the Indian Constitution, Gender Justice, Women empowerment, Digital Currency, Energy and ecology. Moreover, as has been a regularity, not limiting our pedagogical space our effortful department took the students on an academic excursion to Dharamshala.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the honourable Principal for her unstinted support to the Department. My thanks are due to my esteemed colleagues of the department. I acknowledge the work put in by the entire team of SAMVAAD 2021-22, who strived hard to successfully steer the Departmental society exceptionally well. Congratulations and Best wishes!

**SAMVAAD**  
THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY



**Dr. Abhay Prasad Singh**



# MESSAGES

## FROM OUR RETIRED FACULTY MEMBERS

Heartiest Congratulations to all the Faculty members and students of the Department of Political Science. By sheer coincidence, I was the first appointee in the Department and retired in the year 2013 after 41 years of service. It was a great pleasure interacting with my students and colleagues. Over a period of time the Department became extended family. Our Senior colleague Dr. N. D. Arora was not only a great teacher and scholar but also a great motivator for students and his colleagues. He inspired and encouraged us to do research work. Similarly, Shri. R.L. Sharma, the Librarian was of great help by getting us books. In my case, he even borrowed a few books on loan from LSR. I wish the present team of our Department to perform better and take the achievements to greater heights. All the best for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

**Dr. Sunder Raman**

Please accept my heartiest congratulations for having celebrated the golden jubilee of the inception of the Department of Political Science at the prestigious PGDAV College which was addressed by Teachers and Administrators in good numbers. I cherish my long association with the Department of Political Science at the prestigious P.G.D.A.V. College, Delhi University which is known for academic excellence and unique achievements in sports. Now I learn that the Samvaad is bringing out a Magazine to commemorate this prestigious event. I am sure that this Magazine will be vastly informative and enriching in its contents. I wish every success to all the endeavours of Samvaad under your dynamic leadership.

**Dr. S. K. Sharma**

It is a matter of great happiness that the Department of Political Science is celebrating its Golden Jubilee year. The Department started in 1972 with the appointment of Dr. Sunder Raman and got enriched with Prof. SK Sharma next year. In 1974 with introduction of Honours Course the Department got the services of Dr. ND Arora and myself. Under the able and experienced guidance of Dr. Arora, the father figure of the Department, there was horizontal and vertical growth. The Department presently has 14 academically sound, eminent and welfare-oriented teachers who work cohesively like a family to further the students' interests. The Department has been showing excellent results and consequently many old students are successful civil servants and teaching faculty in other colleges & universities. I wish all students and the present teaching faculty to continue their endeavours to add and strengthen the glorious traditions of the Department. I wish them all success. Amen!

**Dr. S. N. Talwar**



## MESSAGES

# FROM OUR RETIRED FACULTY MEMBERS

It's a matter of immense pleasure for me that Samvaad is publishing a departmental magazine- The Dialogue 2021-22. I congratulate all the students and staff members who are associated with this publication. A few days ago, we celebrated the golden jubilee of our department. I joined in August 1977 in our department and cherish my golden memories with the College even today. A department that had the teachers who attained academic excellence also took care of the varied needs of the students and as a result, they have also shined in their life. It's also a matter of great pride that we continue to have academic staff who are dedicated teachers and committed to continuing the legacy. I have also gone through the draft of the magazine. It has highlighted many contemporary issues and provides good and interesting reading material. In fact, it has come out very well. It is clear that Samvaad has matured enough to generate new hopes and excitement.

**Dr. S.S. Awasthy**

It gives me immense pleasure to participate in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of our department. I am delighted to know about our department's magazine. Kudos to Samvaad. This democratic body of students has come a long way since its inception. I know Samvaad is scaling greater heights each year. My best wishes for all your future endeavours.

**Dr. Kusum Kaushik**

As the Department celebrates its Golden Jubilee this year (2022), I feel proud to have been associated with it since 1989 in temporary capacity, and then as permanent faculty since 1996, till my retirement in 2021. The Department is unique as it ensures that the students and staff feel that they 'belong to' the department tied by bonds of mutual respect and affection. In such a cordial atmosphere teaching and learning becomes easier. In addition, the best selection of books on Political Science in DU are available in its library. I recall a conversation between a father and son overheard by me while travelling in the U- Special in 1989. "If you want to do Honours in Political Science, join PGDAV college. They have the best teachers and a well-stocked library". Admission cut-offs in DU are markers of the ranking of a college. Our college cut-offs have been 10 to 15 percent below other 'good' colleges. In 2011-12 we conducted a comparative study of admission cut-offs and final year results in different colleges. The results showed that our college fared better than some of the 'best' colleges in DU. This speaks highly of our teaching standards.

Hope and wish the Department gets better and better as years roll by!

**Dr. Kusum Lata Chadda**



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

It gives me immense joy and satisfaction to write the Annual Report of Samvaad, the Political Science Society of P.G.D.A.V. College (M) for the Academic Year 2021 – 2022. This academic year has been exceptional in regard of all that the Department of Political Science through its society Samvaad has achieved. There was a renewed energy and vigour in the students as it was in this academic year that the college finally started in the offline mode after two years of virtual learning and online activities through the pandemic. This academic year has also been special as it marks the Golden Jubilee or 50 years of the establishment of the Department of Political Science in the college and 10 years of the official formation of the Departmental Society – ‘Samvaad’. Moreover, our activities have also been commensurate with the ‘Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav’ or celebrations of the 75 years of India’s Independence.

SAMVAAD, the Political Science Society of P.G.D.A.V. College is among the most consistently active and renowned societies of P.G.D.A.V. College. It has proactively been organising a plethora of events and competitions over the years, even amidst the pandemic, for the overall development of our students, nurturing them and giving them a platform to develop, explore and progress their skills through organising extracurricular and co-curricular activities.

From its humble beginning as an exclusive Department of Political Science in 1972, this year it completes 50 glorious years of its academic life of quality, excellence and dedication to the cause of education. In 1972, it was the commitment and dedication of visionary professors who took this initiative with utmost zeal and diligence and established the department of Political Science in P.G.D.A.V. College. Since then, our students are excelling in numerous fields and the department has been producing and giving wings to excellent students and professionals. The Department certainly remains forever indebted to all our faculty members.

This is not just an academic institution but a legacy that has been built brick by brick over years, reaching great heights of success. While the department continued to flourish every passing year, it was in 2012 that the Political Science Society was formed and given the name – ‘SAMVAAD’, meaning dialogue. Dialogue is the very essence of the Indian ethos and culture and to reinforce this essential spirit in the discipline of Political Science, the title SAMVAAD.



Dr. S.N. Talwar, Sh. S.K. Sharma, Dr. N. D. Arora and Dr. Sunder Raman  
(Left to Right)

As SAMVAAD our Political Science society was formed in 2012, we also mark and celebrate 10 years of its formation. Completion of five decades is a major landmark in the odyssey of an educational institution. I am sure the department would continue to strive for excellence.



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

As is the annual practice Samvaad, through the due selection process, appointed its student cabinet comprising of the following students: -

- Shaurya Dev (3rd year) - President
- P. Ajay Rathod (3rd year) - Vice President
- Akshita Gupta (2nd year) - Secretary
- Yashasvi Bhati (2nd year) - Treasurer
- Bhoomika (1st year) - Joint Secretary
- Ritika Yadav (1st year) - Joint Secretary
- Sahil Dua (1st year) - Joint Secretary
- Siddhant Ghosh (1st year) - Joint Secretary

On 22nd November, 2021 Samvaad organised its 'Orientation Program' to officially welcome and induct the Freshers who joined the Political Science (Hons.) course in the 1st year. The virtual orientation was held under the guidance of Teacher in Charge Dr. Abhay Prasad Singh and was attended by all the esteemed members of the faculty of the Department of Political Science, who addressed the freshers, warmly welcoming them to the department and giving their best wishes.

To mark the World Hindi Day and to celebrate the Hindi language, Samvaad organised an Essay writing competition and a webinar on the topic "हिंदी साहित्य में राष्ट्र की अवधारणा" with Dr. Avaniresh Awasthi as the guest speaker on 14th January, 2022.

As Samvaad entered its 50th year in 2022, we began our Golden Jubilee celebrations on 26th February with an online event which brought together all our retired faculty members and our alumni to celebrate this journey of five decades of the department. The event gave the entire department a precious opportunity to learn about the experiences and seek blessings from the founding members of the department, namely Dr. Sundar Raman, Dr. S.K. Sharma and Dr. S.N. Talwar.



SAMVAAD continued proactively organising events as the college started in the offline setting after two years. We organised an Open Mic competition and discussion on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March and gave cards and flowers as a token of respect to all female teaching and non-teaching staff of the college. Students participated in the open mic competition in good numbers and creatively expressed their views through speeches, poetry and rap.

On 11th March, 2022 SAMVAAD organised "Parichay '22" the official freshers' party to welcome both our first- and second-year students to the college in the offline mode. The event was organised in the New Seminar Hall of the college and gave the students of the first two years a sense of belonging, who had unfortunately started their college life in front of screens. To mark the Golden Jubilee year, the society also got customised Varsity Jackets and Polo T-shirts made for the students. The students wore these customised T-shirts with utmost pride with the college logo on their chest and Samvaad logo above their names on the back side.



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022



SAMVAAD  
THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

Continuing its legacy, SAMVAAD organised its Annual Departmental Fest – ‘Samvaad Ustav ‘22’ on 07-08 April, 2022. The two-day fest was based on the theme – ‘Gender Justice: Equality and Dignity for all’ under which we organised several inter-college competitions including Debate competition, Open-Mic competition, Quiz and a Policy analysis competition, all of which saw large number of participants from across colleges.



The fest was inaugurated by our esteemed Guest speaker Prof. Rekha Saxena, Professor at the Department of Political Science (University of Delhi) on 7th April, who spoke on ‘Gender Equality and Federalism’. On 8th Prof. Anupama Roy, Centre for Political Studies at JNU, graced our fest virtually through a webinar on ‘Gendered Lives’.



Learning is a continuous process which is not limited to the four walls of the classroom alone. Hence, SAMVAAD organised an educational Departmental Trip for the students to Dharamshala & Mcleodganj from 13th April to 17th April 2022. A 12km long trek to the Triund Top, visit to the historic Church, bustling markets and the socio-culturally significant Monastery was a part of this adventurous excursion. The experiences of the journey with fellow students and members of faculty of the department certainly will be cherished by all.

On 30th April, 2022 ‘Jashn-e-Rukhsat ‘22’ was organised to bid farewell to the final year students of the department, which also marked the end of the academic year 2021 -22.

I am delighted that Samvaad is bringing its annual departmental magazine – ‘The Dialogue’, commemorating the Golden Jubilee celebrations and giving our students a platform to express their literary flair.

I wholeheartedly thank the Teacher in Charge of the Department Dr. Abhay Prasad Singh sir for his constant guidance and leadership. I thank all the members of faculty of the department for their gracious support and invaluable cooperation. I congratulate the entire team of SAMVAAD and finally thank all our students, who are the true strength of our department. As we say, “हम रहें या ना रहें, ये संवाद रहना चाहिए।”

Thank you!

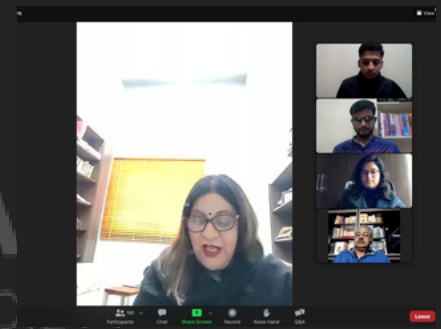
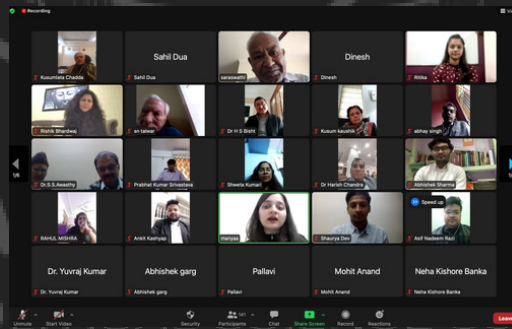
**Shaurya Dev**  
PRESIDENT  
SAMVAAD

SAMVAAD  
THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY





# GLIMPSES OF SAMVAAD





# GLIMPSES OF SAMVAAD







# INDIA'S FIRST CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF

## Darpan Bhalla

India's first Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) General Bipin Rawat & 13 other personnel including his wife Mrs. Madhulika Rawat died in a chopper crash onboard Indian Air Force's (IAF) Russian made Mi-17V5 between Coimbatore & Sular in Tamil Nadu on December 8, 2022. "Gen Bipin Rawat was an outstanding soldier. A true patriot, he greatly contributed to modernising our armed forces and security apparatus" wrote Prime Minister Narendra Modi via a tweet. The CDS was on his way to address a gathering at the Defence Staff College in Wellington.

The person occupying the rank of Chief of Defence Staff functions as the head of the Indian Air Force, the Army & the Navy and advises to the government in matters relating to the defence forces. The very aim for creation of the post is to enhance the coordination, implementation and boost war time capabilities of the defence services as well as bring out the unison in the same. Apart from this, CDS is the head of the Department of Military Affairs and acts as an advisor to the Nuclear Command Authority which is headed by the Prime Minister. The senior most officer serving as the General, Marshal or the Admiral is chosen for the post of CDS. He/she is the first among equals who are four-star officers usually.

To be sure, Chairman of Chief of Staff Committee (CoSC) is the senior most officer among the three service chiefs and General MM Naravane was appointed as the acting CoSC post General Rawat's demise.

The CoSC is different from the post of CDS, the former one being the head of the chief's committee while the latter one being head of all of the defence forces of India. The post of head of all services has already been there in place in different countries like France since 1948, in Italy it came into effect as early as 1925 while Russia has such post in place since 1812.

Lord Mountbatten gave the idea of creating such a post to head the tri services however it was only after the 1999 Kargil war, The Kargil Review Committee was tasked with probing deeply into the weaknesses and reforms that had to be undertaken in the defence ecosystem. That was the time when among its other recommendations, it suggested the creation of a post to provide single point military advice to the government. However, the recommendation was not paid heed to at that time. Subsequent commissions set up by the government, task force headed by Naresh Chandra in 2012 and Lt. General DB Shekatkar committee in 2016 also proposed the creation of the post in their own reports. It was from Red Fort in 2019 when the Prime Minister revealed his government's intention to create the post of CDS. A formal announcement by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) followed on December 24, 2019. On December 30, 2019 with General Bipin Rawat, a four-star general, became the first appointee. The retirement age of the same is set 65 years.

General Rawat who was inducted into the Indian Army in 1978 hailed from Pauri, Uttarakhand and was a National Defence Academy & Indian Military Academy alumnus in the first order of merit, receiving the prestigious 'Sword of Honour'. In 2016, General Rawat took over as the Chief of Army Staff hailing from the fifth battalion of the 11 Gorkha Rifles, prior to which he had also served as the member of United Nations Peace Keeping Force. He played an instrumental role in reducing militancy in the north east and was at the forefront of planning of 2016 surgical strikes. He also had ambitious plans for the theaterisation of the armed forces - which means placing units of the Army, Air force & Navy under a specific theatre command.

The government constituted a tri services inquiry to probe the consequences that led to his crash. The inquiry commission headed by Air Marshal Manvendra Singh concluded that it was a 'Pilot error & disorientation of crew' that led to the collision of the IAF flown helicopter with a hill. According to PTI, the inquiry did not find any technical malfunction in the mechanism of the helicopter. Visuals of the helicopter, recorded by some locals, showed it flying at a very low altitude.

On the eve of Republic Day, General Bipin Rawat was conferred with Padma Vibhushan, second highest civilian award of Republic of India. General Manoj Pande has been appointed as the new Chief of Army Staff and General MM Narvane is expected to be the next CDS.



# EQUALITY FOR ALL

Parul Sharma

Majority of people by reading the phrase "Equality for all" may conclude that men and women have or ought to have equal status and there should be equality among different sections of the society, which is commendable as people now acknowledge their responsibilities towards the establishment of uniform society for all. But it is time that we should all aspire for equality in a broader sense and particularly for those human beings who are not considered as a fragment and integral part of our society, that is the Transgender Community, who should also be a part of our main stream of society.

They have been historically and still continue to be alienated from the society, which plays an integral part in the holistic development of each individual. Our society looks down upon them with pity and disgrace because of which they have been marginalised and forced to live unconnected and often never emerge from the destitution till their last breath. Recently, The Transgender persons (protection of right) Bill 2019 was passed by the parliament which prohibits discrimination against a transgender person, including against the denial of service or unfair treatment in relation to education, employment healthcare, opportunity to hold public or private office, protecting their Right to movement, Right to reside etc. Albeit the legislature has been passed, in practice it remains toothless. It beckons upon us to take responsibility that it should be tangible in full-fledged form, which is possible only when we make proactive efforts to accommodate them in society. As to bring a massive transformation in society the most crucial element is self-transformation. As Mahatma Gandhi put it, "Be the change you wish to see in the world", we need to change our own perceptions and mindsets first to make a more inclusive ecology.



Picture Credit: Live Law.in

Nevertheless, many among the transgender community have risen irrespective of all the bigotry and have made a name and gained popularity across many domains. There are some of them who are breaking the barrier and have proven their mettle in respective fields -

- **Gauri Sawant** - One of the petitioners in the case that recognise transgender as third gender. Sawant is serving as the goodwill ambassador of election commission in Maharashtra.
- **Sathyasri Sharmila** - Sharmila registered as Tamil Nadu's first transgender lawyer in 2018.
- **K. Prithika Yashini** - The first transwoman to become a police officer in India. She became the first trans woman sub-inspector in Tamil Nadu.
- **Joyita Mondal** - In 2017 Mondal become the first transgender judge of lok Adalat from West Bengal.
- **Manjamma Jogathi** - Jogathi is the first transgender chairperson of the Karnataka Janapada Academy and the only transgender to receive the Padma Shri Award in 2021.

And there are many more inspiring personalities who broke the societal chains to achieve and pave the way. They all have had to extricate themselves to achieve such milestones but it is upon us to make a conducive system for them. So, if we support them then with no doubt this community will help our society grow and prosper.

There are several ways to accommodate them in the society. Primarily we should strongly support and encourage their participation at the grass-root level by trying to communicate with them, making them aware of their constitutional rights and by ensuring their presence in societal programmes where they should have a chance to speak and interact with the people and express their concerns. We should also hold trans pride events and many other awareness programs for them. The most effective way to support them will be to provide them with economic opportunities by which they get a chance to assimilate with society and they will be able to earn livelihood for them. However, the foremost thing to do is to accept them with an open heart, only then "Equality for all", envisioned by our founding fathers, shall be achieved in its true and complete sense.

# यात्रा वृत्तांत – धर्मशाला व मैक्लोडगंज में संवाद

## स्नेहा पांडे और अनुज कुशवाहा

प्रकृति, सौंदर्य, और पहाड़ी वादियों को देखना है,  
चलो आओ हिमाचल की सैर पर चलते हैं ।।

दोस्तों के साथ घूमना, हिमाचल की सैर करना, ये सपने उस दिन सार्थक लगने लगे जब पता चला कि कालेज से हिमाचल का टूर जा रहा है। फिर उस दिन का बेसब्री से इंतजार होने लगा कि कब वह दिन आए। आखिरकार वो दिन आ ही गया जिस दिन हमारे सफर की शुरुवात होनी थी। 13 अप्रैल, एक ऐसा दिन जो मेरे जीवन का अविस्मरणीय दिन है। इसी दिन हमारे सफर की शुरुवात हुई। वैसे कॉलेज से निकलने का प्लान 6pm था पर कुछ कारणों से हम 9:30pm पर निकले। वो संगीत के धुन, नाच-गाने, रात का मंजर, चारों ओर जगमगाते बल्ब हमारे सफर को चार-चाँद लगा रहे थे। रात भर बस में हम सभी गीत-संगीत पर थिरकते हुए गए। कुछ घंटों की सफर के बाद हम सभी एक होटल में डिनर के लिए रुके। डिनर करके हम सब अपनी मंजिल को फिर से निकल गए। रात कब बीत गया किसी को कुछ आभास ही नहीं हुआ।

14 अप्रैल जो शायद सफर का थोड़ा कठिन दिन था। इस दिन मानो हमारा सफर खत्म ही नहीं हो रहा था। पहाड़ी रास्ते बहुत ही दुर्गम मालूम पड़ते थे। गोलाकार रास्ते और अनेकों मोड़ होने के कारण पूरी बस थोड़ी असहज महसूस कर रही थी। हमारा ठिकाना एक होटल में था जहाँ प्लान के अनुसार 8am पर पहुँचना था पर कॉफी लेट हो गए थे और हम 3:10pm पर पहुँचे। वहाँ का खूबसूरत नजारा देखते ही बनता था। ऐसा लग रहा था मनो प्रकृति हमें अपने गोद में बुला रही थी और हम शहर की भीड़ में उलझे थे। वहाँ पहुँचते ही मौसम पूरी तरह परिवर्तित हो चुका था। अब हमें सर्दी का अहसास हो रहा था। होटल पर पहुँचकर हम सबने लंच किया फिर उसके बाद जल्दी- जल्दी तैयार होकर चर्च घूमने निकले। पहले ही हम सब कॉफी लेट हो चुके थे इसी लिए सब जल्दी- जल्दी करना पड़ा। चर्च पर हम सबने खूब यादें संजोकर रखी फिर वहाँ से हम बाजार को निकल गए। वहाँ हमने ज्यादा समय व्यतीत नहीं किया और फिर होटल के लिए रवाना हो गए। होटल पहुँचकर दिन भर की थकान को दूर करने के लिए थोड़ा विश्राम किए। तब तक डिनर तैयार हो चुका था फिर हम सबने साथ डिनर किया उसके बाद शुरू हुआ बोन- फायर, जहाँ शुरू हुआ अंताकक्षरी। वहाँ सबने अपने- अपने संगीत कला का परिचय दिया। 11pm के बाद सब अपने- अपने रूम को चल दिए। हमने अपने रूम में 2am तक मस्ती किया उसके बाद कब सुबह हो गया कुछ पता ही नहीं चला ।

15 अप्रैल हमारे सफर का सबसे बेहतरीन दिन। इस दिन हम सब ट्रेकिंग के लिए अति- उत्साहित थे। हमारा ट्रेकिंग का लक्ष्य त्रिउंड ट्रेक के सबसे ऊँची चोटी पर जाना, जिसकी कुल दुरी 10km थी। नास्ता करने के पश्चात् हम सभी होटल से 9am निकले। हमारे सफर की शुरुवात भगसु जल- प्रापत से हुई। वहाँ का दृश्य अत्यंत खूबसूरत था। झरने का पानी इतना ठंडा था मनो वो हमें बर्फ बनाकर हमेशा- हमेशा के लिए अपने पास ही रखना चाहती हो। हम सब वहाँ 1:30 घंटे खूब मस्ती किए और कहीं उससे ज्यादा फोटो खींचवाए।

वहाँ से निकलने की इच्छा तो किसी कि भी नहीं थी पर अभी आगे का भी तो दृश्य देखना था। 11 बजे के करीब हम वहाँ से निकले। जैसे- जैसे आगे बढ़ रहे थे वैसे- वैसे दृश्य और भी मनोहर होते जा रहे थे। इनने करीब से प्राकृत को देखना एक सपना- सा लग रहा था। 10km की ट्रेकिंग सुनने में तो ज्यादा लगता है पर प्रकृति का वो सुन्दर दृश्य देखने की लालशा, ऊँचाई पर पहुँचने की चाहत और पहाड़ों की खूबसूरती मानो हमारे पैरों को खुद ही अपनी तरफ खींच रही थी।

रास्तों में खाते हुए, आराम करते हुए, संगीत का लुप्त उठाते हुए और फोटो खिंचवाते हुए हम आगे बढ़ रहे थे। 3 बजे के करीब पूरा आसमान बादलों से ढक गया। मेघ अपना रूद्र रूप ले रहे थे। ठंडी- ठंडी तेज हवाएं चल चलने लगी। सबने जल्दी- जल्दी अपने ऊनी वस्त्र निकले। ऐसा आभास हो रहा था मानो घनघोर वर्षा होगी और हमारा आगे का सफर खत्म, पर जल्दी ही मौसम ने फिर करवट ली और हम आगे को चल दिए।

मेरा ग्रुप 6 लोगों का था। हम लोग प्रीफेसर्स के साथ सबसे अंत में 5:25pm पर त्रिउंड ट्रेक के टॉप पर पहुँचे। वहाँ से चारों तरफ का नजारा ऐसा था जिसे शायद शब्दों में वर्णन में नहीं किया जा सकता है उसे सिर्फ व सिर्फ महसूस किया जा सकता है। वहाँ हमारे रुकने का प्रबंध हो चुका था। सब अपने- अपने दोस्तों के साथ टेंट में आराम करने के लिए चले गए। वहाँ पहुँचने के पश्चात् कुछ लोग थोड़ा थकान से असहज महसूस कर रहे थे पर वहाँ की ठंडी- ठंडी हवाएँ सारी थकान को दूर करने वाली थीं। रात को डिनर करने और पहाड़ों पर घूमने के पश्चात् हम सभी अपने- अपने टेंट में आराम करने चले गए।

16 अप्रैल हमारे टूर का अंतिम दिन था। नास्ता करके 9 बजे हम सभी वापस नीचे उतरने के लिए निकले। हंसते- खेलते, बातें करते, आराम करते हुए 1 बजे तक नीचे उतरे। नीचे उतरते समय हमारा शरीर नीचे तो आ रहा था पर मन वही पहाड़ी वादियों में ही घूम रहा था। उतरने के दौरान आपसी सहकारिता न होने के कारण सब अलग- अलग हिस्सों में बट गए। प्लान के अनुसार सबको चर्च पर 2pm तक मिलना था और वहाँ से धर्मशाला घूमने जाना था पर लचीला नेतृत्व होने के कारण कुछ समय से बहुत पहले पहुँच गए और कुछ काफी लेट। हमारा ग्रुप भी लेट पहुँचने वालों में था। 2:30 बजे तक सब कोई चर्च पर पहुँच गया। ज्यादा लेट होने के कारण धर्मशाला क्रिकेट स्टेडियम का प्लान कैंसिल करना पड़ा और फिर होटल में लंच करके बस के पास गए। तब तक हमारा सामान होटल से आ चुका था और फिर हम सब अपना- अपना सामान देखकर बस में रख दिए, फिर उसके बाद रात को करीब 8pm पर वहाँ से घर के लिए निकले और रात भर गुनगुनाते और मस्ती करते हुए अगले दिन 8am तक कॉलेज पहुँच गए। ये था हमारी हिमाचल की यात्रा का एक छोटा- सा वृत्तांत ।।





# INDIA AT COP-26

## Tanishq Mohan

Conference of Parties, commonly called COP, is a body of the "The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" (UNFCCC) embodied with the task of 'reviewing the achievements' of the overall goals set by the UNFCCC. The first COP summit was held in Berlin in 1995 and since then the COP is organised on an annual basis and ideally, the 26th conference was to be held in 2020. The global situation was set back by the COVID pandemic; hence the conference was organised in 2021 as the world caught hold of the pandemic to some extent.



The 26th Conference of Parties or COP26, hosted by the United Kingdom in November 2021 at Glasgow, received participation from 43 countries. The focus of the conference was to cut down the greenhouse gas emissions. In order to reach this, developing nations of Asia and Africa were promised financial aid from the developed countries, to help in speeding up the reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases). Countries adopted a range of measures to limit the global temperature rise at 1.5° Celsius.

India plays a key role in global production as well as consumption of goods and services. According to Statista, India is the third-largest consumer of electricity in the world. Coal accounts for about 55% of the energy production in India, which is a clear indication that India highly relies on carbon-generating fuels. In order to achieve net-zero emission, India will have to move towards renewable sources of energy like solar, electric or wind power.

The "International Solar Alliance" (ISA) is an epitome of energy production from renewable sources. The alliance was founded through the "Paris treaty" in 2015. With its headquarters in Gurugram, Haryana, ISA has 86 members in it, the United States being the latest. For energy production, ISA has the countries that lie either completely or partially between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. The countries that lie in this zone have the geographical advantage of receiving more sunlight than any other part of the world. According to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, one of the two founding members of the International Solar Alliance, an hour of sunlight has the potential to power all human activities for the entire year.

This fact is gaining global acceptance. Boris Johnson, the Prime Minister of UK, while welcoming India at Cop-26 had said,

"A single hour of sunshine can power whole human activity for a year. The one man who understands that so well and has achieved extraordinary things in his own country too. Ladies and Gentlemen, excellencies there is one Sun, one Earth, one Grid, one Narendra Modi, and I hand over the stage to him."

This statement highlights the importance of the International Solar Alliance and provides a bonus to the growth of India at the diplomatic stage.

We have to continue working on it because India is still dependent on non-renewable sources for energy production. At COP-26 India ambitiously pledged to contribute to climate prosperity. India spelled its five key commitments or 'Panchamrita' promises:

- India will get its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 gigawatts by 2030
- India will meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements till 2030 with renewable energy
- India will reduce its projected carbon emission by one billion tonnes by 2030
- India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45 per cent by 2030
- India will achieve net zero by 2070

India also promised to provide relief funds to the countries affected by the climate change calamities. The COP-26 summit ended with calls on the governments to return next year with tougher pledges to slash the emissions of methane-gas, deforestation, and coal financing and finding sustainable solutions to the global climate crisis.

# THE INDIAN SIDE: MIDDLE GROUND IN UKRAINE-RUSSIA CONFLICT

Hemant Choudhary

Russia-Ukraine conflict is a series of events launched by the Russian armed forces in the independent country of Ukraine with the main motive of liberating the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk and disposing of the current Ukrainian government headed by Mr. Volodymyr Zelensky. Russian forces waged war on 24th February 2022 and the conflict is still continuing with all eyes on it. Russian forces have declared their short-term motive of occupying the city of Kyiv, albeit this ambition seems grim amid the resistance presented by Ukrainian forces and the volunteers who have joined the conflict against Russia.

This conflict has put to test the foreign policy and global stand of India, which has primarily been to maintain its neutrality and maintain just relations with both the warring sides and western nations. Since the conflict began, India has tried to maintain its stance of being neutral and has persuaded both nations to end the conflict and preserve the humanitarian values amid the conflict. India's decision is also important since the western boycott of Russia may further incline Russia towards Beijing. Russia still being a military and nuclear superpower is a strategic partner of India and such tilt to China could prove to be less favourable.

India is also facing some criticism and pressure from western nations for being neutral and not a pro-Ukrainian stance.

India has continuously presented its neutral stance by abstaining from the vote in UNGA. Indian foreign minister Dr. S. Jaishankar has been rallying continuously exposing the hypocrisy of West European nations on the conflict who have pointed India out for purchasing Russian crude oil at discounted prices amid a surge in global crude oil prices. However, Most West European countries have been among the largest consumers of Russian natural gas despite having imposed economic sanctions on Russia.

India has continued its trade with Russia even though it is engulfed in economic sanctions. India can easily replace the western nations' provisions of medicine in Russia which even include life-saving essential drugs. On the other hand, India has maintained its cordial relations with the West and is invited to attend the G7 summit in Germany scheduled in June 2022.

The prevailing conflict has been a successful test of Indian diplomacy and its stance as an emerging power which has been well justified by its independent actions. European nations who wish to see India in the western camp, have respectfully accepted the 'Indian Side' in the recent conflict. India could prospectively act as a mediator between the two sides for global peace amidst its tightrope walk.



Picture Credit: Seatrade Maritime



# हिंदी साहित्य में राष्ट्र की अवधारणा

मुबारक अली

## प्रस्तावना

किसी भी देश का साहित्य वहां की राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा धार्मिक आदि परिस्थितियों के परिणामस्वरूप बनता व बदलता है। जो समाज का एक आईना है जिसमें हम समाज को देखते हैं। साहित्य राष्ट्र की अद्भूत पूंजी होती है यदि विशेष रूप से कहे तो राष्ट्र की उन्नति में साहित्य का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। साहित्य से अलग हटकर राष्ट्र की कल्पना करना लगभग असम्भव है। साहित्य राष्ट्र तथा देश के विभिन्न अंगों की प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषक करता है और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखता है।

साहित्य में राष्ट्र एक प्रबल शक्ति एवं प्रभावशाली प्रेरणा है। राष्ट्र का संबंध केवल जड़भूमि से न होकर आंतरिक होता है जिसमें देश के प्रति प्रेम, संस्कृति, सभ्यता एवं राजनीति दशाओं में सुधार के प्रयत्न सभी समाहित होते हैं। यद्यपि हम राष्ट्र को, परिभाषित करें तो यह किसी राज्य देश और किसी निश्चित और विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में रहनेवाले लोग जिनकी एक भाषा, एक रीति-रिवाज तथा एक ही विचारधारा होती है जिनमें एक मुख्य भावना होती है। यह भावना ही उनको एक सूत्र में बांधती है, जिसे राष्ट्रवाद भी कह सकते हैं। राष्ट्रवाद के कारण समाज में ऐसी स्नेह शीलता निर्मित हो जाती है, जिसकी वजह से लोग एकता के सूत्र में बंध जाते हैं।

## राष्ट्र निर्माण में साहित्य योगदान

यह अन्य बात है कि विभिन्न युगों में देश अथवा राज्य की सीमाएं घटती-बढ़ती हैं। सीमाओं के अनुपात में ही राष्ट्रीयता के दृष्टिकोण में अंतर आ जाता है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय भावना रंगभेद, जातिगत भेद आदि से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्र के प्रति तन-मन से समर्पित होने की रही है। प्राचीनकाल से लेकर आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य तक राष्ट्रीय भावना का खूब वर्णन मिलता है। हिंदी साहित्य का राष्ट्र निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है।

राष्ट्रीयता को समृद्ध करने में, भारत के कई साहित्यिक तथा महान व्यक्ति जिनमें स्वामी विवेकानंद, रामकृष्ण परमहंस स्वामी, भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र, जयशंकर प्रसाद, सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला, आदि एक साथ मैदान में आए। भारत के कुछ अन्य कवि जैसे रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, रामधारी सिंह दिनकर के साथ-साथ केवल हिंदी कवि ही नहीं उर्दू के मोहम्मद इकबाल जैसे कवियों ने अपनी कविता "सारे जहां से अच्छा हिंदुस्तान हमारा" के द्वारा देशप्रेम की भावना को व्यक्त किया है। इन सभी के द्वारा राष्ट्रीयता के जो बीज बोए, उन्हीं को पल्लवित करने का कार्य आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य के साहित्यकारों ने किया। अपने देश के प्रति हरेक व्यक्ति का लगाव रहता है। भारतवासी तो अपनी भूमि के प्रति सदा पुनीत भावना ही रखते आए हैं। इसी पुनीत भावना का वर्णन हिंदी साहित्य में अनेक जगहों में मिलता है।



Picture Credit: Punjab Kesari

आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य के पितामह कहे जाने वाले भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र जी जैसे महान राष्ट्रवादी साहित्यकार ने तो अपनी अनेक तथा ऐतिहासिक द्वारा साहित्य सृजन किया और हिंदी साहित्य को सर्वाधिक रचनाएं समर्पित कर समृद्ध और विशिष्ट बनाया। भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र की प्रसिद्ध कहानी "भारतवर्ष की उन्नति कैसे हो सकती है?" के माध्यम से भारतेन्दु जी ने राष्ट्र जन को पुनर्जागरण करने का अद्भूत कार्य किया है। यही नहीं इसके अलावा कई अन्य कवियों ने भी राष्ट्र समृद्धि में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति अनेक घात-प्रतिघातों के बाद भी अत्यंत समृद्ध एवं वैभवशाली है।

## उपसंहार

हिंदी साहित्य में राष्ट्र की भावना प्रमुख रही है। बीसवीं शताब्दी के आरम्भ में जब स्वाधीनता संग्राम अपने चरम पर था, उसी दौरान हिंदी साहित्य में राष्ट्र, देशभक्ति, राष्ट्रप्रेम आदि विषयों पर अनेक प्रकार की रचनाएं की गईं। हिंदी साहित्य नवजागरण से प्रभावित हुई। इसी से प्रभावित होकर कवियों ने राष्ट्रवाद/राष्ट्रीयता के गीत गाए। मूल रूप से देखें तो भारतेन्दु युग से राष्ट्रीयता कि साहित्यिक रूप जागृत हुई जो द्विवेदी युग तक चली, इन्हीं युगों में कवियों तथा साहित्यकारों ने देशप्रेम की रचनाओं के माध्यम से जनमानस में राष्ट्रवाद की भावना का बीजारोपण किया। राष्ट्रवाद या राष्ट्र-प्रेम एक ऐसा गुण है, जो हर युग के साहित्य में किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान रहता है, लेकिन उसके कथन और अभिव्यक्ति के तरीकों में कुछ न कुछ तब्दीली आती रहती हैं।

# PARLIAMENT: IT IS TIME FOR REFORM

## Sahil Dua

Traditionally, India's tryst with destiny started with entrusting the Parliament and Parliamentary form of government to guide the development and attain the pious constitutional values. A fine blend of legislature and executive, with the government in office until it has the confidence of the House of People, the Parliament of India is the place where proposals on policies and laws are debated.

As the structure and functions of Parliament have evolved over the last nearly 50 years, they have been shaped by the slogans of democratic socialism, economic democracy, and distributive justice. Braj Kumar Nehru once said, during the entire period of nearly 200 years of their rule in India, the British passed only some 400 laws while in the first 40 years, Parliament had passed nearly 4000. The big difference was that the 400 laws were obeyed or had to be obeyed while the 4000 pieces of legislation were not obeyed. Those to whom many of these laws relate did not even know or understand them. However, there has recently been concern about Indian parliament's declining standards. The Vice President of India also emphasized this in his recent 15-point reform charter.

To understand the gravity of the problem, consider some facts on the performance of Parliament from the ongoing 17th Lok Sabha (2019-2024).

- **Waste of time due to disputes and disruptions:** In the 17th Lok Sabha, so far, Lok Sabha has worked for 99% of scheduled time, while Rajya Sabha has worked for only 76% of scheduled time. The situation became particularly ominous in the just concluded session, when Rajya Sabha functioned for only 43% of its scheduled time.
- **Amorphous legislative oversight of Parliamentary committees:** The development of Parliamentary Committees that allows thorough legislation evaluation before it is enacted by Parliament is gradually becoming dysfunctional. This is evident from the fact that only thirteen percent of bills were referred to Committees in the 17th Lok Sabha as compared to 70% in 15th Lok Sabha.
- **Passing of bills without discussions and deliberations:** So far in the 17th Lok Sabha, 35% of bills have been passed in the Lok Sabha in less than 30 minutes. This reflects reducing of Parliament to a mere legislative stamp of the executive.

- **Compromised Question Hour:** Starred questions that is, asking oral questions on the floor of the house is one of the most important devices for the legislature to hold the executive to account. The political climate is such that in the recent session, on 8 days Questions Hour could not take place in the Rajya Sabha. In total, only 26% of questions were answered in the Lok Sabha and 21% in Rajya Sabha.
- **Institutional Decline:** According to Article 93, Lok Sabha must elect a Speaker and Deputy Speaker at the earliest. However, despite passing of two and half years, election for Deputy Speaker has not been conducted.

These immediate manifestations must be seen in the light of certain structural issues which have been plaguing this august institution. Some issues are continuous decrease in the number of days parliament convenes, alarming absenteeism of members, increasingly acrimonious nature of debate in parliament, misuse of anti-defection law resulting in disempowerment of individual legislators, increased use of delegated legislation and increasing powers of technocrats and independent regulatory bodies that compromises parliament's role in policy making.

Though we can be proud of the relatively effective working of Parliament during the past 75 years, Parliament is only relevant as an institution that is ever adjusting its functions and procedures to meet the changing needs of society. To enhance the working of Parliament, certain changes must take place, such as:



Picture Credit: The Wire



# PARLIAMENT: IT IS TIME FOR REFORM

- **Ameliorate the quality of members:** Special training programs should be organized for members on issues of public importance at regular intervals. Secretariats or both houses of parliament should be strengthened to better support the members with references.
- **Procedural reforms in the functioning of Parliament:** The intent of the rules of the house should make the Parliament more members driven. It should be mandated that parliament meets for at least 100 days each year. Salaries for members who are present in the house should be deducted. It should be made easier for members to call motions for discussing issues of public.
- **Codification of Parliamentary privileges:** Privileges of Parliament are intended to be privileges enjoyed by Parliament on behalf of the people, to enable members to function freely and fearlessly, in the interest of the people. These privileges should not be allowed to be used in such a manner as to nullify themselves and become rights against the people. Time is now ripe for removing the existing uncertainty and anxiety of the press and the people through early codification.
- **Cutting the expenditures:** The financial costs of political participation have skyrocketed in recent years. The increase in those costs has been more than 100 times during the last century. It appears that many of the expenditures under other headings are fudged in the figures for instance on Parliament.
- **Strengthening of Parliamentary Committee System:** Currently, it is not mandatory to refer a bill to a Parliamentary Committee, it is through the wisdom of the Speaker or Chairman, in consultation of the Minister putting forth the Bill, whether a bill should be referred to a committee. Referring all Bills to Parliamentary Committees will ensure a minimum level of Parliamentary scrutiny. Reports of the Committees should be discussed on the floor or the houses. Elections of members to Committees should be done for full term of Lok Sabha and not one year as it is practiced currently.
- **Pragmatize Anti-Defection Law:** The anti-defection law has failed to meet its objective of curbing political defections and ensuring political stability.



Picture Credit: Financial Times

On the other hand, the law has reduced the agency of legislators to be able to exercise their own conscience and judgement. The anti-defection law needs to be rationalized by restricting its mandate to votes of no-confidence and money bills. This would imply that the law would not apply to the upper houses - Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council. Also, Speaker as the adjudicating authority for the law has proved to be partisan in his judgement. There have been calls for an independent adjudicating authority to decide disqualifications under the law. Experts have suggested that decisions for disqualification should be taken by President (For Centre) and Governor (For States) on the binding advice of Election Commission.

The new Parliament building will soon be completed and as we move to the newly constructed temple of democracy, an integrated approach to political and economic systems reforms is necessary. No single reform can provide a miracle cure. Parliamentary reforms, political party reforms, electoral reforms, judicial reforms, etc., all must be taken up together in an integrated approach to political and economic reforms and as part of the overall review or the working of our Constitution.

# ईश्वर का अवतार हैं पेड़

सचिन प्रजापति

एक बार की बात बताऊं, सुनो सुनो एक व्यंग्य सुनाऊं,  
ईश्वर ने सब जीव बनाए, धरती अंबर सब मुस्काए।

था मन ही मन बहुत खुशी में, अपनी रचना देख देख के,  
रंग बिरंगी यह दुनिया थी, जीव-जंतु थे बड़ी खुशी में।

सोच रहा था ये मानव, खूब करेगा इसकी रक्षा,  
यह अनुपम रचना है मेरी, यह बनेगा माली सच्चा।

ये मानव तो दानव बन कर, चलालूटने सब खुशहाली,  
लालच के आगोश में आकर, सभी व्यवस्था नष्ट कर डाली।

मतलब की चाले ये चलता, लालच की बातें ये करता,  
कपटी इसकी प्रकृति है, स्वार्थ भाव की आहें भरता।

बेड, कुर्सी, टेबल है लकड़ी, खेती का वह हल भी लकड़ी,  
घर का छप्पर भी एक लकड़ी नदियों का वह पुल भी लकड़ी।

घर की लकड़ी पेड़ से लाते, घर बनाते पेड़ काटते,  
सब जीवन लकड़ी पे जीते, मरते तो लकड़ी पर जाते।

जीव - जगत का शोषण करता काट -काट कर पेड़ रुलाए,  
वृक्ष जो जीवन देने वाले ,उनको कितना कष्ट पहुंचाए।

जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में पेड़, सहनशीलता इन का भाव,  
चोटिल होता यदि मानव, तब भी ये भरते, उसके घाव।

छाया, ईंधन, जल देते ये, कहां बदले में कुछ लेते ये,  
हंसते - हंसते खुशियां बांटे, खट्टे - मीठे फल देते ये।

वर्षा कहने पर इनके आती, कृषि जनों के मन को भाती,  
हरियाली से उसे बुलाते, हंसती दौड़ी वो जल्दी आती।

उपकार कितने में इनके गिनाऊं, जीवन का आधार है पेड़,  
ना शोषण कर मानव इनका, ईश्वर का अवतार है पेड़।।

# लैंगिक न्याय

मोहम्मद दिलकश रज़ा

लड़कियों को ही क्यों, समाज में दबाया जाता है,  
लड़कों को ही क्यों, खासकर श्रेष्ठ बताया जाता है।  
ये कैसी खींची दोस्त, समाज ने अपनी रेखाएं,  
क्यों स्त्री पर ही हर सदी, बंदिशें लगाया जाता है।

कभी समझो उनके जज्बात, उनकी भावनाओं को तुम,  
क्यों उनको ही खासकर कमतर बताया जाता है।  
उनको भी उड़ने दो ख्वाबों की दुनिया में दोस्त,  
क्यों उनको ही बात-बात पे सताया जाता है,  
लड़कियों को ही क्यों समाज में दबाया जाता है।

किसी की उड़ान को काटना कितना बड़ा है पाप,  
तु समझ ऐ इंसान ये भी है एक अभिशाप।  
कि मत खेल किसी की चाहतों से तु इस कदर,  
जिसकी बटुआ, तेरी जिंदगी को कर दे बर्बाद।  
किसी की उड़ान को काटना कितना बड़ा है पाप,  
तु समझ ऐ इंसान ये भी है एक अभिशाप।

..

कमतर नहीं हूं मैं, कमतर बना दिया है,  
इस समाज ने मुझको हमेशा पीछे खड़ा किया है।  
मेरे भी पंख हैं, मैं भी उड़ना चाहती हूं इस खुली आसमा में,  
पर क्या बताऊं, इसने हमपे कैसी बंदिशें लगा दिया है।  
कमतर नहीं हूं मैं, कमतर बना दिया है।।

अरे समझो दर्द मेरे भी, क्या मैं इंसान नहीं,  
ये कैसी खींची रेखाएं, ये कैसी धारणा बना दी,  
क्या यही है हमारी सच्चाई, खुद को श्रेष्ठ बताने वाले,  
पहले समझो तो मतलब, असल में कहते किसे हैं नारी।

कमतर नहीं हूं मैं, कमतर बना दिया है,  
इस समाज ने मुझको, हमेशा पीछे खड़ा किया है।।

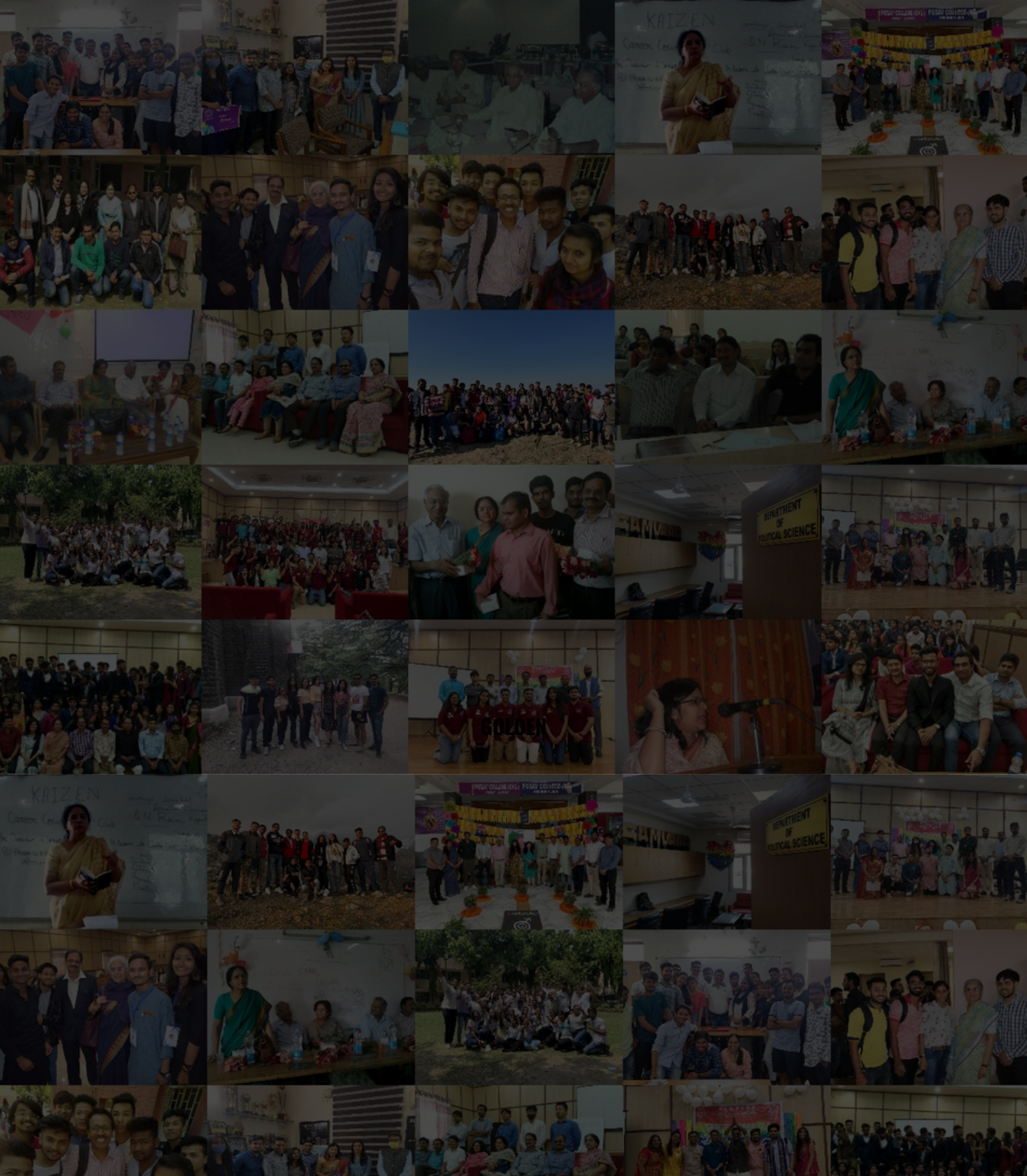


# SAMVAAD FAMILY 2021 - 2022



**SAMVAAD**  
THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY





**SAMVAAD - THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY**  
**P.G.D.A.V. COLLEGE (M)**  
**UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**  
2021 - 2022