CHAPTER 56

THESES OF THE PREVIOUS CONVOCATION
(A List of Theses Accepted for Awarded of
the Degree of Ph.D. in 102nd Annual Convocation- 2026)

Doctoral Theses

AFRICAN STUDIES

01. TIWARI (Vimlok)
Indigenous Everlasting Philosophy of India (Bharat) and Africa Foreign Policy and It's Significance Today.
Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar
Th 28937

Abstract

This research explores the indigenous and everlasting philosophies of India (Bharat) and Africa and their sustained influence on foreign policy, diplomacy, and global engagement. Moving beyond Western-centric realist and liberal paradigms, the study advances a civilizational approach that situates foreign policy within long-standing moral, cultural, and philosophical traditions. It argues that state behaviour in both India and Africa is deeply embedded in holistic worldviews that prioritise ethical responsibility, community welfare, and harmony over narrow material interests. In the Indian context, the research engages with indigenous practices and ideas such as Dharma, Ahimsa, Lokasangraha (welfare of the world), Panchsheel, Rajadharma, and the strategic–ethical synthesis found in Kautilya's Arthashastra. These concepts reveal a tradition of statecraft that balances power with moral restraint, justice, and societal duty. Similarly, African civilizational practices extend beyond Ubuntu to include Ujamaa (collective self-reliance), Harambee (communal solidarity), the Palaver tradition of consensus-based dialogue, and ancient ethical systems such as Ma'at, which emphasise truth, balance, and cosmic order. Together, these traditions reflect deeply rooted indigenous frameworks of governance, diplomacy, and conflict resolution. Using qualitative and quantitative methods including discourse analysis, content analysis, and comparative civilizational study the research traces the historical continuity between ancient philosophies and contemporary foreign-policy practices. It highlights how shared experiences of colonisation and resistance have reinforced India's and Africa's commitment to moral diplomacy, South–South cooperation, and multilateralism. Cultural symbols and practices, such as the Sengol and the Ashanti Golden Stool, are examined as manifestations of civilizational soft power that continue to shape political legitimacy and ethical engagement. By foregrounding indigenous knowledge systems, the study contributes to the decolonization of international-relations theory and foreign-policy analysis. It demonstrates that Indian and African philosophies offer pluralistic, human-centred, and ethically grounded alternatives for addressing contemporary global challenges, thereby promoting a more inclusive, just, and sustainable global order.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Understanding Statecraft, Foreign Policy, and Diplomacy 4. Understanding the Civilizational Aspects of Foreign Policy 5. Everlasting Philosophy of India and Africa: Towards a More Holistic and Plural Discipline 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

ANTHROPOLGY

02. CHATTERJEE (Madhurima)
Climate Change and Forced Displacement: An Anthropological Study of Coastal Communities of West Bengal.
Supervisor: Dr. Mitashree Srivastava
Th 28938

Abstract

On October 25, 2025, India's Supreme Court recognized the right to a healthy environment. Yet subsequent climate policies have largely emphasized urban resilience, overlooking the precarious realities of marginalized groups displaced by climate change. This study examines the phenomenon of river bank erosion along West Bengal's coast, and the historically settled displaced communities. historically, These communities transformed fragile islands into habitable landscapes with traditional agriculture and irrigation, evolving from bonded labourers into sedentary farmers. Today, however, climate change driven rier bank erosion and sea surges once again displacing them, forcing uncertain migrations that impose economic and social burdens. Drawing on ethnographic methods, this research employs thick description and participant observation alongside semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions to capture lived experiences in the Sundarban delta an ecologically fragile and disaster-prone region. Fieldwork engaged 90 migrant households and 50 in-depth individual interviews, complemented by immersive observation of daily practices, rituals, and community gatherings. This approach revealed narratives of displacement, trust, and the embodied struggle of rebuilding social life in unfamiliar environments plays a very critical role in reshaping the community ties and social bonding among the locals. Findings show that displacement disrupts social ties, leading to cultural isolation, while over time, shared adversity fosters new relationships and resilience. Economic hardships were stark, the loss of farming and fishing livelihoods created dependence on aid and unstable wage labour. Community led responses, however, emerged as crucial in rebuilding networks, promoting skill development, and sustaining collective coping. Yet persistent obstacles like weak infrastructure, financial precarity, and inequitable resource allocation shaped by caste and corruption undermine long-term sustainability. Gendered and generational vulnerabilities further complicates adaptation, with women and elders facing the heaviest burdens. By foregrounding local knowledge and participatory governance, the study underscores the urgent need for equitable, community led rehabilitation strategies in the Global South, moving beyond asset restoration toward truly resilient futures.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Methodology 4. Ethnographic Profile 5. Deep Ecology as a Framework for Examining Climate-Displaced Communities: Rethinking Selfhood from Ecological to Relational Perspectives 6. Climate Change Induced Human Displacement: Socio-cultural Responses 7. Crisis and Intersectionality: Political Ecology of Climate Displacement Communities 8. Summary and Conclusions. Bibliography.

03. SAHELI (Dey)
Gestational Diabetes Mellitus and One Carbon Metabolism: A Hospital-Based Follow-Up Study from Delhi, India.
Supervisor: Dr. Suniti Yadav
Th 28939

Abstract

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM), defined as Impaired Glucose Tolerance (≥140 mg/dL) with onset during the second trimester of pregnancy, may lead to maternal complications and fetal complications. The present study aims to identify the prevalence of GDM, its associated risk factors and the role of one-carbon metabolic pathway on maternal-fetal outcomes. The present follow-up study was conducted among 464 pregnant women from Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi. Socio-demographic, lifestyle, reproductive, and physiological data were collected. Biochemical, genetic, and epigenetic variables were analysed using standard protocols. The prevalence of GDM was 28.8% in this cohort. Gestational hypertension was significantly higher among GDM women in comparison to other maternal complications. First-trimester high GTT level was associated with risk of developing GDM. Malnutrition, prehypertension, stage 1 hypertension, and mild anaemia, in presence of high GTT levels, posed a significantly increased risk for GDM. Further, first-trimester high folate levels with high GTT levels also posed a significantly increased risk for GDM. Further, individuals with MTHFRC677T CC genotype, MTRA2756G GG genotype, MTRRA66G AG genotype, and CBS844ins68 NI genotype, with baseline high folate, had an increased risk for GDM. No differences in the first-trimester methylation levels were observed between GDM and non-GDM women. At-delivery methylation levels increased significantly in both groups, but with a higher percent change in GDM women (77.6%) as compared to non-GDM women. Preterm deliveries and Lower Segment Caesarean Section (LSCS) were significantly higher in GDM women compared to non-GDM women. LSCS GDM women had hypermethylated babies as compared to non-LSCS GDM women (p-0.037). Interestingly, no low folate babies were born to GDM women with abnormal folate levels. The findings of the present study highlight the burden of GDM among pregnant mothers and the role of high GTT levels, high folate, genetic mutations and epigenetics on maternal and fetal outcomes.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Materials and Methods 4A. Results and Discussion: Prevalence and Socio demographic, Lifestyle, and Reproductive Determinants of GDM 4B. Results and Discussion: Association of Anthropometric, Physiological, Biochemical, One-carbon Metabolism Variables and Epigenetics with GDM 4C. Results and Discussion: Intergenerational Impact of One-carbon Metabolism Biochemical, Genetic and Epigenetic Variables in GDM 5. Summary and Conclusion. References. Annexures.

04. GOSWAMI (Angana)
Religion and Ethnic Identity Among Sarania Kacharis In Assam.
Supervisor: Dr. Moirangthem Kennedy Singh
Th 28940

Abstract

This thesis explores the intricate relationship between religion and identity through an anthropological lens, particularly focusing on the Sarania Kacharis, a relatively lesser-known tribal group belonging to the larger Kachari tribal society residing in the Sixth Schedule area of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) in Assam. The Sarania Kacharis have historically navigated their traditional religion and ethnic identity amid diverse socio-religious context of Assam. The community exhibits connections to different religious sects of Hinduism like Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Shaktism, Neo-Vaishnavism, new religious traditions, Buddhist Tantrism and local religious traditions like Borkhelia and Puthinesia, reflecting co-existence with religions widespread to the region. The tribal identity of Sarania Kacharis has often been challenged due to perceived links with dominant religious traditions,

specifically Neo-Vaishnavism. The local narratives around their indigenous belief systems centre on Baah Goxain (the Bamboo God) and other local deities embedded in community rituals have been largely ignored during challenging their tribal identity. The selective portrayal of the Sarania Kachari`s religious life in academic literature, contemporary discourses and administrative discussions has led to significant public contestations in Assam. A long-term ethnographic approach along with several other qualitative research tools were employed that facilitated comprehensive documentation of sacred entities while emphasizing insider perspectives on lived experiences. The findings show that Sarania Kachari religious life has been historically shaped and locally negotiated form of syncretism rather than cultural dilution. The members were found to have revitalized indigenous practices most notably the veneration of the Bamboo God alongside local deities and cultural traditions as a means of reaffirming and asserting their distinctiveness. The thesis also examines the case of the Sarania Kacharis that provides a valuable perspective for anthropological understanding of religious life of tribal communities by examining where religious narratives often played an important role in asserting distinctiveness and contesting identities.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Methodology and Fieldwork Experiences 3. Ethnographic Profile of Sarania Kacharis 4. Gods, Grounds and Guardians 5. Sacred Performances 6. Religious Syncretism and Ethnic Identity Assertion 7. Summary and Conclusion. References. Glossary and Annexures.

05. KAUSHIK (Anshika)
Substance Use, Childhood Experiences and Genetic Vulnerabilities: A Study Among Young Adults in Delhi-Ncr, India.
Supervisors: Prof. K.N. Saraswathy
Th 28941

Abstract

Substance use is a major public health concern, with well-established adverse health consequences in later life. Therefore, this study aims to explore the prevalence and correlates of substance use and addiction risk, with special reference to genetic variants and childhood experiences, among young adults in Delhi-NCR, India. The study included 1,813 college students from two universities in Delhi-NCR. Data were collected using a pretested interview schedule and standardized instruments, including the WHO Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST), Adverse Childhood Experiences–International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ), and the Benevolent Childhood Experiences (PCE). DRD2(rs7131465), FKBP5(rs7748266), and NR3C1(rs41423247) polymorphisms were genotyped using Sequenom MassARRAY iPLEX. The prevalence of ever substance use was 33.6%, while 14.1% of participants were at risk of addiction. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance, followed by tobacco and cannabis, with addiction risk highest for tobacco. Ever use and addiction risk of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis showed moderate to strong positive correlations. Age, sex, socioeconomic status, maternal education and occupation, early digital exposure, and school type were significant correlates of ever use and addiction risk. A dose–response relationship was observed between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and substance use and addiction risk. Family-level ACEs increased the odds of ever substance use, whereas abuse and neglect were more strongly associated with addiction risk. Higher exposure to PCEs was associated with lower odds of ever substance use. Further, among individuals with higher PCEs, the relationship between ACEs and substance use was weaker than among those with lower PCEs. No significant genetic associations were observed. Backward logistic regression

identified higher education, higher socioeconomic status, and greater ACE exposure as key correlates. Substance use and addiction risk are driven primarily by ACEs and social determinants. Strengthening positive childhood experiences may play a critical protective role in ACE-informed prevention strategies.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Universe of the Study 4. Materials and Methods 5. Results and Discussion: Prevalence and Sociodemographic Correlates of Substance Use and Addiction Risk 6. Results and Discussion: Childhood experiences and Substance Related Outcomes 7. Genetic Correlates of Substance Use and Addiction Risk: With Special Reference to Childhood Experiences 8. Summary and Conclusion. References. Appendices.

06. LIPIKA NATH
Tradition, Tourism and Development Among the Tamangs of Darjeeling, West Bengal.
Supervisor: Dr. M. Kennedy Singh
Th 28942

Abstract

The present research explores the intersection of tradition, tourism and development among the Tamangs, a scheduled tribal community, living in different parts of Darjeeling district, West Bengal. The research primarily focuses on examining the socio-cultural dynamics of the Tamangs, tracing back to their narratives on origin, history, migration and further situating their lived experiences within the broader context of multi-ethnic coexistence, cultural revivalism, livelihood patterns and tourism practices. The study draws attention to the role of traditional customs and custodians in the ongoing process of ethnic revivalism and underscores how the traditional attributes are incorporated into tourism activities. With an anthropological lens and employing the qualitative and multi-sited ethnographic approach, the fieldwork was conducted in six selected villages - Rangbull, Takdah, Geille, Jinglam, Soriang Khashmahal and Mangwa, in Darjeeling where Tamangs lives predominantly. Data was collected using participant observation, household schedules, genealogy and in-depth interviews etc. with an emphasis on emic perspectives and community participatory methods. The findings reveal how the Tamang social institutions are rooted in clan system and regulated through their traditional customs such as Tamba Kaiten (ritual mediation), customary duties by Bara Tamang (12 clans), Kheppasung (ancestral worship) and Bonbo shereb (shamanistic knowledge) along with Buddhism as their religious belief. Over time, the emergence of homestay-based tourism and heritage initiatives illustrates the indigenization of development, where community members are interpreting economic and livelihood opportunities through selective cultural idioms. However, it also identifies the prospects, challenges, and limitations of community-based tourism practices through a SWOT analysis across the studied villages. By integrating ethnography and participatory development perspectives, the study proposes a community-driven framework emphasizing cultural continuity, economic empowerment, and ecological sustainability. Therefore, the research contributes to heritage, identity politics and the anthropology of tourism, highlighting the Tamang experience as a dynamic interphase between tradition and modernity in the sustainable development discourse.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Research Methodology 3. Tamang Socio-Cultural Dynamics 4. Customs and Custodians in Revivalism 5. Indigenizing Tourism and Development 6. Summary and Conclusion. References. Glossary of Tamang Terminology. Fieldwork Album. Annexures.

07. PATEL (Praveen Kumar)
Health and Nutrition Among Sahariya Adolescents: A Biocultural Study of Status, Determinants and Health Seeking Behaviour.
Supervisor: Prof. R.P. Mitra
Th 28944

Abstract

Adolescence is a critical phase of physical growth and social transition, yet adolescent health remains inadequately examined in India, particularly among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). National surveys often fail to capture age-specific vulnerabilities and the everyday realities of marginalized communities. The Sahariya tribe of Madhya Pradesh, a PVTG, experiences chronic undernutrition and high disease burden, yet focused anthropological research on Sahariya adolescents remains limited. This study examines the health and nutritional status of Sahariya adolescents (10-19 years) and explores the socio-cultural, economic, and ecological factors shaping their health-seeking behaviour. Adopting a biocultural anthropological framework, the research conceptualizes health as an outcome of interacting biological and structural forces. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining anthropometric measurements, haemoglobin estimation, MUAC, and dietary assessments with qualitative insights from participant observation, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions involving adolescents, caregivers, and health providers. Findings reveal severe nutritional deprivation. Approximately 46% of adolescents were stunted, and the mean BMI was critically low at 11.99 kg/m². About 67.1% were anaemic, with a higher prevalence among girls. MUAC assessments showed 17% were nutritionally at risk, while waist-based indicators suggested early metabolic stress. Diets were monotonous, dominated by cereals with minimal micronutrient intake. Locally, health was understood through 'takat' (bodily strength), leading to the normalization of illness and delayed care-seeking. The study concludes that Sahariya adolescent health is shaped primarily by structural deprivation rather than individual behaviour, highlighting the need for culturally sensitive, adolescent-focused interventions.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review and Statement of the Problem 3. Fieldwork and Methodology 4. Study Area and the Sahariya: An Ethnographic Account 5. Local Health Meaning and Nutritional Epidemiology of Sahariya Adolescents 6. Wage, Worklessness, and Waning Bodies: Socioeconomic precarity and compromised Health 6. Between Hunger and Hope-Poverty and Mental Distress 7. Policy and Reality-Lived Experiences of Health and Nutritional Care. Discussion and Conclusion.

08. SUOKHRIE (Seyielenuo)
Hypertension and Its Biosocial Correlates Among Young Adults of Delhi NCR.
Supervisor: Dr. Naorem Kiranmala Devi
Th 28947

Abstract

Young adulthood is a critical life stage and high blood pressure during this period strongly predicts future Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs) and mortality. Hypertension has emerged as a growing public health concern among young adults, influenced by metabolic, genetic, sociodemographic and lifestyle factors. Early identification of these determinants is essential for developing targeted prevention and management. The study aimed to assess the prevalence, sociodemographic and lifestyle determinants of hypertension among young adults in Delhi NCR and explore its association with

anthropometric indices, lipid profiles, and selected genetic polymorphisms. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 4,435 young adults aged 18–25 years of Delhi NCR. Data was collected using a pre-tested and modified interview schedule. Anthropometric (height, weight, waist, and hip circumference), biochemical (lipid profile), and physiological (blood pressure) parameters were assessed. Genotyping of selected single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in eNOS (rs7830), AGTR1 (rs5186), LEP (rs10244329), and GNB3 (rs5443) genes was performed using the Sequenom MassARRAY iPLEX platform. In the study population, 38.1% of participants were classified as having elevated (7.2%) and hypertensive blood pressure (Stage I 22.9%; Stage II 8.0%). Sex and type of institution were found to be independent predictors of hypertension. Significant associations were observed between hypertension and obesity indices as well as lipid abnormalities, particularly elevated triglyceride levels. The eNOS (rs7830) and AGTR1 (rs5186) polymorphisms were independent genetic risk factors, while gene–gene and gene–lipid interactions suggested a multifactorial influence on hypertension susceptibility, especially among individuals with central obesity, abnormal lipids, and the eNOS GT genotype variant. Overall, the findings underscore the combined influence of sociodemographic, metabolic, and genetic factors in the etiology of hypertension among young adults. The study advocates for an integrated biosocial framework to guide early screening, prevention, and intervention efforts aimed at reducing the burden of early-onset hypertension among young adults.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Universe of the Study 4. Material and Methods 5. Results and Discussion: Prevalence, Socio Demographic and Lifestyle Determinants of Hypertension 6. Results Discussion: Association of Obesity and Lipid Variables with Hypertension 7. Results and Discussion: Association of Selected Gene Polymorphisms with Hypertension 8. Summary and Conclusion. References. Appendix.

BIOCHEMISTRY

09. SHARMA (Madhur)
Identifying p53 Regulation of DNA Damage Induced lncRNAs in Mammalian Cells.
Supervisor: Prof. Alo Nag and Prof. Debi Prasad Sarkar
Th 28983

Abstract

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) have emerged as important regulators of gene expression in cancer, influencing multiple levels of control such as chromatin organization, transcription, and post-transcriptional processing. Despite extensive transcriptomic studies, the distinction between universally relevant and tissue-restricted lncRNAs in tumour biology remains unclear. The present study integrated large-scale computational analysis with experimental validation to identify lncRNAs that contribute to epithelial cancer progression and to examine their regulation within the p53-dependent stress-response network. Comparative analysis of breast (BRCA) and cervical (CESC) carcinoma datasets revealed a group of lncRNAs showing consistent deregulation across both malignancies. Among these, FAM83H-AS1 displayed a strong association with advanced stage, poor prognosis, and proliferative gene signatures. Its expression pattern in breast cancer cell lines mirrored the computational findings, suggesting a cytoplasmic role in sustaining

oncogenic signaling through post-transcriptional regulation. Further investigation of p53-linked regulatory circuits identified TCERG1L-AS1 as a stress-inducible transcript. Functional assays demonstrated its induction by DNA-damaging agents in a p53-dependent manner and its association with G1-phase arrest, indicating participation in the p53-mediated anti-proliferative response. Together, the findings reveal complementary paradigms of lncRNA function in cancer, where FAM83H-AS1 supports oncogenic progression and TCERG1L-AS1 reinforces tumour-suppressive signaling. This integrative framework expands current understanding of the p53–lncRNA axis and underscores the therapeutic potential of targeting or restoring specific lncRNAs to improve treatment selectivity in malignancies.

Contents

1. Abbreviations 2. Introduction 3. Review of Literature 4. Material and Methods 5. Results 6. Discussion. References. Publications. Conference

BIOPHYSICS

10. JAIN (Aakriti)
Comprehensive Multi-Omics Analysis to Investigate Antimicrobial Resistance in Fungal Pathogens.
Supervisor: Dr. Manish Kumar
Th 29228

Abstract

Fungi play dual roles in human life—serving beneficial purposes such as baking and brewing, yet also causing increasingly prevalent infections in plants, animals and humans. Because fungal pathogens are eukaryotic and share cellular similarities with their hosts, the development of antifungal drugs remains particularly challenging and the limited therapeutics available are rapidly losing effectiveness due to increasing resistance. Many life-threatening fungal infections, often categorized as hospital-acquired, disproportionately affect immunocompromised individuals, where secondary fungal complications frequently become the primary cause of mortality. At the same time, the growing incidence of fungal diseases, together with advances in affordable high-throughput sequencing technologies, has produced vast genomic and proteomic data. However, this rapid expansion has not been accompanied by parallel analytical advances, creating a significant gap between data generation and actionable biological insights. In this study, using multi-omics data we investigated the molecular basis of antifungal resistance by developing computational frameworks for data access, visualization and analysis. We started the work by establishing a comprehensive database of antifungal resistance, along with interactive tools that present complex datasets in an interpretable format. Complementing these resources, we also developed a machine-learning (ML) based prediction framework that can accurately predict antimicrobial resistance directly from genomic sequences, demonstrating strong performance, interpretability and translational relevance. We further applied advanced ML approaches to identify key amino acid signatures in fungal GPI-anchored proteins, which play an important role in antifungal resistance by biofilm formation in pathogenic yeasts. We anticipate that our tools will be useful for clinicians and lab researchers, both in providing clinically meaningful insights as well as in understanding fungal pathogenesis. Collectively,

this work advances mechanistic understanding, strengthens genomic susceptibility testing and surveillance, thereby, offering promise for the development of next-generation antifungal interventions.

Contents

1. Review of literature 2. Transformation of large-scale literature into actionable insights: Data Mining, Creation of Database and Visualisation Tools 3. Decoding pathogenicity: Uncovering fungal proteins that drive pathogenicity and drug-resistance 4. From discovery to application: Building scalable and clinically relevant resistance prediction tools 5. Conclusion 6. Future Prospects 7. Work in Collaboration (Beyond the core work: Additional research contributions) 8. Bibliography 9. Annexures.

11. RAY (Nikita)
Unveiling the Common Attributes of Prosequences and their Cognate Proteins using an In-Silico Approach.
Supervisor: Prof. Manisha Geol
Th 29229

Abstract

Prosequences are amino acids stretches translated along with the protein (together termed as proprotein) which are later cleaved off, leaving behind a folded mature functional protein. Such prosequences were first reported in subtilistin from Bacillus subtilis, where they were thought to be involved in prevention of precocious protease activation by acting as competitive inhibitor of its own protein. Later, these prosequences were reported to be found in many proteins other than just proteases. Experimental studies have suggested that these prosequences work as intra-molecular chaperones and the cognate protein cannot fold properly in their absence. However, the mechanistics of the chaperone-like role of these prosequences remain obscure. For over three decades, examples of such proteins have accumulated in scientific literature, but a comprehensive systematic attempt to investigate the common features of such prosequences is still lacking. These lacunae in understanding the common features of prosequences prompted this study. The first objective was to collate the proproteins (with prosequences) on a single platform. Thus, ProSeqAProDB: Prosequence-Assisted Protein Database was created. The proteins were classified into families and family representatives were investigated for features : frequency of occurrence, location, length, isoelectric point, aminoacid composition, intrinsically disordered content, post-translational modifications and Gene ontology. The intra-residue interactions were studied to understand the structural contribution of prosequences. This resulted in a unified annotated resource facilitating the comparative analysis of features between prosequence vs. Cognate protein, as well between prosequences at different locations in proprotein (N-terminal vs C-terminal). Several important distinctions in the features of prosequences were brought to light, laying groundwork for creating predictive models of prosequence mediated protein folding. By creating a systematic understanding of prosequence features that help them modulate protein folding pathways, this study lays a foundation for exploring the potential of prosequence design to prevent misfolding, both in medical and industrial settings.

Contents

1. Introduction and objectives 2. Review of literature 3. Materials & methods 4. Development of ProSeqAProDB: Prosequence-assisted protein 5. Feature analysis of prosequence and cognate proteins (I): Length, isoelectric point and amino acid composition 6. Feature analysis of prosequence and cognate proteins (II): Intrinsic Disorder and Post-translational modifications 7. Gene Ontology analysis of proproteins: Cellular locations, Biological processes and Molecular functions 8. Gene Ontology dependent feature analysis: Length, isoelectric point, intrinsic disorder and post-translational modifications 9. Structural analysis of Proproteins: Prosequence, protein and ligand interactions 10. Analysis of prosequences from multi-prosequence containing proproteins 11. Summary and future Prospects. Bibliography and publication.

BUDDHIST STUDIES

12. CHANDAN KUMAR

Analytical Study on Methods of Debate with Special Emphasis on Kathāvatthu and Milindapañho.

Supervisor: Prof. Indra Narain Singh

Th 28962

Abstract

This research explores the methods of debate used in early Buddhist texts, focusing especially on two important works: The Kathāvatthu and the Milindapañha. These texts offer different but valuable ways of discussing and understanding Buddhist teachings. The main aim of this study is to analyze and compare the styles, purposes and techniques of debate found in both texts. The Kathāvatthu, included in the Abhidhamma Piṭaka of the Pāli Canon, presents over 200 debates between the Theravāda school and other Buddhist sects. It uses a formal and logical method of argument. Debates follow a set structure, often beginning with a question, followed by responses and refutations. The goal is to prove the correctness of the Theravāda position and reject opposing views. This text emphasizes strict logic, reasoning and clear conclusions and reflects the importance of preserving doctrinal purity. In contrast, the Milindapañha is a dialogue between King Milinda (a Greek ruler) and the monk Nāgasena. Instead of a rigid structure, it uses a conversational style. Nāgasena answers the king's deep questions about Buddhist philosophy using analogies, stories, and practical examples. The aim here is not to defeat an opponent, but to explain complex ideas in a way that is easy to understand and accept. This thesis argues that both methods have unique strengths. The Kathāvatthu represents a structured and defensive approach to debate, useful for settling doctrinal disputes. The Milindapañha, on the other hand, encourages inquiry and understanding through open discussion. Together, these two texts show how early Buddhists used different debate styles to teach, explain, and protect their beliefs. Studying these helps us understand the role of logic, dialogue and reasoning in the development of Buddhist thought and education.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. The Role of Debate in Early Buddhist Texts 3. The Kathāvatthu – Philosophical Debate and Doctrinal 4. The Milindapañho – A Dialogical Method of Inquiry 5. Comparative Analysis of Debate Methods in the Kathāvatthu and Milindapañho. Bibliography.

13. OLDEN (Jigmet)
Historical and Socio-Cultural Study of Buddhist Nunneries: A Case Study of Changthang Region of Ladakh.
Supervisor: Prof. Galdhan Sangai and Dr. Shambhu Nath Dubey
Th 28963

Abstract

This study aims to explore the historical genesis and socio-cultural impact of Buddhist nuns and nunneries in the remote Changthang region of Leh, Union Territory of Ladakh. Since time immemorial, the order of Buddhist nuns has coexisted with that of monks. However, over the centuries, this revered tradition has faced neglect, leading to a dramatic decline in the number of ordained women, nearly reaching the point of extinction. Since ancient times, in Ladakh, as in many Himalayan regions, the institutional and societal support for nuns has historically been minimal. Due to a lack of infrastructure facilities and recognition for nuns, many nuns were frequently forced to live with their families and work as domestic helpers or agricultural labourers, helping with household chores. For the sake of the name, they are nuns, but nuns can do all the activities of a household person. They were rarely given the opportunity to pursue a Buddhist education or to live a life of spiritual devotion and practice meditation. Their contributions, struggles, and daily realities of Buddhist nuns in this region remain largely undocumented and understudied. This survey seeks to bridge that gap by providing contextual insight into the current circumstances of Buddhist nuns residing in the isolated Changthang region. It serves as a foundational step toward a deeper understanding of their roles, challenges, and resilience within the broader religious and cultural landscape of Ladakh.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Origin and Development of the Buddhist Order for Nuns 3. Introduction of Buddhism in the Changthang Region 4. Origin of Buddhist Nunneries in the Changthang Region 5. Role of the Nunneries of the Changthang Region in the Social Sphere. Conclusion. Transliteration. Bibliography.

14. यादव (बद्री प्रसाद)
प्राचीन बौद्ध शिक्षा पद्धति में निहित मूल्यों की आधुनिक शिक्षा पद्धति के संदर्भ में उपयोगिता : एक अध्ययन ।
निर्देशक : प्रो. इन्द्र नारायण सिंह
Th 28967

सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य का उद्देश्य आधुनिक शिक्षा में अनेक सामाजिक, राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में आधुतिक चुनौतियों के समाधानों हेतु जिसमें प्राचीन बौद्ध शिक्षा पद्धति के नैतिक मूल्यों पर आधारित विशेषताओं अन्वेषण करना है। अतः प्राचीन भारत की शिक्षा का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति के शारीरिक, बौद्धिक तथा आध्यात्मिक शक्तियों का विकास इस प्रकार करना था कि वह लौकिक और आध्यात्मिक जीवन में सामंजस्य प्राप्त कर सके और उसकी आत्मा शारीरिक सीमाओं से ऊपर उठ सके। प्रस्तुत शोध प्रबंध में प्राचीन भारत की इसी प्रकार की शिक्षा का विवेचन किया गया है। प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा के सन्तुलित विकास में वैदिक साहित्य का वहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। अतः प्राचीन भारत की शिक्षा का स्रोत वैदिक साहित्य को कहा जा सकता है। बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा बुद्ध द्वारा प्रतिपादित शैक्षिक मूल्य पर आधारित था जिसमें समाज को एक नया संदेश प्राप्त हुआ जो नैतिकता को बढ़ावा देता था एवं सामान्य जनों के लिए विशेष था इस शोध प्रबंध में बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा को आधुनिक शिक्षा में उसकी उपयोगिता को नैतिक मूल्यों के आधार पर मूल्यांकन करके उसके उद्देश्यों को प्रमुखता देने का प्रयास किया गया है। आज हमारे देश के सभी चिन्तनशील व्यक्तियों का ध्यान शिक्षा-सम्बन्धी समस्याओं पर जा रहा है, क्योंकि लोग पहले की अपेक्षा यह बात अब अधिक समझने लगे हैं कि भारत के पुनर्निर्माण में एक जीवित और गत्यात्मक प्रक्रिया के रूप में शिक्षा का बड़ा महत्व है। राष्ट्रीय उत्थान के लिए जो भी योजना बनाई जायगी उसमें हम अपने

विगत इतिहास की अवहेलना नहीं कर सकते, चाहे वह इतिहास कितना ही भुला देने योग्य क्यों न हो इस शोध प्रबंध द्वारा पुनर्गठन में भारतीय शिक्षा एवं नैतिक मूल्यों की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि को दृष्टिगत रखना उचित प्रतीत होता है। । इस समीक्षा में यह इंगित किया गया है कि अतीत में शिक्षा-सम्बन्वी अपनायी गई नीतियाँ कहाँ तक तत्कालीन समस्या को सुलझाने तथा तदनुसार भविष्य के नियोजन में सहायक हो सकती है। भारतीय शिक्षा के विभिन्न क्षेत्र में अब तक कौन-कौन सी नीतियां कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी है और उनके कार्यान्वयन में क्या-क्या त्रुटियां रह गई है और उन्हें सुधारने के लिए किन-किन विशेष बातों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। प्रस्तावित अध्याय विभाजन प्रथम अध्यायः शिक्षा का तात्पर्य स्वरूप अध्याय एवं अवधारणाएं द्वितीय अध्यायः (क) प्राचीन वैदिक कालीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था एवं मूल तथ्य (ख) उत्तर वैदिक कालीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था (उपनिषद काल) तृतीय अध्याय: बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा की पृष्ठभूमि चतुर्थ अध्याय: आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था एवं समितियां पंचम अध्याय: भारतीय शिक्षाविदों द्वारा शिक्षा की प्रदत्त परिभाषा एवं विचार षष्ठ अध्याय: बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा के नैतिक मूल्यों का प्रभाव एवं आधुनिक शिक्षा पद्धति में इसकी उपयोगिता

विषय सूची

1. शिक्षा अर्थ, स्वरूप, उद्देश्य एवं अन्य अवधारणाएं 2. वैदिक एवं औपनिषदिक शिक्षा प्रणाली 3. बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा पद्धति एवं शैक्षिक उद्देश्य 4. आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था 5. विभिन्न शिक्षाविदों द्वारा शिक्षा की पदत्त परिभाषा एवं विचार। उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

CHEMISTRY

15. ANKUR

Development of Plant Essential Oils based Nanoemulsion Formulations: Identification, Synthesis, Characterization, and their Bioefficacy against Insect Pest, *Spodoptera litura*.

Supervisors: Prof. Alka Gupta and Dr. Sanjiv Mullick

Th 28959

Abstract

Development of environmentally friendly biopesticides is a need of the hour to increase the agricultural productivity. Essential oils (EOs) are intriguing active components present in plants that can be used as biopesticides as an alternative to the conventional chemical pesticides; however, their poor water solubility, high volatility, and degradability limit their use in agricultural fields. To address these drawbacks, their encapsulation in nanostructures or stabilization as nanoemulsion can be a promising approach, provided their bio-efficacy (insecticidal activity) is preserved. The tobacco cutworm, Spodoptera litura, is an extremely destructive polyphagous pest of global significance, reported to infest 128 different plants. This pest is active throughout the year, causing significant damage to many economically important crops and considerable losses in agricultural production. Hence, present research work is focused on the synthesis and characterization of oil-in-water (O/W) nanoemulsion formulations of two different essential oils (EOs), namely, Cymbopogon winterianus and Eucalyptus globulus. The obtained formulations were assessed for their bioefficacy against S. litura. The present thesis entitled, “Development of Plant Essential Oils Based Nanoemulsion Formulations: Identification, Synthesis, Characterization, and Their Bioefficacy against Insect Pest, Spodoptera litura,” includes (i) Identification of potent EOs and their phytochemical

profiling using GC-MS analysis, (ii) Synthesis of O/W EO-based nanomemulsion formulations and their characterization using DLS and TEM, (iii) Assessment of long-term and temperature-dependent stabilities of obtained nanoemulsions by measuring droplet diameter and PDI for 50 days at two different temperatures. (iv) Investigation of their loading efficiency and other physical stability, (v) Bioefficacy studies of obtained nanoemulsion formulations for their effectiveness against Spodoptera litura, (vi) Molecular docking studies performed using major constituents of EOs based on GC-MS data against Chemosensory proteins (CSPs) (PDB ID: 7E8L) of S. litura, and (vii) Cytotoxicity studies carried out using MTT assay of all EO-based nanoemulsion formulations using the mammalian cells (HEK 293).

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Materials and Methods 3. Cymbopogon winterianus Essential Oil based Nanoemulsion Formulation: Synthesis, Characterisation and its Bioefficacy against Spodoptera litura 4. Cymbopogon winterianus Essential Oil and its Major Components (Citronellal, Citronellol, Geraniol) based Nanoemulsion formulations: Comprehensive Development and Comparative In Vitro and In Silico Assessment for Management of Spodoptera litura 5. Eucalyptus globulus Essential Oil-based Nanoemulsion formulation: Comprehensive Development, In Vitro and in Silico Assessment against Spodoptera litura 6. Comparison of Nanoemulsion Formulations of Cymbopogon winterianus Essential Oil and its Major Components and Eucalyptus globulus for Bioefficacy and Applicability 7. Conclusions and Future Prospects of the Work. References. List of Publications and Conference Presentations.

16. PANCHAL (Sagar)

Design and Exploration of Ionic Liquids as Bioactive Agents: Spectroscopic, Computational & AI Approaches.

Supervisor: Prof. Neera Sharma

Th 28974

Abstract

The design of ionic liquids (ILs) with bioactive potential presents a promising strategy in the development of next-generation therapeutic agents. This thesis explores the physicochemical and biological properties of novel noscapine-based and related ionic liquids through an integrative platform that combines synthesis, spectroscopic characterization, molecular modelling, and artificial intelligence (AI)-driven prediction. Initially, ionic liquids were synthesized and evaluated for their interaction with key biomacromolecules such as hemoglobin and human serum albumin (HSA), using multi-spectroscopic approaches (UV-Vis, fluorescence, and circular dichroism) and thermodynamic analysis. Molecular docking and molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were employed to elucidate binding modes, site specificity, and allosteric effects, particularly highlighting π–cationic interactions and drug-induced compaction at albumin's site I. A representative ionic liquid, [HyMeNOS]OTf, demonstrated selective cytotoxicity against the H1299 non-small cell lung cancer line. MD-derived features and physicochemical descriptors were subsequently used to train machine learning models, including AutoGluon and ensemble frameworks, to predict binding affinity and cytotoxic potential of ILs, marking a shift toward AI-assisted drug design. Collectively, this thesis delivers a hybrid wet–dry lab approach for rational design and functional evaluation of ionic liquids as bioactive agents, offering insights into their therapeutic potential, site-specific targeting, and predictive modelling for biological performance.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Aim and Objectives 4. Materials and Methods 5. Biochemical Interaction of Human Hemoglobin With Ionic Liquids of Noscapinoids: Spectroscopic and Computational Approach 6. Antibacterial Evaluation Of 1,3-Benzodioxol With Imidazolium and Pyridinium Based Ionic Liquids 7. Π–Cationic Noscapine Ionic Liquid Reprograms Albumin Site I For Targeted Lung Cancer Therapy Via Allosteric Compaction 8. AI-Assisted Prediction of Bioactivity and Protein-Ligand Interactions 9. Summary and Future Prospective. Research Publications Certificate of Conferences.

17. PRIYANKA

Formation and Recognition of Non-Canonical DNA Structures by Designed and Genomic Sequences.

Supervisor: Prof. Shrikant Kukreti

Th 28976

Abstract

This thesis investigates how sequence interruptions, ligand binding, and molecular crowding modulate noncanonical DNA structures in regulatory genomic regions. A designed Z DNA-forming sequence (SK34) and G C rich promoter segments from the ALOX5 (Lipo37) and NOD2 genes were examined using native gel electrophoresis, circular dichroism (CD), UV thermal melting, UV–vis, and fluorescence spectroscopy. For SK34, the effect of intervening AT segments on Z DNA formation was probed, revealing pronounced structural polymorphism between SK34 and SK34c and showing that, at high salt, SK34 predominantly adopts a hairpin rather than Z DNA despite AT tracts shorter than 10 base pairs. CD studies with the minor groove binder Netropsin demonstrate selective interaction with the SK34 hairpin, consistent with its high affinity for AT-rich minor grooves. The 37-mer G-rich Lipo37 sequence forms Na-dependent G quadruplexes, exhibiting a transition from antiparallel to parallel topology as sodium concentration increases, a switching behaviour typically associated with crowded environments. A 32-mer G-rich NOD2 sequence displays both antiparallel and parallel G quadruplex structures in aqueous and crowded solutions, emphasising the sensitivity of promoter quadruplex ensembles to environmental context. Binding studies show that G quadruplex structures of Lipo37 and NOD2 interact strongly with the cationic porphyrin TMPyP4, a well-known quadruplex ligand, as evidenced by characteristic changes in UV–vis absorption and fluorescence spectra. CD and melting analyses of the complementary C-rich strands reveal that polyamines such as spermine and putrescine perturb the spectral signatures of i motif structures and lower their thermal stability, indicating destabilisation of C quadruplex (i-motifs) by these biologically abundant cations found in prokaryotes. Collectively, these findings elucidate how subtle sequence features and cellularly relevant ligands remodel Z-DNA, G-quadruplex, and i-motif structures, providing mechanistic insights for targeting promoter DNA in therapeutic design.

Contents

1. Introduction & Review of Literature 2. Materials and Methods 3. Structural charaterization of a designed Z-DNA forming sequence 4. Structural analysis of G-rich genomic segments of *ALOX5* and *NOD2* genes in aqueous and crowded conditions 5. DNA-Ligand Interactions 6. Conclusions. Bibliography.
Publications. Conferences & Workshops.

18. SAINI (Kunika)

Integrated Computational Approach to Design and Evaluate Novel Sodium Glucose Cotransporter-2 (SGLT-2) Inhibitors as Potential Anti-Diabetic Agents.

Supervisor: Dr. Smriti Sharma Bhatia

Th 28979

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disorder marked by impaired insulin function and persistent hyperglycemia. Despite several available therapies, their side effects and reduced efficacy highlight the need for safer and more effective drugs. Sodium–glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitors have emerged as promising agents due to their insulin-independent mechanism and proven cardiovascular and renal benefits. This research presents an integrated computational strategy to design and evaluate novel SGLT-2 inhibitors with enhanced antidiabetic and antioxidant potential. Using a multi-step in-silico workflow—including pharmacophore modeling, quantitative structure–activity relationship (QSAR) analysis, ADME prediction, molecular docking, molecular dynamics (MD), and density functional theory (DFT)—two promising leads, ZINC77285189 and ZINC59047505, were identified. Both compounds exhibited strong binding affinities (–12.316 and –11.958 kcal/mol) with favorable pharmacokinetic properties. MM-GBSA free energy calculations and MD simulations confirmed the structural stability of these ligand–protein complexes. DFT analyses revealed high electron affinity and electrophilicity, with ZINC77285189 showing the smallest band gap (–4.3636 eV), indicating superior electronic reactivity and antioxidant potential. Additionally, docking studies against the DPP-4 enzyme indicated a potential dual inhibitory mechanism, broadening the therapeutic applicability of gliflozins. Overall, this study demonstrates the power of computational drug design in identifying potent, stable, and pharmacokinetically viable next-generation SGLT-2 inhibitors, providing a strong foundation for experimental validation.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Foundations and Frontiers of Computational Chemistry 3. Computational Investigation of SGLT-2 Inhibitors: Molecular Interaction Studies with DPP-4 Enzyme and QSAR Analysis 4. Pharmacophore-Based Virtual Screening for the Identification of Novel Therapeutic Scaffolds 5. In-Silico Assessment of Pharmacokinetic Properties and Binding Affinity using Molecular Docking and Free Energy Analyses 6. Molecular Dynamics and DFT Studies for Binding Stability and Electronic Evaluation of Protein- Ligand Complexes 7. Conclusion and Future Perspectives. List of Publications. List of Presentation in Conferences and Awards. List of Workshops/ FDP/Seminars.

19. SANDEEP KUMAR

Synthesis and Characterisation of Flame-Retardant Polymer Nanocomposites and their Applications.

Supervisor: Prof. Saroj Kumar Shukla

Th 28980

Abstract

The increasing demand to replace traditional materials such as metals, glass, wood, and ceramics with polymers has created a significant need to develop of flame-retardant polymeric materials with improved safety and performance. In this context, the present thesis describes the synthesis and characterisation of flame-retardant polymer nanocomposites and their applications in textiles, coatings, automobiles, and electrical

insulation. The polymers used for preparation of flame-retardant polymer nanocomposites include cellulose, starch, chitosan, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyaniline (PANI), and polypropylene (PP), using chemical functionalization, blending, and the dispersion of fillers. The developed composites were systematically characterized using advanced techniques, such as Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) for structural confirmation, X-ray Diffraction (XRD) for crystallinity, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) for morphology, Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA) for thermal behaviour, Limiting Oxygen Index (LOI) for estimation of required oxygen concentration, and UL-94 vertical burning tests for grading of burning behaviour. The findings confirm that the developed flame-retardant polymer nanocomposites (FRPNCs) exhibit improved thermal stability, enhanced char-forming ability, and increased resistance to burning, making them suitable for applications in textile coatings, wood protection, electronic insulation and flame-retardant humidity-responsive devices. The work divided into eight chapters i.e., Introduction, Experimental methods, Cellulose based flame retardant, Starch based flame retardant, Chitosan based flame retardant, PVA/PANI based flame retardant, PP based flame retardant and conclusions and future outlook.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Experimental Methods 3. Cellulose Based Flame Retardant 4. Starch Based Flame Retardant 5. Chitosan Based Flame Retardant 6. PVA/PANI Based Flame Retardant 7. Polypropylene Based Flame Retardant 8. Conclusion and Future Outlook. List of Published Research Papers. List of Conferences Attended.

COMMERCE

20. AAKASH PUNIT

Impact of Social Media Marketing on Consumer Behavior: An Artificial Intelligence Approach.

Supervisor: Prof. Kiran Chaudhary

Th 29113

Abstract

The Exponential Growth of Social Media Platforms Has Created Vast Datasets Reflecting User Behaviour, Preferences, And Psychological Patterns. Understanding and Predicting Such Behaviour Is Vital for Enhancing User Experience, Content Personalization, Digital Marketing, And Misinformation Control. This Study Aims to Develop A Robust Framework That Leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI) And Machine Learning (ML) Models to Analyse and Predict User Behaviour Patterns Across Major Social Media Platforms. The Purpose of This Research Is to Identify Key Behavioural Indicators Such as Engagement Rate, Sentiment Polarity, And Content Interaction, And Model Them Using Machine Learning Techniques for Predictive Analysis. A Hybrid Approach Is Introduced Combining the Random Forest (RF) Algorithm for Classification and Feature Importance, With Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks For Sequential Prediction And Temporal Analysis Of User Interactions Over Time. The Method Involves Data Collection Through Apis From Platforms Like Twitter, Instagram, And Reddit, Followed by Data Preprocessing, Feature Extraction (Likes, Shares, Comments, Sentiment Scores, And Active Hours), And Model

Training Using Supervised Learning Frameworks. RF Is Used to Identify Dominant Behavioural Features While LSTM Captures Time-Dependent Behavioural Shifts. The Findings Reveal That Hybrid RF-LSTM Models Outperform Traditional Models in Accuracy and Precision When Predicting Behavioural Changes, Sentiment Transitions, And Future Engagement Patterns. The Results Demonstrate High Reliability in Forecasting User Actions Such as Post Timing, Content Type Interaction, and Emotional Triggers. From A Practical Implementation Standpoint, This Model Can Be Integrated into Social Media Analytics Tools, Brand Monitoring Systems, and Digital Campaign Strategies, Offering Real-Time Predictions and Behavioural Segmentation for Targeted Content Delivery. The Originality of This Research Lies in Its Hybrid ML Approach, Combining Static and Dynamic Behavioural Modelling, and Its Emphasis On Explainable AI (XAI) To Enhance the Interpretability of Prediction Outcomes for Academic and Industry Applications.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Research Methodology 4. Results and Analysis 5. Discussion 6. Conclusion and Future Scope. References.

21. VIVEK KUMAR

Satisfaction of Religious Tourists and their Revisit Intention: An Empirical Study of Himachal Pradesh.

Supervisor: Prof. Suneel Kumar

Th 29130

Abstract

Religious tourism has emerged as one of the most vibrant and expanding sectors in the global tourism industry. No longer confined to traditional notions of pilgrimage or ritualistic practices, religious tourism today encompasses a complex and multifaceted experience involving cultural immersion, emotional and spiritual engagement, and economic interaction. In India, this transformation is particularly visible given the country's diverse religious heritage, sacred geography, and the growing infrastructural support for faith-based travel. With spiritual seeking becoming an increasingly integral component of modern life, religious tourism has taken on new dimensions that intersect with wellness, heritage conservation, community empowerment, and sustainability. According to Grand View Research (2023), the global religious tourism market was valued at USD 254.3 billion and is projected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 15.3% between 2024 and 2030. Within India, the Ministry of Tourism (2023) reports that religious travel comprises 60–70% of all domestic tourism, underscoring its centrality to the nation's tourism economy. Despite the growing significance of this sector, there remains a notable research gap in the empirical exploration of religious tourism, especially in regions that are rich in spiritual and cultural resources but are not yet heavily commercialized. Himachal Pradesh, with its serene Himalayan landscape, ancient temples, and diverse religious traditions, represents one such region. Although pilgrimage sites such as Jwalamukhi, Naina Devi, Manikaran Sahib, and the Dalai Lama's temple in McLeod Ganj are widely visited, limited academic inquiry has been directed toward understanding how tourists perceive their experiences, what drives their satisfaction, and how this in turn influences their intention to revisit. This study seeks to address these gaps by examining the key psychological, socio-cultural, and economic dimensions of religious tourism in Himachal Pradesh, with a specific focus on the relationship between tourist satisfaction and revisit intention.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology: Detailed Plan to Conduct the Research 4 Data Analysis and Interpretation 5. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendations.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

22. CHAUDHARY (Vikash)
Image Water Marking by Lever Aging Support Vector Regression and Extreme Learning Machine.
Supervisor: Prof. Ram Pal Singh
Th 28986

Abstract

The rapid growth of digital media and ubiquitous internet access has intensified concerns related to copyright protection, ownership authentication, and information integrity. Digital image watermarking has emerged as a vital solution to address these challenges; however, existing watermarking techniques often fail to simultaneously satisfy key requirements such as imperceptibility, robustness, scalability, and low computational complexity. Traditional spatial-domain methods are vulnerable to common image processing operations, while transform-domain and hybrid approach frequently suffer from high computational cost and limited suitability for real-time or large-scale applications. Moreover, conventional machine learning–based watermarking schemes face challenges related to slow convergence, extensive parameter tuning, and high training overhead. This thesis proposes efficient and robust digital image watermarking frameworks by leveraging Least Square Support Vector Regression (LS-SVR) and Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) along with its advanced variants. Three distinct watermarking modules are developed. The first module introduces an LS-SVR-based watermarking scheme in the Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) domain for grayscale images, achieving reduced computational complexity while maintaining a balance between imperceptibility and robustness. The second module employs ELM and Improved Extreme Learning Machine (IELM) in the Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) domain, exploiting multi-resolution analysis to enhance resistance against common signal processing and geometric attacks. The third module extends the framework to colour images using Finite Newton Extreme Learning Machine (FNELM), which incorporates an optimization-based Newton–Armijo convergence strategy for fast and stable learning. Extensive experimental evaluations demonstrate that the proposed methods achieve superior performance in terms of imperceptibility and robustness, measured using PSNR, BER, NC, and SSIM, while significantly reducing computational cost. The results confirm that ELM-based watermarking schemes provide an effective, scalable, and real-time capable solution for modern digital copyright protection.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Watermarking of Grayscale Image in DCT Domain using Least-Squares Support Vector Regression 4. Extreme Learning Machine and Enhanced/ Improved Extreme Learning Machine for Watermarking of Images in

Discrete Wavelet Domain 5. Finite Newton-Armijo Iterative Method for Extreme Learning Machine based Digital Watermarking of Colour Images 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

23. KHURANA (Purnima)
Session-aware Recommender Systems using Double Deep Reinforcement Learning.
Supervisor: Prof. Punam Bedi
Th 28987

Abstract

In the digital age, there is a rapid growth of e-commerce, social media platforms, and streaming services, which leads to information overload. Recommender systems resolve this by intelligently filtering and tailoring content, thereby facilitating efficient and personalized choices. Traditional recommender systems relied heavily on users` static profiles constructed over a period of time but struggled to include rapid changes in user behavior. Session-based recommender systems (SBRS), that model ordered interactions within a session, do not rely on saved user profiles and are beneficial for anonymous or new users. However, existing SBRS do not consider both spatial and temporal features under uncertain user preferences in a session. This thesis proposes a Fuzzy Time Series CNN-LSTM Session-based Recommender System that addresses above challenge with Convolutional Neural Network, Long Short-term Memory (LSTM) and fuzzy logic. Moreover, both the long-term and short-term preferences are significant in generating personalized recommendations. Session-aware recommender systems (SARS) incorporate both historical sessions and current session data. But many of the existing SARS suffer from overestimation bias, do not utilize user interaction type and session recency simultaneously. Therefore, a Double Deep-Q Network (DDQN) based Session-aware Recommender System is proposed that manages overestimation bias by utilizing two networks and allocate distinct weights to multiple user sessions. Sentiment represents users' emotional stance towards an entity viz. product or service. However, there remains limited evidence that fine-grained sentiments have been utilized to enhance the performance of SARS. To integrate multi-class sentiments derived from user reviews in SARS, this thesis proposes Fuzzy Sentiment-guided Session-aware Recommender System for generating diverse set of recommendations. The proposed systems have been thoroughly validated through comprehensive experiments on real-world e-commerce datasets (Yoochoose, Diginetica, RetailRocket, Amazon Reviews). The results highlight their effectiveness across a wide range of evaluation metrics.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature 3. Preliminaries and Related Work 4. Session-based Recommender System using CNN-LSTM with Fuzzy Time Series 5. Session-aware Recommender System using Double Deep Reinforcement Learning 6. A Sentiment-guided Session-aware Recommender System 7. Conclusion and Direction of Future Work. Bibliography.

CONTINUING EDUCATION & EXTENSION

24. SAH (Awadhesh Kumar)
Position of Women as Reflected in Early Buddhist Literature and its Relevance in Present Context.
Supervisor: Dr. Vandana Sisodia
Th 28991

Abstract

This study examines the position of women as reflected in early Buddhist literature and its contemporary relevance, with particular emphasis on the Therīgāthā as a unique historical source. While pre-Buddhist Vedic literature glorified certain elite women, it did not achieve genuine empowerment through self-realization. The emergence of Buddhism in the 6th century BCE marked a revolutionary shift, opening unprecedented spiritual opportunities for women across caste boundaries. The research interrogates Buddhist canonical texts—including the Vinaya Piṭaka, Sutta Piṭaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka and especially the Therīgāthā—to reconstruct women`s voices and experiences. The Therīgāthā, comprising seventy-three poems by elder nuns (therīs), represents the oldest recorded female voices from ancient India. These verses document women`s journeys from diverse socio-economic backgrounds—royal women like Mahāpajāpati Gotami, courtesans like Ambapali, and common women—who renounced domestic life to pursue spiritual liberation. Despite Buddha`s initial reluctance and the imposition of eight garudhammas (heavy rules) subordinating nuns to monks, women carved spaces for themselves within the Sangha. The Therīgāthā reveals how these women confronted patriarchal constraints, achieved arahantship, and contributed significantly to Buddhism`s development as educators and missionaries. Their narratives demonstrate empowerment through self-realization rather than external validation. This study employs comparative textual analysis, examining Buddhist sources alongside Brahmanical literature to highlight continuities and departures. It explores embedded hierarchies based on varna, wealth, and virtue among Buddhist women, while tracing their legacy in contemporary Buddhist communities. By re-reading these texts against the grain, the research uncovers how women`s actual agency and resistance can be discerned even within androcentric compilations. The findings challenge the Altekarian paradigm of women`s history and demonstrate Buddhism`s transformative—though imperfect—impact on gender relations in ancient India, with enduring relevance for understanding women`s spiritual autonomy and empowerment today.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Pre-Buddhist Women: Socio-Cultural Status 3. Buddhist Women: Position, Opportunities and Contribution 4. The Therīgāthā: Voices of Empowerment and Emancipation 5. Buddhist Women Hierarchies: Varna, Wealth, and Virtues 6. Contemporary Buddhist Women: Legacy of Therīs and Upāsikas. 7. Conclusion.

ECONOMICS

25. JOHN (Benston)
Essays in Sustainability and Community Health.
Supervisors: Prof. Rohini Somanathan and Prof. Prachi Mishra
Th 28997

Abstract

This thesis examines how community environments, local institutions, and social interactions shape sustainability and health outcomes, and how relatively low-cost interventions can generate meaningful welfare gains when embedded within these contexts. The motivating premise is that many challenges associated with climate exposure, child undernutrition, and health behaviour are experienced collectively rather than individually, and that their resolution depends not only on policy design but on the settings through which policy is delivered. The three essays combine experimental, quasi-experimental, and theoretical approaches to analyse how community-level mechanisms mediate the effectiveness and persistence of interventions. The first essay evaluates a climate adaptation intervention in early childhood education by studying the application of reflective cool roof paint in government pre-schools in the southern Indian state of Kerala. Using a randomised controlled trial, the study identifies the causal impact of the intervention on indoor temperature, thermal comfort of staff, cognitive performance and attendance of the children enrolled in these pre-schools. The results provide micro-level evidence that passive, low-cost infrastructure adaptations can mitigate climate-related risks to early human capital formation in resource-constrained educational systems. The second essay analyses a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme in the Indian state of Rajasthan, which decentralised the treatment of acute undernutrition through frontline community platforms under the POSHAN II scheme. Exploiting district-level variation in programme timing and intensity using repeated cross-sectional survey data, the study provides quasi-experimental evidence that sustained programme exposure is associated with significant improvements in acute malnutrition outcomes. The findings highlight the importance of duration, institutional continuity, and repeated engagement in determining the effectiveness of community-based delivery models. The third essay develops a model of health investments by households. The specific investment considered is the time devoted to exercise and this is determined jointly by education and peer behaviour. The model formalises how social complementarities in exercise behaviour can generate multiple equilibria, including inactivity traps, and demonstrates that education plays a central stabilising role in equilibrium selection by strengthening private returns to health investment. By combining evidence from experimental policy evaluation, large-scale programme assessment, and formal modelling, the thesis contributes to understanding how community-anchored, feasible, and human-capital-oriented approaches can support climate resilience and improve health outcomes in low-resource contexts.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. When the Roof Reflects: Heat, Learning, and Adaptation in Early Childhood Settings 3. A Village to Raise a Child? Evidence From POSHAN II, A Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Programme in Rajasthan 4. Work and Work Out: Education, Peer Effects, and Time Allocation to Exercise 5. Conclusion.

26. VERMA(Kartiki)
The Enforcement Aspect of Intellectual Property Rights in India: An Economic Analysis.
Supervisor: Prof. Sunil Kanwar
Th 29002

Abstract

This study develops a novel de facto Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Implementation Index to measure the actual enforcement of IPRs in India from 1970 to 2020. Unlike existing indices (Rapp & Rozek, 1990; Ginarte & Park, 1997, 2008; Sherwood, 1997; Ostergard, 2000), which mainly capture de jure provisions, this index reflects practical

implementation based on judicial outcomes. Using 414 fully disposed IP infringement cases from Indian district and high courts (sourced from Indian Kanoon and E-Courts), the study constructs enforcement indicators, such as preliminary injunctions, burden of proof reversal, case duration, and cost awards to develop sub-indices for patents, copyrights, and trademarks. These are aggregated using equal weights, principal component, and factor analysis methods. The index, ranging from 0 (weak) to 1 (strong), shows a steady improvement from 0.06 in 1970 to 0.53 in 2020, indicating a transition from weak to moderate implementation. The second essay explores how IPR strengthening influences India's economic growth using an autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) framework. Results reveal that IPR enforcement alone does not significantly affect growth, but its impact depends on the innovation regime. In high-innovation periods, stronger IPR enforcement raises growth by about 14 percentage points as compared to low-innovation periods, with elasticity estimates showing that a 1% rise in the index increases per-capita GDP growth by 3.3 percentage points. In contrast, under high imitation-threat regimes, stronger IPRs show no immediate positive effect, likely due to reduced technology diffusion. The third essay analyzes industry-level effects of IPR enforcement from 1990–2020 using firm-level data from CMIE Prowess. Results show that stronger IPRs enhance R&D investment and profitability, particularly in pharmaceuticals and advanced manufacturing, while effects on sales are mixed. Overall, the findings underscore that de facto enforcement rather than de jure strength drives economic outcomes when supported by innovation capacity and absorptive potential.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Intellectual Property Rights Implementation Index 3 Intellectual Property Rights Implementation Index and Economic Growth 4. Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Industry Dynamics: Evidence from Indian Panel Data 5. Conclusion.

27. SIMWANZA (Samson Benson)
Essays on the Informal Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Supervisor: Prof. Dibyendu Maiti
Th 29001

Abstract

This dissertation examines the drivers that determine the dynamics of informality. On the other side of the coin, policymakers are concerned with the strength of the informal sectors in stabilizing inflation targeting. Finally, corruption is posited as the sound channel in the informal dynamics, with the failure of institutions in curbing corruption, and how the digital revolution can cure corruption. The dissertation consists of three essays on different aspects of the informal sectors. The first chapter gives an overview of the broader context of the research and sets the study within the informal sectors literature. In Chapter 2, we estimate the variations in informality by employing theoretical and empirical methods with the estimate of informal sector capital use. Theoretically, we use a two-sector dynamic deterministic general equilibrium model that accounts for the trends to estimate the size of the informal economy for 43 Sub-Saharan African countries from 1991 to 2020. In Chapter 3, we attempt to address the contribution of informality in facilitating monetary policy setting towards the attainment of inflation-targeting regimes through the lens of an estimated small open economy New Keynesian DSGE. We calibrate the model for a typical Sub-Saharan African country and examine the structural behaviour of key macroeconomic variables with nominal rigidities, financial, and labour frictions in response to domestic and external disturbances. In

chapter 4, we investigate whether the thriving application of ICTs, e-government, reduces the level of corruption in Sub-Saharan African countries. This study theoretically uses a simple model to show its influence of corruption on growth in the presence of weak institutions. Furthermore, this study empirically examines the relationship between perceived corruption and e-government, utilising a panel data set for 44 sub-Saharan African countries from 2003 to 2022, employing various estimation methods, including OLS, IV, FE, and GMM.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Estimating the Size and Dynamics of the Informal Economy in Sub-Saharan Africa 3. Informality, Monetary Policy, and Effective Stabilisation: A Case of Tanzania in Sub-Saharan Africa 4. Does e-Government Reduce Corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa? A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis 5. Conclusion.

ENGLISH

28. HANSAN (Thinkal)
Contesting Liberalism: The Chartist Press, Politics and Plebeian Public Sphere in Nineteenth-Century.
Supervisor: Dr. Gautam Chakravarty
Th 29021

Abstract

The liberal state in early nineteenth-century England and its bourgeois public sphere standardized the political economy of liberalism, creating the conception of democracy based on structural socio-economic inequalities. The period from 1830 to 1850 is regarded as a crucial, if crisis-ridden, era in British history which was dominated politically by campaigns for parliamentary reform and economically by the consolidation and expansion of industrial capitalism. My research project is organized around a core thesis- to what extent can this period be understood as a "conjunctural crisis" (in Gramscian terms) characterized by a rift between competing knowledge systems as well as between contending classes? Chartism was more than just a political movement. Its intellectual challenge to the hegemonic order of nineteenth-century Britain saw the production of a significant body of literature- reflecting its commitment to the democratic dissemination of knowledge- and the evolution of a distinct plebeian counterculture. Chartism was more than just a political movement. Its intellectual challenge to the hegemonic order of nineteenth-century Britain saw the production of a significant body of literature- reflecting its commitment to the democratic dissemination of knowledge- and the evolution of a distinct plebeian counterculture. Through surveying the Star and People`s Paper and closely reading the editorials, articles, and reports published between 1838 and 1848, this thesis focuses on four key structural contradictions and their attendant forms of knowledge: capital/labour (political economy), enfranchised/unenfranchised (politics), nation/ colony (colonialism), public/private (aesthetics). My exploration of each of these structural contradictions is guided by two key questions- "What counts as knowledge" and "What are the continuities/discontinuities between the Unstamped Press and the Northern Star in respect of their treatment of these areas?"

Contents

1. The Chartist Press and the Emergence of a Plebeian Public Sphere: Doubleday's The Political Pilgrim's Progress and O'Brien's The Rise, Progress and Phases of Human Slaver 2. The "Shopkeepers" of China and India: The Northern Star, the British Empire and the Colonial War 3. Patriot War" or "Sepoy Mutiny"? Ernest Jones, the People's Paper and the Revolt of 1857 4. "Hindostan is Free": Anti-Imperial Internationalism and the Utopian Imagination in the Chartist Epic 5. A City of Strange Contrasts: Crime, Class, and Chartist Melodrama in George W. M. Reynolds's the Mysteries of London and Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper Conclusion. Bibliography.

FINANCE & BUSINESS ECONOMICS

29. JAMSHED HAIDERY

Trade Performance of Landlocked Developing Countries: A Case Study of Afghanistan.

Supervisor: Prof. Ananya Ghosh Dastidar and Prof. Raama Arun Kumar

Th 29029

Abstract

This dissertation has two principal objectives: first, to assess landlocked countries` trade performance and quantify the impact of landlockedness on trade performance, and second, to conduct an in-depth case study of Afghanistan, evaluating its trade performance and examining trade determinants. The study employed an augmented structural gravity model to quantify the impact of landlockedness on bilateral trade flows. The data consisted of 167 exporting and 169 importing countries, including 32 landlocked developing countries, from 2008 to 2022. Empirical findings established the prevailing negative effect of landlockedness on bilateral exports. The negative effect of being landlocked is pronounced for low-income and least developed countries. Additionally, findings suggest a divergence of the negative impact of being landlocked on exports over time. These findings underscore that the negative impact of landlockedness on international trade not only has remained persistent but has also amplified over time. Besides, findings exhibited that proximity and RTAs are significant export determinants. The analysis of Afghanistan's trade performance revealed several patterns. First, findings highlighted a persistent and substantial trade deficit. Second, the export basket consists of a limited set of product categories of low-value agricultural, unprocessed minerals, and handicrafts. Third, exports are heavily concentrated, both in terms of products and destinations. Fourth, long-term analysis of RCA demonstrates a traditional and limited number of competitive primary products. Fifth, the analysis showed significant export underperformance and substantial unrealized potential in both trade and transit trade. Finally, the empirical results of Afghanistan's bilateral trade revealed that distance, proximity, trade agreements, and trade facilitation are the significant determinants. This research concluded with policy recommendations for LLDCs and Afghanistan to facilitate and promote exports. The major recommended policies include areas such as the development of transport infrastructure, trade facilitation, regional cooperation, and domestic supply-side development.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Research Methodology 4 Trade Disadvantages of Landlocked Countries 5. Trade Performance of Afghanistan: An Overview 6. Afghanistan Trade: Determinants, Potentials, and Facilitation 7. Conclusion and Recommendations. References

GENETICS

30. GUPTA (Alisha)

Callus Induction, Plant Regeneration and Strategies for Production of Guggulsterones in Commiphora Wightii.

Supervisor: Prof. P.K. Burma, Prof. M.V. Rajam and Dr. Sarvepalli Badri Narayan

Th 29032

Abstract

Commiphora wightii is an important medicinal plant due to the presence of oleo-gum, which has biologically active components guggulsterones E and Z (GsE and GsZ). They are found to have largest pharmacological or therapeutic activity. Its population has drastically decreased due to a number of reasons, making it severely endangered. To mass propagate and boost its secondary metabolites, we used a variety of techniques in this study. An efficient plant regeneration protocol was developed through indirect somatic embryogenesis (SE). An embryogenic callus was induced on Murashige and Skoog (MS) basal medium fortified with 0.1 mg/l 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 0.1 mg/l Indole-3-acetic acid, 100 mg/l Casein hydrolysate, 200 mg/l L-Glutamine and 3% Sucrose. The primary somatic embryos were generated from embryogenic calli on MS medium supplemented with 6-Benzylamino purine (5 mg/l) and adenine sulphate (100 mg/l). Further, the secondary somatic embryos were obtained on MS medium supplemented with Kinetin (3 mg/l) and adenine sulphate (100 mg/l) using 3-month-old embryogenic callus formed from abnormal embryos and shoots. On a hormone-free MS medium, the germination of SEs was successfully achieved. For the enhancement of guggulsterones E and Z, five elicitors, viz., ZnSO4.7H2O, KCl.3H2O, CaCl2.2H2O, putrescine, and CuSO4. 5H2O were tested and the results showed the increased content of GsE and GsZ in callus cultures. The highest GsZ concentrations were seen in six-month-old callus cultures with ZnS04.7H2O at 700 µM, KCl at 75 mM, and CaCl2.2H2O at 25 mM, i.e., 25.83 µg/g, 78.40 µg/g, and 36.707 µg/g, respectively whereas GsE levels varied greatly with these treatments. GsE was detected in three-month-old callus cultures at all KCl.3H2O concentrations (25 mM, 50 mM, 75 mM and 100 mM) and completely absent in CaCl2.2H2O amended callus cultures. ZnS04.7H2O treated callus cultures aged six months showed the highest concentration of GsE (15.2 µg/g) at 700 µM. These results suggest that by using tissue culture and elicitation approaches, we can significantly enhance the GsE and GsZ content in vitro cultures in a short time. With regard to metabolic engineering of phytosteroid production pathway, we have identified two rate-limiting genes, CAS and SQS involved in the pathway. Preliminary attempts were made to amplify these genes using C. wightii and Azadirachta indica systems, however we could only partially amplify the CwCAS gene and fully AiSQS sequence. To better understand how the genetic engineering of these genes affects the content of guggulsterones, more research is required in this area.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Materials and Methods 4 Results 5. Discussion, 6. Summary and Conclusions 7. Literature Cited Conclusion. Annexures.

GEOGRAPHY

31. ASHWANI

Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Agricultural Vulnerability in Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.

Supervisor: Prof. Pankaj Kumar

Th 29034

Abstract

Climate change has emerged as one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century, severely affecting fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods that depend on them. This study evaluates the impact of climate change on agricultural systems in the high-altitude cold desert region of Lahaul and Spiti in the Indian Himalaya, where agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood. The research employs an integrated, multidimensional approach combining climatic trend analysis, GIS and remote sensing, and farmer`s observation analysis to examine agricultural vulnerability. Using climatic data from 1951 to 2023 and spatial data for 1994, 2011, and 2023, the study reveals significant warming trends, erratic rainfall patterns, and declining snowfall, leading to reduced water availability and disrupted cropping calendars. The Agricultural Vulnerability Index (AVI) was developed in accordance with the IPCC framework, integrating indicators of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. The results show that vulnerability is high in Spiti panchayats being more exposed due to limited irrigation, smaller landholdings, and weak institutional support. LULC, SAVI, NDSI analyses the indication of glacial retreat, the expansion of barren land and ecological stress. Field surveys corroborate these findings, as farmers report reduced yields, soil degradation, pest outbreaks and growing unpredictability in water supply. Despite these challenges, the study identifies emerging climate-resilient practices, including the adoption of drought-tolerant crops, polyhouse cultivation, sprinkler irrigation, natural farming, and the integration of indigenous knowledge. However, adaptation remains constrained by poor infrastructure, market access, and limited institutional outreach. The research highlights the urgent need for context-specific policy interventions, decentralised irrigation systems, climate-smart technologies, and institutional strengthening. This research contributes to the understanding of agricultural vulnerability in Lahaul and Spiti and proposes a framework for climate-resilient mountain agriculture. It provides policymakers, planners, and development agencies with actionable insights to enhance food security, ecological sustainability and adaptive resilience in Lahaul and Spiti.

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1. Introduction 2. Geographical Profile of Study Area 3. Spatio-temporal Dynamics and Crop Calendar in Lahaul and Spiti 4. Trends of Climatic Parameters 5. Agricultural Vulnerability 6. Assessment of Climate Change and Agricultural

Vulnerability7. Sustainable Climate Adaptive Agricultural Practices 8. Summary and Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendix.

32. BHALLA (Purva)
Digital Experience of Tourism and Subjective Well Being of Millennial Tourists: Challenges and Prospects in Indian Context.
Supervisor: Prof. Anindita Datta
Th 29026

Abstract

Indian millennials, shaped by rapid digitalization and a strong generational identity, form one of the world's largest groups of digital consumers and travellers. Despite their growing influence, limited research examines how their digital tourism experiences affect psychological and experiential well-being within India's unique cultural and technological setting. To develop a comprehensive profile of Indian millennial tourists by exploring their engagement with social media and travel applications, assessing how these platforms shape travel behaviour, emotional responses, and subjective well-being. It also seeks to identify distinct clusters and hierarchies of digital tourism experiences, offering insights into behavioural patterns and engagement levels. A mixed-method approach was adopted, involving 675 Delhi-based millennials (aged 28-43) tourist from the year 1981-1996 selected through purposive and snowball sampling. Data were collected via a structured, pre-tested questionnaire covering demographics, travel habits, digital media use, and psychological aspects such as FOMO, anxiety, and self-esteem. Ethical standards of consent and confidentiality were strictly maintained. Data were analysed using SPSS 21.0 through univariate, bivariate, and multivariate methods, including regression, factor, cluster, Likert-scale, and structural equation modelling (SEM). SWOT analysis further supported reliability and interpretation. Educated, digitally active millennials rely heavily on platforms like Instagram and Facebook for travel planning, experience sharing, and social validation. While digital media enhances convenience, connectivity, and experiential value, excessive dependence fosters anxiety, depression, and feelings of inadequacy through social comparison and online validation. Self-esteem acts as a mediating factor, softening negative effects. Mindful engagement, emotional resilience, and authentic digital content are essential for sustainable and psychologically balanced tourism. Collaboration among tourism authorities, marketers, and mental health stakeholders is vital to ensure digital tourism enriches experiences without compromising well-being.

Contents

1. Digital Experience of Tourism and Subjective Wellbeing of Millennial Tourists 2. Profile of the Millennial Tourist and Engagement with social media and Travel Apps 3. The Role of Apps and Social Media in Enhancing the Digital Tourism Experience of Millennial Tourists 4. Digital Tourism and the Well-Being Paradox: Challenges to Subjective Well-Being Among Millennial Tourists 5. Statistical and Strategic Analysis of Digital Tourist Experience among Indian Millennials 6. Interpretations and Suggestion. References.

हिंदी
(HINDI)

33. अभिनव

रीतिमुक्त काव्य विषयक हिन्दी आलोचना का अध्ययन ।

निर्देशक : प्रो. चंद्रमोहन सिंह रावत

Th 29041

सारांश

इस शोध कार्य का विषय `रीतिमुक्त काव्य विषयक हिंदी आलोचना का अध्ययन` है। इसको छः अध्यायों में विभक्त किया है। रीतिमुक्त काव्य में मनुष्य, समाज और जीवन-यथार्थ का जो प्रत्यक्ष चित्रण मिलता है, वही उसे रीतिकाव्य से अलग एक स्वतंत्र काव्यधारा सिद्ध करता है। घनानंद, आलम, बोधा, ठाकुर, द्विजदेव की काव्यचेतना रीतिकाव्य की परंपरागत सीमाओं को तोड़ते हुए एक नए संवेदनात्मक संसार को प्रस्तुत करती है। रीतिकाव्य की अलंकार प्रधान परंपरा से असंतोष तथा बदलते सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश ने हिंदी में रीतिमुक्त काव्य की उत्पत्ति को गति प्रदान की। रीतिमुक्त काव्य का उदय केवल काव्य-रूपांतर नहीं, बल्कि भारतीय समाज में उभरती नई चेतना और मध्यमवर्गीय संवेदनाओं का सृजनात्मक प्रतिफल है। आधुनिक हिंदी आलोचना ने रीतिमुक्त काव्य को प्रतिष्ठा प्रदान करने में निर्णायक भूमिका निभाई और इसे हिंदी कविता के विकास का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण चरण सिद्ध किया। रीतिमुक्त काव्य का शिल्प, भाषा, बिंब, प्रतीक, छंद और अलंकार रीतिकाव्य की अपेक्षा अधिक स्वाभाविक, सादे और अनुभव प्रधान रूप में विकसित हुआ। रीतिमुक्त काव्य हिंदी साहित्य में परंपरा और आधुनिकता का पुल स्थापित करता है, जो आगे चलकर नवजागरण और आधुनिक काव्यधाराओं की भूमिका तैयार करता है। इस युग की धारा एक नए कलेवर में विकसित होने लगी इसने सौंदर्य रस के बंधनो को तोड़ दिया और मानवीय संवेदना, आत्मीयता और सामाजिक यथार्थ को अपनी रचनाओं का आधार बना दिया। इस शोध कार्य में इन्हीं नए प्रतिमानों पर कार्य किया गया है।

विषय सूची

1. रीतिकाव्य एक : परिदृश्य 2. रीतिमुक्त काव्य : परिदृश्य और आयाम 3. रीतिमुक्त काव्य और हिन्दी आलोचना 4. रीतिमुक्त कवियों का परिचय 5. रीतिमुक्त काव्य वैशिष्ट्य और हिन्दी आलोचना 6. रीतिमुक्त काव्य का शिल्प वैविध्य। उपसंहार। आधार ग्रंथ । संदर्भ ग्रंथ।

34. उर्वशी कुमारी

आर्थिक उदारीकरण के पश्चात् हिन्दी के प्रमुख उपन्यासों में स्त्री के बदलते स्वरूप का अध्ययन।

निर्देशिका : प्रो. संध्या वात्स्यायन एवं प्रो. श्यौराज सिंह

Th 29043

सारांश

मेरे शोध प्रबंध का शीर्षक है— आर्थिक उदारीकरण के पश्चात् हिन्दी के प्रमुख उपन्यासों में स्त्री के बदलते स्वरूप का अध्ययन । इसके अंतर्गत आर्थिक उदारीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्त्री के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक स्थितियों का अध्ययन किया गया है । **1991** ई. में भारतीय संसद द्वारा आर्थिक उदारीकरण को आधिकारिक रूप से लागू किया गया । यह भारतीय परिदृश्य में एक बड़ी घटना थी जिसने अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ-साथ राजनीति, समाज, संस्कृति आदि विभिन्न घटकों को व्यापक रूप से

प्रभावित किया । अध्ययन की सुविधा के लिए तथा उसे व्यवस्थित रूप देने के लिए शोध-कार्य को छह अध्यायों में विभाजित किया गया है । प्रत्येक अध्याय का शोध-विवरण निम्नलिखित है— पहला अध्याय: इस अध्याय का शीर्षक है— नवउदारवाद का सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य इस अध्याय में नवउदारवाद की सैद्धांतिकी पर बात की गई है. दूसरा अध्याय : इस अध्याय का शीर्षक है— प्रमुख नवउदारवादी उपन्यासों का संक्षिप्त परिचय तीसरा अध्याय : इस अध्याय का शीर्षक है— स्त्री छवि का सामाजिक अध्ययन इस अध्याय में स्त्री की सामाजिक स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया है । विभिन्न सामाजिक संबंधों में स्त्री के प्रति हमारी धारणा तथा पूर्वाग्रह क्या होते हैं ? नवउदारवाद ने उसके प्रति इसमें क्या परिवर्तन लाया इसका भी अध्ययन किया गया है । एक स्त्री की सामाजिक छवि निर्मित करने में विभिन्न तरह के सामाजिक मूल्यों एवं मान्यताओं का हाथ रहता है । चौथा अध्याय : इस अध्याय का शीर्षक है —स्त्री छवि का सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन इस अध्याय में स्त्री की सांस्कृतिक स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया है । किसी भी संस्कृति में स्त्री के प्रति आग्रह-पूर्वाग्रह, नैतिकता, आदर्श उस संस्कृति के पुरुषों की तुलना में ज्यादा बाध्यकारी होते हैं । परंपरा और रीति-रिवाजों के माध्यम से भी स्त्री के अधिकारों, उसकी स्वायत्ता को सीमित किया जाता है । पाँचवाँ अध्याय : इस अध्याय का शीर्षक है—आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता से बदलती स्त्री छवि का अध्ययन। छठा अध्याय- इस अध्याय का शीर्षक है—नवउदारवादी उपन्यासों का भाषा स्वरूप तथा शैली विधान इसमें दिखाया गया है कि नवउदारवादी उपन्यासों की शिल्प और भाषा में एक बड़ा बदलाव का कारण आधुनिक तकनीकी-प्रौद्योगिकी तथा जनसंचार का माध्यम है ।

विषय सूची

1. आर्थिक उदारीकरण का सैद्धांतिक परिदृक्ष्य 2. चयनित उपन्यासों का संक्षिप्त परिचय 3. स्त्री छवि का सामाजिक अध्ययन 4. स्त्री छवि का सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन 5 आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता से बदलती स्त्री छवि 6. चयनित उपन्यासों का भाषा स्वरूप तथा शैली विधान । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

35. कुमारी मनीषा
इक्कीसवीं सदी के हिंदी उपन्यासों में स्त्री चेतना का बदलता स्वरूप।
निर्देशक : प्रो. स्नेह लता नेगी एवं प्रो. रामनारायण पटेल
Th 29046

सारांश

यह शोध विषय "इक्कीसवीं सदी के हिन्दी उपन्यासों में स्त्री-चेतना का बदलता स्वरूप" आधुनिक समाज और साहित्य में आए व्यापक परिवर्तनों को समझने का प्रयास है। इक्कीसवीं सदी में स्त्री केवल घरेलू भूमिकाओं तक सीमित न रहकर शिक्षा, राजनीति, साहित्य, कला और विभिन्न सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में अपनी पहचान सशक्त रूप से स्थापित कर चुकी है। यह परिवर्तन मात्र सामाजिक संरचना तक सीमित नहीं रहा, बल्कि हिन्दी उपन्यासों की विषयवस्तु, दृष्टि और प्रस्तुति पर भी गहरा प्रभाव डालता है। आठवें दशक के पश्चात नारी विमर्श हिन्दी उपन्यासों का केंद्रीय मुद्दा बना। पुरुष रचनाकारों के साथ महिला उपन्यासकारों—जैसे कृष्णा सोबती, प्रभा खेतान, मन्नू भंडारी, चित्रा मुदगल, उषा प्रियंवदा, अलका सरावगी, गीता श्री आदि—ने स्त्री अनुभवों, संघर्षों और चेतना को अधिक प्रखर रूप में प्रस्तुत किया। शोध का मुख्य उद्देश्य स्त्री-चेतना की अवधारणा, उसके सामाजिक संदर्भ तथा भारतीय और पाश्चात्य दृष्टिकोण से उसके विकास को समझना है। यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि स्त्री की मुक्ति केवल पुरुष जैसी विशेषताएँ अपनाने में नहीं, बल्कि अपनी स्वतंत्र चेतना, आत्मनिर्णय और अस्तित्व की पहचान अर्जित

करने में निहित है। इक्कीसवीं सदी के उपन्यासों में स्त्री सामन्ती बाधाओं को तोड़ते हुए आर्थिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक रूप से अधिक आत्मनिर्भर रूप में सामने आती है। शोध में दलित, सवर्ण, आदिवासी तथा हाशिए पर स्थित महिलाओं के संघर्षों को भी शामिल किया गया है। पहले जिन समस्याओं—अशिक्षा, असमानता, लिंगभेद—के कारण स्त्री-चेतना उपन्यासों में अस्पष्ट थी, वही अब कथा-भूमि का केंद्र बनती है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है, इसलिए स्त्री के बदलते राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्वरूप का प्रभाव उपन्यासों में स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है। इस प्रकार यह अध्ययन इक्कीसवीं सदी के उपन्यासों में उभरती स्त्री-चेतना को सामाजिक यथार्थ, संघर्ष और परिवर्तन की दृष्टि से समझने का एक सशक्त प्रयास है।

विषय सूची

1. स्त्री - चेतना का अर्थ स्वरूप और व्याप्ति 2. इक्कीसवीं सदी के उपन्यासों की कथा संरचना में बदलाव 3. चयनित उपन्यासों में स्त्री - पुरूष अभिव्यक्ति 4. चयनित उपन्यासों में स्त्री - चेतना का अध्ययन 5 चयनित उपन्यासों में स्त्री - चेतना का बदलता स्वरूप । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

36. गुप्ता (शुभेन्दु कुमार)

भूमंडलीकरण के परिणाम स्वरूप हिन्दी साहित्यिक पत्रकारिता में बदलती सांस्कृतिक चेतना।

निर्देशक : डॉ. राज कुमार एवं डॉ. सुधा सिंह

Th 29049

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भूमंडलीकरण शब्द का सर्वप्रथम प्रयोग **1968** में हो चुका था। लेकिन बाजार की शक्ति तथा आर्थिक संदर्भ में इसका सर्वाधिक चलन **90** के दशक के बाद से शुरू हुआ। यूएसएसआर का विघटन पूंजीवादी देशों के लिए एक नए द्वार को खोला जिसमें कुछ साम्यवादी देश भी पूंजीवाद की तरफ अग्रसर हुए। यहां पर हम थोड़ा सा साम्यवाद और पूंजीवाद को जानने का प्रयास करेंगे। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की तबाही देखने के बाद पूरा विश्व भयभीत था। किस तरह हथियार, बारूद और परमाणु बम ने पूरी दुनिया में तबाही मचाई। कुछ उदारवादी विद्वानों ने भविष्य में ऐसा कोई युद्ध दोबारा ना हो जिसमें विश्व के अधिकतर देश शामिल हो इसके लिए उन्होंने तमाम तरह की संस्थाएं स्थापित की जैसे लीग ऑफ नेशंस। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद हथियारों का युद्ध तो नहीं हुआ लेकिन नए प्रकार का युद्ध शुरू हुआ। जिसे शीत युद्ध कहा गया। शीत युद्ध में विचारों के माध्यम से एक दूसरे देशों पर प्रभाव डालने का प्रयास हुआ। इस शीत युद्ध में दो विचारधाराए सामने आई। एक था साम्यवादी जिसका पुरोधा रूस था। एक था पूंजीवादी जिसका समर्थक अमेरिका था। अब यह दोनों देश अपने से छोटा देश को अपनी विचारधारा से जोड़ने का प्रयास करते थे। इसके लिए वह तमाम तरह के हथकंडों का सहारा लेते थे। साम्यवाद बहुत अधिक प्रभावी नहीं हो पाया। जब यूएसएसआर का **90** के दशक में विघटन होता है तो पूंजीवाद पूरी तरह उभर कर विश्व पटल पर आ जाता है। इसी का परिवर्तित रूप आगे जाकर भूमंडलीकरण कहलाता है। आज तकनीकी हमारे जीवन में इस स्तर तक प्रवेश कर चुका है कि आज हर सुख सुविधा के लिए हम तकनीकी पर निर्भर हैं। इसी तरह भूमंडलीकरण को भी संभव करने में तकनीकी का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। कंप्यूटर, सुपर कंप्यूटर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, मोबाइल फोन, टेलीविजन आदि। यातायात के तकनीकी साधन हवाई जहाज रेल नए तरह के तकनीकी बंदरगाह आदि। देश की सीमाओं को तोड़ा है। जिससे रातों-रात हम एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुंच जाते हैं। तकनीकी विकास ने भूमंडलीकरण को एक नए रूप में विश्व के सामने उभार के लाया है। मुख्यतः इस शोध के माध्यम से हम यही जानने का प्रयास करेंगे की भूमंडलीकरण के आने के बाद से हमारे साहित्य और कला में क्या बदलाव हुए। साहित्य ने भूमंडलीकरण को किस रूप में देखा**?** भूमंडलीकरण के प्रभाव को कैसे ग्रहण किया**?** क्योंकि साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण कहा जाता है। जो समाज में घटता है। साहित्य उसको ही अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से लोगों के सामने रखता है। भूमंडलीकरण ने पूरे विश्व के समाज को प्रभावित किया क्योंकि विश्व समुदाय के लिए यह एक नया प्रयोग था। इस प्रयोग

को समाज में लागू हुए आज लगभग तीन दशक हो गए हैं। इस शोध के माध्यम से यह भी जानने का प्रयास करेंगे की साहित्यिक पत्रिकाए जो की जनसंचार का एक सशक्त माध्यम होते हैं। वह भूमंडलीकरण को किस रूप में ग्रहण करती है? वह भूमंडलीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पक्षों को किस रूप में देखते हैं? क्या इन साहित्यिक पत्रिकाओं ने सभी तथ्यों को यथार्थवादी दृष्टि से देखा? क्योंकि भूमंडलीकरण के आने से इन साहित्यिक पत्रिकाओं की बिक्री बहुत तीव्र गति से हुई। इसलिए वर्तमान दौर में उनकी प्रासंगिकता और अधिक बढ़ जाती है। इन सभी विषयों का तार्किक पूर्ण विश्लेषण के साथ और गहन अध्ययन के साथ इस शोध में रेखांकित किया जाएगा। इन तीन दशकों में भूमंडलीकरण ने समाज साहित्य कला संस्कृति आदि विषयों को किस हद तक प्रभावित किया है या किस हद तक इन विषय वस्तुओं के अंदर समाहित हुआ है।

विषय सूची

1. भूमंडलीकरण की अवधारणा 2. आजादी से पूर्व में हिन्दी साहित्यिक पत्रिकाओं का विकास एवं स्वरूप 3. स्वातंत्रयोत्तर भारत में हिन्दी साहित्यिक पत्रिकाओं का विकास एवं स्वरूप 4. भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में साहित्यिक पत्रिकाओं का विकास 5 भूमंडलीकरण के दबाव में साहित्यिक पत्रिकाओं में सांस्कृतिक चेतना का स्वरूप । उपसंहार। परिशिष्ट। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

37. ज्योति
शानी के कथा साहित्य में मुस्लिम अस्मिता के द्वंद्व।
निर्देशिका : डॉ. सीमा माहेश्वरी
Th 29056

सारांश

भारतीय समाज विभिन्न संस्कृतियों का देश है यह एक ऐसा भौगोलिक क्षेत्र है जहाँ विभिन्न धर्म, जाति, भाषा के लोग एक ही क्षेत्रफल पर निवास करते है तथा खुद को भारतीय से संबोधित करते है| इस्लाम धर्म जो अपने उत्कर्ष काल से ही चर्चा का विषय रहा है तथा अपनी संस्कृति के लिए विश्व प्रसिद्ध है भारतीय सन्दर्भ में यह विभिन्न अंतर्विरोधों से युक्त हो गया यहाँ यह शिया सुन्नी, जाति, वर्ग भेद (अशराफ एवं अजलफ़) में विभक्त हो गया | भारतीय समाज की जातिव्यवस्था ने भी इस धर्म के अन्दर जगह बना ली | इस्लाम अपने समानता एवं एकता के लिए जाना जाता है किन्तु भारतीय सन्दर्भ में इस्लाम विभिन्न अंतर्विरोधों से घिर गया था . भारत में मुस्लिम समाज सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति में स्वतंत्रता पूर्व एवं पश्चात् अंतर दिखाई देता है जहाँ मुसलमान स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व शासक के रूप में थे वही स्वतंत्रता के बाद उनकी स्थिति में परिवर्तन हो गया अभिजात मुस्लिम वर्ग ने पाकिस्तान की मांग ही इसी सोच के आधार पर की थी ब्रिटिशों के जाने के बाद हिन्दू बहुसंख्यक उन्हें नीची जाति में धकेल देंगे | किन्तु भारतीय मुस्लिम समाज का अभिजात वर्ग तो पाकिस्तान चला गया किन्तु जो निम्न समुदाय के मुस्लिम वर्ग थे वह हमेशा के लिए संदेह के घेरे में आ गए निम्न मुस्लिम समाज ने खुद से एक ही जगह संकुचित कर लिए तथा समाज से खुद को अलग कर लिया .मुस्लिम समाज साम्प्रदायिकता, अस्मिता, राष्ट्रवाद, आतंकवाद, अल्पसंख्यक जैसे सवालों से जूझ रहा है | स्वतंत्रता के बाद मुस्लिम लेखक इन्हीं सवालों से जूझते दिखाई देते है.शानी को हम प्रगतिशील लेखक के रूप में देख सकते है जहाँ उन्होंने मुस्लिम समाज को यथार्थ में दिखाया है . भारत में मूल समस्या आर्थिक एवं शिक्षा से जुड़ी है | भारत में मुस्लिम समाज का निम्न वर्ग है जो बहुत गरीब है तथा अशिक्षित है इसी गरीबी को शानी ने अपने साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त किया है 'काला जल' में शानी ने मुस्लिम समाज की बेबसी, शोषित स्त्री एवं मुस्लिम समाज में विभिन्न अंतर्विरोधों को अभिव्यक्त किया है | शानी अपने समाज में व्याप्त धर्म की प्रथाओं पर भी सवाल उठाया है एक से अधिक विवाह, धर्म में व्याप्त अंधविश्वास, जिसमें व्यक्ति अपने

वजूद को दरकिनार कर देता है तथा धर्म सर्वोपरि हो जाता है | भारतीय समाज में निम्न वर्ग विभिन्न अंतर्विरोधों से युक्त है अभिजात वर्ग धर्म के नाम राजनीति करते है तथा वोट के लिए उनका प्रयोग करते है भारतीय में उनकी स्थिति केवल वोट बैंक भरने के लिए है | शानी धर्म पर भी खुल कर व्यंग्य करते है तथा उनकी स्थिति का मुख्य कारण वह धर्म में व्याप्त अन्तर्विरोध को ही बताते है | शानी हिंदी के ऐसे लेखक है जिन्होंने अपने साहित्य में आदिवासी एवं स्त्री को भी जगह दी यदि देखे तो उनके साहित्य का समाज हाशिये का समाज है | वह समाज को समाज में विभिन्न समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है | उनका मुस्लिम समाज छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर जिले का एक क़स्बा है जो शहर से दूर अपनी समस्या से जूझ रहा है वो मुस्लिम निम्न वर्ग जो दो वक्त की रोटी के लिए भी हर दिन जूझता है यह बेबसी 'रहीम चाचा', 'नंगे', 'चहल्लुम' में उभर कर आती है | वह समाज में व्याप्त दोहरी मानसिकता का भी दिखाया है जहाँ व्यक्ति आधुनिकता एवं रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता जूझता रहता है | शानी का मुस्लिम समाज हाशिये का समाज है जहाँ वह विभिन्न समस्यायों से प्रतिदिन जूझ रहा है. उसके दशा बहुत ही दयनीय एवं मार्मिक प्रतीत होती है.

विषय सूची

1. हिन्दी ललित निबन्ध का उद्‌भव और विकास 2. हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी और विद्यानिवास मिश्र के ललित निबंधों में सौंदर्य - बोध 3. हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी और विद्यानिवास मिश्र के ललित निबंधों में परम्परा और आधुनिकता 4. हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी और विद्यानिवास मिश्र के ललित निबंधों में सांस्कृतिक चिंतन 5 हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी और विद्यानिवास मिश्र के ललित निबन्धों की भाषा । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

38. जाँगिड़ (**नीलम**)

स्त्री रचित यात्रा-वृत्तांतों का स्त्रीवादी अध्ययन

निर्देशक : डॉ. विदित अहलावत

Th 29055

सारांश

'स्त्री रचित यात्रा-वृत्तांतों का स्त्रीवादी अध्ययन' विषयक शोधप्रबंध के पहले शोधाध्याय 'हिंदी में यात्रा शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति अर्थ और परिभाषा। शोधप्रबंध के दूसरे शोधाध्याय 'हिंदी में स्त्रीवाद की अवधारणा, स्वरूप और परंपरा' में 'स्त्रीवाद' शब्द के व्युत्पत्तिगत अर्थ और परिभाषा के साथ-साथ स्त्रीवाद की सैद्धांतिकी के भारतीय और पाश्चात्य संदर्भ की पड़ताल की गई है। 'स्त्रीवाद' शब्द संस्कृत के 'स्त्री' और 'वाद' से मिलकर बना है और यही स्थिति 'नारीवाद' शब्द की है। 'स्त्री' और 'नारी', दोनों संस्कृत शब्द हैं और दोनों एक-दूसरे के पर्याय के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं तथा दोनों ('स्त्री' और 'नारी') भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा से आए शब्द हैं, लेकिन आधुनिककाल में 'वाद' के रूप में इसकी उपस्थिति पश्चिमी और भारतीय ज्ञान-मीमांसा के सम्मिलित प्रभाव का परिणाम है। शोधप्रबंध के तीसरे शोधाध्याय 'स्त्री रचित हिंदी यात्रावृत्तांत और यात्रावृत्तांतकार' में हिंदी के स्त्री-यात्रा-लेखन क्रमशः स्वतंत्रता पूर्व (सन् 1947 से पहले के), स्वतंत्रता पश्चात् (सन् 1947 से सन् 2001 तक के) और इक्कीसवीं सदी के पहले दशक (सन् 2000 से सन् 2020 तक) परिचय दिया गया है। भारतीय परम्परा 'आत्म' के उद्‌घाटन से परहेज की रही है और कथेतर गद्य में 'आत्म' सर्वाधिक मुखर होता है। आदिकालीन और मध्यकालीन हिंदी साहित्य में रचनाकारों का 'आत्म' अंतःसाक्ष्यों तक सीमित रहा है, तिस पर स्त्री-रचनाकारों के अंतःसाक्ष्य अत्यंत जटिल रहे हैं। शोधप्रबंध के चौथे शोधाध्याय 'हिंदी के स्त्री रचित यात्रावृत्तान्तों का स्त्रीवादी अध्ययन' में यात्रा लेखन की प्रेरणा व यात्रा के उद्देश्य के साथ-साथ यात्रारत स्त्रियों के संकटों का वर्णन किया गया है। इसमें स्त्री और पुरुष की यात्रा के बीच के अंतर को स्पष्ट किया गया है। इसमें उन संकटों और कारणों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनका सामना यात्रा के दौरान स्त्री को करना पड़ता है।

यात्रा के लिए जाने वाली स्त्री की सबसे पहली कठिनाई अपने परिवार को अपनी यात्रा के लिए तैयार करना है। इसके लिए अपने परिवार की अनुमति लेना और घर की दहलीज लाँघना है। स्पष्टतः इस यात्रानुमति का सीधा संबंध स्त्री की आयु, स्थिति और सहयात्री से भी है। रमणिका गुप्ता लिखती हैं—"मैं महसूस करती हूँ—स्त्री के लिये यात्राओं का मतलब वही नहीं होता, जो किसी पुरुष के लिए होता है। स्त्री के लिये घर यथास्थितिवाद का प्रतीक है. शोधप्रबंध के पाँचवें शोधाध्याय 'हिंदी के स्त्री रचित यात्रावृत्तान्तों का भाषिक सौंदर्य' में स्त्री यात्रावृत्तांतकारों की लेखन शैली, भाषा-संरचना, शब्द-संरचना, वाक्य-संरचना और वर्णन कौशल की प्रयोगधर्मिता को विश्लेषित किया गया है। निष्कर्षतः 'स्त्री रचित यात्रा-वृत्तांतों का स्त्रीवादी अध्ययन' विषयक उक्त शोधप्रबंध बताता है कि यात्रा का सीधा संबंध बुद्धि के विकास से है, बौद्धिकता से है, रचनात्मक सक्रियता से है। यात्रा की परंपरा ने जागरूक, सक्रिय और रचनात्मक मनुष्य का निर्माण किया है और जागरूक, सक्रिय और रचनात्मक मनुष्यों ने नागरिक समाज का। यात्रारत होना हर तरह के भेद से परे होना है। यात्रारत स्त्रियों ऐसे लोकवृत्त की रचना कर रही हैं, जिसमें स्त्रियाँ अपने अस्तित्त्व और अस्मिता के प्रति जागरूक हों।

विषय सूची

1. हिन्दी में यात्रा साहित्य की अवधारणा : स्वरूप और परंपरा 2. हिन्दी में स्त्रीवाद की अवधारणा स्वरूप और परंपरा 3. हिन्दी के स्त्री रचित यात्रा यात्रावृतांत 4. हिन्दी के स्त्री रचित यात्रा वृतातों का स्त्रीवादी अध्ययन 5 हिन्दी के स्त्री रचित यात्रावृतांतों का भाषिक सौंदर्य । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

39. जेबा (तलत)

विद्यानिवास मिश्र और कुबेरनाथ राय के ललित निबन्धों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।

निर्देशिका : डॉ. नीलम कुमारी

Th 29057

सारांश

मिश्र जी और राय जी दोनों ही ललित निबंध परंपरा के प्रतिनिधि ललित निबन्धकारों में हैं। इनमें बहुत अधिक समानताओं के बावजूद कुछ असमानताएँ भी देखने को मिलती हैं। शोध की सभी प्रक्रियाओं में तुलनात्मक शोध भी एक महत्वपूर्ण पद्धति है। 'तुलना' शब्द का सामान्य अर्थ है किन्हीं दो वस्तुओं, व्यक्तियों, सिद्धान्तों, पद्धतियों आदि से साम्य और वैषम्य को ढूंढ़ने का प्रयास करना। तुलनात्मक शब्द से अभिप्राय है किन्हीं दो रचनाओं, लेखकों, काव्यान्दोलनों या किन्हीं अन्य पक्षों को लेकर एक ही भाषा या किन्हीं दो भाषाओं के स्तर पर किया जाने वाला शोध है। अतः इसी तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के माध्यम से इस शोध कार्य में हमने विद्यानिवास मिश्र जी और कुबेरनाथ राय जी के ललित निबन्धों में साम्यता और वैषम्यता का उद्घाटन करने का प्रयास किया है।प्रस्तुत शोध ग्रंथ 'विद्यानिवास मिश्र और कुबेरनाथ राय के ललित निबन्धों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन' है। जिसे कुल पाँच अध्यायों में विभाजित कर यह शोध कार्य सम्पन्न किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य से आगे आने वाले शोधार्थियों को लाभ होगा। इन ललित निबन्धकारों के ललित निबन्धों के विश्लेषण से पाठक भारतीय संस्कृति की उदात्तता को, लोक-संस्कृति को, अपनी प्रकृति को समझ सकेगा। मानव अपनी भौतिक सुख-सुविधाओं में इतना लीन होता जा रहा है अपनी संस्कृति से, तीज-त्यौहारों से, अपनों से दूर होता जा रहा है, अपने कर्तव्यों को भूल गया है इन ललित निबन्धकारों ने हमें इन स्थितियों से अवगत कराते हुए इस अंधी दौड़ में शामिल होने से बचाने का प्रयास किया है। इस शोध कार्य द्वारा पाठक अपने ज्ञान का विस्तार करेंगे। इस शोध कार्य से पाठक को एक नवीन दृष्टि प्रदान होगा।

विषय सूची

1. निबंध का स्वरूप और हिन्दी निबंध का विकास 2. हिन्दी ललित निबंध का स्वरूप और विकास 3. विद्यानिवास मिश्र : ललित निबंध साहित्य का अध्ययन 4. कुबेरनाथ राय : ललित निबंध साहित्य का अध्ययन 5 विद्यानिवास मिश्र और कुबेरनाथ राय के ललित निबंधों में साम्यता और वैषम्यता। उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची।

40. तिवारी (आशुतोष)
तुलसी सूर एवं जायसी की नारी विषयक दृष्टि का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन ।
निर्देशक : डॉ. लोकेश कुमार गुप्ता एवं डॉ. आशुतोष कुमार
Th 29058

सारांश

भक्ति साहित्य हिंदी की वह धारा है जिसमें ईश्वर-भक्ति के साथ मानवीय संवेदनाओं का भी गहन चित्रण हुआ। विशेषतः नारी-चरित्र के प्रति दृष्टि तीन प्रमुख कवियों—तुलसीदास, सूरदास और मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी—में भिन्न रूपों में अभिव्यक्त हुई है। तुलसीदास की नारी दृष्टि मर्यादा और धर्माधारित है। रामचरितमानस में नारी गृह-लक्ष्मी और पति की सहचरी के रूप में आदर्श मानी गई है। सीता को पतिव्रत, धैर्य और त्याग की प्रतिमूर्ति बनाकर उन्होंने स्त्री को पूज्य स्थान दिया। यद्यपि तुलसीदास सामान्य स्त्रियों को लेकर कभी-कभी कठोर टिप्पणियाँ भी करते हैं, किंतु उनके काव्य का मूल स्वर स्त्री को मर्यादा और धर्म की धुरी के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित करता है। सूरदास की नारी दृष्टि तुलसी से भिन्न और उदार है। सूरसागर में गोपियों की छवि स्वतंत्र, भावनाशील और आत्मसम्मान से संपन्न दिखाई देती है। वे केवल कृष्ण-भक्त प्रेमिकाएँ नहीं, बल्कि प्रश्न करने वाली और अपने प्रेम को मुखरता से व्यक्त करने वाली साधिकाएँ हैं। राधा यहाँ सर्वोच्च आदर्श हैं, जो प्रेम और भक्ति दोनों की चरम अभिव्यक्ति का प्रतीक बनती हैं। सूरदास ने नारी को लौकिक मर्यादाओं से ऊपर उठाकर भक्ति-पथ की सक्रिय सहयात्री के रूप में चित्रित किया। जायसी की नारी दृष्टि सूफी रहस्यवाद और प्रतीकवाद से परिपूर्ण है। पद्मावत में पद्मावती केवल सांसारिक सौंदर्य का रूप नहीं, बल्कि आत्मा और परम सत्य के रहस्य का प्रतीक हैं। अलाउद्दीन की वासनापूर्ण दृष्टि और रत्नसेन की मर्यादित दृष्टि के बीच पद्मावती नारी की गरिमा और स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करती हैं। इस प्रकार जायसी स्त्री को सांसारिक आकर्षण और आध्यात्मिक उत्कर्ष दोनों का सेतु मानते हैं। तुलनात्मक रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि तुलसी स्त्री को मर्यादा में प्रतिष्ठित करते हैं, सूरदास उसे प्रेम और भक्ति की स्वतंत्र साधिका बनाते हैं, और जायसी उसे सौंदर्य व रहस्य का प्रतीक मानते हैं। सीता त्याग और धर्म का आदर्श हैं, राधा माधुर्य और भक्ति की साधिका, तथा पद्मावती आत्मा-परमात्मा संयोग की रहस्यात्मक प्रतीक। अतः निष्कर्षतः तीनों कवियों की भिन्न पृष्ठभूमियों के बावजूद स्त्री उनके साहित्य में केंद्रीय और अनिवार्य शक्ति के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हुई है—कभी धर्म, कभी प्रेम और कभी रहस्य की अधिष्ठात्री बनकर।

विषय सूची

1. मध्यकालीनता की अवधारणा, परिस्थितियाँ एवं नारी 2. तुलसी के काव्य में नारी विषयक दृष्टि 3. सूर के काव्य में नारी विषयक दृष्टि 4. जायसी के काव्य में नारी विषयक दृष्टि 5 तुलसी, सूर, और जायसी के काव्य में नारी विषयक दृष्टि का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन। उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

41. नीरज कुमार
हिंदी सिनेमा में दलित जीवन की समस्याओं का चित्रण : 1934 से अब तक।
निर्देशक : प्रो. अश्वनी कुमार
Th 29062

सारांश

यह शोध प्रबंध हिंदी सिनेमा में दलित जीवन की समस्याओं के चित्रण की ऐतिहासिक, वैचारिक और सौंदर्यात्मक यात्रा को **1934** से **2025** तक के परिप्रेक्ष्य में विश्लेषणात्मक ढंग से प्रस्तुत करता है। भारत में जाति आधारित सामाजिक संरचना की जटिलता ने सदियों से दलित समुदाय को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से हाशिये पर रखा है। ऐसे में हिंदी सिनेमा—जो भारतीय समाज का प्रतिबिंब और उसके विचारों का संवाहक माना जाता है—ने किस प्रकार दलित जीवन की वास्तविकताओं, संघर्षों और आकांक्षाओं को चित्रित किया है, यह प्रश्न एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विमर्श का केंद्र बनता है। इस शोध में 'चंडीदास' **(1934)** जैसी प्रारंभिक फिल्मों से लेकर 'फुले' **(2025)** जैसी समकालीन फिल्मों तक के माध्यम से यह देखा गया है कि दलित जीवन के प्रतिनिधित्व में किस प्रकार के रूपांतरण, सीमाएं, विरोधाभास और प्रगतिशील हस्तक्षेप सामने आए हैं। इस शोध में यह पाया गया कि लंबे समय तक हिंदी सिनेमा में दलित चरित्र या तो अनुपस्थित रहे, या उन्हें हाशिये पर रखा गया और जब भी प्रस्तुत किया गया, तो अधिकतर पितृसत्तात्मक, ब्राह्मणवादी दृष्टिकोण के अधीन ही प्रस्तुत किया गया। इस शोध का निष्कर्ष यह है कि हिंदी सिनेमा में दलित जीवन की समस्याओं का चित्रण एक लंबी यात्रा रही है, जो प्रतिकूलताओं, सीमाओं, विरोधाभासों और संघर्षों से होकर गुज़री है। **1930** और **40** के दशक में जहाँ अस्पृश्यता को नैतिक समस्या के रूप में दिखाया गया, वहीं समकालीन सिनेमा में यह समझ विकसित हुई है कि दलित जीवन मात्र एक सामाजिक स्थिति नहीं बल्कि एक सांस्कृतिक पहचान, राजनीतिक दायित्व और सामाजिक चेतना का केंद्र है। अब यह स्पष्ट होता है कि दलित सिनेमा केवल एक श्रेणी नहीं, बल्कि एक दृष्टिकोण है—जो समाज के भीतर छिपे सत्ता-संबंधों, भाषिक हिंसा, सामाजिक बहिष्कार और आर्थिक वर्चस्व को उजागर करता है। यह शोध दलित सिनेमा को एक वैचारिक उपकरण के रूप में देखता है, जो ब्राह्मणवादी वैचारिकी के प्रतिरोध में खड़ा होकर अपनी भाषा, दृश्य और संवेदना के माध्यम से एक समतामूलक सांस्कृतिक परिपाटी की रचना करता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से दलित सिनेमा न केवल दलित समुदाय का आत्म-प्रतिनिधित्व है बल्कि यह समूचे भारतीय समाज को पुनः सोचने, प्रश्न करने और परिवर्तन की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। अतः यह शोध अपने समग्र स्वरूप में हिंदी सिनेमा को एक सामाजिक दस्तावेज के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है, जो न केवल मनोरंजन का माध्यम है बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय, दलित अधिकार और सांस्कृतिक गरिमा की पुकार भी है। यह शोध इस विचार को पुष्ट करता है कि दलित जीवन की समस्याएं केवल सामाजिक व्यवस्था की विफलता नहीं बल्कि भारतीय सिनेमा की नैतिक ज़िम्मेदारी भी हैं—जिसका निर्वहन तभी संभव है जब सिनेमा की दृष्टि हाशिये की ओर मुड़े और हाशिये को केंद्र में लाकर उसकी आवाज़ को सशक्त रूप से सुनाया जाए।

विषय सूची

1. हिन्दी सिनेमा का ऐतिहासिक विकास और सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य 2. भारतीय सामज व्यवस्था में दलित समाज, साहित्य और सिनेमा 3. हिन्दी सिनेमा में दलित जीवन के चित्रण का अध्ययन 4. हिन्दी सिनेमा में अभिव्यक्त दलित जीवन की समस्याएँ एवं प्रतिरोध 5 हिन्दी सिंनेमा में दलित जीवन के चित्रण का सांख्यिकीय अध्ययन । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

42. भगत (भूपेन्द्र कुमार)

औपनिवेशिक ज्ञान-मीमांसा और प्रारंभिक हिंदी-साहित्येतिहास-लेखन की दृष्टियाँ (जॉर्ज ग्रियर्सन और आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल के विशेष संदर्भ में) ।

निर्देशक : डॉ. राजीव कुमार कुँवर एवं डॉ. अल्पना मिश्रा

Th 29065

सारांश

मेरे शोध-प्रबंध का विषय "औपनिवेशिक ज्ञान-मीमांसा और प्रारंभिक हिंदी-साहित्येतिहास-लेखन की दृष्टियाँ" (जॉर्ज ग्रियर्सन और आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल के विशेष संदर्भ में) है। हिंदी साहित्य का आधुनिक काल पुनर्जागरण अथवा नवजागरण का काल है, जो भारतीय और पाश्चात्य सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के परस्पर संघर्ष और संक्रमण का समय रहा। यह संघर्ष साहित्य के साथ-साथ ज्ञान की विभिन्न विधाओं में भी प्रकट होता है। इस युग के विद्वानों ने आधुनिकता को अपनाते हुए भारतीय संस्कृति और उसकी चिंतन-परंपराओं से संवाद स्थापित किया, जो सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और साहित्यिक सभी रूपों में दिखाई पड़ता है। हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास भी इस प्रक्रिया से अछूता नहीं रहा। भारतीयों ने आधुनिक ज्ञान-संसाधनों का प्रयोग अपने वर्ग-हित में जहाँ भारत के सामाजिक और वैचारिक उन्नयन के लिए किया, वहीं ब्रिटिश सत्ता ने इनका उपयोग अपने वर्ग-हित के अनुरूप अपनी हुकूमत सुदृढ़ करने के लिए किया। हिंदी साहित्य का प्रारंभिक इतिहास-लेखन इसका प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करता है। एक ओर जॉर्ज ग्रियर्सन अपनी कृति "द मॉडर्न वर्नाकुलर लिटरेचर ऑफ हिंदुस्तान" **(1888)** में आधुनिक ज्ञान-संसाधनों का उपयोग कर सभ्यतागत एवं पांथिक श्रेष्ठता सिद्ध करने में प्रवृत्त दिखाई देते हैं। यद्यपि उनका इतिहास आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से लिखा गया है, पर काल-विभाजन, नामकरण तथा कवियों की विवेचना आदि में यह पांथिक एवं वैचारिक श्रेष्ठताबोध स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित होता है। दूसरी ओर आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल का "हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास" **(1928)** उसी कालखंड का इतिहास होते हुए भी आधुनिक वैज्ञानिकता और भारतीय परंपरा से प्राप्त भारतीयता का सहअस्तित्व प्रस्तुत करता है। उनके इतिहास में काल-विभाजन, नामकरण, उद्भव-संबंधी मत तथा कवि-विवेचनाओं में यह समन्वय स्पष्ट रूप से दिखलाई पड़ता है। अतः निष्कर्षतः ग्रियर्सन की दृष्टि आधुनिक होते हुए भी औपनिवेशिक है, जबकि शुक्ल की साहित्येतिहास-दृष्टि औपनिवेशिक नहीं है उसमें आधुनिकता और भारतीयता का अखंड वैचारिक समन्वय दिखलाई पड़ता है।

विषय सूची

1. इतिहास, इतिहास - दर्शन और इतिहास - दृष्टि 2. साहित्येतिहास - दर्शन और साहित्येतिहास दृष्टि 3. औपनिवेशिक - विमर्श और प्रारंभिक हिन्दी - साहित्येतिहास - लेखन की दृष्टियाँ 4. औपनिवेशिक - विमर्श और जॉर्ज प्रियर्सन के साहित्येतिहास - लेखन की दृष्टि 5 औपनिवेशिक - विमर्श और आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल की साहित्येतिहास लेखन की दृष्टि । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

43. मनीषा

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि के साहित्य में चित्रित सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक अंतर्विरोध।

निर्देशक : प्रो. कपिल देव प्रसाद निषाद एवं प्रो. विनोद तिवारी

Th 29066

सारांश

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि का सम्पूर्ण साहित्य दलित जीवन के संघर्ष व यथार्थ का सजीव अंकन है। भारतीय समाज में व्याप्त सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अंतर्विरोध उनकी रचनाओं में जगह-जगह दिखाई पड़ते हैं। ये अंतर्विरोध उसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था की देन हैं, जहाँ प्रत्यक्ष रूप में तो समानता और समरसता का हवाला दिया गया है, लेकिन व्यवहारिक रूप में यहाँ जातिगत भेदभाव और असमानता आज भी व्यक्ति को घेरे हुए है।ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि ने अपने साहित्य में चित्रित किया है कि भारतीय समाज दलितों को बराबरी और न्याय देने का दावा तो करता है, लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप से उन्हें सम्मान और अधिकार न दिए जाने की पूरी कोशिश भी करता है। इसलिए भारतीय समाज के इस दोहरे चेहरे को उनकी

आत्मकथा, कविता और कहानियों में बे-नक़ाब कर उसकी वास्तविकता से परिचित कराया गया है। इसी प्रकार से, भारतीय संस्कृति जो 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम' जैसे आदर्श मूल्य को अपनाते हुए सभी को साथ लेकर चलने की बात करती है, उसी संस्कृति में दलितों को निरंतर हाशिए का जीवन जीने के लिए विवश होते देखा जाता है। इसलिए भारतीय संस्कृति ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि के लिए केवल ठगने और लूट-खसोट की संस्कृति रही है। ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि का साहित्य इसी तरह के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक अंतर्विरोधों का यथार्थ चित्रण करता है।

विषय सूची

1. भारतीय समाज की संरचना व अंतर्विरोध 2. दलित साहित्य : अवधारणा, उद्‌भव और विकास 3. ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि के काव्य में चित्रित सामाजिक - सांस्कृतिक अंतर्विरोध 4. ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि के कथा साहित्य में चित्रित सामाजिक - सांस्कृतिक अंतर्विरोध 5 ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि के वैचारिक गद्य में अभिव्यक्त अंतर्विरोध । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

44. माधवी

उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य और हिन्दी आलोचना : एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन।

निर्देशिका : प्रो. प्रीति प्रकाश प्रजापति

Th 29067

सारांश

उत्तर मध्यकालीन काव्य के अनुशीलन के पुनर्मूल्यांकन का द्वार अब खुल चुका है। उत्तर मध्यकालीन काव्य के अनुशीलन की दिशा, आवश्यकता और संभावना को दृष्टिपात करते हुए, कोरी भावुकता से मुक्त होकर अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है। तर्क बुद्धि, विश्लेषण के आधार पर उत्तर मध्यकालीन काव्य का नवमूल्यांकन ही उपयोगी हो सकता है इसी पद्धति पर चलकर अनुशीलन के नए आयाम निकलकर सामने आएंगे। उत्तर मध्यकालीन काव्य जब्दी हुई मनोवृति का काव्य कतई नहीं है। इस युग में कला, साहित्य, संगीत, चित्रकला, स्थापत्य जिस ऊंचाई पर पहुंचा है, जरूरत है नए सिरे से,नई भाव दृष्टि से इसका विवेचन विश्लेषण की आवश्यकता है जिससे उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य को नए अर्थबोध के साथ पढ़ा जाए । उतर-मध्यकालीन काव्य में सभी पक्षों के अध्ययन के बाद कह सकते हैं कि यह काल साहित्य की अमूल्य धरोहर है। इसमें जीवन से छनकर आए हुए सामाजिक सरोकार हैं। अगर परंपरावादी चश्मे को उतारकर देखा जाए तो नवीन दृष्टिकोण से पुनर्मूल्यांकन आवश्यक है । आधुनिक काल में उत्तर मध्यकालीन काव्य को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के आरोप- प्रत्यारोपण का केंद्र बनाने का उपक्रम चलता रहा है। वर्तमान में भी यह सिलसिला लगातार चल रहा है किंतु इस प्रकार की निराधार आरोपों से उत्तर मध्यकालीन काव्य की सर्वोउत्कृष्टता को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है क्योंकि लगभग दो सौ वर्षों की दीर्घ कलावधि में विषयगत और रूपगत विविधताओं का जैसा सामंजस्य यहां स्थापित हुआ वैसा समूची हिंदी साहित्य में अभी तक नहीं देखा गया है। इन्हीं तथ्यों के आधार पर उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य की आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि का मूल्यांकन किया गया है जिससे उत्तर मध्यकालीन काव्य से जुड़ी हुई विभिन्न भ्रांतियों तथा आक्षेपों का निराकरण करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

विषय सूची

1. उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य की पृष्ठभूमि एवं स्वरूप 2. उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य संबंधी विभिन्न आलोचनात्मक दृष्टियाँ 3. उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य मूल्यांकन की समस्या 4. उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य का पुनर्मल्यांकन 5 स्त्री विमर्श के आलोक में उत्तरमध्यकालीन काव्य का मूल्यांकन । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

45. मीना (निशा बाई)
प्रमुख हिंदी उपन्यासों में आदिवासी स्त्री संघर्ष के विविध आयाम।
निर्देशिका : प्रो. संगीता गुप्ता एवं प्रो. अल्पना मिश्रा
Th 29070

सारांश

स्त्रियों के संघर्ष पर जब बात करते हैं तो आदिवासी स्त्री भी आती है जो समाज के हिसाब से स्वछंद और निर्भीक है, पर पास से जा कर देखें तो वह बहुत सारी परम्पराओं और रिवाजों में दबी-उलझी दिखाई देती है। वह अपने ही समाज में पहचान के संकट से जूझ रही है,अपनी संस्कृति,पहनावे और बोलचाल की भाषा को छोड़ कर उसे बाहरी समाज में आना पड़ता है। उसकी यह संस्कृति सिर्फ झांकियों तक ही सिमित होती जा रही है। यह विषय आज इसलिए और भी प्रासंगिक हो जाता है क्यूंकि बढ़ते बाजारवाद,शहरीकरण के दौर में आदिवासी स्त्री अपनी संस्कृति और परम्पराओं के साथ ताल-मेल नही बिठा पा रही है। एक तरफ गाँव देहात है तो दूसरी तरफ शहर की चकाचौंध, इनके बीच में है ओढने-पहनने का चुनाव, और साथ ही खान-पान का चुनाव। बाहरी समाज में फिट बैठने के साथ ही अपने समाज में भी कई परम्पराओं और कुरीतियों के साथ संघर्ष है, जिनके बारे में मैंने अपने इस शोध विषय में पर्याप्त चर्चा की है, और इसीलिए इस विषय का चुनाव किया है।

विषय सूची

1. आदिवासी समाज का स्वरूप और संरचना 2. आदिवासी संस्कृति और साहित्य में स्त्री 3. प्रमुख हिन्दी उपन्यासों में आदिवासी स्त्री के संघर्ष 106-144 4. आदिवासी स्त्री जीवन के विविध पहलू 5 आदिवासी स्त्री : नयी दिशाएँ और बदलाव । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

46. मौर्य (प्रतीक कुमार)
रीतिकालीन वीरकाव्यों में इतिहास और राजनीति।
निर्देशक : प्रो. समरेन्द्र कुमार
Th 29071

सारांश

हिंदी साहित्येतिहास के उत्तर मध्यकाल को रीतिकाल की संज्ञा दी जाती है। आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल ने इसका समय संवत् 1700 से 1900 वि० (1643 ई० से 1843 ई०) तक माना है। भारत में राजनीतिक इतिहास की दृष्टि से यह समय मुगल काल से जुड़ा है। 200 वर्षों के इस विस्तृत कालखंड में विभिन्न वर्ण्य-विषयों को लेकर साहित्य सृजन हुआ। इस काल में ऐसे काव्य की रचना हुई जिसका संबंध तत्कालीन राजसत्ता से है। इन काव्यों में हमें तत्कालीन इतिहास और राजनीति की झलक दिखाई पड़ती है। इतिहासकारों ने इनमें मौजूद ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों को नजर अंदाज किया, जिसकी वजह से काफी मात्रा में यह सामग्री उपेक्षित रही। इन काव्य-कृतियों में कल्पना का मिश्रण होने के कारण इतिहासकार इसे संदिग्ध मानते हैं। उनके अनुसार इनमें घटनाओं को अतिशयोक्ति के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। कुछ आधुनिक इतिहासकारों जैसे- सतीश चंद्र, हरबंस मुखिया आदि ने कुछ ऐतिहासिक काव्यों का इतिहास के संदर्भ में प्रयोग किया है। इस काल में वीरतापरक काव्य लिखने वाले केशव, भूषण, गोरेलाल, मानसिंह, श्रीधर, सूदन और पद्माकर जैसे कवियों की ऐतिहासिक रचनाओं का विश्लेषण इतिहासकारों द्वारा नहीं किया गया है। हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास पर नजर डालें तो वहाँ भी रीतिकालीन कविता को दरबारी तथा घोर श्रृंगारिक बताकर उसका उसी रूप में मूल्यांकन किया गया तथा ऐतिहासिक वृत्तों को आश्रयदाताओं की प्रशंसा कहकर उसका ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में गंभीर विवेचन करने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया। उत्तर मध्यकालीन कविता का अध्ययन तत्कालीन इतिहास और राजनीति के

संदर्भ में कई नए तथ्यों को सामने ला सकता है। इस काल की कविताओं की पृष्ठभूमि से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि किसी भी समय का साहित्य अपने युग से निरपेक्ष नहीं हो सकता है। वह युगीन परिस्थितियों व संदर्भों से प्रेरित होकर रूप तथा आकार ग्रहण करता है। तत्कालीन सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक और आर्थिक परिस्थितियाँ उसे दूर तक प्रभावित करती हैं। इस युग की अधिकांश कविता केंद्रीय सत्ता से संबंधित न होकर क्षेत्रीय शक्तियों से संबंधित है। दरबारों में रहते हुए इन कवियों ने केंद्रीय सत्ता और क्षेत्रीय शक्तियों के गठजोड़ एवं संघर्ष को देखा एवं महसूस किया। इसी देखे हुए सच को उन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं में दर्ज किया। ये केवल आश्रयदाताओं की झूठी प्रशंसा मात्र नहीं है। अपितु उनकी इतिहास दृष्टि कितनी प्रखर थी यह उस समय के तत्कालीन इतिहास लेखन और प्रमुख इतिहासकारों द्वारा लिखे गए इतिहास से उसकी तुलना कर जाना जा सकता है। वर्तमान समय में जब साहित्यिक आलोचना अंतर्विषयी दृष्टिकोण को लेकर आगे बढ़ रही है तब रीतिकालीन वीर काव्य का ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक अध्ययन अत्यंत आवश्यक हो जाता है। यह अध्ययन साहित्य और इतिहास के संबंधों को स्पष्ट करते हुए यह रेखांकित करता है कि साहित्य न केवल युग का प्रतिबिंब होता है अपितु वह सामाजिक व राजनीतिक चेतना का संवाहक भी होता है।

विषय सूची

1. काव्य, इतिहास और राजनीति : अर्थ, स्वरूप एवं अन्तर्संबंध 2. वीरकाव्य : स्वरूप और विवेचन 3. वीरकाव्य की रचना यात्रा और रीतिकालीन वीरकाव्य 4. रीतिकालीन वीरकाव्यों में इतिहास 5 रीतिकालीन वीर काव्यों में राजनीति । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

47. राजा कुमार
समकालीन स्त्री रचनाकारों की कविता में स्त्री मुक्ति गैरदलित एवं दलित के प्रश्न।
निर्देशिका : प्रो. रजत रानी आर्या
Th 29075

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समकालीन स्त्री रचनाकारों की कविता में गैरदलित एवं दलित स्त्री- मुक्ति के प्रश्न हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास में स्त्री-लेखन न्यून रूप में ही मिलता है। निश्चित ही वर्चस्ववादियों के इतिहास ही लम्बे समय तक चित्रित एवं वर्णित होते रहे। स्त्री-रचनाओं पर कभी 'धार्मिकता', 'साम्प्रदायिकता', कभी 'प्रमाणिकता' तो कभी 'कलात्मक' कसौटी पर खरा न उतरने का आरोप लगा, आरम्भ से ही उन्हें इतिहास में दर्ज करने से रोका जाता रहा। मीरा जैसी 'विद्रोहिणी' कवयित्री जिसने एक साथ पितृसत्ता, धर्मसत्ता और राजसत्ता को डंके की चोट पर चुनौती दी, उसे भी आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल ने 'हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास ' में उचित स्थान न दिया। दिया, 'फुटकल खाता'। नवजागरणकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य में भी स्त्री-लेखन को पूरी तरह विस्मृत कर दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं इतिहास में वर्णित स्त्रियों की भी स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं मिलती, 'हिन्दी कविता के आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल के करीब सन् **1975** तक स्त्री अधिकांशतः देवी या देह, इन दो ध्रुवों के बीच ही झूलती रही।' आधुनिककाल के भारतेन्दु और द्विवेदी युग में भी 'स्त्रियां' दो ही रूपों में चित्रित होती रहीं, 'अबला' **(**मां, बहन, बेटी, पत्नी हद से अधिक प्रेयसी या प्रेमिका**)**, या 'सबला'/देवी **(**श्रद्धा, वात्सल्यमयी, ममतामयी, एवं समाज-सेविका के रूप में**)**। इससे इतर स्वतंत्र स्त्रियांे की पहचान पटरी से उतरी स्त्रियों के रूप में की जाती रही अर्थात् व्याभिचारिणी रूप में ही। स्त्रियांे का सम्पूर्ण अस्तित्व और अस्मिता पुरुषों के अस्तित्व और अस्मिता पर ही टिका था। 'पुरुष बिना स्त्री की कोई गति नहीं थी।' हां, दुर्गति अवश्य थी, कभी परित्यक्त, कभी विधवा तो कभी सती स्त्री के रूप में। जहां स्त्रियों के लिए अनेक निषेधाज्ञाएं और वर्जनाएं थीं। स्त्री सर्वदा- पिता-पति-पुत्र के अधीन ही रहने को विवश थी। धर्मशास्त्र**(**मनुशास्त्र**)** कहता भी है**:** 'बाल्ये पितृवंशे तिष्ठेपणि गार्हस्य यौवने। पुत्राणाम् भर्तरी प्रेते न भजेते स्त्री स्वतंत्रताम्।।'

विषय सूची

1. समकालीन कविता की अवधारणा और स्वरूप 2. स्त्री - मुक्ति : चिंतन और चुनौतियां 3. गैरदलित एवं दलित स्त्री कविताः मुक्ति संघर्ष 4. गैरदलित एवं दलित स्त्री कविता : मुक्ति के विविध आयाम 5 गैरदलित एवं दलित स्त्री - कविता : शिल्पगत् विशेषता । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

48. राय (**मुन्ना कुमार**)

महाभारत संदर्भित साठोत्तरी हिन्दी नाटकों का सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन।

निर्देशिका : प्रो. चित्रा रानी एवं प्रो. श्यौराज सिंह बेचेन

Th 29076

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मेरे शोध का विषय – महाभारत संदर्भित साठोत्तरी हिन्दी नाटकों का सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन है। इस शोध कार्य को पाँच अध्यायों में विभाजन किया गया है। **1960** के बाद, भारत में सामाजिक, राजनीतिक आदि कारणों से तत्कालीन समाज के भाव-बोध में परिवर्तन देखने को मिलने लगता है। पौराणिक कथानकों को आधार बनाकर साठोत्तरी नाटककारों ने तत्कालीन समाज की स्थिति का चित्रण यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण से किया है। आधुनिक हिंदी नाटककारों ने अपनी रचनाओं के लिए पौराणिक कथाओं को आधार बनाया है, लेकिन उनका प्रमुख उद्देश्य इन कथाओं के माध्यम से आधुनिक संवेदना को व्यक्त करना रहा है। उन्होंने महाभारत जैसे ग्रंथों के पात्रों को मनोवैज्ञानिक और संवेदनशील धरातल पर पुनः रचा है, जिससे ये पात्र अब केवल धार्मिक या पौराणिक नहीं रह जाते, बल्कि आज के समय के मनुष्य की जटिलताओं, संघर्षों और द्वंद्वों को भी व्यक्त करने लगते हैं। नाटककारों ने पौराणिक प्रसंगों को विवेक और तर्क के आधार पर परखा है और उन्हें समकालीन समाज की कसौटी पर कसते हुए आधुनिक जीवन की व्यापकता और विविधता को उनके माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त किया है। इसलिए पौराणिक चरित्र जैसे देवता, नायक या खल पात्र अब किसी अलौकिक आदर्श के प्रतीक न रहकर मानव-सुलभ दुर्बलताओं और संघर्षों से युक्त, अधिक मानवीय प्रतीति देते हैं। उनकी त्रुटियाँ छिपाई नहीं जातीं, बल्कि उन्हें उजागर करके उनके पात्रत्व को और अधिक यथार्थवादी और व्यावहारिक रूप दिया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में पौराणिक कथानकों को वर्तमान समय की समस्याओं, भावनाओं और दृष्टिकोणों से जोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया है। उदाहरणस्वरूप, शंकर शेष का नाटक कोमल गांजर लिया जा सकता है, जिसमें गांधारी जैसे पारंपरिक पात्र के माध्यम से आधुनिक स्त्री की गहन भावनाओं को उजागर किया गया है। इसी तरह लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल के नाटक एक और द्रोणाचार्य में द्रोणाचार्य के पात्र को एक मानवीय और व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से प्रस्तुत करते हुए उन्हें वर्तमान युग की परिस्थितियों से जोड़ा गया है।

विषय सूची

1. संस्कृतिः अर्थ और सैद्धांतिकी 2. नाटक का साहित्यिक परिदृश्य 3. महाभारत का सांस्कृतिक एवं साहित्यिक कथात्मक स्वरूप 4. महाभारत केन्द्रित हिन्दी नाट्य लेखन की परंपरा 5 आलोच्य नाटकों का सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

49. राव (**दीपांकर**)

द्रूधनाथ सिंह के कथा साहित्य में सामाजिक यथार्थ।

निर्देशिका : डॉ. विधि शर्मा एवं डॉ. मंजु मुकुल कांबले

Th 29077

सारांश

यह शोध प्रबंध साठोत्तरी पीढ़ी के प्रमुख साहित्यकार दूधनाथ सिंह के कथा-साहित्य में निहित यथार्थ के विविध पक्षों का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है। दूधनाथ सिंह ने अपने लेखन के माध्यम से हिंदी कथा-साहित्य को न केवल नई दिशा दी, बल्कि समाज में व्याप्त राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और मानसिक यथार्थ को गहराई से अभिव्यक्त किया। प्रथम अध्याय में यथार्थ की अवधारणा, स्वरूप और उसके विभिन्न दार्शनिक तथा साहित्यिक आयामों जैसे आलोचनात्मक यथार्थवाद और समाजवादी यथार्थवाद का विवेचन किया गया है। द्वितीय अध्याय में साठोत्तरी कहानी आंदोलन की पृष्ठभूमि में दूधनाथ सिंह की कहानियों में परिलक्षित सामाजिक यथार्थ का विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सपाट चेहरे वाला आदमी से लेकर जलमुर्गियों का शिकार तक उनकी कहानियाँ शहरी जीवन की ऊब, सामाजिक विसंगतियाँ, भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी और स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधों की जटिलताओं को उभारती हैं। तृतीय अध्याय में उनके उपन्यासों —नमो अंधकारम्, निष्कासन और आखिरी कलाम —के माध्यम से समाज, राजनीति और सांप्रदायिकता जैसे गंभीर विषयों को यथार्थपरक दृष्टि से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। चतुर्थ अध्याय में समकालीन विमर्शों जैसे दलित, स्त्री, बाजारवाद और सांप्रदायिकता पर उनके साहित्यिक योगदान का विश्लेषण किया गया है। अंतिम अध्याय में उनके कथा-शिल्प, भाषा, संवाद योजना और प्रतीकों के माध्यम से रचना की गहराई को उजागर किया गया है। यह शोध सिद्ध करता है कि दूधनाथ सिंह का कथा-साहित्य सामाजिक यथार्थ का सशक्त दर्पण है, जो पाठकों को न केवल सच से परिचित कराता है, बल्कि उसे बदलने की चेतना भी देता है।

विषय सूची

1.यथार्थ की अवधारणा, स्वरूप और विकास 2. साठोत्तरी हिन्दी कथा साहित्य का परिदृश्य और दूधनाथ सिंह की कहानियों में सामाजिक यथार्थ 3. दूधनाथ सिंह के उपन्यासों का देश - काल एवं सामाजिक यथार्थ 4. समकालीन विमर्श और दूधनाथ सिंह का कथा साहित्य 5 दूधनाथ सिंह का कथा - शिल्प । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

50. वर्मा (गौरव)

हिन्दी जाति की सांस्कृतिक एकता के निर्माण में प्रमुख निर्गुण और सगुण भक्त-कवियों के योगदान का अध्ययन।

निर्देशक : प्रो. अनिल राय

Th 29079

सारांश

भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल स्वर धर्म और अध्यात्म से जुड़ा रहा है। मध्यकालीन भारत में जब समाज अनेकानेक जातिगत, भाषागत और प्रांतीय विभाजनों में बँटा हुआ था, तब भक्ति आंदोलन ने सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक एकता की नींव डाली। भक्ति काल के कवियों ने अपनी वाणी द्वारा न केवल ईश्वर के प्रति गहन श्रद्धा जगाई, बल्कि मानवता, प्रेम, भाईचारे और समानता का संदेश देकर सांस्कृतिक चेतना को भी सशक्त किया। हिंदी जाति की सांस्कृतिक एकता का निर्माण किसी एक दिन का परिणाम नहीं था, बल्कि यह उन संतों और कवियों की दीर्घकालीन साधना का फल था, जिन्होंने संकीर्णताओं को त्यागकर मानव मात्र को एक दृष्टि से देखने की प्रेरणा दी। सूर, तुलसी, कबीर, जायसी आदि कवियों ने जनभाषा में लिखकर हिंदी समाज की आत्मा को छुआ और विभिन्न वर्गों, जातियों व सम्प्रदायों को एक सांस्कृतिक सूत्र में बाँधा। भक्तिकालीन कवियों ने निर्गुण और सगुण भक्ति धारा के माध्यम से लोक को सरल भाषा में धर्म, नीति और आदर्श का संदेश दिया। निर्गुण संतों (कबीर, जायसी आदि) ने जाति-पाँति, कर्मकांड और आडंबर का विरोध करके समानता पर बल दिया, वहीं सगुण कवियों सूरदास,

तुलसीदास आदि ने भक्ति और राम-कृष्ण लीला के माध्यम से भारतीय लोकजीवन और संस्कृति को अभिन्न रूप से जोड़ा। इस प्रकार भक्ति साहित्य ने हिंदी जाति को एक ऐसी साझा सांस्कृतिक पहचान दी, जो आज भी प्रासंगिक है। भक्तिकालीन कवियों की यह सांस्कृतिक विरासत आधुनिक युग में भी साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द, सामाजिक समरसता और राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए प्रेरणादायी है। इस दृष्टि से उनकी प्रासंगिकता कभी कम नहीं हो सकती।

विषय सूची

1. हिन्दी जाति और सांस्कृतिक एकता 2. मध्ययुगीन भक्ति - आंदोलन और हिन्दी समाज 3. निर्गुण कवियों का संस्कृतिक प्रदेय 4. सगुण भक्त - कवियों का सांस्कृतिक प्रदेय 5 हिन्दी जाति का निर्माण और निर्गुण और सगुण भक्त कवियों द्वारा हिन्दी भाषी जनता की आकांक्षाओं की अभिव्यक्ति । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

51. यादव (आंचल)

हिन्दी दलित लेखक और लेखिकाओं की आत्मकथाओं का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (1995-2017)।

निर्देशिका : प्रो. मंजु कुमार कांबले

Th 29072

सारांश

आधुनिक हिन्दी गद्य विधा में लोकप्रिय 'दलित आत्मकथाओं'का अपना स्थान है। दलित आत्मकथाएँ एक व्यक्ति विशेष का चित्रण न होकर पूरे समाज का चित्र उकेरती है। आत्मकथा ही एक ऐसी विधा है जिसमें 'स्व' को लेकर 'पर' का चित्रण होता है। दलित आत्मकथाओं में भारतीय समाज की वास्तविक झलक मिलती है। इनमें मानवीय मूल्यों जैसे समता, बंधुत्व, सद्भाव, न्याय आदि को स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया है। वहीं जाति-व्यवस्था के विकराल रूप को जगजाहिर किया है। इन आत्मकथाओं के माध्यम साहित्य को यथार्थ के धरातल से जोड़ा है जिससे साहित्य पारदर्शी हो उठा है। प्रस्तुत शोध-विषय में दलित लेखक एवं लेखिकाओं की आत्मकथाओं का तुलनात्मक प्रविधि से अध्ययन किया गया है, जिसमें हिन्दी दलित आत्मकथाकारों और आत्मकथाओं यथा- ओमप्रकाश कृत 'जूठन', मोहनदास नैमिशराय कृत 'अपने-अपने पिंजरे', प्रो. तुलसीराम कृत मुर्दहिया, सूरजपाल चौहान कृत तिरस्कृत, डॉ. श्यौराज सिंह बैचेन कृत 'मेरा बचपन मेरे कन्धों पर' को शिमल किया है। वहीं दलित लेखिकाओं में कौसल्या बैसंत्री कृत 'दोहरा अभिशाप', सुशीला टाकभौरे कृत 'शिकंजे का दर्द', रजनी तिलक कृत 'अपनी जमीं अपना आसमां, अनिता भारती कृत 'छूटे पन्नों की उड़ान' एवं कावेरी कृत 'टुकड़ा-टुकड़ा जीवन' को शामिल किया गया है। इन आधार ग्रन्थों को सम्मिलित कर उनका अध्ययन एवं विश्लेषण किया गया है। इस शोध-विषय को पाँच अध्यायों में विभाजित किया है। प्रथम अध्याय ''हिन्दी दलित साहित्य : दिशाएँ और पृष्ठभूमि'' के अन्तर्गत चार उपभागों में विभाजित किया है। इसके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी दलित साहित्य की पृष्ठभूमि और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों का वर्णन किया है। वहीं हिन्दी दलित साहित्य में अन्य भाषाओं के दलित साहित्य पर विचार किया है। इसमें डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रयासों, स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और पश्चात् दलितों की स्थिति पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। इसमें तत्कालीन समाज की परिस्थितियों और हिन्दीतर भाषाओं में दलित साहित्य की परम्परा का उद्घाटन किया है।

विषय सूची

1. हिन्दी दलित साहित्य : दिशाएँ और पृष्ठभूमि 2. तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का अभिप्रायए स्वरूप और उपादेयता 3. हिन्दी दलित लेखक और लेखिकाओं की आत्मकथाओं में तुलनात्मकता के प्रमुख आधार 4. हिन्दी दलित लेखक और लेखिकाओं की आत्मकथाओं का तुलनात्मक भाषिक विश्लेषण 5 हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित लेखक और लेखिकाओं की आत्मकथाओं में विशिष्टता के प्रमुख बिन्दु । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

52. संगीता

कश्मीर केन्द्रित हिंदी कथा साहित्य में कश्मीरी लेखिकाओं का योगदान।

निर्देशिका : प्रो. मंजू शर्मा

Th 29093

सारांश

साहित्य समाज में फैले अंधकार से लड़कर उत्तम मानवीय मूल्यों को समाज में स्थापित करता है जिससे समाज निरंतर प्रगतिशीलता की ओर बढ़ता रहे। कश्मीर केन्द्रित हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में कश्मीरी लेखिकाओं ने स्त्री की अस्मिता, अस्तित्व, समानता, स्वतंत्रता, पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता, स्त्री सुरक्षा, स्त्री उत्पीड़न, छद्म नारीवादिता, विस्थापित लड़कियों के विवाह, कश्मीर के सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक यथार्थ, आतंकवाद, अलगाववाद, निष्कासित हिंदुओं की पीड़ा, आदि अनेक प्रश्नों को अपने साहित्य का केन्द्र बनाया। कश्मीरी महिलाओं व कश्मीरी हिंदुओं की पीड़ा असहनीय है. कई अनसुनी आवाजें, छटपटाहट, बेचैनी, अंतर्द्वद्व, शारीरिक व मानसिक पीड़ा को रचनाकारों ने आमजन तक पहुँचाने का प्रयास किया है, जो सराहनीय है। आतंक की पकड़ इतनी मजबूत है कि उनकी रिहाई की तमाम कोशिशें नाकाम होती रही है. लेकिन उम्मीद सबसे बड़ी ताकत है. हौसला सबसे बड़ा हथियार है। एक दिन निर्वासन की ये बेड़ियां जरूर टूटेंगी और उनकी आवाज को भी अभिव्यक्ति मिलेगी। इसी उम्मीद से आज पेतींस वर्ष पश्चात् कश्मीरी पंडितों का यह बिखरा हुआ समाज फिर से अपनी जीविका कमाकर अपनी भाषा, संस्कृति और अपने अस्तित्व अस्मिता को बचाते हुए शांतिपूर्वक कश्मीर वापस जाने की राह तकता है। एक साझा सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक जीवन वाले कश्मीर का ध्वंस साहित्यकारों को भावनात्मक रूप से तोड़ता है और इतिहास एवं स्मृति के सहारे वे एक ऐसे कश्मीर की रचना करती है जो कभी सच था, लेकिन अब जिसकी कल्पना भी दुष्कर है। कश्मीर केंद्रित हिंदी साहित्य की लेखिकाएं सजग और विवेक संपन्न है। उन्होने बड़ी निर्भीकता और ईमानदारी के साथ कश्मीर के यथार्थ को बंया किया है व बेबाकी के साथ उन तमाम प्रश्नों की चर्चा की है जो कश्मीर के हित में मील का पत्थर साबित होगी।

विषय सूची

1. कश्मीर का संक्षिप्त इतिहास 2. कश्मीर केंद्रित हिन्दी कथा साहित्य : संक्षिप्त परिचय 3. हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में कश्मीर केन्द्रित हिन्दी कश्मीरी लेखिकाओं का योगदान 4. कश्मीर केंद्रित हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में गैर – कश्मीरी लेख्किाओं का योगदान 5. कश्मीरी व गैर कश्मीरी लेख्किाओं के कथा साहित्य में तुलनात्मक बिन्दु। उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

53. साहू (रश्मिता)

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त विमुक्त जनजातियों का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (विशेष संदर्भ - हिंदी उपन्यास और अनूदित आत्मकथा)

निर्देशिका : प्रो. रेखा उप्रेति

Th 29082

सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध स्वातन्त्र्योत्तर हिन्दी साहित्य में विमुक्त जनजातियों की अभिव्यक्ति का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन है। यह अध्ययन इस मूल तथ्य को स्थापित करता है कि साहित्य केवल सामाजिक यथार्थ का प्रतिबिंब नहीं, बल्कि उसका सृजनात्मक और आलोचनात्मक पुनर्पाठ भी है। औपनिवेशिक काल में आरोपित अपराधीकरण की अवधारणा ने विमुक्त जनजातियों को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक स्तर पर के रूप में स्थापित किया 'अन्य', जिसकी छाया स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भी बनी रही। विधिक विमुक्ति के बावजूद सामाजिक विमुक्ति की प्रक्रिया धीमी और असंतुलित रही, जिसे साहित्य ने गहराई से अभिव्यक्त किया है। यह शोध स्पष्ट करता है कि विमुक्त जनजातियों की सामाजिक स्थिति को केवल गरीबी, अशिक्षा या बेरोज़गारी जैसे सामान्य कारकों से नहीं समझा जा सकता। उनकी अवस्था संरचनात्मक असमानताओं का परिणाम है, जहाँ सामाजिक बहिष्कार, आर्थिक शोषण, राजनीतिक अदृश्यता और सांस्कृतिक अवमूल्यन परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं। हिन्दी उपन्यासों में उनका सामूहिक संघर्ष, विस्थापन, अस्थिर आजीविका और संस्थागत उत्पीड़न के माध्यम से उभरता है, जबकि आत्मकथात्मक साहित्य

उनके भोगे हुए यथार्थ, मानसिक संघर्ष और आत्मसशक्तिकरण को प्रामाणिक स्वर प्रदान करता है। अध्ययन-संकलन नहीं-यह भी रेखांकित करता है कि आत्मकथा विमुक्त जनजातियों के लिए केवल स्मृति, बल्कि अस्मिता निर्माण और सांस्कृतिक मुक्ति का-माध्यम है। साहित्य विमुक्त जनजातियों की अस्मिता को पहचान के साथसाथ सम्मान-, स्वीकृति और सामाजिक सहभागिता से जोड़ता है। विशेष रूप से विमुक्त जनजातियों की स्त्रियाँ साहित्य में संघर्ष, धैर्य और प्रतिरोध की सशक्त प्रतीक के रूप में सामने आती हैं। भाषा और शिल्प के स्तर पर यह शोध स्थापित करता है कि लोकभाषाओं, प्रतीकों और कथ्य की सादगी के माध्यम से विमुक्त जनजातियों से संबंधित साहित्य हिन्दी साहित्य की सौंदर्यदृष्टि का विस्तार करता है और उसे अधिक लोकतांत्रिक बनाता है। - समग्रतः यह शोध निष्कर्ष निकालता है कि स्वातन्त्र्योत्तर हिन्दी साहित्य में विमुक्त जनजातियों की अभिव्यक्ति भारतीय समाज की नैतिक चेतना को प्रश्नांकित करने वाला एक महत्त्वपूर्ण वैचारिक हस्तक्षेप है, जो एक न्यायपूर्ण, संवेदनशील और समावेशी समाज की दिशा में सार्थक योगदान देता है।

विषय सूची

1. समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन : एक परिदृश्य 2. विमुक्त जनजाति की अवधारणा और विविध पक्ष 3. उपन्यास और आत्मकथा में चित्रित विमुक्त जनजातियों के संघर्ष का स्वरूप 4. उपन्यास और आत्मकथा में चित्रित विमुक्त जनजातियों की स्त्रियों का चित्रण 5 विवेच्य उपन्यास और आत्मकथा का शिल्पगत सौंदर्य । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

54. सिंह (अविनाश)

मुक्तिबोध के कथा साहित्य में नैतिक अंतर्द्वन्द्व एवं उसका सामाजिक आशय।

निर्देशक : प्रो. प्रज्ञा

Th 29083

सारांश

नैतिकता मूल रूप से नीति से उत्पन्न हुई है। नीति से नीतिक और इसी का अपभ्रंश नैतिक है। नीति से उत्पन्न भाव नैतिकता कहलाते हैं। नीति एक तरह की विचारधारा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत हमारे सामाजिक ढांचे को मजबूत किया गया। इसमें वह सभी नियमकानून आ जाते हैं-, जो किसी संस्था व राष्ट्र को चलाने के लिए आवश्यक होते हैं। आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक नैतिकता सामाजिक विकास के आनुपातिक क्रम में बढ़ी। परन्तु आधुनिक समाज के बदलते सांस्कृतिक व राजनैतिक परिवेश में, नैतिक मूल्यों का अत्याधिक हास हुआ है। वर्तमान समाज में नैतिकता का गिरता स्तर एक गंभीर सामाजिक समस्या का रूप धारण कर चुका है। अतः इस समस्या को समझने और इसके निराकरण के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। स्वतन्त्रोपरान्त सामाजिक ढाँचे के साथसाथ मानवीय मूल्यों में अप्रत्याशित परिवर्तन हुआ। संयुक्त परिवार का विघटन-, लघुमानववाद, व्यक्तिनिष्ठ मानसिकता का विस्तार हुआ। लोगों के हाथ खाली रहे, विचार जड़ हो गए। जीवन निर्जीवती व एकांत में कटने लगा। कुण्ठा, अवसाद आत्मालाप, बेरोजगारी, मनुष्य को पशुवत बना दिया। इन्हीं समस्याओं एवं द्वंद्वों की यथार्थ परक अभिव्यक्ति मुक्तिबोध की कहानियों व उपन्यासों में हुई। इन बातों का ख्याल रखते हुए प्रस्तुत शोध में मुक्तिबोध की कहानियों में उपस्थित द्वन्द्व के साथ उनकी निजी जिंदगी के द्वन्द्व, अवसाद, कुण्ठा व जीवन संघर्ष आदि को जोड़कर अध्ययन करने का प्रयास हुआ है। इसके अलावा सामाजिक कुरीतियों, धर्माडम्बर, राजनीतिक चरित्रहीनता के द्वन्द्वांत्मक अन्त्तसम्बन्ध को अच्छे ढंग से व्यक्त किया गया है। यहाँ द्वन्द्वात्मक अन्त्तसम्बन्ध को अच्छे ढंग से व्यक्त किया गया है। यहाँ द्वन्द्वात्मक भौतिकवाद से संपृक्त दृष्टि में मुक्तिबोध की कहानी के विषय को अधिकतर मध्यवर्ग पर केन्द्रित किया है। उनकी लाचारी, बेबसी के कारण उत्पन्न समस्याओं का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करते हुए एक ठोस धरातल पर पहुँचने का प्रयास हुआ है। सम्पूर्ण शोध में मध्यवर्गीय समाज की समस्याओं का निराकरण व उसको सामाजिक प्रासंगिकता का मनोविश्लेषणात्मक विवेचना की गयी है।

विषय सूची

गजानन माध्व मुक्तिबोध व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व 2. हिन्दी कथा साहित्य की पृष्ठभूमि और कथाकार मुक्तिबोध 3. मुक्तिबोध के साहित्य में नैतिक अन्तर्द्वन्द और उसका रचनात्मक वैचारिक एवं सामाजिक आधार 4. मुक्तिबोध के कथा साहित्य में अन्तर्द्वन्द्व के तत्व और उसका सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य 5 मुक्तिबोध के कथा - साहित्य की भाषा एवं शैली। उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

55. सुदेश कुमार
तारसप्तक के कवियों की काव्यभाषा का भाषावैज्ञानिक अध्ययन।
निर्देशक : डॉ. सत्येन्द्र प्रताप सिंह
Th 29089

सारांश

कविता एक सम सामयिकतम एवं सार्थकतम अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता है-| अतः उसकी आलोचना भी आवश्यक है परन्तु कविता की आलोचना उठा पटक शैली में नहीं हो सकती-| तारसप्तक काव्यभाषा की एक व्यापक परियोजना है जिसे **1941** में अखिल भारतीय लेखक सम्मलेन में ग्रहण किया गया था | तारसप्तक का प्रकाशन **1943** में हुआ था | पुराने शब्दों में नया एवं व्यापक अर्थ भरें की अनुसंधानात्मक प्रयोग धर्मिता ने **1979** में काव्यभाषा का वह स्वरुप ग्रहण कर लिया कि जिसकी आवश्यकता इसके सम्पादन को **1943** में अनुभव हो गयी थी | उस समय में कविता की भाषा, भाषा से एक शैली का रूप ग्रहण कर लेती है जो समसमयिक आवश्यकता भी थी और नियति भी और परिणाम भी | अस्तु इस काव्यभाषा पर यदि गर्व किया जाए तो अतिरंजना न होगी | तारसप्तक काव्य, काव्यभाषा का एक ऐसा जंगल है, यदि उसमें दूर तक न जाया जाए तो उसकी सुन्दरता की सम्पूर्ण माप असंभव है | और जब भी कोई भाषा में गहरे उतरता है तो निश्चित रूप से उपलब्धियाँ होती हैं | वस्तुतः विषय की अपेक्षा शिल्प की दृष्टि से तारसप्तक के कवि पश्चिम से अधिक प्रभावित हैं | इस प्रकार से हिंदी कविता को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विस्तार देने के सन्दर्भ में तारसप्तक काव्य की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है और ऐसे काव्य का भाषा वैज्ञानिक अनुशीलन अपने आप में किसी प्रश्नचिन्ह को शेष नहीं छोड़ता | तारसप्तक काव्य एक विशिष्ट परिवेश में एक विशिष्ट अद्यतन रचना है अस्तु इसके विश्लेषण की भाषा भी एक विशिष्टता से संपन्न होनी चाहिए | आलोचना का यह संश्लेष जो कि सप्तक काव्य की काव्य भाषा की संश्लिष्टता की परतें उधाड़ने में समर्थ हो, उसे उपयोगी ही मानना पड़ेगा | तारसप्तक काव्य का भाषा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन भाषा विज्ञान में काव्य और काव्य में भाषा विज्ञान की अनुभूति का कौतूहल है | यह काव्यभाषा विज्ञान एक आह्वान है जिसे कि आज का साहित्य विशेष कर आज की कविता अपेक्षा करती है और यदि ऐसा आलोचक **1979** की कविता को प्राप्त हो तो काव्य भाषा की सीमाओं और संभावनाओं को पूर्णता से स्पष्ट करने में सहायता मिल सकती है | ऐसी स्थिति में कविता के लिए सबसे अधिक उपयोगी भाषा विज्ञान होगा और भाषा विज्ञान के लिए सबसे समृद्ध विवेच्य काव्य | हिंदी में तारसप्तक काव्य इस दिशा में मानक स्थापित कर सकता है |

विषय सूची

1. काव्य भाषा : अवधारणा, स्वरूप और उसके उपकरण 2. तारसप्तक के कवियों की काव्य भाषा 3. तारसप्तक की कविताओं का स्वनिमिक विश्लेषण 4. तारसप्तक की कविताओं का रूपात्मक संरचनात्मक विश्लेषण 5 तारसप्तक की कविताओं का वाक्य संरचनात्मक विशलेषण । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

HISTORY

56. BALACHANDRAN (Anu)
Hortatory Texts and Making of a Moral Community: A Study of Kerala (1550-1800).
Supervisor: Dr. Yasser Arafath
Th 29098

Abstract

This thesis is an attempt to analyse a few prominent Vernacular pietistic hortatory texts (which are still popular among the upper -class households of Kerala, and they are purported to encourage its 'readers' to recite its verses in their everyday-lives), in the context of medieval and early medieval Kerala, and how these texts would shape the consciousness of a particular 'Moral community', as well as try to reclaim their perceived losses (which I call disorder/crisis) during the period of 1550-1800 in the context of Kerala. The period between 1550-1800 is very significant; one is the arrival of European powers on the Malabar coast (what we call Kerala at present) and the other is the proliferation of 'vernacular' literature from sixteenth century onwards. Given that the society under the period of the study was a stratified hierarchical with dominant groups traditionally controlling the polity, economy and religious institutions. The coming of the European powers with their imperialistic ambitions as well as the internal chaos among the ruling elites aided by these powers, culminated in bringing 'collateral' changes in every domain of the region. It also affected the social structure of the society. Through the analysis of these pietistic texts as well as taking into accounts other sources, I divide my thesis into four chapters, and explain the ways in which these literati translated the perceived loss that the upper caste community were confronting, as 'disorder/ or crisis' in response to the vicissitudes happening in the polity, economy and society on account of the internal as well as external factors of the sixteenth century onwards.

1. Introduction 2. Tradition, Institution and Morality: Old and New 3. Cantonment to Containment: The Industrialisation and Institutionalisation of Sex Work 80-120 4. Shaping Stigma, Forging Resistance: The Legal History of Sex Work 121-168 5. Conclusion: Post-Colonial Continuities 6. Conclusion.

57. DAS (Samita)
Some Aspects of Sufism in Early Modern Bengal, 1600-1800 CE
Supervisor: Dr. Raziuddin Aquil & Dr. Vipul Singh
Th 29100

Abstract

This dissertation examines the historical evolution and socio-cultural dynamics of Sufism in early modern Bengal between 1600 and 1800 CE, a period that witnessed major political reconfigurations due to consolidation of the Mughal authority in Bengal. The study investigates how Sufi networks, institutions and literary expressions contributed to shaping the religious and intellectual landscape of the region within the early modern context. Drawing upon a wide range of Bengali Sufi vernacular sources – romantic stories, treatises, Pir Sahitya/Pir Katha, and Sufi songs – the research analyses how the Sufi literatures reflect upon the region's ecology, Sufi conception of love, Sufi rituals and praxis, and their contribution in the formation of Muslim community consciousness and identity. It situates Bengal's Sufi traditions within the broader Indo-Islamic world, while emphasizing their regional

specificities that arose through interaction with local cultural and ecological environments. The study further explores how Sufi discourses were adapted into the local Bengali society, thereby, facilitating the transmission of Islamic ethical and metaphysical ideas across linguistic and social boundaries. Particular attention is given to the processes of localization and inter-religious dialogue that defined the Sufi presence in rural and courtly/urban Bengal. Through this analytical framework, the dissertation argues that Sufism in Bengal was not an isolated spiritual phenomenon but an active agent in the making of early modern society, shaping cultural identities, legitimising authority, and influencing patterns of settlement and agrarian expansion. Thus, by integrating textual, spatial and socio-political perspectives, this work contributes to a nuanced historical understanding of how Sufism operated as both a religious and social force in early modern Bengal, linking the region to the wider currents of Islam in South and Southeast Asia.

Contents

1 Introduction: Rethinking sufism in Bengal 2. Situating Sufism: The political, economic, social and religious landscape of Bengal. 3. Ecology and sufi imaginations: Vernacular textual traditions and local landscapes. 4. Performing the sacred: Mapping sufi mythologies and ritual practices. 5. Mapping the sacred: Sufi ziyarat beyond Mecca 6. The lover and the beloved: Ishq, gender and desire in the sufi imaginations 7. Crafting community: Sufi literary cultures and islam in Bengal. 8. Conclusion: Beyond diffusion, entangled religiosity. Bibliography.

58. जायसवाल (अमन)
सामाजिक परिवर्तन और स्त्रियाँ : अवध के विशेष संदर्भ में (1880s-1940s) ।
निर्देशक : डॉ. रिचा राज
Th 29103

सरांश

इस अध्ययन में अवध क्षेत्र के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों की गहराई से जांच की गई है, जो 19वीं और 20वीं सदी के दौरान ब्रिटिश शासन के प्रभाव और सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में उभरे। यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि कैसे ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद ने पारंपरिक संरचनाओं को चुनौती दी और महिलाओं की भूमिका में परिवर्तन लाया। 19वीं सदी के सुधार आंदोलन, जैसे सती प्रथा का उन्मूलन और महिलाओं की शिक्षा, ने सामाजिक जागरूकता को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। विशेष रूप से, 20वीं सदी में, महिला आंदोलनों ने न केवल राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाए, बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय और लैंगिक समानता के लिए भी संघर्ष किया। अवध की महिलाओं ने 1857 के विद्रोह से लेकर स्वतंत्रता संग्राम तक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, जिससे उनके सामाजिक और राजनीतिक अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ी। अध्ययन में यह भी देखा गया है कि कैसे विभिन्न जातियों और वर्गों की महिलाओं ने अपने अनुभवों के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुधारों में भाग लिया और सामूहिक रूप से अपनी आवाज़ उठाई। इसके अतिरिक्त, मौखिक इतिहास और व्यक्तिगत आख्यानों के माध्यम से महिलाओं के जीवन की जटिलताओं और उनके योगदान को उजागर किया गया है। इस प्रकार, यह शोध अवध क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक भूमिका को समझने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण संदर्भ प्रदान करता है, जो न केवल भारतीय इतिहास में बल्कि समकालीन लिंग विमर्श में भी प्रासंगिक है।

विषय सूची

1. जेंडर की समझः एक ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण 2. स्त्री शिक्षा 3. महिलाएं और वेश्यावृत्ति 4. राजनीति में स्त्रियों की भागीदारी 5. महिला श्रम एवं रोजगार। उपसंहार। सन्दर्भ – ग्रंथ सूचि।

59. यादव (अनुराग)
भारतीय राष्ट्र और हिंदी सिनेमा के अंर्तसम्बन्ध (1912-65) स्वदेशी आन्दोलन से नेहरु युग तक।
निर्देशक : प्रो. मनीषा चौधरी
Th 29107

सरांश

प्रस्तुत शोध हिंदी सिनेमा के आरंभ 1912 से लेकर 1965 तक के विस्तृत अध्ययन पर आधारित है। जहाँ सिनेमा में जेंडर,संस्कृति,हिंसा,साहित्य,राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन जैसे विषयों का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया गया है। फ़िल्मों के आरम्भ मूकयुग (1912-1930) , से लेकर ध्वनि के आगमन तथा आज़ादी के बाद के फ़िल्मों के विविध विमर्श को सम्मिलित किया गया है।जहाँ फ़िल्मों के माध्यम से समाज में महिलाओं की बदलती स्थिति ,धर्म का प्रभाव,फ़िल्मों में हिंसा का प्रयोग, फ़िल्मों के निर्माण में साहित्य का उपयोग ,तथा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाली फ़िल्मों का अध्ययन शामिल है। चूँकि सिनेमा समाज से अपनी कहानी लेता है इस क्रम में फ़िल्म उस तत्काल समय की गतिशीलता को दृश्यों के माध्यम से ज़्यादा देर सहेज कर रखता है जो उस समय के स्थिति को समझने में मदद करता है तथा यह शोध यह भी स्पष्ट करता है कि कोई भी फ़िल्म का निर्माण,किन लोगो द्वारा और क्यों किया जा रहा है और इसका क्या उद्देश्य है। इस क्रम में अपने शोध में 1912-1965 तक के समय के विविध फ़िल्मों के अध्ययन को सम्मिलित किया है। आरंभिक समय 1947 से पहले के। समय भारत में अंग्रेजों का शासन था और आज़ादी की लड़ाई तेज़ हो रही थी। ऐसे में फिल्में केवल मनोरंजन का साधन नहीं थीं, बल्कि समाज सुधार, राजनीतिक जागरूकता और कानून से जुड़े मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने का भी एक मंच बन गई थीं। इस शोध में यह बताया गया है कि कैसे 1947 में भारत की आज़ादी के साथ-साथ फिल्मों की दिशा और सोच में भी बदलाव आया। आज़ादी ने फिल्मों की कहानियों, उनके बनाने के तरीकों और उनके प्रचार तक को प्रभावित किया। लेखकों और आलोचकों ने किताबों और लेखों के ज़रिए यह दिखाने की कोशिश की है कि किस तरह नई सोच ने फिल्में बनाने के पूरे तरीके को बदल दिया। 1940 और 1950 के दशक में फिल्मों ने सामाजिक आंदोलनों और देश के पुनर्निर्माण में भी बड़ी भूमिका निभाई। कई बार फिल्मों ने देशभक्ति, इतिहास, और राष्ट्रीय पहचान को दर्शाने का काम किया। इस लेख में खासतौर पर महिलाओं की आज़ादी, धार्मिक और सामाजिक सवालों, और आम लोगों की सोच को फिल्मों में कैसे दिखाया गया, इस पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है।

विषय सूची

1. हिन्दी सिनेमा और नारीवाद 2. हिन्दी सिनेमा और संस्कृति 3. हिन्दी सिनेमा और हिंसा 4. हिन्दी सिनेमा और साहित्य 5. हिन्दी सिनेमा और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन। उपसंहार । संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

HOME SCIENCE

60. CHOPRA (Shefali)
Capacity Building towards Indoor Air Quality: A Study in Schools of Delhi.
Supervisors: Prof. Puja Gupta & Meenakshi Mital
Th 29108

Abstract

The study titled “Capacity Building Towards Indoor Air Quality: A study in Schools of Delhi” addresses the critical yet underexplored issue of Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) in Delhi’s schools. The study focuses on adolescents who spend a major part of their day indoors and are physiologically more vulnerable to air pollutants. The present study assumes significance by seeking to create healthier learning environments and

positioning adolescents as informed, proactive stakeholders capable of advocating for better IAQ practices in schools. The study thus aimed to build the capacity of adolescents towards indoor air quality in selected schools of Delhi through a structured, needs based capacity building program. The study was conducted in three phases. Phase I involved needs assessment through curriculum analysis, quantitative surveys of teachers and facility management staff and pre-assessments of adolescents' IAQ knowledge and skills. It was followed by Phase II, wherein the structured Capacity Building Program (CBP) on IAQ was designed, developed and implemented to address the identified gaps in adolescents' knowledge and skills. In Phase III, assessment of knowledge and skills was done to record the changes post intervention. The program was then also apprised from sample's perspective. Tools used for data collection were knowledge and skill testing questionnaire, structured interview schedule, checklist and appraisal form. The capacity building manual facilitated implementation of the CBP. The findings revealed that the CBP improved adolescents' knowledge and skills, validating its effectiveness. The study underscores the urgent need to integrate indoor air quality education into formal school curricula, alongside workshops, training programs, and interactive seminars for all stakeholders as interim measures. It highlights the transformative potential of targeted capacity building programs to catalyze grassroots action, inform policy frameworks and nurture a generation of informed advocates for healthier, equitable and environmentally sustainable living.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Methodology 4. Findings and Discussion 5. Summary and Annexures.

61. DHASMANA (Rashmi)
Role of Urban Local Bodies in Plastic Waste Management: A study in selected areas of Delhi.
Supervisor: Prof. T.G. Rupa
Th 29109

Abstract

ABSTRACT (300 words) The research, "Role of urban local bodies in plastic waste management," comprehensively assessed Delhi`s Solid Waste Management (SWM) system, focusing on plastic waste segregation. The study surveyed 90 households, 60 waste workers, and 24 MCD supervisory staff across six model areas (Rohini-G, Pitampura, R.K. Puram, Andrews Ganj, Mayur Vihar Phase-1, and Anand Vihar) representing North, South, and East MCDs. Analysis revealed a significant gap between public willingness to segregate and consistent practice. The critical systemic breakdown was the waste collectors` action of mixing segregated waste, which severely eroded public trust and nullified household efforts. Practical barriers, such as the difficulty of storing wet plastic and the complete lack of formal collection for low-value items like Multi-layered Plastics (MLP), further hindered adoption. Waste workers, often earning less than ₹18,000 monthly, relied on salvaging high-value recyclables (PET, HDPE) for essential supplementary pay. This economic necessity resulted in channeling low-demanded MLP into the general waste stream. Workers advocated for stricter municipal penalties and improved financial incentives. Supervisory staff confirmed that the two-way segregation model was undermined by an inability to enforce penalties due to political pressures and a critical lack of formal accountability and dry waste records. The data indicated a disconnect between SWM bye-laws and ground reality, driven by weak enforcement. While logistics were efficient, the system failed to meet mandates for source segregation, data accountability, and formalized recycling. The absence of Material Recovery

Facilities (MRFs) and formalized buy-back systems necessitated reliance on the informal market. The Urban Local Body (ULB) prioritized removing bulk mixed waste over sustainable processing of segregated streams. A remedial framework is proposed, including mandating compliance for Bulk Waste Generators (BWG), introducing smart tracking and QR systems, and implementing a differential fee structure for collectors to restore process integrity.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Methodology 4. Result and Discussion 5. Summary and Conclusion 6. Recommendations. References and Appendices

62. MALIK (Garima)
Expanding Horizons of Gond Paintings: From Tribes to International Market.
Supervisors: Prof. Sabina Sethi
Th 29110

Abstract

This research addresses the critical endangerment of Gond painting, a traditional art form of Central India, confronting a triple threat: the erosion of indigenous knowledge, the replacement of authentic materials, and the economic precarity of its artists. Moving beyond conventional art historical documentation, this study operates at the intersection of cultural preservation, material science, and inclusive economics. It aims not only to archive a vulnerable knowledge system but to actively revitalize it as a sustainable resource for the Gond community. Guided by a framework of preservation, empowerment, and innovation, the research pursued four key objectives. First, it documented the art's historical evolution, cultural significance, traditional colours and technical processes. A SWOT analysis then assessed the craft`s contemporary status, identifying key challenges. In response, strategic technical interventions were executed, including the successful testing of natural dyes from Harshringhar flowers, Kattha, iron, and Manjishtha, which demonstrated good to excellent wash, crock, and light fastness on cotton and silk, offering a sustainable alternative to synthetic colours. Further outcomes include the curation of a compendium of seminal narratives from Gond folklore, analyzing their artistic techniques and the distinctive styles of master artists. Finally, the project compiled a comprehensive catalogue of traditional motifs and developed prototype products to foster market diversification. This was complemented by capacity-building workshops to standardise and disseminate improved natural-dye processes within the community. By bridging ritual origin and market reality, this research functions as a crucial scholarly and practical intervention, seeking to empower Gond artists as authors of their own future while safeguarding an intricate cultural heritage for generations to come.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Results and Discussion 5. Conclusion. Bibliography, Annexures, Publication.

63. TEOTIA (Vaishali)
Comparative Study on Teachers' Readiness for Technology Integration in MCD and Private Schools of Delhi.
Supervisor: Prof. (Dr.) Veenu Wadhwa & Renu Gulati
Th 29112

Abstract

This study investigates disparities in digital readiness among primary school teachers in Delhi by comparing Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) schools and private schools. The aim is to understand the extent to which institutional type influences teachers` ability to integrate technology into pedagogy using the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) framework. A quantitative, cross-sectional design was adopted. Primary data were collected from 300 teachers (150 MCD and 150 private) using a structured questionnaire based on TPACK and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Measurement model validation was conducted, followed by independent sample t-tests, regression analysis, and descriptive profiling to identify key readiness determinants. Findings indicate private school teachers reported significantly higher digital readiness across all TPACK domains, particularly in technology knowledge and integration. Despite similar access to infrastructure, MCD teachers displayed lower software proficiency and self-efficacy. Regression results identified infrastructure and self-efficacy as significant predictors of TPACK readiness. The study is limited to primary schools in Delhi and may not generalize across other regions. Future studies could integrate qualitative methods to explore readiness dynamics in-depth. The findings underscore the need for targeted, pedagogically aligned digital training programs, particularly in public sector schools, to bridge capacity gaps. This study offers a theory-backed, measurement-validated comparison of digital readiness across school types, contributing to digital equity discourse in Indian education. Keywords Digital readiness, TPACK, Technology integration, Primary education, ICT in schools, MCD vs Private schools, Teacher training, Self-efficacy, India, TAM.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Related Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Results and Discussion 5. Teacher Technology Readiness Intervention Module (TTRIM), Summary and Conclusion. Bibliography, Annexures, Publication.

LAW

64. ALLIL (Huda)
International Commercial Arbitration in India: a Study of the Evolving Legislative Framework and Judicial Intervention.
Supervisor: Dr. Ashish Kumar
Th 29135

Abstract

This thesis critically examines the evolution of India's international commercial arbitration (ICA) framework, focusing on legislative developments and judicial intervention in the context of global arbitration standards. As cross-border trade and investment expand, the need for efficient, neutral, and enforceable dispute resolution mechanisms has intensified, making arbitration the preferred alternative to traditional litigation. Against this backdrop, the study explores whether India's arbitration regime has matured sufficiently to support a pro-arbitration environment aligned with international best practices. The research undertakes a doctrinal and jurisprudential analysis of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, with particular emphasis on the 2015, 2019, and 2021 amendments. These statutory reforms are evaluated for their responsiveness to longstanding procedural inefficiencies,

enforcement delays, and excessive judicial interference. The study further investigates the role of international instruments such as the UNCITRAL Model Law and the New York Convention in shaping India's arbitral framework. Through a detailed examination of landmark judicial decisions, the thesis assesses the Indian judiciary's approach to balancing necessary oversight with arbitral autonomy. Key issues analyzed include arbitrability, interim measures, the seat-versus-venue distinction, and enforcement of foreign awards. A comparative analysis with Singapore highlights best practices and underscores areas for improvement. The research identifies persistent gaps in institutional capacity, inconsistent application of the kompetenz-kompetenz principle, and challenges in enforcing awards. It concludes with policy recommendations aimed at minimizing unwarranted judicial intervention, improving procedural clarity, and strengthening institutional infrastructure. Ultimately, this study contributes to the discourse on arbitration reform by evaluating India's progress toward becoming a credible ICA hub. It advocates for sustained legislative refinement, judicial restraint, and institutional support to ensure arbitration remains an efficient, impartial, and globally respected dispute resolution mechanism.

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1. Introduction 2. International Commercial Arbitration: Concept, Classification and International Instruments 3. Tracing India's Arbitration Journey 4. Indian Legal Framework for International Commercial Arbitration 5. Judicial Intervention in International Commercial Arbitration. Conclusion and Suggestion, Bibliography.

65. BHARTIYA (Peeyush)
Revisiting the Essential Practice Test: Judicial Determination of Religious Freedom in India.
Supervisor: Prof. (Mrs.) Alok Sharma
Th 29137

Abstract

The jurisprudence of religious freedom in India has been profoundly shaped by the Essential Practices Test (EPT), first articulated in The Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar of Shirur Mutt (1954). This judicially crafted doctrine empowers courts to determine which practices of a religion are "essential" and thereby protected under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution. While conceived as a mechanism to balance religious liberty with constitutional limitations, the test has increasingly drawn criticism for vesting excessive theological authority in the judiciary. This thesis revisits the Essential Practices Test, examining its evolution through landmark cases such as Sabarimala, Triple Talaq, and the Hijab Ban, and highlights the inconsistencies in its application. The study argues that by positioning judges as arbiters of faith, the EPT risks undermining the autonomy of religious communities and distorting the constitutional promise of freedom of conscience. Drawing on comparative perspectives from U.S. and international jurisprudence, particularly the "sincerely held belief" standard, the research proposes reforms that align Indian constitutional law with principles of neutrality, proportionality, and secularism. Ultimately, the thesis contends that revisiting the Essential Practices Test is crucial to ensuring a more coherent and rights-protective framework for religious freedom in India.

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1. Introduction 2. Essential Practice Tests: Historical and Constitutional Foundations 3. The Essential Practice Tests Test in India: Judicial Interpretations 4. India's Essential Practice Test and the U.S. Sincerely Held Belief Test: A Comparative Analysis 5. Conclusion and Suggestions. Bibliography.

66. CHAKI (Nishit Ranjan)
Language Rights Under the Constitution of India with Special Reference to the Right to Education and Process of Development Experienced by an Individual.
Supervisor: Prof. Anju Wali Tikoo
Th 29138

Abstract

The thesis explores the dynamics of language rights under the Constitution of India with special reference to the right to education under Article 21A of Part III. In this respect, it studies the process of development experienced by a linguistic minority child when the medium of instruction used is different from the mother-tongue. It contains both doctrinal and empirical studies wherein a total of four linguistic communities have been studied.

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1. Introduction 2. Understanding the gap between theory and practice 3. Multiculturalism, assimilation and linguistic diversity 4. Dilution of linguistic identity5. A „different language" and a „different Individual" 6. Conclusion and Recommendations. Bibliography.

67. CHAUHAN (Shivani)
Dimensions of Consent to Sexual Acts in Intimate Relationships: A Legal Study.
Supervisor: Prof. K. Ratnabali
Th 29139

Abstract

This thesis is an exploratory research into how consent to sexual acts within intimate relationships is constructed, communicated and vitiated, specifically in the grey area of intimate partnerships where there is a presumed sexual history, and sexual abuse in contexts marked by power imbalances and coercive control. Centred on heterosexual relationships, it investigates the elements that determine and vitiate free consent to sexual acts, the specific contours of intimate partner sexual abuse—including sexual abuse in married couples, which is shielded from criminal charges of rape by the legal exception of marriage—and the operation of coercive and controlling behaviours as a sustained pattern that persistently erodes liberty in a sustained way, rather than standalone incidents of sexual violation. Adopting an exploratory, analytical and comparative doctrinal method, the research draws on constitutional and statutory provisions, case laws, official reports (NCRB, NFHS, UN, WHO) and feminist and socio-legal scholarship on consent, intimate partner violence, chronic sexual violation and coercive control. A comparative analysis of criminal legislative frameworks on coercive control in various legal systems—like the UK, Scotland, Ireland and Tasmania—is also undertaken and juxtaposed with India's primarily civil domestic violence regime, assessing the benefits and limits of criminalising non-physical forms of abuse. The study further analyses Indian rape trial practices to understand how courts construct the "ideal" victim of sexual abuse, consider the presence of past sexual history and handle the stereotypes regarding rape victims, intimate partnerships, and promises to marry. The question of broader societal acceptance of rape myths is also woven into the research using established scales and secondary empirical data. The thesis concludes by identifying legal, evidentiary and policy gaps in addressing intimate partner sexual abuse in India and proposes calibrated reforms in criminal law, domestic violence legislation, trial practices, institutional training and community based interventions.

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1. Introduction 2. Conceptualising consent 3. Intimate partner violence and sexual Abuse 4. Coercive control: from domestic violence to criminalisation 5. Judicial interpretation and trial Processes in rape cases in India 6. Rape myth acceptance and perceptions of intimate partner sexual abuse. Conclusion and Suggestions, Bibliography.

68. Rishi Kumar
Impact of Foreign Investment on Environment in India: A Comparative Study of European Union and Scandinavian Nations.
Supervisor: Prof. (Dr.) L. Pushpa Kumar
Th 29146

Abstract

The post-Cold War global order, characterized by the ascendancy of neoliberal economics, has been defined by a foundational, almost teleological, drive towards economic integration, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) serving as its primary vector. This thesis embarks on a critical inquiry into the complex and often paradoxical relationship between the influx of foreign capital and the integrity of the natural environment in India. It posits that while the nation's post-1991 economic liberalization was a necessary response to a precipitous crisis, the resulting framework for attracting FDI has engendered a deep-seated philosophical and operational schism- a structural dissonance between the imperatives of capital accumulation and the axioms of ecological sustainability. This research contends that India's current investment paradigm, while remarkably successful in attracting capital, operates in a state of profound environmental agnosticism, creating a critical governance lacuna that not only jeopardizes the nation's ecological future but also places it at odds with the evolving global consensus on sustainable development. While India has meticulously constructed an elaborate and robust legal and regulatory apparatus to govern the financial dimensions of FDI—a fortress of policy anchored by the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), policed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and facilitated by bodies such as the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)—this framework exhibits a glaring and consequential blindness. The `Consolidated FDI Policy` and the `Invest India` program are masterpieces of economic engineering designed with a singular objective: to attract capital. Concerning the environment, they are functionally silent, operating in what can only be described as an "absolute vacuum."This thesis posits that a pathway through this complex terrain can be charted by examining the evolved investment philosophies of the European Union and the Scandinavian nations.

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1. Introduction 2. Foreign investment in India: an outlook 3. Foreign investment and sustainable development goals 4. Evolving sustainable practices of foreign investment in India 5. International investment practices-a comparative study of EU, Scandinavian nations, and India's foreign investment framework 6. Conclusion and Suggestions, Bibliography.

69. SANJAY KUMAR
Relevance of Multipolar World Order in Maintaining International Peace and Security with Special Reference to Syrian and Ukrainian Conflicts and the Position of India.
Supervisor: Prof. (Dr.) Anupam Jha
Th 29143

Abstract

The world has witnessed a Bipolar world during the Cold War era and a Unipolar world after the disintegration of the USSR. But now, there is not only one superpower, like the USA, which is hogging the limelight. Now, the international community remains in the era of multiple superpowers. We have emerging superpowers such as India, China has already emerged as a Superpower, Russia is also trying to get its previous status of a superpower. And there are many countries like Brazil, Germany, France, South Africa, Japan, etc. that are becoming a power centre in today's Multipolar World Order. The basic purpose of the United Nations Charter is to maintain international peace and security, but its success is debatable. Whether the current world order has been able to fulfil the objectives of the UN Charter remains to be examined. The Charter of the United Nations seemed promising enough, and it has various organs like the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, and the General Assembly, but all these organs failed to resolve the Syrian Conflict and the Ukrainian Crisis. It was only because of the clash of the national interests of two superpowers like the USA and Russia that we have not been able to resolve many international crises. Therefore, this is the right time to go beyond this bipolar system where every powerful country is glued to either of these two Ideologies, like Socialism and Capitalism, and because of this ideological deadlock, most of the time, the purpose and principles of the United Nations have not been fulfilled. It seems as if we are entering into an era of a Multipolar World Order wherein India, an emerging superpower, could break the deadlock between these two Ideologies. With India becoming an important pole, it may be able to maintain international peace and security in a far better way in a Multipolar world order.

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1. Introduction 2. Fragility of international peace and security in a bipolar and unipolar world 3. Syrian conflict in a bipolar world: a battleground for the USA and Russia 4. The Ukrainian crisis: the rise of multipolarity 5. Justification of modern tools in a multipolar world 6. The role of India in today's multipolar World in maintaining global peace, Conclusion and Recommendation, Bibliography.

LINGUISTICS

70. SHARMA (Jyoti)
Syntactic Account of Pronominalisation and Person Hierarchy in Some Tibeto-Burman Languages (with Special Focus on Mara).
Supervisor: Prof. Tanmoy Bhattacharya
Th 29226

Abstract

The agreement phenomenon is a strategy employed by several Tibeto-Burman (TB) languages to syntactically encode the relation between argument(s) and the verb. In this thesis, we investigate the role of prominence hierarchies, particularly the person hierarchy, in pronominal-verb agreement, commonly referred to as pronominalisation. Special attention is given to the languages of the Kuki-Chin and Kiranti subgroups. Despite the surface differences, these languages show remarkable similarities. Hence, the thesis first investigates the extent to which these

languages exhibit variation in agreement marking, to illuminate the typological patterns within which these variations fall. After establishing the typology of TB agreements, the thesis primarily seeks to analyse the agreement pattern in Mara (a Kuki-Chin language). The agreement is sensitive not only to grammatical roles but also to prominence hierarchies: [1>2/3] and [PL>SG]. As a consequence of these hierarchies, the language displays the person-complementarity effect, typically reflected in changes in the linearisation of agreement markers, and Omnivorous Number Agreement (Nevins, 2011). This thesis attempts to theorise the TB agreement phenomenon using current theoretical approaches to Agree, namely, Multiple Agree (Nevins, 2011) and Cyclic Agree (Béjar & Rezac, 2009). It shows that the parameterisation of the probe head (e.g., v, T, C, and others) with respect to the type of Agree search cycle it can initiate, together with feature specification on heads, enables us to account for Mara-type agreement. To gain a deeper understanding of the TB agreement phenomenon, this thesis compares Mara to Limbu (a Kiranti language). Despite surface dissimilarities, these two languages share many features. However, the added layer of intricacy, such as grammatical indexation of the inclusive-exclusive distinction, referred to as the clusivity-effect, and sensitivity to overall configuration type (local, mixed, and non-local), challenges the account proposed for Mara.

Contents

1. Introduction to the thesis 2. Existing formal accounts for multiple agreement 3. Variation in the agreement phenomenon in TB languages 4. Syntactic account of the agreement system in Mara 5. Expansion of the Hybrid-Agree Analysis to Limbu 6. Concluding Remarks. References.

71. SINGH (Riya)
Fixed Pattern and Positioning Deviations in Metathesis, Gemination nd Vowel Substitution among Hindi-Speaking Children with Dyslexia.
Supervisor: Dr. Mamta
Th 29225

Abstract

This present research focused on one of the learning disabilities i.e. Dyslexia. Dyslexia is a reading and writing disability. Dyslexia is a broader term which consists of dysgraphia, dyscalculia and dyslexia itself. Categorically, dyslexia has two categories namely developmental dyslexia and acquired dyslexia. Although Dyslexia has variety of phonological errors like substitution, deletion, addition, metathesis and others (Das 2022; Mamta 2018; Chatterjee et al. 2014) but this current research explores only three main phonological errors namely Metathesis, Gemination and Vowel substitution (Diacritic and Graphemic) in-depth and provide patterns of error and positions of error. It also reflected that dyslexics made more errors compared to non-dyslexics. In this research, data was collected by 40 participants, in which 20 were dyslexics and other 20 were non-dyslexics. For this research, data was collected by using 12 tasks highlighting writing, spelling and reading skills. This research resulted that dyslexics made maximum errors in vowel substituted with vowel under vowel substitution category at initial position in all skills. They made majority of errors in degemination under gemination category at medial position. In Metathesis, dyslexics made errors majorly at final position. This research concluded that dyslexics produced significant number of errors compared to non-dyslexics. It also highlighted those sound(s) which have shown majority of errors by dyslexic group. Key words: Dyslexia, Vowel Substitution, Gemination, Metathesis, Hindi-speaking dyslexic.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Data analysis and discussion 5. Summary and conclusion. Bibliography and appendixes.

MANAGEMENT STUDIES

72. ALPANA
CSR Practices and Reporting in the Indian Banking Sector: A Stakeholder-Oriented Evaluation.
Supervisor: Prof. Narain & Prof. Anupama Vohra
Th 29149

Abstract

The study titled "CSR Practices and Reporting in the Indian Banking Sector: A Stakeholder-Oriented Evaluation" investigates how Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has evolved from philanthropic engagement to a strategic and sustainability-driven framework within India's banking landscape. Grounded in Stakeholder Theory, Legitimacy Theory, and the Resource-Based View, the research adopts a comprehensive, multi-phase design to examine CSR practices through both stakeholder perceptions and financial performance linkages. A mixed-method approach was employed. First, the study developed the SUSTAIN Index, a composite measure of CSR engagement encompassing 49 indicators across seven dimensions-social performance, health, environmental sustainability, transparency, accountability, inclusive education, and community development. This index was applied to 30 Indian banks (12 public and 18 private) over 2017–2024. Panel data regression analysis using STATA 17 examined the relationship between CSR engagement and financial performance indicators (ROA, ROE, and Tobin's Q). Findings indicated that CSR significantly enhances profitability and shareholder returns, especially in public banks, where legitimacy and compliance pressures are stronger, while private banks demonstrated innovation-driven CSR integration that strengthens long-term competitiveness. In the second phase, Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) was used to analyze stakeholder perceptions using survey data from 430 employees and 418 investors. Results revealed that environmental responsibility and institutional integration are the strongest determinants of perceived responsible banking. The study makes a key contribution by integrating objective CSR performance with subjective stakeholder perceptions, providing an empirically validated, multidimensional CSR framework suited for emerging economies. It concludes that stakeholder-oriented CSR, when institutionalized through strategy, ethics, and transparency, enhances legitimacy, trust, and financial resilience-marking a transition from compliance-based philanthropy to authentic, performance-linked responsible banking in India.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Comparative analysis of corporate social responsibility practices in Indian Banking: a longitudinal sectoral investigation (2017-2024) 5. Empirical analysis of Stakeolder perceptions of

responsible banking practices in the Indian banking sector: a multi stakeholder perspective. 6. Corporate social responsibility and financial performance in Indian banks: a sectoral study (2018-2024) 7. Conclusions. References & Annexures

73. SABHARWAL (Santosh)
Study of Relationship Between Mindfulness Team Effectiveness, Organisational Learning Happiness at Workplace and Organisational Creativity in Select Indian Organisations.
Supervisor: Prof. Kavita Singh
Th 29151

Abstract

The present study, titled "A Study of Relationship between Mindfulness, Team Effectiveness, Organisational Learning, Happiness at Workplace, and Organisational Creativity in select Indian Organisations", investigates how individual, team, and organisational factors combine to foster creativity in the workplace. Drawing on a large and diverse sample of 1,379 employees from both government and private sector organisations in India, the research employed survey-based quantitative methods and structural equation modelling (SmartPLS 4), complemented by t-tests and ANOVA. The findings highlight that team effectiveness and mindfulness significantly predict organisational creativity, while all three variables, mindfulness, team effectiveness, and organisational learning, positively influence happiness at the workplace. Organisational learning, although not directly linked to organisational creativity, contributes indirectly through happiness at work, which emerged as a strong mediator. Sectoral comparisons revealed distinct patterns: mindfulness and team effectiveness exerted stronger effects in government organisations, whereas organisational learning was more influential in private sector settings. Demographic analysis showed significant differences across age and work experience, with higher age and more experienced employees reporting higher levels across constructs while gender and marital status remained insignificant in causing any notable differences in all the five constructs. The study makes theoretical contributions by developing and validating an integrated multi-level model linking psychological presence, team synergy, organisational learning climate, and workplace happiness to organisational creativity. Practically, it underscores the need for sector-specific strategies, highlighting happiness at workplace as a pivotal bridge between resources and creativity. By affirming that creativity at organisational level flourishes when human well-being and organisational processes align, the study offers valuable guidance for managers, policymakers, and scholars aiming to build resilient, innovative, and people-centric organisations.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Theoretical and conceptual framework 3. Literature Review 4. Research Methodology 5. Results and findings 6. Discussion of results. 7. Conclusion, implications and limitations. References & Annexures.

74. YADAV (Deepshikha)
LGBT Workplace Inclusiveness in India: Impact on Job Satisfaction and Organisational Commitment.
Supervisor: Prof. Kavita Singh
Th 29152

Abstract

Workplace inclusivity for LGBT employees has increasingly become a critical field of inquiry, particularly in India, where cultural traditions, evolving legislative frameworks, and organizational practices converge in complex ways. Although recent legal reforms, including the decriminalisation of homosexuality, have marked important progress, disparities in workplace inclusivity and acceptance continue to persist. The present study investigates the influence of LGBT workplace inclusiveness on two key organizational outcomes: job satisfaction and organizational commitment. A mixed-methods research design was employed, integrating both qualitative and quantitative data. For the quantitative strand, 190 valid survey responses were collected and analysed through Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM). For the qualitative strand, five interviews with human resource professionals and nineteen interviews with LGBT employees across diverse sectors in India were conducted. The major findings of the study indicate that inclusive leadership and coworker support, human resource policies, belongingness, and perceived social support play a crucial role in enhancing organisational commitment and job satisfaction. The study finds that supportive HR policies, as well as Inclusive Leadership and Coworker Support, significantly enhance the belongingness of LGBT employees. In turn, belongingness was found to be a key driver of perceived social support, which further influences both job satisfaction and organisational commitment. While the direct effect of perceived social support on organisational commitment was statistically significant but moderate, its indirect effect through job satisfaction was stronger, indicating that job satisfaction plays a crucial mediating role.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Theoretical framework 3. Literature review 4. Research methodology 5. Results and findings 6. Discussion 7. Conclusion, implications and limitations. References & Annexures.

MATHEMATICS

75. DHIMAN (Shubham Kumar)
Soliton Solutions to Certain Non-linear Evolution Equations Using Analytical Methods.
Supervisor: Prof. Sachin Kumar
Th 29156

Abstract

Nonlinear evolution equations (NLEEs) play a vital role in describing a wide spectrum of physical phenomena, including shallow water wave propagation, fluid dynamics, plasma physics, and nonlinear optical interactions. Belonging to the class of nonlinear partial differential equations, these systems are inherently complex due to the presence of nonlinear terms, which makes their analysis and solution construction particularly challenging. This research employs advanced analytical techniques, with a strong

emphasis on Lie symmetry analysis, the unified method, and the generalized exponential rational function method. In addition, a new generalized exponential differential rational function (GEDRF) methodology is introduced to obtain broader classes of exact and simplified solutions. The study focuses on five higher-dimensional nonlinear evolution equations of current significance: the (2+1)-dimensional coupled Breaking Soliton model, the (2+1)-dimensional Riemann Wave model, the (3+1)-dimensional P-type equation, the (3+1)-dimensional Camassa-Holm-Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation, and the (4+1)-dimensional Davey-Stewartson-Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation. For each model, symmetry reductions are systematically derived, transforming complex partial differential equations into tractable ordinary differential equations. The resulting reductions yield diverse exact solutions, including lump, breather, solitary, periodic, cone-shaped, V-shaped, and multi-soliton wave structures. Graphical interpretations through three-dimensional and contour plots provide further insight into the qualitative and quantitative nature of these solutions. The results not only enrich the understanding of nonlinear wave dynamics but also reveal their potential applications in oceanography, plasma physics, hydrodynamics, and engineering. Moreover, the introduction of the GEDRF method enhances the existing toolkit for researchers, offering a flexible and powerful approach to solving high-dimensional nonlinear PDEs. Overall, this thesis contributes to the systematic study of nonlinear evolution equations by presenting new exact solutions, innovative methodologies, and deeper insights into the mathematical structures and physical significance of such nonlinear systems.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Symmetry reduction and analytical solutions to a (2+1)-dimensional coupled Breaking Soliton Model 3. Analytical solutions of the (2+1)-dimensional Riemann wave model 4. Exact solutions of (3+1)-dimensional P-type equation using a newly proposed methodology 5. Invariant solutions to a generalized (3+1)-dimensional Camassa-Holm-Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation 6. Exact solutions of (4+1)-dimensional Davey-Stewartson-Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation using a newly created methodology. Concluding Remarks and Future Scope. List of Publications. References. AMS MSC 2020 Classification and Keywords.

76. PREETY KUMARI

Mathematical Models for COVID-19 Transmission: Stability Analysis and Numerical Simulations.

Supervisors: Dr. Harendra Pal Singh and Prof. Swarn Singh

Th 29158

Abstract

Mathematical modeling is a paramount tool in the field of applied mathematics. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of mathematical modeling for predicting and controlling the spread of coronavirus. This thesis seeks to characterize COVID-19 dynamics using mathematical models based on fractional and ordinary derivatives. The boundedness, computation of reproduction number, and stability analysis are administered. The thesis is divided into six chapters. The thesis includes 'Conclusions and Future Work' following the main chapters and ends with a list of 'References'. This thesis is organized into chapters as follows. Chapter 1, Introduction, provides an overview of mathematical modeling in epidemiology, particularly for novel coronavirus disease, and the motivation behind the proposed work. Some basic terminology in disease modeling is discussed, which is used across the thesis. In Chapter 2, a new SEIAQRDT model is proposed to incorporate infected individuals based on their symptoms to predict the number of cases more accurately. The proposed model is a general model for the COVID-19 pandemic, which can be employed for different regions around the globe. Chapter 3 presents a

mathematical model for COVID-19, incorporating environmental factors, focusing on asymptomatic populations, quarantine individuals, and transmission factors, verified using relative error square analysis. In Chapter 4, we formulate a new mathematical model considering the paramount compartments such as quarantine, hospitalization, COVID-19 with omicron variants, COVID-19 and diabetes infectious, vaccination, and deaths to understand the dynamics of COVID-19 and To examine the role of heart disease in COVID-19 dynamics, we propose a model using Caputo fractional derivative in Chapter 5. The memory effect associated with the fractional derivative is visualized using the L1 method for the Caputo derivative. To analyze the advantage of non-singular kernel present in the Caputo-Fabrizio (CF) derivative, Chapter 6 presents a modified SEIAQRDT model for transmission of novel coronavirus employing CF derivative.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. SEIAQRDT Model for the Spread of Novel Coronavirus 3. COVID-19 Model Incorporating Environmental Factors 4. Impact of Vaccination on COVID-19 Model with Diabetes and Omicron 5. COVID-19 and Heart Disease Interactions through Caputo-Fractional Derivative 6. Novel Coronavirus Model Using Caputo-Fabrizio Fractional Derivative. Conclusion and Future Work. List of Publications. References. AMS MSC 2020 Classification and Keywords.

MEDICAL SCIENCES
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

77. APURVA KIRTI

In Silico and In Vitro Investigations of Medicinal Plant Extracts and Isoflavones as Potential Anti-Cancer agents and Analysis of their Mechanistic Pathways in Colorectal and Prostate Cancer.

Supervisor: Prof. Manisha Tiwari

Th 29160

Abstract

This study comprehensively evaluated the anticancer potential of medicinal plant extracts and isoflavones in colorectal and prostate cancer models, emphasizing their capacity to modulate epigenetic regulators such as DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs) and reactivate tumor suppressor genes like Estrogen Receptor β (ER-β). Employing both in silico and in vitro methodologies, the research demonstrated that Clitoria ternatea methanolic extract exhibited pronounced anticancer and epigenetic modulatory effects in prostate cancer cells. Similarly, Fagonia cretica ethanolic extract showed significant anticancer activity in colorectal and prostate cancer models, with molecular analyses revealing key pathways underpinning its mechanism of action. Notably, two distinct isoflavones were investigated for their anticancer efficacies and mechanistic pathways in prostate cancer, employing integrated computational and experimental approaches. The findings elucidate how these natural compounds downregulate DNMT expression, reversing aberrant methylation patterns, consequently restoring the expression of critical tumor suppressors such as ER-β. This epigenetic reprogramming underscores the therapeutic promise of these phytochemicals as multi-targeted agents capable of inhibiting tumor growth and progression. Collectively, the study offers novel insights into the molecular mechanisms underpinning the anticancer effects of these medicinal

plant-derived compounds, establishing a foundation for their potential development as epigenetic therapeutics in colorectal and prostate cancer.

Contents

1. Review of Literature 2. Evaluation of the Anticancer and Epigenetic Modulation Abilities of Clitoria Ternatea Methanolic Extract in Prostate Cancer using In Silico and In Vitro Studies 3. To Evaluate the Anticancer Effect of Fagonia Cretica Ethanolic Extract on Colorectal and Prostate Cancer and to Determine the Underlying Molecular Mechanisms Involved 4. To Study the Anticancer Abilities of Licoisoflavone B and Determine its Mechanism of Functioning in Prostate Cancer Cells Using In silico and In vitro Approaches. 5. To Study the Anticancer abilities of Puerarin 6”-O-xyloside and Determine its Mechanism of functioning in Prostate Cancer Using In silico and in Vitro Approaches.

78. GOEL (Tanya)
Biomedical Innovations with Silver-Doped Nanocomposites: A Nanomedicine Approach.
Supervisors: Prof. Manisha Tiwari and Dr. Snigdha Singh
Th 29161

Abstract

This thesis investigates the development of multifunctional silver-based metal and metal oxide nanocomposites designed to address two interconnected challenges: lung cancer and pulmonary bacterial infections. Chapter I outlines the global burden of these diseases, explains how lung cancer and infections mutually worsen each other, and highlights the limitations of current therapies and the rising threat of antimicrobial resistance, thereby establishing the need for advanced nanotechnology-based dual therapeutic platforms. Chapter II describes $CoFe_2O_4$@BSA@Ag nanocomposites, where BSA functionalization improves dispersion and biocompatibility of cobalt ferrite nanoparticles while enabling uniform Ag deposition. Their mechanistic cytotoxicity toward lung cancer cells and strong bactericidal effects are systematically investigated. Chapter III discusses the synthesis and biomedical relevance of Fe_3O_4@SiO_2@PDA@Ag nanocomposites, explaining how silica coating enhances magnetic nanoparticle stability while polydopamine provides reactive functional groups for silver anchoring. Their dual anticancer and antibacterial potential is supported through in vitro evaluations. Chapter IV presents a comprehensive study on ZnO@PDA@Ag nanocomposites, focusing on their enhanced stability, improved solubility, and potent biological performance, which surpassed the magnetic nanocomposites. Chapter V demonstrates the development of ZnO@PDA@Ag@9-Br-Nos, a drug-loaded formulation designed for targeted delivery of 9-Bromonoscapine. Enhanced drug loading, pH-responsive release, reduced hemolysis, and amplified anticancer effects on H1299 cells validate this nanocomposite as a promising therapeutic candidate. Together, this thesis develops, compares, and evaluates advanced multifunctional nanocomposites that demonstrate simultaneous dual therapeutic action, thereby offering a strong foundation for next-generation biomedical applications targeting lung cancer and associated pulmonary infections.

Contents

1. Introduction Review of literature 2. Ag-doped BSA Functionalized Cobalt Ferrite Nanocomposites: A Biocompatible Approach for Antibacterial Treatment and in Anticancer Application 3. Synthesis and Characterization of Silver-Decorated Polydopamine-Coated Silica-Shelled Magnetite Nanocomposite and Evaluation of its Anticancer and Antibacterial Activity Results 4. Investigating the Biological Effects of Ag-EnhancedPolydopamine-CoatedZnONanocomposites: Synthesis, Characterization,

and Activity against Lung Cancer and Bacterial Infections 5. Fabrication of 'ZnO@PDA@Ag' Nanocomposite with 9-Bromonoscapine for Drug Delivery in Lung Cancer Treatment, Summary and Future Prospects.

79. SARIKA BANO
Natural Product-Based Inhibitors Targeting SARS-CoV-2 Main Protease.
Supervisor: Prof. Ajay Kumar Yadav
Th 29165

Abstract

The SARS-CoV-2 main protease (Mpro) plays a critical role in viral replication and is a validated target for antiviral drug development against COVID-19. In this study, Mpro was successfully expressed and purified with high yield and purity. Its structural and biophysical integrity was confirmed by Western blot analysis, secondary structure assessment revealing a predominantly α-helical conformation, and thermal shift assays indicating a high melting temperature (Tm). Furthermore, Mpro demonstrated remarkable chemical stability in the presence of denaturants such as urea and guanidinium chloride (GdmCl), confirming its suitability for downstream inhibitor screening and structural studies. A combination of experimental and computational approaches was employed to identify potent natural and phytochemical inhibitors of Mpro. Scopoletin emerged as a strong natural compound inhibitor, validated through in vitro biochemical assays. Among the phytochemicals screened, Sinigrin, Stigmasterol, and Eugenol exhibited inhibitory activity, with Eugenol identified as the most potent. Interestingly, both Stigmasterol and Eugenol were observed to play an important role in the aggregation propensity of Mpro, suggesting a potential dual mechanism involving both enzymatic inhibition and interference with protein stability. Further, virtual screening of natural compound libraries, followed by molecular dynamics (MD) simulations and MM-PBSA binding energy calculations, led to the identification of Amorphispironon E and Papaverrubine E as promising lead candidates for Mpro inhibition. This work provides valuable insights into the structural stability of Mpro and identifies novel natural inhibitors with potential for further development as antiviral agents. It also highlights the importance of evaluating not only binding efficacy but also the impact of small molecules on protein aggregation, an often-overlooked aspect in early drug discovery.

Contents

1. Introduction, Review of Literature, Rationale, Hypothesis, Aims, and Objectives 2. Objective 1: Biochemical and Biophysical Characterisation of SARS-COV-2 Mpro 3. Objective 2: To Identify and Experimentally Validate Natural Compound Inhibitors of SARS-CoV-2 Mpro Through Integrated Structure-Guided Screening of the IMPPAT Phytochemical Library and Literature-Guided Compound Selection 4. Objective 3: To Investigate the Effect of the Phytochemical Inhibitor Stigmasterol on the Aggregation Propensity of Mpro169-207.

MUSIC

80. अमित कुमार
शास्त्रीय संगीत के प्रचार-प्रसार में अवध क्षेत्र का योगदान - एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन ।
निर्देशक: प्रो. सुरेन्द्र नाथ सोरेन
Th 29169

सरांश

लखनऊ उत्तर भारत का एक ऐसा शहर है जो भारतीय संस्कृति एवं इतिहास का एक मुख्य बिन्दु रहा है। कभी प्रभु श्री राम के राज्य का एक हिस्सा रहा है तो कभी नवाबी शासन का केन्द्र। ब्रिटिश हुकूमत से जुड़े अनेक इतिहासों का साक्ष्य लखनऊ की भूमि रही है। ऐसी अनेक कहानियों के साथ-साथ लखनऊ हिंदुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत के कई महान विभूतियों की जन्मभूमि व कर्मभूमि भी रहा है।

विषय सूची

1. अवध क्षेत्र का भौगोलिक इतिहास एवं राजैनैतिक पृष्ठभूमि 2. अवध क्षेत्र का सांगीतिक इतिहास 3. अवध क्षेत्र के विविध कलाकार 4. अवध क्षेत्र में प्रचलित बंदिशों का विवरण 5. वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश में संगीत की स्थिति। उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

81. JOSHI (Poorva)
Study of Kouthumiya Saman Chanting- Notation and Musical Analysis
Supervisor : Prof. Neeta Mathur & Prof. Rishiraj Pathak
Th 29166

Abstract

This thesis presents a comprehensive study of Padma Shri Ustad Shafaat Ahmed Khan, the eminent tabla maestro of the Delhi Gharana, and his significant contribution to Indian music. Ustad Shafaat Ahmed Khan was not only a brilliant performer but also a devoted teacher and a key preserver of the Indian rhythmic tradition. The research explores his life, musical training, unique playing style, teaching legacy, and his role in promoting and enriching the Delhi Gharana tradition. Placed within the context of contemporary Indian classical music, this study aims to highlight his enduring impact on the art of tabla and its cultural heritage.

Content

1. Basic introduction to Sāmaveda 2. Sāmavaidika Svaras and Śrutijāti 3. Sāmagāna notations by noted Scholars and their analysis 4. Sāmagāna Notations of Gāyatra Gāna and Āgneya Gāna created by the Researcher 5. Musical Analysis of Notations. Conclusion. Appendix (with Google drive link of 181 Sāmagānas. Bibliography.

82. LUITEL (Pramisha)
Cinematic Music of Nepal: Exploring It`s Evolution and Impact in Nepal.
Supervisor: Prof. Shailendra Kumar Goswami
Th 29167

Abstract

This thesis explores the evolution, diversity, and cultural significance of cinematic music in Nepal, highlighting its role as a dynamic force within the nation's artistic and social landscape. Drawing from historical analysis, linguistic studies, musical notations, and interviews with key figures in the film and music industries, the research examines how Nepali film music has developed over time and contributed to shaping national identity and cultural expression. Nepali film music is deeply intertwined with the country's socio-political history and reflects the richness of its multilingual and multiethnic fabric. The integration of various regional dialects and languages in film songs has fostered inclusivity and enhanced cultural representation. Beyond entertainment, film music has influenced public sentiment, preserved

traditions, and responded to changing societal values and aspirations. By combining theoretical inquiry with practical documentation, this study offers a nuanced understanding of how cinematic music in Nepal has not only mirrored but also impacted the nation's evolving narrative. It underscores the importance of film music as a powerful medium for storytelling, emotional connection, and cultural preservation in the broader context of Nepal's cinematic journey

Contents

1. Historical Background of Kashmir 2. The Traditional Music of Kashmir 3. Origin of Santoor in Kashmir 4. Origin and Lineage of Sopori Gharana 5. Life Sketch of Pandit Bhajan Sopori 6. Compositions and Ragas of Pandit Bhajan Sopori 7. A True Guru and Interviews. Conclusion, Bibliography, Appendix.

83. THAKUR (Soumitra)
Surbahar and Its Various Playing Styles: The Contributions of Late Ustad Imrat Khan
Supervisor: Prof. Rajeev Verma
Th 29168

Abstract

This thesis examines the Surbahar as a distinct, evolving, and historically significant instrument within the tradition of Hindustani classical music, with particular emphasis on its playing styles and artistic development. Though closely related to the Rudra Veena and the Sitar, the Surbahar has remained underrepresented in scholarly discourse. This research addresses that gap by situating the instrument within its structural, stylistic, social, and performative contexts, tracing its journey from experimental origins to contemporary revival. The study follows a qualitative, historical, and ethnomusicological research framework, integrating literary review, archival research, oral history, organological analysis, comparative stylistic study, performance analysis, and biographical examination. Primary and secondary sources include books, journals, institutional archives, private collections, interviews, photographs, and extensive audio material drawn from cassettes, CDs, radio and television archives, and digital platforms. These sources are critically analysed to identify stylistic features, interpretative practices, and gharana influences, supported by lineage mapping and historical contextualization. The findings demonstrate that the Surbahar emerged as a hybrid instrument synthesizing the sonic depth of the Rudra Veena with the melodic and structural flexibility of the Sitar. Its playing styles developed across multiple Sitar gharanas rather than within a single lineage, resulting in significant stylistic diversity. Approaches such as been anga techniques, two-finger traditions, and sitar-influenced methods reflect the instrument's adaptability. A central focus of the thesis is the contribution of Ustad Imrat Khan, whose lifelong dedication re-established the Surbahar as a serious concert instrument. His performances, pedagogy, and international presence were instrumental in restoring the Surbahar's artistic status and contemporary relevance. The thesis concludes by affirming the Surbahar as a vital carrier of Hindustani classical instrumental heritage.

Contents

1. Conceptualising music and musical instruments: global origin theories, Indian lineages, and instrument classification 2. The origins and lineage of the surbahar 3. Anatomy, technique, and evolving style of the surbahar 4. Gharana traditions and the transmission of surbahar practice in hindustani classical music 5. Ustad Imrat Khan 6. Imrat Khan and the surbahar: perspectives of musicians and scholars 7. discussion and conclusion. Bibliography.

PHILOSOPHY

84. TANWEER ALAM
An Enquiry Concerning Educational Implications of Wonder.
Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Naveet and Dr. Vikas Baniwal
Th 29179

Abstract

This work investigates the phenomenon of wonder and clarifies its specific and necessary role in the origin and sustainment of philosophy. It begins by posing the question of what wonder is and in which precise sense it becomes the origin of Philosophy. With this aim, it recovers the richer sense of wonder (Thaumazein), which has been diluted and used in a loose sense, such as curiosity and amazement. Thereby, it distinguishes wonder from nearby conceptual understandings, such as curiosity and amazement, arguing that their frequent conflation arises from a misunderstanding of the Platonic idea of wonder (thaumazein). The study then turns to the conceptual task of categorising the experience of wonder. Should we categorise it as a feeling, emotion, mood or should it be better classified as an existential mood? Drawing on phenomenological resources, especially Heidegger's work on mood, it argues that while wonder has an emotional and affective dimension, these categories are not sufficient to capture its depth. Therefore, the study develops a more comprehensive account of wonder as a fundamental mood. In this fundamental mood, one is disclosed to the world as a whole and discloses to themselves the relation of how one is attuned to the world. It shows how everything is strange rather than a temporary colouring of the momentary state. Building on this phenomenological understanding, the work explores how recognising wonder as a fundamental mood reshapes the conception and practice of Philosophy. It argues that phenomenological mood is not the temporary colouring, but rather it is constitutive of the epistemology. It further contends that Philosophy does not simply begin and end with wonder; instead, wonder is constitutive of Philosophy. The perpetual state of wonder is necessary to resist Philosophy from turning into scientific, technical and dogmatic thinking. In this view, philosophical thinking is seen as an ongoing response to the mode of attunement that renders the usual and ordinary as strange. On this basis, it explores how such an understanding of wonder reshapes our practice of Philosophy. Finally, the work considers the educational implications of wonder as a fundamental mood, proposing ways in which educational practices and classroom experiences can be structured to cultivate genuine wonder rather than mere informational curiosity, thereby renewing education as a space of profound questioning, philosophising and self-transformation.

Contents

1. Introduction, Need and rationale of the study 2. Wonder and its conceptual family 3. Characterising wonder 4. Phenomenological account of mood 5. Wonder as the guide to education. Conclusion. Annexure & Bibliography.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCES

85. BARUAH (Madhurjya)
Role of Traditional Games in Promoting Physical Fitness among People of North Eastern States.
Supervisor: Prof. Dharmander Kumar
Th 29182

Abstract

Traditional games hold immense cultural value across the North Eastern States of India and possess the potential to contribute significantly to the physical development of youth. The present study aimed to examine the role of traditional games in promoting physical fitness among people of the North Eastern States. The objectives of the study were: (a) to identify the traditional games practiced in the region, (b) to compare the physical fitness of traditional game players and sedentary people, (c) to assess physical fitness levels of traditional game players across different states, and (d) to compare selected physical fitness components among players of different traditional games. A total of 900 participants (450 traditional game players and 450 sedentary individuals), aged 14–18 years, were selected from five North Eastern states using stratified random sampling. Five components of physical fitness—speed, endurance, agility, explosive strength, and flexibility—were measured using the 50 m Dash, 1000 m Run, 4×10 m Shuttle Run, Standing Broad Jump, and Sit and Reach tests, respectively. The collected data were analyzed using MANOVA, Two-Way ANOVA, One-Way ANOVA, and Bonferroni post-hoc tests at a significance level of $p < .05$. The results indicated that traditional game players exhibited significantly better physical fitness than sedentary individuals across all test variables, demonstrating the positive influence of regular participation in traditional games. Two-Way ANOVA showed a significant main effect of group, while the interaction effect of age and group was not significant. The state-wise comparison of traditional players through MANOVA revealed no statistically significant multivariate difference in overall fitness levels among states. Furthermore, One-Way ANOVA showed no significant differences in physical fitness among players of different traditional games.The findings reinforce that traditional games serve as an effective medium for developing physical fitness and should be encouraged as a sustainable physical activity strategy for youth. Promotion, structured training, and integration of indigenous games in physical education programs may contribute to improved health and cultural preservation in the region.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of related literature 3. Procedure and methodology 4. Analysis of data and results of the study 5. Summary, conclusions and recommendations. Bibliography and appendices.

PHYSICS & ASTROPHYSICS

86. AMIT KUMAR
Study and Development of Viologen-Based Electrochromic Devices for Smart Window Applications.
Supervisors: Prof. Amarjeet Kaur
Th 29196

Abstract

The increasing demand for energy-efficient technology has expedited research on smart materials that can dynamically regulate light and heat transmission. Electrochromic (EC) materials have gained considerable interest due to their reversible alteration of optical characteristics when subjected to a suitable voltage. Electrochromic devices (ECDs) offer low operating voltage, excellent optical tunability, and high energy efficiency, making them suitable for advanced applications such as smart windows, adaptive displays, and anti-glare mirrors. While initial research concentrated on inorganic substances like WO_3, TiO_2, and NiO, their restricted color spectrum and mechanical inflexibility have led to a transition towards organic electrochromic materials. Viologens have emerged as highly promising cathodic coloring electrochromic materials due to their superior coloration efficiency, remarkable reversibility, and adjustable redox potential. This research intends to design, synthesize, and optimize viologen-based materials for improved electrochromic applications. The study incorporates systematic structural alteration, redox mediation, and functionalization to optimize device performance. Viologen derivatives were produced and evaluated using FTIR and NMR spectroscopy for molecular structure, cyclic voltammetry and chronoamperometry for electrochemical characteristics, thermogravimetric analysis for thermal stability, and SEM-EDX for morphology and composition. To enhance electrochromic behavior, two strategies were explored: incorporation of redox mediators to improve charge transport, reversibility, and cycling stability, and functionalization with graphene quantum dots (GQDs) to enhance electron transport, switching kinetics, and stability in electrolyte-free systems. Electrochemical and optical analyses were conducted to examine optical modulation, coloration efficiency, response time, and long-term performance. The study identifies the advantages of redox mediators and GQDs in improving conductivity, stability, and electrochromic efficiency. This comprehensive investigation provides valuable insights into designing next-generation viologen-based electrochromic materials and demonstrates their potential in energy-efficient smart windows, adaptive displays, and other advanced optical devices.

Contents

1. Introduction and Research Review 2. Sample Preparation and Characterization Techniques 3. Structural, Morphological and Thermal Properties of Viologens 4. Electrochromic Performance Enhancement of Viologen using a Redox Couple 5. Enhanced Electrochromic Performance of Viologen Via Graphene Quantum Dots 6. Summary and Future Prospects.

87. RAWAT (Vikas)
Measurement and Modeling Studies of Particulate Matter in Central Himalaya and its adjacent plains.
Supervisor: Prof. S. K. Dhaka and Dr. Narendra Singh
Th 29203

Abstract

Particulate matter (PM) is a complex mixture of airborne particles with significant implications for air quality, climate, and human health. The Central Himalayan (CH) region, with its ecological sensitivity and proximity to the densely populated Indo-Gangetic Plain, is highly vulnerable to pollution from both local sources and long-range transport. This thesis combines multi-scale observations, detailed physio-chemical characterization, and atmospheric modeling to address key gaps in understanding PM behavior over the CH and its adjoining plains. The study begins with two years of continuous, high-resolution PM2.5 measurements at Manora Peak, Nainital, establishing the first long-term baseline for the region. These observations reveal marked temporal variability, with peaks during winter crop residue burning transport and episodic dust intrusions. They also show the strong influence of boundary layer dynamics on diurnal and vertical distribution. Building on this foundation, a seasonal campaign across 13 districts of Uttarakhand provides a broad assessment of PM2.5 and PM10 characteristics, identifying dominant crustal and anthropogenic sources and highlighting health risks from heavy metal exposure. The COVID-19 lockdown offers a rare natural setup to understand the effects of reduced anthropogenic emissions from regional transport and secondary aerosol formation. Results show clear contrasts between the CH and the plains, including episodes linked to Stratosphere–Troposphere Exchange. Finally, the integration of the Compact and Useful PM2.5 Instruments (CUPI) network with reanalysis and WRF-Chem model simulations captures critical aspects of mountain pollution dynamics. This network used as a tracer to understanding the meteorological processes of complex Himalayan terrain such as mountain tops/slope, valleys and adjacent plains and quantifies model skill in representing aerosol behavior. Collectively, the work provides an integrated perspective on aerosol–meteorology interactions in the Himalayas, offering a stronger foundation for advancing predictive atmospheric modeling and developing targeted pollution mitigation strategies for mountain regions.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Methodology: Measurements and Data Analysis 3. Assessing high resolution $PM_{2.5}$ in the CH: Impact of Episodic events and mountain Meteorology 4. Physio-Chemical Characterization and sources of PM: A field Campaign Study 5. Comparison of Aerosol Dynamics in the urban plain and mountainous region: A COVID-19 Lockdown perspective 6. Integrating CUPI sensor network and Atmospheric Modeling to assess $PM_{2.5}$ variability over the CH 7. Future Scope. Bibliography.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

88. ARYA (Chandrika)
Addressing Climate Change from Gender Perspective: A Study of Uttarakhand State Action Plan.
Supervisor: Prof. Sunil K Choudhary
Th 29208

Abstract

Climate-related vulnerabilities are not merely the outcome of biophysical changes but are produced through the interlinkages and intersections of social, economic, and political structures. The research aims to examine how gender acts as a driver of

vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change in India with a particular focus on the state of Uttarakhand. The study further analyses sub-national climate policy in India, specifically the Uttarakhand State Action Plan on Climate Change, to assess how gender-based vulnerabilities are recognized and addressed. Uttarakhand has been selected as the study area as the state's mountainous topography, coupled with development challenges such as limited infrastructure, resource constraints, and environmentally sensitive livelihoods, makes climate impacts particularly acute. The research employed focus group discussions (FGDs), supplemented by a semi-structured questionnaire, to collect primary data. Gender-disaggregated and mixed gender focus group discussions (FGDs) were organized with men and women experiencing changes in climatic patterns. These sessions explored perceptions of gender-differentiated impacts of climate risks, particularly in relation to asset ownership, social roles, and intra-community relations. The study found that climate change disproportionately affects both men and women residing in geographically vulnerable and economically marginalised rural households, but in gender-differentiated ways. The socially constructed distribution of gender roles, responsibilities, and access to resources systematically positions women at the forefront of climate-related risks and burdens. In the Garhwal hills of Uttarakhand, climate change operates not as an isolated environmental problem but as a systemic stressor that amplifies pre-existing ecological fragilities and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. By conceptualizing climate change as a stressor, the study highlights the idea that climate impacts are filtered through social structures and power relations. Gender norms, caste hierarchies, class positions and geographic location shape who is most exposed to risks, who bears the greatest burdens during climate stress, and who has access to resources for adaptation.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Gender and Environment: A Theoretical Understanding 3. Conceptual Shifts in the Theorization of Gender in Policy Intervention 4. Gender and Climate Change: Vulnerability, Adaptation and Policy in India 5. Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Uttarakhand: A Gendered Analysis of Uttarakhand State Action Plan. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendix.

89. GUPTA (Sadhna)
Representation, Electoral Politics, and Muslim Voting Behavior: A Study of Western Uttar Pradesh Post-1990.
Supervisor: Prof. Ujjwal Kumar Singh
Th 29210

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between political representation, electoral politics, and Muslim voting behaviour in Western Uttar Pradesh, a region marked by demographic significance, recurrent communal tensions, and intense electoral competition. Despite constituting a substantial proportion of the population in several districts, Muslims in Western Uttar Pradesh continue to experience persistent underrepresentation in legislative bodies. The thesis seeks to understand this paradox by analysing how electoral structures, party strategies, and changing political narratives shape Muslim political participation and representation. The study is situated within the broader theoretical debates on political representation, particularly the distinction between descriptive and substantive representation. It explores how institutional arrangements such as the First-Past-the-Post electoral system, along with party gatekeeping and communal polarisation, constrain minority representation. Special attention is paid to the post-1990 period, with a focused analysis of developments after 2014, when identity-driven politics and Hindu consolidation significantly altered electoral dynamics in the region. Methodologically, the research

adopts a mixed-methods approach. Quantitative analysis of election data is combined with primary fieldwork conducted in selected constituencies of Western Uttar Pradesh. Survey responses and interviews with Muslim voters provide insights into voting preferences, perceptions of representation, and the role of ideology, policies, and strategic considerations in electoral decision-making. The findings reveal that while Muslim voters exhibit high levels of political participation, voting behaviour is often shaped by defensive or strategic considerations rather than representational aspirations, leading to a weak translation of votes into political representation. The study argues that Muslim underrepresentation in Western Uttar Pradesh is not merely a consequence of demographic dispersion but the outcome of spatial, institutional, and political factors operating within a polarised electoral environment. By foregrounding regional specificity and voter perspectives, the thesis contributes to a nuanced understanding of minority political agency and raises broader questions about democratic inclusion and representation in deeply divided societies.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Debating Political Representation of Muslims in India :A Theoretical Perspective 3. Electoral Politics in Uttar Pradesh :Mapping Muslim Representation and Voting Behaviour from 1950s to 1980s 4. Voting trends and electoral behaviour of Muslims in Western Uttar Pradesh, post-199 5. Mapping the Political, Socio-Economic, and Demographic Landscape of Western Uttar Pradesh 6. Data Presentation and Analysis 7. Conclusion. Bibliography. Annexures.

90. मोहन कुमार
भारत में सांस्कृतिक संघवाद की खोज :सबरीमाला और जल्लीकट्टू पर एक अध्ययन।
निर्देशक : प्रो. रेखा सक्सेना
Th 29213

सारांश

शोध प्रबंध के अंतर्गत सांस्कृतिक संघवाद का सैद्धांतिक तथा व्यावहारिक विमर्श, सबरीमाला से संबंधित केंद्र-राज्य आयाम, जल्लीकट्टू संस्कृति का केंद्र-राज्य आयाम, उपर्युक्त विषयों से जुड़ी न्यायिक विमर्श, सभ्य समाज एवं गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं का सांस्कृतिक अधिकार और मौलिक अधिकारों के मध्य विवादों पर उनके तर्क इस शोध विषय के अभिन्न अंग हैं। वर्तमान में लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रक्रियाओं के अंतर्गत संघात्मक शासन की महत्वाकांक्षा तथा विगत वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था का क्रमबद्ध परिवर्तित स्वरूप के संदर्भ में सांस्कृतिक संघवाद का व्यावहारिक पक्षों को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस शोध प्रबंध का अध्यायीकरण किया गया हैं, जिसमें प्रमुखता से भारतीय संघीय व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं का एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम के रूप में अंतर वस्तु विषयक विश्लेषण किया गया हैं। साथ ही साथ संविधान सभा विमर्श, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, क्षेत्रीय दलों एवं राष्ट्रीय दलों की सांस्कृतिक तथा परम्पराओं से जुड़े प्रश्नों में उनके अपने तर्कों आदि की तात्विक समीक्षा भी की गयी हैं। भारत एक बहुआयामी देश हैं जिसमें हमें विविधता का स्वरुप दिखाई पड़ता हैं यह विविधता भौगोलिक, सामाजिक तथा एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक विविधता के रूप में चिन्हित किया जा सकता हैं। भारत में प्रत्येक प्रान्त की अपनी एक बखूवी सांस्कृतिक विशेषता रही हैं। इस सांस्कृतिक परंपरा में आज भी लोग जकड़े हुए है और हो भी क्यूँ नहीं जब भारत का संविधान ही लोगों को यह आजादी देता हो। इन विविधताओं के संयोजन के लिए संविधान के कई अनुच्छेदों के अंतर्गत इसका वर्णन किया गया हैं कुछ राज्यों में राजनीतिक रूप से असंतुलित संघवाद हैं, कुछ राज्यों में संवैधानिक तौर पर ताकि उनके सांस्कृतिक विरासत को संजोए रखा जा सके। अब यहाँ प्रश्न यह उठता है कि वर्षों से चली आ रही यह परम्परा किस प्रकार वर्तमान व आगामी भविष्य के मार्ग में सहायक अर्थात स्वयं को उसके अनुरूप ढाल पाने में सक्षम होगी? या फिर यह सांस्कृतिक परम्पराएँ एक विवाद का कारण उत्पन्न करेगी? भारत के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में कई प्रकार के समुदायों में अपने रिवाजों एवं परम्पराओं के अनुसार आज भी अपनी संस्कृति को संजोए हुए उदाहरण देखे जा सकते है।

विषय सूची

1. भूमिका 2. सांस्कृतिक संघवादः सैद्धांतिक विमर्श, संविधान सभा विमर्श तथा संवैधानिक पावधान 3. सांस्कृतिक संघवादः केंद्र-राज्य आयाम सबरीमाला के विशेष सन्दर्भ में 4. सांस्कृतिक संघवादः केंद्र-राज्य आयाम जल्लीकट्टू के विशेष सन्दर्भ में 5. सांस्कृतिक संघवाद तथा न्यायपातिका की भूमिका 6. सभ्य समाज तथा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों की भूमिका 7. निष्कर्ष सारांश एवं सुझाव। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

91. राजिंदर कुमार
भारत में स्वराज के परिवर्तनीय परिप्रेक्ष्य :आधुनिकता से समसामयिकता तक।
निर्देशक : प्रो. सुनील कुमार चौधरी
Th 29215

सारांश

भारत में स्वराज के परिवर्तनीय परिप्रेक्ष्य :आधुनिकता से समसामयिकता तक सार भारतीय परिदृश्य में स्वराज दार्शनिक) आध्यात्मिक (और राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में गहराई से स्थापित है। जहाँ, दार्शनिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्वराज आत्म-स्वामित्व के रूप में वर्णित होता है। वहीं, राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्वराज को स्वशासन के रूप में अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। संक्षेप में, इन दोनों परिप्रेक्ष्यों में स्वराज को स्वशासन के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। यही कारण है कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में स्वराज को भारतीय स्वतंत्रता और स्वशासन की राजनीतिक अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया। इस पूरे प्रकरण में गाँधी की वैचारिक अभिव्यक्ति को सर्वाधिक लोकप्रियता प्राप्त हुई। इसलिए, स्वराज के विचार को राष्ट्रवाद या गाँधीवाद तक सीमित करके ही देखा जाता है। परंतु, स्वराज एक गतिमान अवधारणा है, जिसमें तिलक, गाँधी, भगत सिंह, डॉ अम्बेडकर आदि का वैचारिक योगदान रहा है। इन सभी ने स्वराज की धूरी पर ही अपनी-अपनी वैचारिक अवधारणाओं का विकास किया है। साहित्यिक परिदृश्य में स्वराज की विभिन्न वैचारिक अभिव्यक्तियों को एकीकृत रूप से प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए, इस शोधकार्य का उद्देश्य स्वराज की गतिमान अवधारणा को प्रस्तुत करना है, जिसमें स्वराज की अवधारणा का संवादात्मक संबंधों के आधार पर आधुनिकता से समसामयिकता तक विश्लेषण किया गया है। मुख्य शब्द :स्वराज, दार्शनिक, राजनीतिक, आत्म-स्वामित्व, स्वशासन, गतिमान, संवादात्मक।

विषय सूची

1. प्रस्तावनाः भारत में स्वराज के परिवर्तनीय परिप्रेक्ष्यः आधुनिकता से समसामयिकता तक 2. तिलक की 'स्वराज्य' अवधारणाः आधुनिकता के दर्पण में स्वशासन 3. सभ्यता, नैतिकता और आत्म-स्वामित्व के त्रिकोण में गांधी का 'हिन्द-स्वराज' 4. 'वर्ग चेतना' और पूर्ण-स्वराज : भगत सिंह की क्रान्तिकारी दृष्टि 5. डॉ. अम्बेडकर का सामाजिक विमर्शः 'दलित-स्वराज' की अवधारणा 6. स्वराज की समसामयिकताः उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक भारत में आदिवासी और कृषक विमर्श। उपसंहार। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

92. रावत (रोहित)
हिंदी पत्रकारिता में राष्ट्रवादी आकांक्षाओं और जन धारणाओं का राजनीतिक अवलोकन: उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में (1900-1950 के दौर) ।
निर्देशक : प्रो. सतीश कुमार झा
Th 29216

सारांश

यह शोध बीसवीं सदी के पूर्वार्ध में संयुक्त प्रांत) आधुनिक उत्तर प्रदेश (में हिंदी पत्रकारिता ने किस तरह राष्ट्रवादी आकांक्षाओं और जन धारणाओं को व्यक्त, आकार दिया और मध्यस्थता की, इसका राजनीतिक और ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता है। यह अध्ययन मुख्य रूप से तीन प्रमुख हिंदी समाचार पत्रों -आज, प्रताप और अभ्युदय पर केंद्रित है। जिनका न केवल व्यापक प्रसार हुआ, बल्कि इस क्षेत्र में राजनीतिक विचार और लोकप्रिय चेतना को प्रभावित करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। इन अख़बारों मे प्रकाशित सामग्री का विश्लेषण इस अध्ययन को तुलनात्मक मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सक्षम बनाता है, मुख्यतः क्या इन समाचार पत्रों में लिखे लेखों मे राष्ट्रवादी आकांक्षाएं और वैचारिक स्थितियां मुख्य रूप से उनके संपादकों की व्यक्तिगत मान्यताओं को दर्शाती हैं या व्यापक सामाजिक आंदोलनों द्वारा आकार लेती हैं। अंततः, यह जांच पूछती है कि इन पत्रकारों ने किन हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा किया और क्या उनकी पत्रकारिता का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक चेतना के भीतर राष्ट्रवादी भावना पैदा करना था या केवल संपादकों की अपनी वैचारिक प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्रतिबिंबित करना था। इसके अलावा,यह कार्य शोध हेतु लिए गये तीनों अख़बारों के संपादकीय लेखों का राजनीतिक और सामाजिक सन्दर्भ में विश्लेषण करता है और संपादकीयों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का आकलन करने के लिए किया गया है। यह वह समय था जब भाषा और राष्ट्रवाद एवं भाषा और धर्म के संबंधों को लेकर गहरी बहस चल रही थी और हिंदी पत्रकारिता इन बहसों का केंद्र बिंदु बनकर उभरा। यह शोध पत्रकारिता, राष्ट्रवादी राजनीति और सामाजिक पहचान के मध्य अंतर्संबंध पर विशेष ध्यान देता है, हिंदी पत्रकारिता ने इन मुद्दों के इर्द-गिर्द सार्वजनिक विमर्श के निर्माण में कैसे योगदान दिया और इस तरह के विमर्श ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के महत्वपूर्ण चरणों के दौरान लोकप्रिय भावनाओं को कैसे प्रभावित या प्रतिबिंबित किया। शोध न केवल पत्रकारिता के आख्यानों को प्रलेखित करता, बल्कि औपनिवेशिक और प्रारंभिक उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक भारत में राजनीतिक लामबंदी के साधन और वैचारिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता के स्थल के रूप में उनकी भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भी करता है।

विषय सूची

1. प्रस्तावना 2. औपनिवशिक उत्तर भारत में हिंदी पत्रकारिता का विाकस और चरित्र 3. हिंदी पत्रकारिता में राष्ट्रीयबादी आकांक्षाएं और राजनीतिक विमर्श 4. हिंदी पत्रकारिता में जनधारणाएं और राजनीतक चेतना 5. हिंदी पत्रकारिता में समाज और जाति 6. हिंदी पत्रकारिता में विचारधारा की राजनीति। उपसंहार। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

93. SHARMA (Akanksha)
Politics of Naming and Renaming Places: A Study of Uttar Pradesh.
Supervisor: Prof. Abhishek Choudhary
Th 29219

Abstract

The study tries to understand the political dynamics behind the process of naming and renaming places with a critical lens and examine how it shapes the everyday political, social and cultural discourse. It seeks to study the name-change politics, by situating it in the larger social, historical and cultural context, while trying to explore its potential impact in shaping the debates on cultural symbolism and identity assertion. It aims at exploring how has the practice of renaming places in Uttar Pradesh been used as a political instrument to shape narratives of the past, mobilize identities in the present, and influence future political agendas.

Contents

1. Introduction: What's in a Name? Place, Power and Political Meaning 2. Renaming as Political Practice: Memory, Power and Identit 3. Layers of History: The Accumulated Politics of Place-Names in India 4. Toponymic Governance and

Renaming Practices in Uttar Pradesh: Why districts' names matter? 5. Between the Official and the Everyday: Field Insights on Place-Renamingy 6. Conclusion: What Renaming Reveals: Politics, Space and Symbolic Power. References

94. SHARMA (Priyanka)
Silk Industry of Jammu and Kashmir: A post-development Perspective.
Supervisor: Dr. Garima Das
Th 29220

Abstract

This thesis studies the decline of the silk industry in Jammu and Kashmir and argues that this decline cannot be understood only through economic or technical explanations. Although the region once held an important place in India's silk production, the industry has slowly weakened over time. This decline has remained largely unnoticed and is often explained through problems such as low productivity, outdated practices, or lack of modern technology. This study challenges such explanations by examining how development policies, markets, and knowledge systems have shaped the industry. The research uses a qualitative approach that combines historical analysis, fieldwork, market study, technology assessment, and policy analysis. Fieldwork was conducted with sericulturalists, workers, and institutional actors to understand everyday practices and lived experiences. The study focuses on three stages of silk production that are still active in the region: silkworm rearing, cocoon marketing, and cocoon reeling. The findings show that the problems of the silk industry are not only economic but also social and knowledge-based. State-led development policies and market systems have favoured modern, standardised, and technology-driven solutions, while local knowledge and traditional practices have been ignored or treated as backward. Many modern technologies promoted by the state are unsuitable for local conditions, and market systems such as cocoon auction markets often disadvantage producers. As a result, local producers lose control over their work and livelihoods. Using a post-development perspective, the thesis argues that sustainable futures for the silk industry cannot be built through further mechanisation or top-down planning. Instead, sustainability depends on recognising local knowledge, supporting fair markets, and allowing producers to participate in decision-making. The study concludes that the silk industry of Jammu and Kashmir is not simply a declining sector, but a valuable case for rethinking development in more just, locally grounded, and sustainable ways.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Weaving the Profile of Jammu and Kashmir: A Foundation for Understanding the Silk Industry 3. Structure and Administration of the Silk Industry in Jammu and Kashmir 4. Silk and Power: Tracing the Historical Transformation of the Silk Industry in Jammu and Kashmir 5. Unspun History of Silk: The Forgotten and Undocumented Story of „Resham Ghar‟ in Jammu 6. Silkworm Rearing: An Ethnographic Account of the Pahari Ethnic Tribe‟s Practices in Jammu and Kashmir 7. Political Analysis of Cocoon Auction Markets in Jammu and Kashmir 8. Silk Reeling in Jammu and Kashmir: Technology, Practice, and Suitability 9. Public Policy: Deconstructing the State Narrative of the Silk Industr 10. Conclusion and Recommendations. Bibliography.

95. SOYAL (Arti)
Understanding the Human Rights of Menstruating Women in India: A Case Study of Bihar.
Supervisor: Prof. Jagir Kaur
Th 29222

Abstract

Menstruation is a normal biological process, and yet menstruating women are subjected to inhuman treatment. The stigma and lack of knowledge around menstruation force women to restrict their freedom of movement during their menstrual cycle, leading to a violation of their human rights (Kaur and Byard (2021). Different scholars including Law (1990), Bobel (2010), Melnick (2015), Fahs (2016), Kumar (2016), Przybylo & Fahs (2018) and, Zivi (2020), in their work have addressed the concerns of menstruating women. This thesis explores the experiences of menstruating women and the difficulties they face. The central question of this thesis is to find out: "To what extent have health policies in India addressed the menstrual rights of women, how effective have these interventions been in improving menstrual hygiene, and what challenges does the government face in achieving these goals?" To understand the struggles of menstruating women at ground level the researcher has conducted a field survey in Patna, Bihar. The Research methodology includes a mixed-methods approach, combining descriptive and exploratory research methods, analyzing both primary and secondary sources. The Field area was shortlisted based on data scrutiny and in total 240 samples were collected from three age groups: 12-16, 17-30, and 31-50-year-old women. The hypothesis of this thesis is that "health policies are one of the most effective tools in addressing the needs of menstruating women, and to affirm the fact that menstruation is a natural bodily process and to treat it as an impure bodily function is misleading and may lead to the infringement of their human rights." The major suggestions that this thesis puts forward are that the government has to ensure that there is availability of functioning toilets in public places with running water, soap, dustbins, and sanitary pad vending machines to ensure menstrual hygiene and protect rights of women.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. A Theoretical Exploration of the Relationship between Menstruation and Human Rights: An Analysis 3. Menstrual Health Policy of the Indian Government: A Gradual Shift towards Improving the Status of Menstruating Women. 4. Bihar Government and its Efforts towards Improving the Status of Menstruating Women: A Case Study of Patna 5. Case Study of Patna Rural and Belchhi in Bihar 6. Conclusion. Bibliography. Annexure

96. YADAV (Vikas)
Alternative Politics in Post-Independence India: An Analytical Study.
Supervisor: Prof. Sunil K. Choudhary
Th 29223

Abstract

In a democracy, political parties are important source for the political expression of people. Political parties are the central pillar in an electoral democracy. Their active role and strong existence are very much important and indispensable for the successful working of democracies. Similarly, the role of voters is also vital in bringing new changes and transformations in the democratic process. The voters through their participation in the process of election decides the fate of the political parties. Voters hold the main source of power in elections. In this regard, this research analyzes the various dimensions of alternative politics as the true manifestation for the India's democratic governance. It examines the democratic experiments under the discourse of alternative politics for ensuring governance. The study interrogates the concept of alternative politics from the perspective of voters and the political parties in the post-independence India. Therefore, the study locates the discourse of alternative politics in context of four important phases of India's electoral democracy, beginning from the 'Congress System' to Alternative politics and its future during one dominant party led system, - 'BJP System'. The research also gives especial emphasis on highlighting the important role of youth and women voters as game changers in the beginning of alternative politics. In this context,

another research area of this study involves the analysis of Aam Aadmi Party's (AAP) role and performance in the India's electoral politics. The study examines the AAP's electoral journey in the state of Delhi and Punjab in context of alternative politics. It provides a systematic and comprehensive analysis of empirical insights of Assembly and Parliamentary election performances of AAP's political journey through psephological method. Thus, the present research is significant in theoretical, conceptual and empirical dimensions to understand the alternative politics in post-independence India.

Contents

1. Alternating Parties, Power and Politics: A Theoretical Understanding 2. Examining Alternative Politics in India: A Post Independence Perspective 3. Congress Nemesis and the Emergence of an Alternative Politics: National Coalitions and the AAP Phenomenon 4. Aam Aadmi Party: Analyzing its Role and Performance in Assembly and Parliamentary Elections 5. Examining New Trends and Transformations in India's Democratic Governance: Alternative Politics and its Future. Conclusion and Observation. Bibliography. Appendies.

PSYCHOLOGY

97. KUMAR UJWAL

Intergroup Bias as a Function of Social Identity, Religiosity and Empathy in India.

Supervisor: Prof. Indiwar Misra

Th 29233

Abstract

The present study investigated how in-group identification, religiosity, and group empathy influence intergroup bias among Hindu and Muslim participants in the Delhi NCR. The study also further explored the interrelationships among in-group identification, religiosity, group empathy, social distance, and synergic pluralism, including their underlying dimensions that includes self-definition and self-investment (in-group identification), intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, empathetic concern and perspective taking (group empathy). Additionally, the study also assessed the influence of demographic variables such as place of residence, educational level, gender, and family type on all constructs. Data were collected from 615 participants (Hindus = 319; Muslims = 296) using five psychological measures: the In-group Identification Scale, the Intrinsic–Extrinsic Religiosity Scale, the Group Empathy Index Scale, the Social Distance Intensity Scale, and the Synergic Pluralism Scale, the latter developed specifically for this research. A pilot study was conducted to confirm the internal consistency reliability of all the measures in the Indian context. Descriptive and inferential analyses, including correlations, multiple regression, and one-way ANOVA, revealed no significant effects of demographic variables on any study constructs. However, notable religious-group differences emerged. Muslim participants reported higher intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, stronger in-group identification, and greater empathic concern, whereas Hindu participants demonstrated higher synergic pluralism and comparatively elevated social distance. Correlational findings indicated that religiosity was more strongly associated with in-group attachment and social distance among Hindus, while empathy more effectively reduced intergroup distance and

supported pluralistic orientations among Muslims. Regression analyses showed the central role of group empathy that is perspective taking and empathetic concern in consistently predicting lower social distance across both groups. Overall, the study highlights distinct yet complementary pathways through which religiosity and empathy influence intergroup relations, offering nuanced insights into mechanisms shaping social distance and pluralistic orientations in contemporary India. Keywords. In-group Identification, Group Empathy, Religiosity, Social Distance, Synergic Pluralism.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Method 3. Results 4. Discussion, Conclusions, Implications, Limitations and future suggestions 5. References & Appendix.

98. SINGH (Saumya)
Psychological Concomitants of Grit Among Indian College Students.
Supervisor: Dr. Nidhi Prakash
Th 29234

Abstract

Achieving success in today's global economies requires tenacity and perseverance. This requires enquiry into concepts such as Grit which emphasize the role of sustained passion and perseverance towards goal-attainment. Grit is an evolving psychological trait which moves beyond the confines of conventional metrices of success and significantly impact performance, success and well-being outcomes for individuals. The present study aims at studying Grit and it's components- Passion and Perseverance with it's psychological concomitants including Resilience, Flourishing and Self-efficacy and to develop a model for the same. Gender and Level of Education were the demographical variables in the study. The sample consisted of 641 participants, recruited through purposive sampling method from the central universities in India. The sample consisted of 438 females and 182 males fpursuing different degrees including Under-graduation (n=360), Postgraduation (n= 197) or Doctorate (n=84). They responded to four standardized questionnaires, namely, Grit-O scale, The Resilience scale, PERMA Profiler and The New General Self-efficacy scale. The data was statistical analysed using T-test, ANOVA, Pearson's Correlation, Multiple Regression and Structural Equation Modelling. The findings indicated that the Indian college students have moderate levels of Grit, Passion, Perseverance, Flourishing and Self-efficacy; whereas Resilience was reported to be 'High' among the sample. Grit levels differed significantly on the basis of gender (males scoring slightly higher than females) and on the basis of education (Doctoral students scoring higher than UG and PG students). Resilience, Flourishing and Self-efficacy were found to be significantly correlated with Grit and the Perseverance component of Grit, whereas Passion component shared no significant correlations with any of the variables. The Regression analysis reported that Resilience, Flourishing, Self-efficacy, Gender and Level of Education cumulatively predicted a total of 16.6% variance in Grit and 23.2% variance in the Perseverance component respectively. The hypothesized model for Resilience, Flourishing and Self-efficacy, predicting the two components of Grit- Passion and Perseverance was found to be a good-fit and was accepted. Keywords: Grit, Resilience, Flourishing, Self-efficacy, Modelling, Level of Education

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Data analysis & results 5. Discussion 6. Research summary, conclusion and future directions 7. Implications, limitations and future directions. References & Appendix.

PUNJABI

99. KAUR (Sukhwinder)
Women sensibility in folk songs of Majha region.
Supervisor: Dr. Jaspal Kaur
Th 29237

Abstract

Women Sensibility In Folksongs Of Majha Region Folk songs are the inexhaustible cultural wealth of a society. They offer a vivid glimpse into the lives of the people who belong to that society. Though these songs begin as individual compositions, they are passed on orally from one person to another over a long period of time. Eventually, they become the collective creation of the community, and the identity of the original composer fades away and is often lost. The present research work explores the theme of female sensibility in the folk songs of the Majha region, which has been discussed across six chapters, Female sensibility refers to the mental strength and emotional capacity that enable a woman to deeply understand the inner layers of her psychological, social, cultural, and existential realities. Since ancient times, women have faced different situations, often being regarded less as human beings and more as objects. In the earliest primitive stage, they held positions of authority, but later their status alternated between suffering and comfort. In the folk songs of Majha, various expressions of female sensitivity appear clearly. In the songs related to birth and marriage, the joys and sorrows of a woman`s heart are expressed with emotional depth. In the songs connected with death-such as alahuniyan kirniyan, and vaina-the emotional intensity is so strong that even the hardest hearts could melt. A kinship system is one in which relationships are tied together like beads on a thread, and the basic unit of this system is the family. Hereditary relations, marriage-based relations, fraternal relations, and occasional social connections all hold their own importance. In the folk songs related to this kinship structure, the emotional world of women is beautifully revealed. According to the nature of each relationship, the songs portray the deep inner layers of a woman`s mind and the emotions hidden within.

Contents

1. Nari samvedna te narivaad 2. Punjab da majha khetr: dharmic-sabhiachark mahatav 3. Lok geet sidhantak paripekh: prakriti, pribhasha ate vargikaran 4. Punjabi lok geet: ekatrikaran, prapat khoj ate mulankan 5. Majhe de lok geet: nari samvedna 6. Sakachari prabandh naal sambandhit lok geet: naari samvedna. Conclusion, Bibliography.

100. Singh (Didar)
Indian Bhakti Poetry Tradition: Philosophical Perspective.
Supervisor: Prof. Jaspal Kaur
Th 29240

Abstract

This research work is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is related to available criticism, in which I evaluates the available research material. The evaluation help us to understand the previous research work and enlighten us to explore new Insights for the same. The second chapter is based on Indian philosophy theory, in which I discussed meaning of philosophy, different areas of philosophy

and Indian philosophical tradition. In different areas I described metaphysics, epistemology, and axiology. In Indian philosophical tradition i discussed Vedas, Upanishad, Charwak, Budhism, Jainism and Six schools of philosophy. The third chapter is related to philosophical prospective of Nirguna bhakti poetry, in which I talked about the causes of the origin of bhakti movement, types of bhakti, tools of bhakti and barriers came in the path of bhakti. Additional to that, different philosophical aspects of philosophy like Brahm, Maya, Naam, Guru, Janam-maran etc. are also discussed in this chapter. The fourth chapter is related to Sargun bhakti poetry. In the starting of this chapter I discussed Sargun bhakti movement and its various forms. In this chapter I also described Ram and Karishna related bhakti poetry. The fifth chapter is related to comparative studies, in which I discussed meaning of comparison, history of comparative literature, development of comparative Indian and Punjabi literature and various aspects of comparative studies. In the sixth or last chapter I compars philosophical aspects of Nirguna and Sargun bhakti poetry. How Nirguna bhakti poetry and Sangun bhakti poetry is different. The Nirguna bhatti poetry focused on almighty and Sergun bhakti poetry is focused on Ram and Karishna, It`s an example how Sargun bhakti postry and Nirgun bhakti poetry is compared in my research work. In the end of my every chapter I mentioned references and in the end of my research work 1 mentioned chronologically findings about my ressarch work and bibliography for the same.

Contents

1. Darshnikta: sidhantik paripekh 2. Bhagti kaavi sambandhit prapat alochana: meta adhyan 3. Nirgun bhagti kaavi: darshnik paripekh 4. Sagun bhagti kaavi: darshnik paripekh 5. Tulnatmak adhiyan vidhi: sidhantak paripekh 6. Bharti nirgun ate sagun bhagti kaavi: tulnatmak paripekh. Conclusion, Bibliography

SANSKRIT

101. आयुष नन्दन

शुल्बसूत्रों का गणितशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (बौधायन, मानव, आपस्तम्ब और कात्यायन शुल्बसूत्रों के विशेष सन्दर्भ में) ।

निर्देशक : प्रो. दया शंकर तिवारी

Th 29258

सारांश

भारतीय गणित एवं यज्ञीय स्थापत्य परम्परा का एक अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थ है, जिसमें वेदिक यज्ञविधियों के लिए आवश्यक ज्यामितीय सिद्धान्तों, मापन-प्रणालियों तथा वेदीनिर्माण की विधियों का वैज्ञानिक एवं सूत्रात्मक निरूपण प्राप्त होता है। प्रस्तुत शोध का उद्देश्य बौधायन शुल्बसूत्र में निहित परिमाण-ज्ञान, वर्ग-आयत निर्माण, द्विकरणी-त्रिकरणी सिद्धान्त, ज्यामितीय आकृतियों, √2 के समीपमान तथा विविध यज्ञवेदियों और चितिनिर्माण की प्रक्रियाओं का समग्र एवं विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करना है। अध्ययन के प्रथम खण्ड में बौधायन शुल्बसूत्र में वर्णित माप की इकाइयां, वर्ग एवं आयत निर्माण के नियमों, द्विकरणी एवं त्रिकरणी ज्ञात करने की विधियों तथा आयत-प्रमेय के सिद्धान्तात्मक एवं व्यावहारिक पक्ष का विवेचन किया गया है। विशेष रूप से वर्ग को वृत्त में परिवर्तित

करने की विधि, सविशेष की संकल्पना तथा √2 के अत्यन्त सूक्ष्म एवं गणितीय रूप से सन्निकट मान की प्रस्तुति यह सिद्ध करती है कि बौधायन शुल्बसूत्र प्राचीन भारतीय गणित की उच्च विकसित अवस्था का द्योतक है। इसके साथ-साथ ज्यामितीय आकृतियों का यज्ञीय प्रयोजनों में अनुप्रयोग इस ग्रन्थ की व्यावहारिक उपयोगिता को भी स्पष्ट करता है। द्वितीय खण्ड में गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय एवं दक्षिणाग्नि के स्थान निर्धारण, उत्कर की स्थिति, दर्शपौर्णमासिकी, पशुबंधिका, उत्तरा, पैतृकी, सौत्रामणिकी आदि वेदियों के निर्माण, प्राग्वंश, महावेदी, सदस, हविर्धान मण्डप, चात्वाल, उपरव, धिष्ण्य तथा एकादशिनी वेदी के विन्यास का सूक्ष्म अध्ययन किया गया है। यहाँ वेदी की ऊँचाई, आकार, क्षेत्रफल, ईंटों की संख्या एवं उनकी विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण यह दर्शाता है कि यज्ञीय स्थापत्य पूर्णतः गणितीय सन्तुलन एवं प्रतीकात्मक अर्थबोध पर आधारित है।

विषय सूची

1. बौधायन शुल्बसूत्र 2. मानव शुल्बसूत्र 3. आपस्तम्भ शुल्बसूत्र 4. कात्यायन शुल्बसूत्र। उपसंहार। परिशिष्ट। संदर्भ – ग्रंथ सूची।

102. उप्रेती (भास्कर)

शाब्दबोध पर वैयाकरणों, नैयायिकों तथा मीमांसकों के विचारों का तुलनात्मक एवं समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन।

निर्देशक : प्रो. रंजीत कुमार मिश्रा

Th 29254

सारांश

शाब्दबोध का सामान्य अर्थ है - 'शब्दों के द्वारा उत्पन्न होने वाला बोध अथवा ज्ञान' । वक्ता द्वारा शब्दसमूह अथवा वाक्य का उच्चारण करने के अनन्तर श्रोता के मस्तिष्क में शब्दसमूह से जनित एकाकारित वैचारिक प्रज्ञा उत्पन्न होती है । उसी को 'शाब्दबोध' अथवा 'वाक्यार्थबोध' के नाम से जाना जाता है । भारतीय दार्शनिक परम्परा एवं विभिन्न कोशग्रन्थों में शाब्दबोध को अनेक प्रकार से परिभाषित किया गया है । नव्यन्याय परम्परा के प्रवर्तक गङ्गेश उपाध्याय एवं उनके टीकाकारों ने पद से उत्पन्न पदार्थ की अन्तर्मन में उपस्थिति के पश्चात् उत्पन्न होने वाले ज्ञान को 'शाब्दबोध' की संज्ञा दी है । शब्द के द्वारा उत्पन्न होने के कारण यह ज्ञान 'शाब्दज्ञान' भी कहलाता है । अन्नंभट्ट के मतानुसार वाक्यार्थज्ञान ही 'शाब्दज्ञान' अथवा 'शाब्दबोध' है तथा 'शब्द' इसका करण है । शाब्दबोध के सन्दर्भ में विभिन्न प्रश्न हमारे सम्मुख उपस्थित होते हैं, यथा - शाब्दबोध का क्या स्वरूप है ? शब्द से अर्थ का ज्ञान किस प्रकार होता है ? क्या शब्दविशेष किसी अर्थविशेष का ही बोध कराता है अथवा सभी शब्द सभी प्रकार के अर्थों के बोधक होते हैं ? वाक्य के अन्तर्गत पद परस्पर किस प्रकार से सम्बन्धित रहते हैं ? शाब्दबोध के अन्तर्गत पदों एवं वाक्यों की भूमिका किस प्रकार से रहती है ? शाब्दबोध के अन्तर्गत असाधारण कारण अर्थात् 'करण' क्या है तथा इसमें 'व्यापार' एवं 'फल' किस प्रकार से निहित रहते हैं ? इन सभी प्रश्नों पर भारतीय भाषा - दर्शन में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार - विमर्श किया गया है ।

विषय सूची

1. शब्ददर्शन : पृष्ठभूमि 2. शब्दबोध का परिचय एवं उसका स्वरूप 3. पदार्थबोध में सहायक वृत्तियाँ 4. शब्दबोध में सहकारी कारण 5 शब्दबोध की प्रक्रिया 6. शब्दबोध सम्बन्धी विविध संकल्पनाओं पर वैयाकरणों, नैयायिकों तथा मीमांसकों के विचारों की समीक्षा । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

103. नीरज (पन्त)

अष्टाध्यायीसूत्रप्रयोगदीपिकावृत्तेः उदाहरणानां प्रक्रियानिर्देशः स्वराङ्कनञ्च (द्वितीयाध्यायस्य प्रथमद्वितीयपादस्थसूत्राणाम्)।

निर्देशक : डॉ. अवनीश कुमार

Th 29251

सारांश

मम शोधविषयः वर्तते "अष्टाध्यायीसूत्रप्रयोगदीपिकावृत्तेः उदाहरणानां प्रक्रियानिर्देशः स्वराङ्कनञ्च (द्वितीयाध्यायस्य प्रथमद्वितीयपादस्थसूत्राणाम्)" इति। शोधकार्येऽस्मिन् मया अष्टाध्याय्याः द्वितीयाध्याये वर्णितानां समासविषयकसूत्राणामुपरि कार्यः विहितः। यत्र च विशेषतया प्रथमपादस्थानि द्वितीयपादे च स्थितानि सूत्राणि विश्लेषितानि। ग्रन्थकारेण अत्र अष्टाध्यायीसूत्रप्रयोगदीपिकावृत्तौ अष्टाध्याय्याः सम्पूर्णसूत्राणां प्रसिद्धेभ्यः ग्रन्थेभ्यः उदाहरणानि प्रदत्तानि उत वा स्वरचितानि सामाजिकसांस्कृतिकस्वास्थ्यसम्बद्धानि लोकप्रसिद्धानि तत्त्वानि आश्रित्य उद्धरणानि प्रदत्तानि। ग्रन्थस्यास्य इमानि उदाहरणानि सूत्रेषु सामान्यरूपेण एव आचार्यैः विलिखितानि सन्ति। अतः तेषु उदाहरणेषु कथं वा तेषां प्रवृत्तिः कीदृशं च तत्र प्रतिवचनं स्यादथ च तस्य उदाहरणस्वरूपे केषां च सूत्राणां प्रवृत्तिर्जायते इति विचारः प्रबन्धेऽस्मिन् कृतोऽस्ति।

विषय सूची

1. वृत्तिग्रन्थपरम्परास्वरूपं ग्रन्थकारस्य व्यक्तित्वं कृर्त्त्वन्च 2.अष्टाध्यायीसूत्रप्रयोगदीपिकावृत्तेः द्वितीयाध्यायस्य प्रथमपादस्य "समर्थः पदविधिः" 2.1.1 इति सूत्रात् सूत्रात् "अत्यन्तसंयोगे च" 2. 1.28 इति सूत्रर्प्यन्तमुदाहरणानां प्रक्रियानिर्देश स्वराड्कनञ्च 3. अष्टाध्यायीसूत्रप्रयोगदीपिकावृत्तेः द्वितीयाध्यायस्य प्रथमपादस्य "तृतीया तत्कृतार्थेन गुणवचनेन"2.1.29 इति सूत्रात् "श्रेण्यादयः कृतादिभिः"2.1.48 इति सूत्रपर्यन्तमुदाहरणानां प्रक्रियानिर्देशः स्वराड्कनञ्च 4. अष्टाध्यायीसूत्रप्रयोगदीपिकावृत्तेः द्वितीयाध्यायस्य प्रथमपादस्य "क्तेन नञ्विशिष्टेनानञ्" 2.1.59 इति सूत्रात् द्वितीयाध्यायस्य द्वितीयपादस्य "कत्तारे च" 2.2.16 इति सूत्रर्प्यन्तमुदाहरणानां प्रक्रियानिर्देशः स्वराड्कनञ्च 5 अष्टाध्यायीसूत्रप्रयोगदीपिकावृत्तेः द्वितीयाध्यायस्य द्वितीयपादस्य :नित्यं क्रीडाजीविकयोः- 2.2.17 इति सूत्रात् "कडाराः कर्मधारयेः" 2.2.38 इति सूत्रर्प्यान्तमुदाहरणानां प्रक्रियानिर्देशः स्वराड्कनञ्च । उपसंहार। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची ।

104. यादव (आकांक्षा) YADAV (AKANKSHA)

आधुनिक गणित व खगोलशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में आर्यभटीयम् की यथार्थता।

Pertinence of aryabhatiyam in the modern realm of mathematics and astronomy.

निर्देशक : प्रो. दया शंकर तिवारी

Supervisor : Daya Shankar Tiwary

Th 29249

Abstract

Pertinence of Āryabhaṭīyam in the modern realm of Mathematics and Astronomy This multi-chaptered work serves as a detailed analytical and explanatory writing on the classical Indian astronomical and mathematical treatise, the Āryabhaṭīya. It is systematically structured into chapters corresponding to the Pādas (sections) of Āryabhaṭa`s original work, integrating the historical context, mathematical derivations, subsequent scholarly interpretations and its modern implications. Chapter 1, From Sacred Rituals to Scientific Rules establishes the foundational origins of Indian mathematics and astronomy, tracing their development from the ritual needs of the Vedic yajña (sacrificial ceremonies), such as building altars with equal areas, to the codification of geometry in the Śulba Sūtras and the contributions of Jaina philosophy. Chapter 2, Analysis of Gītikāpāda, focuses on the core cosmological constants and methodology. It elucidates Āryabhaṭa`s unique alphabetical numerical notation system and details the precise number of revolutions for celestial bodies such as Sun, Moon, Earth, within a Mahāyuga. The chapter highlights the text`s revolutionary assertion of the Earth`s rotation. Chapter 3, Analysis of Gaṇitapāda, examines the algebraic and geometric principles. It verifies the classical formulas for the area of a circle and triangle, formalizes the decimal place-value system, and documents the positional algorithms for square and cube root extraction. It further analyzes the application of algebraic identities to solve quadratic and linear equations. Chapter 4, Analysis of Kālakriyāpāda, addresses time-reckoning, defining units from the solar year down to the prāṇa (six breaths) and detailing the calculation of time cycles, including the necessity of intercalary months to align lunar and solar calendars. Chapter 5, Analysis of Golapāda, covers spherical astronomy and celestial mechanics. Key sections explain the geometry of the ecliptic, the use of the latitude-triangle for celestial coordinates, and the derivation of formulas for predicting solar and lunar eclipses, confirming the correct physical mechanism (Earth`s shadow). In the end, we also conclude with Āryabhaṭa`s final philosophical statement, likening his work to a "precious jewel of excellent knowledge... brought out... by the boat of my intellect."

Content

1- From sacred rituals to scientific rule 2- Analysis of gītikāpāda 3- Analysis of gan□itapāda 4- Analysis of kālakriyāpāda 5- Analysis of golapāda- Conclusion - Bibliography-

105. शर्मा (निधि)

कालिदास और शूद्रक के रूपकों के मञ्चीय प्रयोगों में परम्परा एवम् आधुनिकता (इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के संदर्भ में) ।

निर्देशिक : प्रो. दया शंकर तिवारी

Th 29261

सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रबन्ध इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में कालिदास और शूद्रक के संस्कृत रूपकों के मंचीय प्रयोगों का गहन अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें परम्परा और आधुनिकता के गतिशील अन्तर्सम्बन्ध की विवेचना की गई है। कालिदास की नाट्य त्रयी (अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्, मालविकाग्निमित्रम्, विक्रमोर्वशीयम्) तथा शूद्रक की कालजयी कृति मृच्छकटिकम् को केन्द्र में रखते हुए यह शोध अन्वेषण करता है कि किस प्रकार ये प्राचीन रूपक समकालीन सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और तकनीकी परिवेश में नए अर्थ और अभिव्यक्तियाँ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। शोध में वर्णनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक और तुलनात्मक प्रविधियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नाट्यशास्त्रीय सिद्धान्तों के सैद्धान्तिक विश्लेषण के साथ-साथ आधुनिक मंचीय प्रस्तुतियों (2001 से अब

तक) का प्रत्यक्ष दस्तावेज़ीकरण किया गया है। पारम्परिक मंचीय तकनीकों संगीत, नृत्य, अभिनय, नाट्यमण्डप की संरचना, वेशभूषा के साथ-साथ डिजिटल अनुकूलन, अनुवाद रणनीतियों और आधुनिक रंगमंच तकनीकों की समीक्षा प्रस्तुत की गई है। प्रमुख निष्कर्ष दर्शाते हैं कि संस्कृत नाट्य की आधारभूत मान्यताएँ (रस सिद्धान्त, अभिनय सौन्दर्यशास्त्र) आधुनिक तकनीकों प्रोजेक्शन मैपिंग, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, ध्वनि प्रभाव के साथ समन्वित होने पर आज भी प्रासंगिक बनी रहती हैं। इन रूपकों में निहित सार्वभौमिक विषयवस्तु प्रेम, विरह, त्याग, न्याय, सामाजिक परिवर्तन समकालीन दर्शकों को निरन्तर स्पर्श करती है। सशक्त स्त्री पात्र (शकुन्तला, वसन्तसेना) आधुनिक नारीवादी विमर्श के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करते हैं, जबकि मृच्छकटिकम् का सामाजिक न्याय का आख्यान वर्तमान राजनीतिक चेतना के सन्दर्भ में विशेष रूप से प्रासंगिक है। शोध डिजिटल माध्यमों (यूट्यूब, इंस्टाग्राम रील्स, ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म्स) में युवा दर्शकों तक पहुँचने की व्यापक सम्भावनाओं को रेखांकित करता है। यह प्रमाणित करता है कि इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के निर्देशक परम्परा और नवाचार के बीच सफलतापूर्वक संतुलन स्थापित कर रहे हैं, जो परस्पर विरोधी नहीं बल्कि पूरक शक्तियाँ हैं। यह शोध शैक्षणिक अध्ययन में योगदान देता है, रंगकर्मियों के लिए व्यावहारिक दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान करता है, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण प्रयासों को समर्थन देता है, तथा भारतीय नाट्य परम्परा की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहचान स्थापित करने के लिए रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करता है।

विषय सूची

1. कालिदास और शूद्रक के रूपकों में नाट्यशाक्षीय तत्वों का समीक्षण 2. कालिदास औा शूद्रक के रूपक एवं पारंपरिक मंचीय प्रविधियॉ 3. भाषागत चुनौतियॉ और डिजिटल माध्यमों का अनुप्रयोग 4. आधुनिक नाट्य तकनीकें और रूपांतरण 5. इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी की प्रमुख नाट्य प्रस्तुतियों का विश्लेषण। उपसंहार। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

106. शर्मा (सुमित) SHARMA (Sumit)

सिद्धान्तकौमुदी में वर्णित कृत्-प्रत्ययान्त (उणादि के अतिरिक्त) पदों के लिए रूपसिद्धि प्रक्रिया प्रणाली का विकास।

Development of derivational process system for words ending with kṛt suffixes illustrated in siddhāntakaumudī (except uṇādi)

निर्देशिका : प्रो. प्रो. सुभाष चंद्रा Supervisor : SUBHASH CHANDRA

Th 29248

Abstract

Sanskrit, an ancient Indo-Aryan language, possesses a highly systematic and rule-governed grammatical structure as codified in Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī. Core aspects of grammar involve the derivation of verbal nouns and adjectives through the application of Kṛt suffixes. Kṛdanta forms translated as "primary derivatives"—are generated by affixing specific suffixes to verbal roots, resulting in words that function syntactically as nouns, adjectives, or participles. These suffixes, such as -tavya, tumun, yat, ktvā, convey nuanced semantic fields like potentiality, purpose, or instrumentality. The system of Kṛdanta derivation enables rich morphological productivity and supports both literary and philosophical expression. For instance, the suffix kta yields the past passive participle (e.g., kṛtam, "done"). These derivations are governed by precise phonological and morphological rules, many of which are detailed in Pāṇini's sutras along with interpretative texts like Kātyāyana's Vārttikas. The study of Kṛdanta suffixes holds philological, computational, and linguistic relevance today. It not only aids in deciphering classical Sanskrit texts but also offers insight into ancient morphological theories that parallel modern linguistic frameworks. Additionally, Kṛdanta analysis plays a key role in the development of Sanskrit NLP tools for machine translation and text annotation. This thesis explores

the formation rules, syntactic function, and semantic scope, demonstrating their centrality to Sanskrit grammar and their enduring relevance in linguistic research. Through this system, such knowledge-learning material can be made available through the Internet in just one click. The online system of derivational process system for words ending with kṛt suffixes is available on http://cl.sanskrit.du.ac.in. In this research, this system will be able to provide information related to words ending with kṛt suffixes in the modern era. Through the webpage of the system, the user can give input for recognition of technical terms by recording in Devanagari (UTF-8) and can also see the result as output on this webpage.

Contents

1- Introduction, scope of the research, problem statement, methodology and findings 2- Introduction to dhātupāṭha, kṛt suffixes and review of literature 3- Key principles of kṛdanta formation and computation of pāṇinian rules 4- Research methods and computational framework for developing a web application for kṛdanta forms 5- Introduction of web-based kṛdanta formation process and evaluation of available system- Findings and outcome of the research, conclusion and future direction- References and bibliography. Appendix.

107. सुजीत कुमार

श्रीपरमात्मसंदर्भ में प्रतिपादित अचिन्त्यभेदाभेदवाद-स्वोपज्ञ सर्वसम्वादिनी टीका के आलोक में।

निर्देशिका : प्रो. संध्या राठौर

Th 29263

सारांश

परमात्मसन्दर्भ में विवेचित अचिन्त्यभेदाभेदवाद का सिद्धान्त श्रीमद्भागवत वैष्णव दर्शन को प्रतिपादित करता है।परमब्रह्म परमेश्वर द्वे रूप में श्रीकृष्ण अद्य विराजमान है।श्रीकृष्ण से महाविष्णु का अभेद है। भूमिका पर्यन्त प्रथम अध्याय में गौडीय वैष्णव दर्शन एवम् अचिन्त्यभेदाभेदवाद का विस्तृत वर्णन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।शोध विषय के प्रथम अध्याय में वैष्णव धर्म की प्रारम्भिक स्थिति, वासुदेव का गोविन्द, गोपाल एवं कृष्ण से एकीकरण, पाँचरात्र मत, वैष्णवों का उत्कर्ष, चैतन्य महाप्रभु, तर्क की प्रतिष्ठा, शब्द की प्रमाणता इत्यादि विषयों की मीमांसा प्रस्तुत की गई है। द्वितीय अध्याय में परमात्मतत्त्व एवं जीवतत्त्व, विवर्तवाद का निराकरण, परमात्मा में माया उपाधि, परमात्मा के त्रिविधि आविर्भाव, कारणार्णवशायी, गर्भोदकशायी, क्षीरसागरशायी-तीनों पुरुषों की चर्चा, पुरुष के अनेक रुपों में एकता, परमब्रह्म श्रीकृष्ण से विष्णु का अभेद, पुराणों के तीन प्रकार, गुणावतरों में श्री विष्णु की श्रेष्ठता की विस्तृत व्याख्या की गई है। तृतीय अध्याय में जीव तत्त्व के अनेक पक्षों का विवेचन किया गया है।इसके अन्तर्गत जीव की चेतनता, निर्विकारता, ज्ञान शक्ति, संगदोष से ऐश्वर्य हीनता, जीव की स्वप्रकारता, प्रतिबिम्ब-वाद का निरसन, जीव अणु एवम् अनन्त संङ्ख्यक, जीव परमात्मा की अंश, परमात्मा की तटस्था शक्ति जीव, जीव से ईश्वर का भेद इत्यादि की मीमांसा कर, व्याख्यायित किया गया है। चतुर्थ अध्याय में मायाशक्ति का विवरण उपस्थापित किया गया है।इसमें माया विवरण तथा उसके भेदों का वर्णन है।शक्ति त्रय का वर्णन, ब्रह्म की अचिन्त्य शक्ति सम्पन्नता का विवेचन किया गया है।यहाँ जगत् का निमित्त और उपादन कारण माया को स्वीकार किया गया है।इसके अतिरिक्त मिथ्यत्व का आरोप, परिणामवाद इत्यादि विषयों की चर्चा की गई है। पंचम अध्याय में श्रीकृष्णलीलावाद में शुद्ध जीव में औपाधिक धर्म की व्याख्या प्रस्तुत की गई है।इसके अन्तर्गत ब्रह्म की ज्ञिज्ञासा, परत्त्व का स्वरूप, परमेश्वर का तटस्थ लक्षण, गायत्री की व्याख्या, अभ्यास के द्वारा श्रीकृष्ण का निरूपण, अर्थवाद प्रदर्शन, श्रीमद्भागवत-उत्कर्ष इत्यादि

विषय सूची

1. श्रीजीवगोस्वामी तथा अचित्यभेदाभेदवाद 2. श्रीपरमात्मतत्व विवेचन 3. जीव तत्व निरूपण 4. मायाशक्ति निरूपण 5. अचिन्त्यभेदाभेद श्रीकृष्ण लीलावाद। उपसंहार। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

108. सौरभ कुमार
SAURABH KUMAR

ए कम्पैरेटिव स्टडी ओफ़ द डीटीज़ इन द महाभारत एंड होमरिक कोर्पस ।

A comparative study of the deities in the Mahābhārata and homeric corpus.

निर्देशिका : प्रो. भारतेन्दु पाण्डेय Supervisor : Bhartendu Pandey
Th 29247

Abstract

This thesis investigates the influence of the Kātantravyākaraṇa, a Sanskrit grammatical treatise, on Pāli grammar, focusing on the Kaccāyanavyākaraṇa. Here, “influence” denotes transmission, adaptation, and selective innovation within Buddhist scholasticism. The study examines the extent to which Kātantra models appear in Pāli, the channels of their transmission, and the ways they were reconfigured for Pāli usage. Methodologically, a four group typology based on vocabulary and method is developed and applied to four domains: Sandhi, Nāma, Ākhyāta, and Kṛt (Kita). The analysis compares 673 Kaccāyana suttas with 1,401 Kātantra sūtras. Each Kaccāyana item is classified, and parallel tables align wording, procedure, scope, and examples, converting anecdotal similarities into systematic comparisons. The study identifies 291 correspondences: 33 with identical vocabulary and methods, 164 with similar vocabulary but different methods, 9 with different vocabulary but identical methods, and 85 with different vocabulary yet similar methods. Matches cluster most in Nāma, followed by Ākhyāta, Kṛt or Kita, and Sandhi. The evidence indicates sustained Sanskritic influence on terminology, alongside deliberate procedural adaptations suited to Pāli phonology and morphology. Close readings show that Pāli grammarians preserved pedagogically effective structures while modifying procedures for linguistic appropriateness. This research provides a reproducible framework for mapping intertextual relations between the Sanskrit and Pāli grammatical traditions. It argues that Kaccāyana is not a mechanical reproduction of Sanskrit sources but an original, pedagogically oriented reworking that selects, reframes, and systematizes inherited material. Practical implications include protocols for citing parallels, controlling for edition differences, and using paired examples in teaching. Limitations concern comparability across editions and corpus coverage. Future research is encouraged on transmission routes, commentary stratification, category specific change over time, and computational alignment of rules and examples. The study integrates historical context, textual architecture, and the comparative method, and systematically traces Kaccāyana‟s influence on other Pāli grammatical traditions in greater detail. Keywords: Kātantra; Kaccāyana; Pāli grammar; comparative grammar; typology; intertextuality; influence; transmission; adaptation.

Contents

1. The deities in the Mahābhārata 2. Homeric deities 3. Nature of the divine duties 4. Characteristics of the deities and protagonists 5. Gods-human association Epilogue. Bibliography. Appendixes.

SOCIAL WORK

109. ANJALI ASHOKAN
Mapping Food Sovereignty in Attappady, Kerala.
Supervisors: Prof. A. Malathi
Th 29266

Abstract

This study examines food sovereignty among the Adivasi communities in Attappady, Kerala, a region affected by severe malnutrition crisis. By understanding food sovereignty, the right of people to define their own food system, this research moves beyond the question of food scarcity to critically analyse the deeper political, historical, cultural, and economic conditions that eroded the community's autonomy, which led to the region's persistent health and ecological crisis. Guided by the theoretical frameworks of Indigenous perspective and the Indigenous political economy, this focused ethnography, examines the shifts in food culture and consumption patterns, perceptions of food sovereignty, the meanings of 'health' associated with food consumption, and the various institutional and non-institutional influences, shaping food sovereignty. Mapping the profound erosion of food sovereignty, the study traces its roots in colonial forest policies, post-independence land alienation by migrant settlers, and the legal failures in land restoration. Further, historical and political factors that contributed to the dismantling of traditional, intensive agricultural system, leading to a shift to commercial crops and wage labour are analysed. Dependency on the Public Distribution System, market commodities, and state-promoted commercialization, have further disrupted the community's sacred connection to the land, seeds, and diverse food production and consumption patterns and abandonment of traditional foods. Strong community perceptions link this to a decrease in physical strength, intergenerational malnutrition, and increased morbidity. Market dynamics, dominated by non-Adivasi middlemen and inadequate transportation, lead to distress sales. However, the initiatives controlled by communities, i.e., the cooperative societies, demonstrate resilience, with local management ensuring fair prices, preserving traditional economies. The recent initiatives of the government (Millet Village and Kudumbasree's Joint Liability Groups) show potential for revival. The study brings to sharp focus, a need for decolonized social work interventions, that uphold the sovereignty of communities.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Research Methodology 3. Forest Land and Power: Food Sovereignty Linkages 4. Food Cultures 5. Health and Food Consumption 6. Food Production and Distribution 7. Conclusion. References. Annexures.

SOCIOLOGY

110. BOHIDAR (Meghna)
Performing Romance: Exploring 'Love' in Public Spaces.
Supervisor: Prof. Janaki Abraham
Th 29273

Abstract

In this thesis titled 'Performing Romance: Exploring 'Love' in Public Spaces', I explore the micropolitics of romance in the city by focusing on how young, unmarried, heterosexual couples in Delhi negotiate romance in a city that both enables and regulates their presence. This study is set two decades following liberalisation of the early 1990s, during which the country has witnessed changing discourses of romance and sexuality and emergent cultures of going out with the rise of new spaces of consumption. In these decades, the anxieties around romance have also manifested as public and politicised spectacles and the fears of cultural westernisation of the youth. Despite this, heterosexual couples remain understudied in Sociology. This thesis then aims to contribute to urban, youth, and sexuality studies by expanding the scholarship on privacy-making practices and intimacies in urban public spaces as well as that on gendered access to and usage of public spaces. Through a multi-sited ethnography undertaken between 2018 and 2020, conducted primarily in three field sites in Delhi (two parks and a mall), I trace how class mediates the performances of romance in diverse urban spaces. This thesis approaches romance as a visible, spatialised performance—one shaped by classed and gendered dispositions as well as improvisations that emerge in response to the spatial constraints and normative codes of conduct in public spaces. My focus is on how the spatial and social co-constitute each other. In other words, I map out how diverse city spaces, such as parks, malls, and street corners, shape the possibilities of romance, and how, in turn, couples tactically transform these spaces through their bodily presence, movement, and affective claims.

Contents

1. Introduction: Performing Romance in Delhi 2. Curating 'Elsewheres': Desires and Aspirations of Romance 3. Doing Romance: Mobility, Respectability and the City 4. Where Can We Go? Romance, Visibility and the Moral Geography of Public Spaces in Delhi 5. Zones of Romance: Embodying 'Decency' in Exclusive Spaces 6. Contested Intimacies: Risk and Agency in Open Spaces 7. Towards a Conclusion. References.

111. DAS (Sampurna)
Social Life of Uncertainty in the Chars (River Islands) of Assam.
Supervisor: Prof. Sudha Vasan
Th 29274

Abstract

This doctoral thesis offers an ethnographic account of how communities construct a meaningful social world amidst perpetual socio-ecological precarity. Based on sixteen months of fieldwork in a char of Western Assam, a dynamic river island in the Brahmaputra, the research moves beyond framing uncertainty explains uncertainty as a constitutive social force - actively produced, mediated, and inhabited through everyday practices. The study investigates how char inhabitants negotiate uncertainty across four interconnected spheres: the economy, the polity, the ecology, and the family. It reveals how social hierarchies within the inland (kaim) manufacture vulnerability, how the traditional authority of the matbor institution both mitigates and administers precarity, and how competing discourses of the river (the state's narrative of disaster and the community's logic of generative cycles) create a foundational struggle over knowledge. Finally, it demonstrates how women navigate these compounded uncertainties through pragmatic kinship strategies, such as sohojug (collaborative marriage), revealing a form of agency rooted in negotiation rather than overt resistance. The thesis makes four key interventions. It reframes uncertainty as a discursive process, produced by state narratives and contested by local knowledges. It establishes social relationships as the primary infrastructure for navigating instability. It posits uncertainty as constitutive of social

life, not an external disruption. Ultimately, it advances a nuanced, relational model of agency for contexts of chronic precarity. By demonstrating how social life emerges not despite but within profound uncertainty, this research provides a critical framework for understanding marginality, resilience, and the dynamic remaking of society on shifting ground.

Contents

1. Introduction: Uncertainty in the chars 2. People and Jute on the move: Social Relationship between Char and Kaim 3. The Matbor Institution of Chars: Traditional Authority in Modern Political System 4. The Social Life of Flood and Erosion: Banna and Baanpani and Gorakhohonia in the Chars 5. A Bargain for Collaboration: Redefining Marriage and Family in Dhamma Para 6. Conclusion: Uncertainty Constructed. Glossary, Abbreviations, References and End Notes.

TECHNOLOGY
INFORMATICS & COMMUNICATION

112. NITISHA
Extreme Neighbors Approach for Improving ReliefF Feature Selection Technique and Modeling Progressive Diseases.
Supervisors: Prof. Sanjeev Singh and Prof. Amit Pundir
Th 29279

Abstract

The curse of dimensionality can be effectively managed through feature selection (FS) and feature extraction techniques. Feature selection techniques identify the most relevant and informative features and eliminate redundant or irrelevant ones that improve the computational efficiency and interpretability of the results. Whereas, feature extraction transforms the original high-dimensional data into a new, lower-dimensional space where key patterns are easier to identify. However, these extraction techniques change the structure of the dataset as they create new transformed features that may not have a direct or intuitive understanding of the original context. Additionally, some feature extraction methods can be computationally expensive, especially when applied to large datasets. This can lead to longer training times and require more computational resources which can be a barrier for real-time applications with limited resources. Feature selection is more interpretable than feature extraction, as it involves choosing the best subset of the original features rather than transforming the dataset into a new form. This makes it easier to implement and apply to new datasets without needing complex transformations or retraining models. Feature selection techniques can be broadly categorized into three types named Filter methods, Wrapper methods, and Embedded methods. Filter methods use statistical techniques to evaluate the relevance of each feature with respect to the target variable. Common techniques include correlation coefficients, mutual information, and chi-square tests. This study discusses the proposed technique for FS name mu-Relief as an effective solution to overcome the challenges faced by traditional FS algorithms when handling large datasets with numerous features. The effectiveness of mu-Relief, which considers the proximity of instances by using nearest as well as farthest neighbors with useful information based on mean distance. This dynamic consideration of the

relationships between instances enables the algorithm to better capture feature relevance and improve overall prediction performance. For evaluation, mu-relief was tested on both real-world and synthetic datasets, and its performance was benchmarked against widely used FS algorithms. Across these tests, mu-Relief consistently outperformed the compared algorithms and showed superior results in classification accuracy, weighted F1-score, and ROC-AUC.

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1. Introduction 2. Comprehensive Analysis of AI Techniques in Healthcare 3. Effectiveness of AI techniques for predicting PCOS 4. Feature Selection Technique: μ-Relief 5. Explainable ML Approach for Parkinson's Disease Prediction 6. Disease Progression Modeling with Single-visit Data of PCOS 7. Graph Neural Network for forecasting of disease prevalence 8. Conclusion and Future Work.

URDU

113. AMANATULLAH
Shakil-ur-Rahman ki Adabi Khidmaat ka Tanqeedi Mutaallah.
Supervisor: Dr. Pankaj Kant Rajan
Th 29281

Abstract

شکیل الرحمان کی ادبی خدمات کا تنقیدی مطالعہ " کے تحت اس مقالہ میں ان کی زندگی ، ان کے کارنامے اور ان کے ادبی نظریات، ان کی شخصیت اور ادب میں ان کے مقام کو اجاگر کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ یہ مقالہ پانچ ابواب پر مشتمل ہے: پہلا باب ان کی سوانحی زندگی پر مشتمل ہے، جس میں ان کی پیدائش، خاندانی پس منظر تعلیم و تربیت اور ملازمت کی تفصیلات اسی طرح سیاست سے ان کی وابستگی کو پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ دوسرے باب میں شکیل الرحمن کے تنقیدی نظریات پر روشنی ڈالی گئی ہے، جو ان کی ادب فہمی اور گہرے فکری مطالعے کا مظہر ہیں۔ انھوں نے فارسی اور اردو کے کلاسیکی شعرا جیسے امیر خسرو، رومی، حافظ شیرازی، نظیر، میر، غالب، اور اقبال کے ساتھ ساتھ جدید شعرا جیسے اختر الایمان اور فراق گورکھپوری کے فن کا تنقیدی جائزہ لیا ہے اور ان کے کلام کو تفصیل سے پرکھا ہے۔ تیسرے باب میں شکیل الرحمن کی جمالیاتی تنقید کو تفصیل سے بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ شکیل الرحمن نے اپنے تنقیدی کام میں جمالیات کو خاص اہمیت دی ہے۔ چوتھا باب شکیل الرحمن کے افسانوی ادب کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر روشنی ڈالتا ہے، جن میں ان کا داستانوی شعور، افسانہ نگاری، اور ناول نگاری شامل ہیں۔ پانچویں باب میں شکیل الرحمن کے غیر افسانوی ادب کا تجزیہ کیا گیا ہے، شکیل الرحمن کی تخلیقی صلاحیتیں صرف افسانوی ادب تک محدود نہیں تھیں بلکہ غیر افسانوی ادب میں ان کے سفرنامے اور خود نوشت اسی طرح مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد پر ان کی تحریریں بطور خاص قابل ذکر ہیں جو ادب میں نمایاں مقام رکھتے ہیں۔ اس اعتبار سے یہ مقالہ ان کی مجموعی خدمات کو محیط ہے۔

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114. KHAN (Mohd Nafees)
Azadi ke Baad Urdu Ghazal ke Badalte Hue Mauzooat (Awadh ke Tanazur Mein).
Supervisor: Prof. Zahir Ali Khan
Th 29283

Abstract

باب اول''اودھ کاتعارف(جغرافیائی،سماجی اورسیاسی صورت حال)'' کے تحت اودھ کاتاریخی ارتقاء،اودھ کاحدوداربعہ،اودھ کے اضلاع کی نمایاں خصوصیات، صوبہ اودھ کی ابتدااورتوسیع،نوابین عہدکاسوانحی خاکہ،نوابین اودھ کاسیاسی،سماجی وادبی خدمات،اودھ کا سیاسی زوال اوراودھ کی سماجی اورتہذیبی صورت حال کے ذیلی عنوانات قائم کرکے ان پرروشنی ڈالی گئی ہے۔ اردوشاعری میں غزل کوجوشہرت ومقبولیت حاصل ہوئی وہ دیگراصناف کونصیب نہ ہوسکی۔ ہماری زبان شیرینی اورلطافت کے ساتھ شاعری کے لیے بھی جانی جاتی ہے اورجب شاعری کی بات ہوتی ہے توغزل اپنے پورے حسن وجمال اوررعنائیوں کے ساتھ سامنے آجاتی ہے۔غزل روز اول سے ہی اردو شاعری کی اہم صنف بنی رہی ہے اورپھرجب اودھ کانام آتاہے تواس کی دلآویزیاں اور خوبیاں اورزیادہ اجاگرہوجاتی ہیں۔اس کی بنیادی وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ دلّی اجڑنے کے بعددیگرعلوم وفنون کے ساتھ شاعری خصوصاً غزل کومحفوظ مقام یہیں حاصل ہوا۔ باب دوم ''اردوغزل پرعلاقائی اثرات کاالجمالی جائزہ''کودوحصوں میں تقسیم کیاگیاہے۔ پہلے آزادی سے قبل کے علاقائی اثرات کا مختصرجائزہ پیش کیاگیاہے اورپھرآزادی کے بعداودھ کی غزل پرکیاعلاقائی اثرات رہے؟اس سوال کاجواب تلاش کیاگیا ہے۔ باب سوم ''اردوغزل کے موضوعات''کے نام سے موسوم ہے جس میں یہ بتایاگیاہے کہ صنف غزل کوکسی خاص موضوع کے تحت مخصوص نہیں کیاجاسکتابلکہ انسان کی زندگی کے تمام شعبے کاہرپہلواس کاموضوع بن سکتاہے چاہے وہ انفرادی،اجتماعی،سماجی،ازدواجی زندگی وغیرہ کوبطورموضوع غزل میں شامل کیاجاسکتاہے۔ باب چہارم میں غزل کی مختلف صورتوں اوراس میں بیان کیے جانے والے گوناگوں فکروخیالات کوجگہ دی گئی ہے۔اس باب کو''آزادی کے بعداودھ کی غزل میں تنوع''کانام دیا گیا ہے۔ باب پنجم اس مقالے کااہم باب ہے جس کانام ہے ''آزادی کے بعداودھ کی غزل تحریکات کے آئینے میں''۔اس کے تحت معلوم ہوتاہے کہ تحریک میں کسی خاص فکریاادبی رویے کی ترویج وتبلیغ کی جاتی ہے

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115. MANU
1980 ke Baad Delhi Mein Urdu Afsana.
Supervisor: Prof. Mithun Kumar
Th 29284

Abstract

ردو ادب میں دہلی کا ایک خاص مقام رہا ہے جس نے علم وادب کے میدان میں اپنی ایک الگ پہچان بنائی ہے اور آج تک یہ پہچان برقرارہے۔ ہندوستان بلکہ دنیا بھر میں اس شہر کو اسی نظر سے دیکھا جاتارہا ہے جہاں بڑے بڑے ادبا اور مصنفین پیدا ہوئے۔ فکشن خاص طور سے افسانہ نگاری میں بھی دہلی شہر آگے رہا ہے۔یہاں ایک سے بڑھ کر ایک افسانہ نگار پیدا ہوئے جنھوں نے عمدہ سے عمدہ کہانیاں لکھیں اور اردو افسانے کو بلندی تک پہنچایا۔ دہلی وہ شہر ہے جہاں ہرلمحہ نئی نئی تبدیلیاں واقع ہوتی رہتی ہیں۔یہاں آزادی سے پہلے صورت حال کچھ اورتھی جبکہ آزادی کے بعد کچھ اور۔ 1980ء کے بعدکا زمانہ وہ زمانہ ہے جوگزشتہ ادوار سے بالکل جدا اور نرالاہے۔میں نے اپنے مقالے کا عنوان دہلی کے حوالے سے اسی عہد کے افسانوں کو سامنے رکھ منتخب کیاہے جو اس طرح ہے: ''1980کے بعد دہلی میں اردوافسانہ''۔ اسے مندرجہ ذیل پانچ ابواب میں تقسیم کیاگیاہے: ۱۔افسانے کا فن اور روایت ۲۔1980سے قبل دہلی میں اردوافسانہ ۳۔1980کے بعد دہلی میں اردوافسانہ ۴۔1980کے بعد دہلی میں اردوافسانے کے موضوعات ۵۔1980کے بعد دہلی میں اردو افسانے کے اسالیب اور تجربے

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116. MUSLEHUDDIN
1970 ke Baad Ghazal Main Lesani Tajurbe.
Supervisor: Prof. Shamim Ahmad
Th 29287

Abstract

میں نے اپنا مقالہ لکھنے کے درمیان بار بار یہ محسوس کیا کہ20/ویں صدی کا ربع آخر یعنی1970ء کے بعد کا دور نئی غزل کے لیے ایک اہم موڑ ہے کیوں کہ ہمیں اس دور میں مختلف قسم کی تبدیلیاں نظر آتی ہیں چاہے وہ زبان و بیان کے تناظر میں ہوں یا موضوع و اسالیب کےسب سے پہلے غزل کے تغزل میں تبدیلی کی کوشش کی گئی۔ پھرروایتی موضوعات سے گریز کیا گیا۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ نئے لہجے اور نئے اسالیب کے لیے نئے موضوعات تلاش کیے گئے۔ پھر جب تغزل اور نئے موضوعات آپس اہم آہنگ ہوگئے تونئے تخلیقی و معنوی نظام کے لیے راستہ ہموار ہوا، جس کی باز گشت ہمیں 1970ء کے بعد ابھر نے والے تمام شعرا کے یہاں سنائی دیتی ہے۔ 1970ء کے بعد غزل کا جو مزاج بدلا ہے اس کے پیچھے مختلف عناصر ہو سکتے ہیں۔ مضمون آفرینی کا معاملہ ہو یا نئے علائم و نئے استعارے سازی کا۔ پرانی علامتوں میں نئے معانی و مفاہیم پیدا کرنا ہو۔علامتی سطح پر نئے نئے تجربے کا ذکر ہو۔ ترکیب سازی اور پیکر تراشی کا ہنر ہو۔ان تمام عناصر نے1970ء کے بعداردو غزل کے مزاج ومنہاج، رنگ و آہنگ اور لب و لہجے کو متأثر کیا ہے۔ سب سے اہم بات جو لائق توجہ ہے وہ یہ کہ اس دور کے تمام شعرا نے لفظیات پرکا فی زور دیا ہے اور لسانی تجربے کی جو نوعیت ہے وہ شعری قرأ ت میں ایک طرح کا الگ ذائقہ فراہم کر تی ہےوہ لفظیات جنہیں غزل جیسی نرم و نازک صنف کے لئے غیر مانوس اور غیر ضروری تصور کئے جا تے تھے اس دور کے شعرا نے غزل میں اپنی ہنر مندی کے ساتھ استعمال کر کے بتا دیا کہ غزل کی صنف میں ایسی لفظیات کو بھی ہضم کرنے کا جوہرموجود ہے

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1. Pesh-e-lafz 2. Urdu ghazal ki haqiqat-o-mahiyat 3. Urdu ghazal ki riwayat 4. 1970 ke baad urdu ghazal 5. 1970 ke baad urdu ghazal mein lisani tajurbe 6. Ma-hasil aur Kitabiyat.

ZOOLOGY

117. JANGID (Pooja)
Impact of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation on Male Eproductive Health.
Supervisors: Prof. Rita Singh and Prof. Rajeev Singh
Th 29292

Abstract

Radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation (RF-EMR) emitted from mobile phones, Wi-Fi routers, and other wireless devices has become an inescapable part of the modern environment, raising concerns about its biological impact. Of particular concern is its potential influence on male reproductive health, as global reports indicate a rise in infertility and reproductive health-related disorders. Although several studies have reported adverse effects of such radiation on spermatogenesis and testicular function, the underlying cellular and molecular mechanisms remain poorly defined. Leydig cells represent a relevant model to investigate RF-EMR-induced reproductive dysfunction, given their essential role in testosterone synthesis and endocrine regulation. In this context, the present study explores the time- and frequency-dependent biological effects of RF-EMR on the mouse Leydig cell line (TM3),

emphasizing alterations in redox regulation, mitochondrial function, and autophagy dynamics. TM3 cells were exposed to radiation emitted from a 4G mobile phone and controlled frequencies of 1800 MHz and 2450 MHz for different time durations. Exposure to these radiation caused a significant reduction in DNA synthesis (indicating suppressed proliferation), testosterone production, and metabolic activity, without affecting overall cell viability. Cell cycle analysis revealed an accumulation of cells in the G1 phase with a corresponding decline in the S-phase population, suggesting checkpoint activation. Analysis of reactive species demonstrated frequency- and time-dependent disruption of redox balance, characterized by increased reactive oxygen species and superoxide levels, along with biphasic modulation of nitric oxide. Mitochondrial assessment showed depolarization of membrane potential and ATP depletion, while pharmacological modulation confirmed mitochondria as the primary source of ROS and established that mitochondrial ROS and autophagy impairment aggravated mitochondrial damage. Collectively, the study demonstrates that RF-EMR exposure induces hormonal suppression, redox imbalance, mitochondrial dysfunction, and disrupted autophagy in Leydig cells, providing mechanistic insight into RF-EMR-induced male reproductive toxicity.

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1. Introduction 2. All Materials and Methods 3. Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Radiations Interfere with the Leydig Cell Functions in vitro 4. Cellular Redox Disruption: Differential Effects of RF-EMR Frequencies on Leydig Cells 5. RF-EMR–Induced Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Leydig Cells: Involvement of Mitochondrial ROS and Autophagy. Future Plan, Synopsis, References, List of Publications, Awards and Posters Presented.

118. JANJUA (Divya)
Metastasis-Competent Circulating Tumor Cells as Prognostic Biomarker in Cervical Cancer.
Supervisor: Prof. Alok Chandra Bharti
Th 29293

Abstract

Cervical cancer (CaCx) progression and metastasis are driven by rare, phenotypically heterogeneous circulating tumor cells (CTCs), whose reliable detection and functional characterization remain major clinical challenges. Present research is aimed to develop an integrated, biologically inclusive framework for sensitive detection, functional validation, and molecular characterization of clinically relevant CTCs in CaCx. First, epithelial (EpCAM, Pan-CK), mesenchymal (Vimentin, N-cadherin), and stem-cell-associated (CD133, ALDH1) markers were comparatively profiled in CaCx cell lines and peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). While epithelial markers exhibited high specificity, mesenchymal and stemness markers demonstrated superior sensitivity, with N-cadherin and ALDH1 emerging as the most sensitive markers and EpCAM/Pan-CK as the most specific. Building on this, a multi-marker immuno-flowcytometric strategy integrating EpCAM, N-cadherin, and ALDH1 was developed and validated through spike-in experiments and patient samples. This triple-marker approach enabled selective recovery of functionally relevant CTCs with high efficiency and revealed a stage-wise increase in rare triple-positive CTCs in CaCx patients. To functionally validate metastatic competence, a three-dimensional spheroid assay was employed to assess the self-seeding capacity of CTCs within a PBMC background. CaCx-derived cells and patient CTC fractions formed tumor-specific spheroids, even at very low cell numbers, confirming intrinsic self-renewal and tumorigenic potential. Finally, a culture-independent single-cell RNA sequencing-based in silico spike-in framework demonstrated highly sensitive and reproducible detection of single CTCs within PBMCs, achieving near-perfect quantitative accuracy and a limit of detection of one cell. Collectively, this work

advances CTC research beyond enumeration, establishing an integrated strategy that combines multi-marker detection, functional validation, and single-cell molecular profiling to identify metastasis-competent CTCs as robust biomarkers for CaCx progression and recurrence.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Hypothesis and Objectives 4. Materials and Methods 5. Results 6. Discussion 7. Summary and Conclusion. Future Plan, Synopsis, Supplementary Data, References, Annexures, List of Publications and List of Poster.

119. SONI RANI
Exploring Bioactive Heterocycle Compounds and their Role in the Immune-Microbiota-Brain Axis.
Supervisor: Prof. Soma Mondal Ghorai
Th 29295

Abstract

The gut–brain–immune axis is increasingly recognized as a critical regulator of neurophysiology, with many known and synthetic heterocyclic compounds offering potential for therapeutic modulation. In this study, we explored the crosstalk between the barbiturate analogue 2-thiobarbituric acid and the immunomodulatory agent pomalidomide using an integrative approach spanning in silico, in vitro, and in vivo models. Computational docking and molecular dynamics identified 2-thiobarbituric acid as a stable GABA receptor binder, while pomalidomide demonstrated complementary receptor interactions. In vitro assays on glioblastoma and macrophage cell lines revealed differential cytotoxicity, with modulatory effect observed at combined doses. Zebrafish larvae behavioural assays showed that 2-thiobarbituric acid induced CNS depressant-like effects, including reduced locomotion, dark preference, and heightened thigmotaxis, whereas pomalidomide reversed these impairments, restoring normal sensory and motor behaviours. This differential behaviour was further studied by observing the changes that might have occurred at the genomic level. Results of gene expression at the brain, immune and cellular level revealed upregulation of myelination and synaptic plasticity markers by both compounds, accompanied by pro-inflammatory cytokines activation, which was brought to homeostasis when both the compounds are given in combination. The third axis of our hypothesis that involves gut-brain-microbiota was studied via microbiome profiling of the zebrafish larvae before and after feeding and also the effect of probiotics on the native microbiome profile was investigated. In our study, neither compound disrupted core microbial diversity; instead, pomalidomide stabilized community composition and probiotic supplementation enhanced resilience. Together, these findings suggest that 2-thiobarbituric acid exerts suppressive CNS activity, while pomalidomide mitigated the probable deleterious effect of 2-thiobarbituric acid and helped in bringing physiological homeostasis. The known therapeutic use of 2-thiobarbituric acid as an analgesic to induce a calming effect on brain can further be explored without having harmful side effects with pomalidomide in combination to it as this molecule was shown to restore behavioural and molecular homeostasis across the brain–immune–microbiota axis, highlighting a promising avenue for alternate therapeutics.

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1. Review of literature 2. (a) A comprehensive in-silico analysis of the analogues of barbituric acid and pomalidomide with neural and immune receptors to validate the most potent molecule for our further studies and (b) in vitro analysis on both

neuronal and immune cell lines for selecting the right concentration of the chosen barbiturate and pomalidomide to validate their role in brain, immune and microbiome axis 3. To demonstrate the crosstalk between an analgesic compound (2-thiobarbituric acid) and an immunomodulatory compound (pomalidomide) via in vivo behavioural changes and elucidating their gene profile in Zebrafish larvae 4. The responses of probiotic treatment to Zebrafish (Danio rerio) larvae before and after feeding; and to ascertain the role of microbiome diversity and changes in the gene profile on gut-brain-immune axis. Future Plan, Synopsis, References, Publications and Poster Presentations.

120. SUKH SANDAN
Study on the Role of Cultured Freshwater Macrophytes Incorporated Diets on the Physiology of Rohu Labeo Rohita and Asian Seabass Lates Calcarifer and Improvement in their Nutritional Value.
Supervisor: Prof. Rina Chakrabarti
Th 29296

Abstract

Finfish is the richest source of quality protein and lipids especially n-3 fatty acids eicosapentaenoic acid EPA and docosahexaenoic acid DHA. Freshwater macrophytes are gaining importance as nutritious ingredients and inclusion of combinations of various macrophytes in fish feed may help to replace the costly fishmeal from fish feeds. In this study, five experiments were conducted with rohu Labeo rohita and Asian Seabass Lates calcarifer to evaluate the effects of macrophytes viz., Lemna minor, Pistia stratiotes, Ipomoea aquatica and Wolffia globosa incorporated diets on the physiology and nutritional value of these fishes. Lemna minor was incorporated (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60%) in the fish feeds as a protein source additionally to fishmeal. Pistia stratiotes (2%), Ipomoea aquatica (3%) and Wolffia globosa (10%) were supplemented in the fish diets. Significantly ($P<0.05$) higher average body weight gained in rohu fed diet contained 50% L. minor (LM-50) compared to others. Asian Seabass fed 20% L. minor (LM-20) achieved significantly ($P<0.05$) higher average weight compared to other (LM-0). Rohu fed LM-40 and LM-50 diets showed better biochemical composition (crude protein, crude lipid, calorific value amino acids and fatty acids) and digestive enzyme activities (amylase, protease, lipase, trypsin and chymotrypsin) among others. The nutritional value of Asian Seabass fed LM-20 diet was enhanced compared to other. The EPA and DHA contents of fishes increased with the increased amount of macrophytes in the diets. The genes (fads2d6, elovl2, elovl5, fas, IGF-I, IGF-II) expression study validated the result of growth and fatty acid profiles of the fishes. In conclusion, the incorporation of freshwater macrophytes in the fish diets improved the growth and boost nutritional value of cultured fishes. This research will be helpful in understanding the full potential of these macrophytes based diets to replace the costly fishmeal from fish feeds which will ultimately contribute in the economic growth of the aquaculture sector.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Materials and methods 4. Results 5. Discussion 6. Summary and conclusions. References and publications.

121. YADAV (Ankit)
Aquaponics for Sustainable Aquaculture: Optimization of Water Quality and Mixed Culture of Fishes and Prawns Under Various Feeding Regimes.
Supervisor: Prof. Rina Chakrabarti
Th 29297

Abstract

Aquaponics, the bio-integration of recirculating aquaculture system (RAS) and hydroponic system is an eco-friendly crop production system. Asian seabass Lates calcarifer, rohu Labeo rohita and giant freshwater prawn Macrobrachium rosenbergii were cultured in Aquaponics system. Asian seabass were fed with fishmeal based diet containing 40% protein and rohu were fed with plant based diet mainly Spirodela polyrhiza SP-0 (Control), SP-30 and SP-40 Containing 35% and 30% protein respectively. Prawns were fed with fishmeal based diet containing 40%, 35% and 30 % protein. Effect of the recirculation on the performance of Asian seabass and prawns was evaluated. In case of rohu effect of the plant based diet was evaluated on the performance of rohu. Significantly ($P<0.05$) higher average final weight, weight gain and specific growth rate in Asian seabass and Prawns was found in Aquaponics system having highest flow rate compared to static unit. Significantly ($P<0.05$) difference was found in proximate composition of Asian seabass and prawns culture in Aquaponics system compared to static water system. Amino acid profile shows both the essential and non essential amino acids were found in Asian seabass and prawns. Saturated fatty acids (SFA), monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) and polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3 PUFA and n-6 PUFA) were also reported in Asian seabass and Prawns. In case of rohu fed with different plant based diet significantly ($P<0.05$) higher average final weight, weight gain and specific growth rate was found SP-30 diet fed fish compared to others. Protein, lipid and ash contents were significantly ($P<0.05$) higher in SP-30 diet fed rohu compared to others. Enzymes activity and genes expression were significantly ($P<0.05$) higher in SP-30 diet fed fish compared to others. Water quality parameters were recorded at weekly intervals. The culture of fish and prawns in Aquaponics Systems reduces the requirements of water compared to the static water system.

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