Excellence in Leadership
for Transformation

MADAN BHANDARI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(Affiliated to NEB and TU)
PO Box: 5640
New Baneshwor, Kathmandu
Phone: 5172175/5172682
E-mail: info@mbmc.edu.np
www.mbmc.edu.np

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श्वेत शार्दूल सम्पादक मण्डल

Message from the Chairperson

It is a matter of great happiness to write this message to the 15th issue of Shweta Shardul which is being published on the occasion of 17th anniversary of Madan Bhandari Memorial College. On this occasion, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the stakeholders of Madan Bhandari Memorial College whose immense labor, expertise, and dedication have established the college as one of the finest academic institutions in the country.

The College Management Committee is sincerely devoted to materialize the institutional motto of the college -- *Excellence in Leadership for Transformation.* The college is determined to realize the college slogan by imparting quality education to its graduates, thereby contributing to the national need of efficient workfoce.

In addition, the College Management Committee has completed the preparatory procedure of upgrading the college into a university laying central academic focus on science and technology. I believe, the establishment of the proposed university will bring about revolutionary changes to the discipline of science and technology in the country.

Last but not the least, I would like to congratulate the editorial team of Shweta Shardul for their painstaking efforts to bring about the 15th issue of the magazine to its final shape.

Usha Kiran Bhandari
Chairperson,
College Management Committee

Message from the Campus Chief

I am delighted to write this cordial message to the15th issue of *Shweta Shardul.* Firstly, on this propitious moment, I would like to use this golden opportunity by congratulating all of our faculty members, staffs, students, guardians and all the well-wishers from Nepal and overseas as we have successfully marked this year the 17th glorious anniversary of the Madan Bhandari Memorial College. Also, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Madan Bhandari Foundation for the patronizing guidance to the college and to all the aforementioned adherents. Now, I would like to highlight the five distinctive features of our college which help to make it a dream destination for the academic aspirants.

The first feature of the college is that it caters exclusive pedagogical programs. By equipping the college with excellent academicians, efficient staffs and well-furnished classrooms where the students are provided with extravagant accessibility of updated technologies such as projectors, computers and other academic modern equipment, the college abundantly enhances student's performance.

As the second distinctive feature, the college imparts the quality education at affordable fee-structure. As a non-profit academic institution, our college offers best quality education at the lowest price possible and invests all of its surplus income to the scholarship and other academic programs for the marginalized students in terms of different aspects. The college has an educational scholarship programs including the of Merit Scholarship, Needs Based Scholarship, Admission Scholarship and other categories of scholarships.

Similarly, the third specialty of the college is that it offers wide range of courses for the academic and professional excellence. MBM graduates have not only topped university and HSEB (now NEB) examinations but also secured the prominent positions in the national and international job markets. The college offers ample range of courses in science, humanities, and management streams at NEB and TU affiliated programs were the students can pick the best one in accordance to their interest and aptitude. The college also regulates Masters' Degree courses in sociology, journalism, and English. Students can also choose applied science course at Bachelor's Level by opting for BScCSIT at the cheapest fee structure among all the TU affiliated colleges. Also, BA Level students are presented with BSW and journalism course as major subjects.

The fourth feature of the MBM College is that the students can whole heartedly shape their career in journalism and mass communication. This is because the college is nationally celebrated as the best destination for the study of journalism and mass communication. The college distinctly facilitates Communication Study Center (CSC) for students of journalism to groom their skill as media professionals. Moreover, the college operates its own FM station (Mero FM 93.6 MHz) to expedite the students' professional ability.

The last but not the least, the NEB science students are benefitted with the exclusive opportunity to develop career in science at MBM College, with the special privilege of full scholarships in MBBS and Engineering courses in China. With a note to these distinctive features, I would like to invite all the aspiring students to join MBM College and reap the maximum benefits of abundant opportunities available here.

Damber Bahadur Hamal
Campus Chief

सम्पादकीय

गुणस्तरीय शिक्षाका सत्र वर्ष

गुणस्तरीय शिक्षाका लागि समर्पित रहँदै आएको यस मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल कलेज परिवारले आफ्नो स्थापनाको १७ औं वार्षिकोत्सवका अवसरमा **श्वेत शार्दूल** को नयाँ अङ्क प्रस्तुत गर्न पाउँदा खुशी महसुस गरेको छ । उच्च शिक्षाको क्षेत्रमा नवीनतम् ज्ञान, प्रवृत्ति, सूचना र सिपहरूको खोजी वर्तमान विश्वको प्रमुख कार्यभार हो । उच्च शिक्षाका वर्तमान यी कार्यभारहरूबाट कुनै पनि मुलक अलग हुन सक्दैन । यसै सन्दर्भमा सूचना प्रविधिको विकास र विस्तार तथा त्यस क्षेत्रमा भैरहेको विशिष्टताले गर्दा खोजी र अनुसन्धानको आयामलाई पनि सजिलो बनाइदिएको छ। आधुनिक समाजका लागि यस्तो आयाम एक प्रकारको विशिष्ट अवसर पनि हो । यस सन्दर्भमा **श्वेत शार्दूल**ले विगतदेखि नै उच्च शिक्षाको क्षेत्रमा भैरहेका विकास, आविष्कार, ज्ञान र सिप तथा प्रतिभा लगायतका विषयवस्तुहरूलाई उजागर गर्ने र त्यसलाई जनसमक्ष पुऱ्याउने सन्दर्भमा आफूलाई एउटा पृथक कोणबाट उभ्याउँदै आएको छ ।

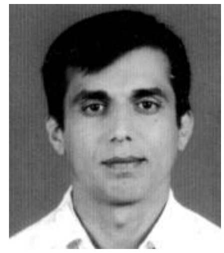
मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल कलेजको नियमित प्रकाशनको रूपमा रहेको यस **श्वेत शार्दूल**ले आजसम्म आइपुग्दा **१५ औं अङ्क**सम्मको यात्रा गरिरहेको छ । विभिन्न विषयहरूमा गरिएका अनुसन्धानात्मक लेख, विषयगत विश्लेषण, नवीनतम् ज्ञान, नवप्रतिभाका रचना र समसामयिक दृष्टिकोणहरूलाई सार्वजनिकीकरण गर्ने कार्यलाई यस प्रकाशनले विगतदेखि नै विशेष रूपमा प्राथमिकता दिँदै आएको छ। वास्तवमा यो पक्ष **श्वेत शार्दूल**का लागि महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष नै हो । यद्यपि आगामी दिनमा **श्वेत शार्दूल**को भूमिका यतिमा मात्र सीमित रहनु हुँदैन भन्नेमा हामी त्यत्तिकै सचेत रहेका छौँ । आजको प्राज्ञिक संसारमा एकातिर अनुसन्धानको दायरालाई कसिलो बनाउनुपर्छ भन्ने विचार बलियो रूपमा आएको छ भने अर्कोतिर विशिष्टीकरणको क्षेत्रलाई गन्तब्यको मार्ग बनाउनुपर्छ भन्ने अर्को मान्यता पनि स्थापित हुँदै आएको छ । उल्लेखित परिवेशलाई आत्मसात गर्दै **श्वेत शार्दूल**को आगामी अङ्कहरूलाई क्रमशः बढीभन्दा बढी अनुसन्धानमूलक र विशिष्टीकरण गर्दै लैजाने प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछौँ ।

विश्वको प्राज्ञिक धरालतमा स्थापित भएका मान्यता, दर्शन, सिद्धान्त, विधि तथा व्यवहारहरूलाई आफ्नो देशको आवश्यकता र मागअनुसार परिकृष्त गर्दै जीवनोपयोगी उच्च शिक्षाको विकास गर्नु आजको आवश्यकता हो । वास्तवमा मदन भण्डारी मेमोरिल कलेज स्थापना कालदेखि नै यस दिशामा प्रवृत्त रहँदै आएको छ । त्यति मात्र होइन 'उच्च शिक्षाको पहुँच सबै नेपालीहरूमा सहज रूपमा हुनपर्दछ' भन्ने जननेता मदन भण्डारीको मार्गदर्शनलाई पनि यसले आत्मसात गर्दै आएको छ। उल्लेखित मूल सारलाई आत्मसात गर्दै यस कलेजले उच्च शिक्षामा गुणस्तरीयता हासिल गर्ने प्रमुख उद्देश्य बनाएको छ । त्यतिमात्र होइन उच्च नैतिकवान, अनुशासित, मर्यादित र उच्चतम नेतृत्व प्रदान गर्न सक्ने जनशक्ति उत्पादन गर्नु यसको मुख्य ध्येय रहेको छ। मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल कलेजले लिएका यिनै लक्ष्य, उद्देश्य र ध्येयलाई पूरा गर्ने सन्दर्भमा आफ्नो बलियो भूमिका देखाउन सक्ने गरी **श्वेत शार्दूल** आएको छ ।

अन्त्यमा, यस प्रकाशनमा आफ्ना बहुमूल्य अनुसन्धानमूलक लेख, विषयगत विश्लेषण, सिर्जना, रचना, समसामयिक विचार तथा आफ्ना प्रस्तुतिहरू उपलब्ध गराई प्रकाशनको गरिमालाई उच्च बनाउन सहगोग पुऱ्याउनुहुने लेखक महानुभावहरूप्रति सम्पादक मण्डल विशेष रूपमा अनुगृहित रहेको छ । त्यसैगरी, यस प्रकाशनका पाठक, शुभचिन्तक तथा विभिन्न तरिकाले सहयोग गर्ने महानुभावहरूप्रति आभार प्रकट गर्न चाहन्छ। साथै, आगामी दिनमा यस प्रकाशनलाई पठनीय बनाउने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रकाशनका हिसावले मान्यता दिलाउने र बौद्धिक सम्पत्तिको रक्षा सम्बन्धी सुनिश्चिता गर्नेतर्फ विशेष भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने प्रण गर्दछौँ । यसै सन्दर्भमा यसै अङ्कदेखि **श्वेत शार्दूल**ले आईएसएसएन समेत प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी गराउन पाउँदा हामीलाई खुशी लागेको छ ।

विषय सूची

Age Factor in Learning Second Language: When Should We Start English in Nepal?



Kamal Prasad Sapkota
Department of English

Abstract

Age factor is an important in the language acquisition either in first language or second language acquisition. Age affects EFL learning because early exposure to language instructions constantly results in better performance. The students who start learning English language will have more exposure than adult. Different studies show the pre-puberty is the best age to learn English language because a child's brain is flexible in comparison to that of an adult, and after the age of about 9 years, the brain progressively becomes stiff and rigid. The child develops a conditioned reflex to turn from one language to the other without confusion, translation or mother-tongue accent. Flexibility gives children a "superior ability" to acquire language. After the age of 9/10 years the second language learning is slow and unnatural, and they cannot learn second language adequately and easily which becomes mechanical. So, the children who are under 9 years are exposed to the second language (English in Nepal), the second language learning becomes natural and effective or successful.

Key words: *Critical Period Hypothesis, Neurological, Cognitive, Language Acquisition Device, Monitor.*

The widespread belief that the younger the betterin second or foreign language learning is partly grounded on observations of many English teachers and experts all over the world. Evidence for this is drawn from majority language children in schools who start learning English at a very early age. International empirical research has shown that a person who starts learning a foreign language very early in his/her life generally acquire higher level of proficiency than those who begin at later stages (Penfield, 1967; Taylor and Taylor, 1990; and Snow, 1993). However, other studies assumed that starting age will have the same influence on students of a foreign language, when they are exposed to only one speaker of that language (the teacher who is not usually a native speaker) in only one setting (the classroom) and only during very limited amount of time. From those who were interested in L2/FL learning, began the motivation to investigate the process of acquisition of a foreign language by learners with different starting ages.

Before discussing the age factors in foreign language learning, I have established some issues on my topic which are as follows:

- When is the best age to learn a second language or foreign language?
- What is considered proficient in a second language/ foreign language?
- What is the ultimate goal in acquiring a second language and how does this affect at what age it is taught?
- Who is better at second language acquisition, children or adults?

Asking ourselves, "When is the best age to learn a second language," seems like a pretty straight-forward question. However, it is important to consider not only the available research, but also several other questions as well. Why is the individual learning the language in the first place? Does he/she wish to be proficient, or planning on dropping the language once certain "requirements" are met? What is the ultimate goal of learning the language? These are several questions I will try to address in this paper.

The effect of second language acquisition makes up of the most frequently investigated and debate topics in the field of Second Language Acquisition. Learners' age has been identified by researchers- no matter whether their particular orientation is theoretical or applied- as one of the crucial issues in the area of second language acquisition. The effects of the age have been the object of research predominately in natural settings where the immigrants' level of proficiency in the target language has been examined on the basis of their age of arrival in the second language learning community. The result of comparing younger and older starters have consistently shown an advantage for those who arrived early in life over those who arrived at an older age. These results have been thought to provide positive evidence for the Critical Period Hypothesis according to which there exists a period in life after which language acquisition may be imperfect or incomplete (Lenneberg 1967). Lenneberge posited a lower bound for that at the age of 2 and an upper bound around puberty.

I have discussed these issues from different perspectives like biological, cognitive, affective and linguistic perspectives in addressing these questions.

Critical Period Hypothesis

I want to see this issues with the help of biological argument, as Lenneberg (1967) states that biologically determining period of life when language can be acquired more easily and beyond which time language is increasingly difficult to acquire and proposed that natural language acquisition through exposure can only happen during the critical period (Age 2 puberty). Before age 2 the brain has not developed enough, and after puberty it has developed too much with the loss of plasticity and the completion of lateralization of the language function. If wefollow what Lenneberg (1967) suggests about the CPH, we may speculate that if a CPH exists for first language acquisition, that one could possibly exist for second language acquisition. If this is the case, it would seem that children would have the advantage over adults in learning a second language.

Gleitman and Newport (1995) suggest what is called a "sensitive period." This shape would be kind of like a bell curve, where between the critical period is the optimal time to learn a second language, but with sensitive periods extending out on either side (before the age of two and after puberty). Singleton (1995) writes, "There is no point at which vocabulary acquisition can be predicted to cease." I can conclude that early age is better in English language learning in the context of Nepal.

Neurological Perspectives

A child's brain is plastic in comparison to that of an adult, and after the age of about 9 years, the brain progressively becomes stiff and rigid. The child develops a conditioned reflex to turn from one language to the other without confusion, translation or mother-tongue accent. Plasticity gives children a "superior ability" to acquire language, even though "the older learner is seen to have the advantage in vocabulary expansion" (Penfield & Roberts, 1959). The idea of a child developing a conditioned reflex can be compared to the term "code-switching" today. It is believed that language acquisition is more difficult once the brain is lateralized.

It is also believed that the left hemisphere is more specialized for analytical, intellectual tasks, and the right for more emotional, social needs (Brown, 2000). However, this kind of "left brained and right-brained" qualities provides much conflicting research, so we must be careful when considering it for our teaching practices. Still argument exists as to when exactly lateralization occurs (Brown 2000). Lenneberg (1967) said by puberty, while Krashen (1973) cites research to support lateralization around age five, which supports the research on first language acquisition fluency by the age of five.

Cognitive Perspective

I have presented the major thoughts about second language acquisition Piagetian states that the formal operational thinker will reach equilibrium" around the ages of puberty which is associated with more abstract, formal thought processes, making second language learning more difficult for the adult land drawing support toward the Critical period hypothesis and the CPH.

Lateralization Hypothesis: The left hemisphere (controls analytical and intellectual functions) becomes dominant causing the adult to overanalyze the process of second language acquisition of SLA.

Krashen's Monitor Theory (Acquisition vs. Learning) states the learner mustacquire the language before they try tolearn it. Acquisition is an unconscious process, while learning a language is conscious, focused on rules and corrects form.Because children are "indifferent to contradictions" and with maturity they seek to find resolution for the "ambiguities about them," once they reach the age of 14-15, learning a second language seems overwhelming, raising their inhibitions. Krashen's Monitor Theory differentiates between acquiring a language and learning a language. The formal operational person may focus too much on the learning part, causing more difficulty in acquiring the L2 however, the Monitor model does predict faster initial progress by adults than children in the L2 (Harley 1986).

Affective issues among learners of an L2 play a very significant role in determining the success of the learner, whether they are a child, a teen, or an adult. We have discussed these issues in class and have covered them in our reading. Schumann (1975) concludes that these variables "may be as important as or even more important than neurological maturation in accounting for difficulties in adult second language learning." Learners must have a low affective filter in order to acquire the L2. If the affective filter is too high, as a result from too much pressure from outside factors, then the L2 is restricted from the LAD, thus causing no acquisition to occur (Escamilla and Grassi, 2000). The language ego can describe a kind of identity one develops based on the language one speaks. This may account for difficulties adults have when learning a second language because while a child is still in the process of developing their self-identity and "language ego," the adult is more planted in his/her identity thus having increased self-consciousness. Attitudes toward the particular language and culture of the L2 can also affect SLA. Young children who have cognitively not developed strong attitudes toward particular cultures, races, classes, and ethnic groups may be less affected as compared to adults (Brown, 2000). Individual differences in style/personality and motivation will contribute to the learner's success in the L2 as well. Both children and adults may experience culture shock, experiencing feelings of "estrangement, anger, hostility, indecision, frustration, unhappiness, sadness, loneliness, homesickness, and even physical illness" (Brown 2000). This may also contribute to how willing the learner is to learn the new language. It is also important toconsider the way the content is being taught in the classroom. Too often language classes are focused around rote memorization and practice, centering on the surface.

Language Acquisition Device

According to Chomsky, every child has a ‘language acquisition device. Every child encodes the major principles of a language and its grammatical structures into the child’s brain. A child could not possibly learn a language through imitation alone because they learn the language spoken around them. Every language is extremely complex. All children, regardless of their intellectual ability, become fluent in their native language within five or six years.

Interferences between Languages

Adults may have an easier time learning a second language because of knowledge of a first language. However, often their second language is learned in a classroom setting and interference is greater than in a natural setting, which is how children usually learn.

Research shows that acquisition of L2 in children is similar to the processes used in the acquisition of L1. First language can cause interference between L1 and L2 in adults, but based on research we cannot say it “is the most relevant or crucial factor in adult second language acquisition.”

Adults often learn a second language in a classroom setting, which may affect the level of L1 interference (McLaughlin 1984). However, we have found from research that interference from the first language “does not imply that interference is the most relevant or crucial factor in adult second language acquisition” (Brown 2000).

Adults learning an L2 produce some of the same kinds of errors as children learning an L1 (Brown 2000). The L1 can therefore be not just an interfering factor, but a facilitating factor to fill in gaps and differentiate between rules in the L1 and L2 for adults learning a second language (Brown 2000).

Proficiency

Children are considered fluent when they can communicate at a level appropriate for their age. An adult must communicate with other adults about much more complicated issues, where deficiencies in vocabulary and syntax show up more readily. Adults reaching native-like competence in a second language ranges from zero to a 5% rate of success. People beyond the age of puberty do not acquire native-like pronunciation of a second language based on neurological and cognitive factors. Brown (2000) suggests that although advantages to SLA at an early age do exist, really no evidence exists that an adult cannot overcome all of those disadvantages save one, accent.

According to LarsenFreeman, there are some aspects related to the age in language learning. They can be stated as social- psychology aspect which says that pre-acquired structure and principles of the first language normally hinder the second language learning. If the first and second language is contrastive; hindrance affects adults’ learning more than of the children. It is because the adults are pre- habituated in the first language which adversely affects the second language learning. So adult have negative attitudes towards the second language because they cannot entertain the second language perfectly. Similarly young children can receive better input (competence) of the second language than the adults receive because the adult second language input is interfered by the first language. According to behaviorism, adults’ tabula rasa or mind has already been occupied by the first language elements. By the result, adults cannot easily internalize the second language. Small children can acquire the second language how they acquire the first language. The LAD of the children is triggered by the exposure of the second language. So they learn the second language naturally without any training/ practice than adults because their LAD has been already triggered by the first language exposure.

The research done in Saudi Arab also shows that the younger learners are better in learning English those adults. I have presented some of the findings of that research to support the young learners in English language.

1. The performance of students who begin learning a foreign language at an earlier age (5/6) is better than those who start later.
2. The younger students they are, the better they will learn English.
3. Young learners speak English more fluently than adult learners.

The subjects agree on three statements from the effects of age on learning English as a foreign language in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, these are:

a. The young students are much better than the adult ones in acquiring vocabulary.
b. The suitable age to start learning EFL is the age of 5-6.
c. The performance of students who start learning EFL at the age of 12/13 and have studied the language for four years is weak. The findings of this study tend to support the common belief that the earlier the better in language learning (Johnson 1990; Newport, 1990; Brown, 1994)

From above evidences I can say that the optimal ages around 5/6 years is the best age to learn English in the context of Nepal. Younger learners acquire second language automatically from mere exposure and older learners have to make conscious and labor effort. It means that post pubertal second language learning (English) is more effortful than pre-pubertal learning. In critical period for speech usually locates around pre- puberty. According to common and undifferentiated beliefs of CPH that children are better to learn new language than adult. Students who start learning English at an earlier age (5-6) attain higher level of proficiency than those who start at later stage (age 12/13). The different research findings shows that the performance of young students for English skills: conversation, vocabulary learning, reading, writing and grammar are better than adults and similarly, the performance of students who start learning English at the age 5-6 (in private schools) is significantly better than those who starts learning English at the age of 12-13 (public schools). Supporting the findings of the Critical Period Hypothesis (CPH) of Penfield & Roberts that children acquire languages with ease before the age of 9.Different established studies also shows that the earlier the first language learning, the better the second language general fluency (Snow, 1993; Taylor, 1990) and the performance of foreign language is better in students who start learning English at an earlier age (5-6). We should encourage the learning of English as a foreign language at early ages. The students who start learning English at an earlier age are an important factor in enhancing the skills of English language learners.

In Nepal English was taught from grade four in public schools in the past. The age of grade four students is around ten who did not have more exposure in English language because they had more interference of their first language. They used to face more problems in vocabulary learning, sentence structures, intercommunication skills and grammar etc. The outcome of English language learning is very low. But from 2063 teaching English language has been started from one class and Nepal government has given permission to run the pre primary school including English subject. With help of those evidences we should start English at early age; it means that students should be taught English at an earlier age (5-6). Earlier age is the better in learning English language than adult because learners learn both languages i.e first language and second language English language together.

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Discovery of New Elements

Kumar Prasad Dahal
Department of Science

How are new elements discovered ? There are probably as many answers to this question as the elements. Many elements were found more or less by accident. Others were discovered as a result of research into a particular compound or mineral. Others were predicted to exist- on the basis of Medeleev's periodic Table, for example- so the discoverer knew what he or she was looking for. However, from time to time a new chemical technique is developed or discovered that leads to the discovery of new elements in a short time.

Jons Jacob Bergelius obtained four elements (thorium, Cerium, Selenium, and impure Silicon) mainly by reduction with carbon. Bergelius used the technique of reaction with carbon to isolate element from their compounds. One common compound of silicon is silicon dioxide which is found in sand.

Humphry Davy took advantage of new technology to discover six elements. He used the then- newly invented Voltaic Pile (we would call it a battery) to pass electricity through molten salts of alkali metals. This produced highly reactive metals at the negative electode. He obtained Sodium and Potassium, then magnesium, Calcium, barium and Strontium.

Robert Bunsen (1822-1899) and Gustav Kirchoff (1824-1887) were early users of the technique of examining the light given out by heated compounds to recognize new elements. Have you noticed that a wire dipped in sodium chloride solution gives an intense yellow flame color or that whe a pan of salted water boils over it colors the gas cooker flame yellow? This color is characteristic of sodium and is also seen in street lamps that are filled with sodium vapors.

William Ramsay investigated the observation that nitrogen made by removal of other gases from air had a slightly different density to nitrogen made by chemical decomposition. First, he discovered argon and then predicted a complete family of elements between groups 7 and 1 of the Periodic Table. We now call these the noble gases. By fractional distillation of liquid air, he and Morris Travens then discovered neon, krypton and xenon. Ramsay won the 1904 Nobel Prize for chemistry.

Marie Curie, along with her husband, Pierre, investigated radioactive elements, eventually extracting less than a gram of a new element, radium, from over eight tones of the ore pitchblende.

Glenn T Seaborg, with his co-workers identified 11 elements. These all have atomic number greater than 92 (Uranium) and are man-made rather than occurring naturally. The discovery that uranium atoms could be bombarded with neutrons to create new elements led to an extension of the periodic table beyond uranium. The elements formed by chemist before Seaborg was discovered- they existed on Earth already, combined with other elements to form compounds in most cases. Chemists had to extract them and show that they really were new elements. The elements formed by Seaborg and his collegues were actually made – they are elements that do not exist- naturally on Earth. The heaviest element that does exist on Earth is uranium which has 92 protons.

Protons are positively charged and tend to repel one another (they are held in the nucleus against this repulsion by a force called the strong nuclear force). Atoms whose nuclei have more than 92 protons tend to break apart because of this repulsion. This is why they are not found on Earth.

Scientists found that when they fired neutrons at uranium atoms, one would occasionally stick to a uranium nucleus. This increased the relative atomic mass of the atom by one but kept the atomic number the same. Sometimes this neutron then spat out an electron and turned into a proton. This means that the nucleus now had 93 protons and was a new element of atomic number 93, which was christened neptunium (Np). This was actively done by Edwin McMillan and Philip Abelson. Seaborg then took over worker as the leader of a group of scientists. Bombardment with other sub-atomic particles allowed them to make elements numbers 94-103 in the same sort of way.

Sir James Chadwick was an English physicist who was awarded the 1935 Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of the neutron in 1932. He was born in 20 October 1891, Manchester, United Kingdom. He died in 24 July 1974, Cambridge, United Kingdom. When Herbert Becker and Walter Bothe directed alpha particles (helium nucleus) at beryllium in 1930, a strong, penetrating radiation was emitted. One hypothesis was that this could be high-energy electromagnetic radiation. In 1932, however, James Chadwick proved that it consisted of a neutral particle with about the same mass as a proton. Ernest Rutherford had earlier proposed that such a particle might exist in atomic nuclei. Its existence now proven, it was called a “neutron”. The conversion of nucleus of one element into nucleus of another element is called nuclear reaction and such type of reactions is called nuclear transmutation. The first transmutation reaction that was carried out by Rutherford in 1919 is

$${}_{7}N^{14} + {}_{2}He^{4} \longrightarrow {}_{8}O^{17} + {}_{1}P^{1}$$

Here nitrogen atom is converted into radioactive oxygen atom. The heavier nucleus (here nitrogen) is called target nucleus and the lighter nucleus (here helium nucleus) is called projectile. Similarly another nuclear transmutation reaction is

$${}_{2}He^{4} + {}_{4}Be^{9} \longrightarrow {}_{6}C^{12} + {}_{0}n^{1}$$

In the synthesis of heavy artificial element, the heavy target nuclei are bombarded with projectiles. Elements with atomic number 93(Neptunium) have been synthesized by nuclear transmutation reactions. For example the element mendelevium-256 was synthesized in Berkeley, California by bombarding Einstenium-253 with helium nuclei.

$${}_{99}Es^{253} + {}_{2}He^{4} \longrightarrow {}_{101}Md^{256} + {}_{0}n^{1}$$

In the time of John Dalton (beginning of 19^{th} century), it was believed that atom of one element could not be converted into atom of another element. But about 100 years later, through the nuclear transmutation reaction it is possible to convert one type of element into another type of element. This type of achievements in science seems to be very exciting and interesting. One impossible thing at present time may become possible in the future. Today, everybody knows nitrogen element can be converted into oxygen element. Beryllium element can be converted into carbon element; einstenium element can be converted into mendelevium element and so on. Somebody may convert iron into gold in the future, Or it is said that **alchemist** could convert any metal into gold which may be true.

From pitchblende (the ore of uranium) Marie and Piere curie isolated two elements, polonium and Radium.

It is very interesting to hear that certain substances spontaneously emit active radiations and converted into another substance. This type of substance is called radioactive substance and this type of phenomenon is called radioactivity. The phenomenon of radioactivity was discovered by a French Physicist, Henry Becquerel in 1896. Radioactivity may be natural and artificial. Certain substances which are not radioactive become radioactive by exposure to high energy radiations from some radioactive substances. The new radioactive element formed undergoes radioactive decay. This was first demonstrated by Irene Curie and F. Juliot in 1938. For example, the non-radioactive element, aluminum was bombarded with alpha particles and the result was the production of radioactive isotope of phosphorous. The nuclear reaction may be written as:

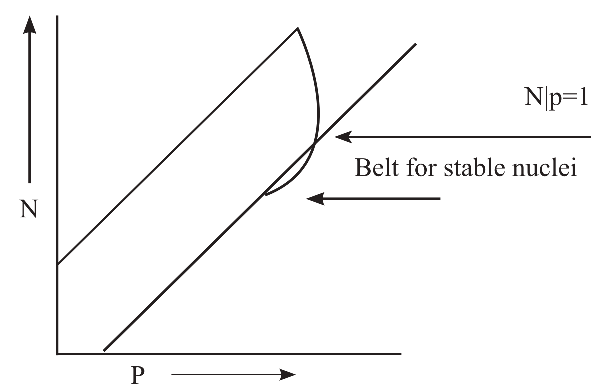
$${}_{13}Al^{27} + {}_{2}He^{4} \longrightarrow {}_{15}P^{30} + {}_{0}n^{1}$$

The ${}_{15}P^{30}$ undergoes decay by the ejection of a positron (mass =0, charge= 1 unit) as:

$$\text{The} \quad {}_{15}P^{30} \longrightarrow {}_{14}Si^{30} = {}_{+1}e^{0}$$

Thus, the phenomenon of conversion of a stable non-radioactive nucleide into a radioactive nucleide is called artificial radioactivity or induced radioactivity. By the process of nuclear reaction ,one element is easily converted into another element.

It has been found that the stability of nucleus depends upon the neutron to proton ratio (n|p).



It has been found that most of the stable nuclei which are usually non-radioactive nuclei lies on the zone of stable nuclei as shown in figure. The nuclides whose n\p ratio lies outside the zone of stability are unstable. These unstable nuclides undergo spontaneous radioactive disintegration by the emission of α or β particles. This process of disintegration continues until a stable nucleus is obtained.

The name honors Russian physicist Yuri Oganessian, a pioneer in the discovery of super heavy elements. He is the second person to have an element named after him while still alive. The first is Nobel winning scientist Glen Seaborg, who among others, discovered plutonium.

At present out of 900 known nuclides only 272 nuclides are stable. The number of stable nuclide whose number of proton and number of neutron both are even is 160. The nuclides with even- p and odd- n are 56. The nuclides with odd-p and even-n are 52 and nuclides with odd-p and odd-n are only 4. This means there is a tendency to form p-p and n-n pairs as conducive to stability. The number of stable nuclides in which either the z or n is odd is about a third of those where both are even. This is remarkable despite the fact that a proton does not generally tend to pair with a neutron. In our society also, for stability of a family, there should be pairing in similar character among the members. Occupying singly or pairing with dissimilar characteristic is unstable. Even-even combination is found to be more stable than even-odd combination of anything.

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Advocacy of Body-centric Philosophy in Whitman's "I Sing of Body Electric"

If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred.

-Walt Whitman

Nabaraj Dhungel

Department of English

Abstract

This study demonstrates how Walt Whitman's poem "I Sing of Body Electric" destabilizes the idea of mind-body and soul-body dualism underscored by classical Rational philosopher Plato, Religious holy scripture Bible, Renaissance French philosopher Rene Descartes, American transcendentalist Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Jeffersonian notion of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights bringing together the concepts of body theorists Lisa Blackman, Susan Bordo, Gavin Flood and Tantric body. Whitman's poem strongly glorifies the body-centric philosophy electrifying different types of bodies- male, female, slave, immigrant- and different parts of the body-limbs, arms, mouth, head, etc. which make the poem the best example of body worshipping tendency subverting the hierarchies and centering the margins.

Key words: mind-body dualism, destabilize, tantric, subvert, hierarchy, electrify, transcendentalism, Bible, rationalism, body-centrism.

This article explores Walt Whitman's (1819-1892) advocacy of body-centrism in his poem "I Sing of Body Electric" (1855) presenting body and soul as equal and more glorifying the qualities of different types of bodies like male bodies, female bodies, and slave bodies and so on. Whitman, through the poem, electrifies human body calling it sacred and divine. Ultimately, Whitman makes the point that the body and the soul are inextricably intertwined and therefore, devaluing or mistreating the body is also a crime against the soul. Whitman also manages to weave a political message into his celebration of the human body through valorization of the body implicit in slavery. For Whitman, the body has primacy in its ability to generate experience. The body can connect both erotically and spiritually with the bodies of others. In all this, the role of the body as the channel between the soul and the world remains crucial. The poem creates a triadic image of the Body – as erotic, political and poetic. All of these images converge to re-create the historical body – the body that completes the historic landscape of America and represents the unfolding history of democracy, bearing the symbol of race, gender, class: the manly, working body, the birthing and nurturing body, the sensual body, the matriarchal and patriarchal body, the body of the master, and that of the slave, and the eerie body of the immigrant. The dialectic of the body – the vibrant process of self-conscious becoming – boosts the creation of meaning and authenticity to history inasmuch as it constructs an identity image for itself. The article shows how Whitman's poem subverts the notion of mind-body and soul-body dualism highlighted by classical rational philosopher Plato, renaissance French philosopher Rene Descartes, American transcendentalist Ralph Waldo Emerson, religious book Bible and

Jeffersonian notion of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights applying the concepts of body theorists Lisa Blackman, Susan Bordo, Gavin Flood and Tantric body.

American poet, essayist, journalist and humanist, Walt Whitman was a part of transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his poems. He was often called father of free verse as he experimented with a new prosaic verse form in American poetry. He is also known as American bard, "a wandering scholar, who expresses patriotic and romantic spirits and feelings about himself, about America, about culture, about its people and about the whole humanity". (Ruland and Bradbury169) He is respected as he always tried to make American literature fully independent. He invented the myth of democratic America calling America an essentially the greatest poem. He invented the timeless America of the free imagination, peopled with pioneering spirits of all nations. So, he is called the poet of the open road. Thus, he places the romantic self at the center of the consciousness of the poem in 'Song of Myself'. He announces himself as the poet of the body and the poet of the soul. As the poet of the body, he boldly brings sex within his poetry like in 'Children of Adam', and as the poet of the soul, he brings the romantic and democratic self into his work like in Song of Myself. He brought American democracy in literature by inventing a completely new American form of poetic expression. For him, content is more important than form. He explored possibility of free verse in American literature.

He writes in plain style for common people. He does not use polished language rather he prefers natural expression and rhythm. He is always in favor of democracy in writing and life. For him, future happiness of mankind was a key to life. He is well-known for his unorthodoxy, personal and dynamic poetic style. He expresses democratic sensibilities and is the worshipper of individual I, influenced by transcendentalism. Before war, his open ended verse had celebrated the transcendental self, but after war, in a sweeping imperial surge, it celebrated the transcontinental self-passing westward to India, a modernizing self-turning toward new inventions, technologies and industries. (Ruland and Bradbury187) His writings are the fulfillment of American literary romanticism and the beginnings of American literary realism and modernism.

In Whitman's poetry, the human body is a major theme—and much more. It is a prominent conceptual device; Whitman's use of body metaphors anticipates the work of twentieth-century cognitive linguists and language philosophers in the recognition of the body as the ground of human understanding to which all concepts ultimately relate. It is also a source of delight, on a footing with poetry itself, the seat of sexual pleasure and the sympathetic emotions which bind person to person. In this last sense the body is the heart of democratic politics, the common denominator in the experience of all men and women. In proclaiming himself in the 1855 *Leaves of Grass* to be the poet of the body as well as the poet of the soul, Whitman set out to elevate the status of physical existence as a theme and inspiration of modern poetry, fully exploiting the metaphorical possibilities of material life as well as advocating a complete realization of the body as a source of psychological, social, and political well-being.

The 1855 body-consciousness seemed to propel the poet beyond anything as simple as interest in the physiological processes of the body in health. He had expressed such an interest in his earliest poetry and prose, most notably in book reviews he wrote as a young journalist. But the 1855 versions of "Song of Myself", "The Sleepers," and "I Sing the Body Electric" take their very inspiration from the being and workings of the human body. In all of these poems, bodily health is at once a metaphor for spiritual, social, and political success and a literal topic set on equal footing with the more traditional topics of poetic expression. In "Body Electric" in particular, physical existence appears as a central element in the poet's project.

"I Sing the Body Electric" is a famous poem by Walt Whitman, one of the twelve poems which comprised the first edition of *Leaves of Grass* (1856/67). In it, he celebrates the glories of existence, explores themes of the body, its parts and its whole, the interconnectedness of body and soul, the sensuality of the body, and equality and interconnectedness of us all (including between races.) The major motive of Whitman is to beautify the human body equating it with the soul and mind and depicting its miraculous power.

In the poem, Whitman explores the continuity of the human body. It means body, as soul, never dies. Talking about lived bodies in *The Body: the key concepts*, Lisa Blackman says, "bodies are always unfinished and in process" (84). For her, the sense organs are lived bodies which make human body alive. Similarly, Whitman asserts that human body is immortal as it is full with charge of the soul. He writes, "the body parts are armies and charge themselves with the charge of the soul" (109). He opines that both body and soul continue because of each other. Moreover, the poet in the same case asks a question, "and if the body were not the soul, what is the soul" (109)? Through the lines, he proves that body is never finished and is in the process together with the soul. Here, his idea is the idea of corporeal consciousness.

Whitman, through the poem, subverts Cartesian body-mind dualism. The sixteenth century French rationalist philosopher Rene Descartes (1596-1650) claimed that human beings exist only because they have mind to think. He said, 'I think, therefore I am (originally *Cogito Ego Sum* in French) (68) in part IV of *Discourse de la method (1637)*. René Descartes is one of the earliest and best known proponents of Rationalism, which is often known as Cartesianism (and followers of Descartes' formulation of Rationalism as Cartesians). He believed that knowledge of eternal truths like mathematics and the epistemological and metaphysical foundations of the sciences can be attained by reason alone, without the need for any sensory experience. Other knowledge, like the knowledge of physics, requires experience of the world, aided by the scientific method - a moderate rationalist position. Descartes believes that some ideas (innate ideas) come from God; other ideas are derived from sensory experience; and still others are fictitious (or created by the imagination). Of these, the only ideas which are certainly valid, according to Descartes, are those which are innate. He means to say that human existence is based on human rationality belonging to mind. His rationalist philosophy created hierarchy between body and mind superiorizing mind over body. But, here, Whitman challenges such Cartesian notion emphasizing on body. For him, human body is perfect and divine. He writes, "This is the female form / A divine Nimbus…/ That of the male is perfect, and that of the female is perfect" (109-111). It is nothing more than highlighting the perfection of human body.

Descartes claims that the only source of knowledge is exercise of reason in human mind. In front of mind, body is a non-existent.

> I concluded that I was a substance whose whole essence or nature consists only in thinking, and which, that it may exist, has need of no place, nor is dependent on any material thing. Thus the "I" (that

> is to say, the mind by which I am what I am) is wholly distinct from the body. It is even more easily known than the (body), and is such that even if the (body) did not exist, (my mind) would still continue to be all that it is. (20)

His point is that he can conceive of himself existing as a thinking thing, even if he had no body and there was no three-dimensional world—sort of like if he was just a spirit-mind bobbing around in the spirit realm. Thinking, he concludes, is an exclusive attribute of a non-physical spirit entity. Non-three-dimensional spirit things think, and three-dimensional physical things do not think. While we do have physical bodies, our thinking does not occur in our bodies, but only in the spirit part of us. Whitman subverts exactly the same philosophy of Descartes equalizing body, mind and soul.

The poem also destabilizes Emersonian transcendental philosophy of Over-soul in which he gives no space to body over glorifying the soul. This poem is from Whitman's poem collection 'Songs of Myself' which celebrates and sings about his own self, about his nation's self and finally humanity. He introduces his self as a cosmos as for him the real self includes everything in the universe. Nothing, even God, is greater than the self. It is his transcendental philosophy. The poem is an expansion of Emerson's idea of the Oversoul. American transcendental philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), in the essay 'The Over-soul' (1841), acclaims that

> Soul of god is within the soul of everyone. It is the translation of the Sanskrit word Paramatma. Self-reliance is god reliance. The soul in man is not an organ but animates and exercises all organs. It is not a faculty but light, master of intellect and will, background of our being. Soul is not man's organ but man is soul's organ. It is indefinable and immeasurable but pervades and contains us. It is nothing but the Great God Almighty or Brahma within us. It is soul of our being, over soul, universal soul. Paramatma. (15)

Here, Emerson one-sidedly glorifies human soul identifying it with cosmic soul. Therefore, Whitman opposes him blurring the hierarchy of soul vs. body claiming that body is soul and soul is body- they are not separate and different. In the poem, he uses the lines, "O I say these are not the parts and poems of the body only, but of the soul / O I say now these are the soul" (116). It shows that for Whitman, body and soul are inseparable and also equally important. The parts of the body are the parts of the soul and vice versa. It proves that Whitman interrogates the hierarchy of soul and body, and provides equal space to body which Emerson denied. As a poet between transcendentalism and realism, Whitman equalizes soul and body through his poem. He neither criticizes nor supports body and soul one-sidedly. For him, soul is body and body is soul which shows that his body philosophy is embedded within the transcendental philosophy.

Whitman, to glorify the body, dives into one of his famous lists, discussing the various ways in which the body is perfect and sacred. He starts by clarifying that he is writing about both the male body and the female body. He lists the characteristics that define a 'well-made man' (109), including the way his limbs and joints move, the way he holds his neck, his waist, his knees, and his back. He states, "The love of the body of man or woman balks account, the body itself, balks account, that of the male is perfect, and that of the female is perfect …The man's body is sacred and the woman's body is sacred, No matter who it is, it is sacred…" (109-112). Whitman proceeds to celebrate several different types of bodies such as those belonging to babies, girls, mothers, swimmers, rowers, horsemen, and laborers. He loves all of these various kinds of bodies, and releases his own bodily constraints in order to experience life alongside each one of these archetypes.

Whitman glorifies bodily power and quality writing admiringly about a specific farmer with five sons. He recalls visiting the man, who at eighty years of age, was still "full of vigor, calmness, beauty of person" (110). The poet describes the farmer's sons and daughters, who loved their father beyond a child's obligation to his or her parent. He expresses his wish to sit by him in his boat and perhaps even share physical contact. He projects:

> I knew a man, a common farmer, the father of five sons,
>
> And in them the fathers of sons, and in them the fathers of sons…
>
> This man was of wonderful vigor, calmness, beauty of person,….
>
> You would wish long and long to be with him, you would wish to sit by him in the boat that you and he might touch each other. (110-111)

Here, Whitman expresses his wish to enter the body leaving the mind and soul and live with it forever as body is all in all for human beings. Moreover, Whitman remarks that there is nothing more wonderful than to be surrounded by beautiful human bodies; it "pleases the soul." (111) He also compares the body with the sea in which everyone swims. "To be surrounded by beautiful, curious, breathing, laughing flesh is enough / … I swim in it as in a sea…/ There is something in staying close to men and women and looking on / them, and in the contact and odor of them, that pleases the soul well,/ All things please the soul, but these please the soul well" (111). For Whitman, only the body can best please the soul which is its magnificence.

In the poem, Whitman describes the female body and the male body, respectively. He celebrates the female form by describing a woman's sensuality and her ability to inspire erotic stimulation as well as create new life. His starts his description of the male body by equating it to the female body. He acknowledges that all male and female bodies are sacred no matter what. Magnifying female body, he writes:

> You are the gates of the body, and you are the gates of the soul.
>
> The female contains all qualities and tempers them,
>
> She is in her place and moves with perfect balance,
>
> She is all things duly veil'd, she is both passive and active,
>
> She is to conceive daughters as well as sons, and sons as well as
>
> daughters. (112)

Here, Whitman deifies female body as the source of life as it creates and continues human race. Talking about male body, he adores it with action and power. He writes,

> The male is not less the soul nor more, he too is in his place,
>
> He too is all qualities, he is action and power,
>
> The flush of the known universe is in him,
>
> Scorn becomes him well, and appetite and defiance become him well. (112)

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>
> Scorn becomes him well, and appetite and defiance become him well. (112)

Here, the poet admires male body as the source of action, power, appetite and defiance. Moreover, male body is no lees and no more than the soul as it has all the qualities. For him, both male body and female body are sacred. "If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred" says Whitman.

Whitman uses the body as a political tool to attack upon the slavery system practiced in America during his time. Whitman also manages to weave a political message into his celebration of the human body. In America, the mid-to-late 1800s were marked by the Civil War and subsequent battle over slavery. Even after the North's victory, former slaves and African Americans in general faced a great deal of discrimination. Whitman takes advantage of this outlet and reminds his readers that all human bodies have the same blood running through their veins, regardless of race. He also suggests that the offspring of these former slaves could be powerful, influential people one day and that suppressing a swath of Americans based solely on race stifles all of that potential. He occupies the position of the auctioneer. However, he uses his description of these slaves as a way to condemn the practice of slavery, underlining his belief that all bodies are equally sacred; they all have "the same red-running blood" (113) running through their veins. He points out that no one can know what these bodies will eventually be capable of creating, especially since children of slaves automatically became slaves as well. He praises the body of the slave as strong, tolerant, laborious and adaptable. He expresses,

A man's body at auction,

(For before the war I often go to the slave-mart and watch the sale,)

I help the auctioneer; the sloven does not half know his business...

Within there runs blood,

The same old blood! the same red-running blood!

There swells and jets a heart, there all passions, desires, reachings, aspirations. (113)

Here, the poet criticizes the white attitude about the black where mind and knowledge belong to the white and body and ignorance to the black. He strongly claims that both the white and black have same type of body with same red blood within it. Whitman also manages to weave a political message into his celebration of the human body. In America, the mid-to-late 1800s were marked by the Civil War and subsequent battle over slavery. Even after the North's victory, former slaves and African Americans in general faced a great deal of discrimination. Whitman takes advantage of this outlet and reminds his readers that all human bodies have the same blood running through their veins, regardless of race. He also suggests that the offspring of these former slaves could be powerful, influential people one day and that suppressing a swath of Americans based solely on race stifles all of that potential.

Because the well-being of the whole body relies on the functioning of its components, corporeality is indeed a sign of democracy. Famous critic Lloyd Goodrich in *Walt Whitman: His Life and Work* acclaims: "Neither an inch nor a particle of an inch is vile, and none shall be less familiar than the rest" (4). It necessarily rejects the idea of superiority or hierarchy and serves to signal the necessity of democracy. To Whitman, because the personal is collective, it is also political: his conception of the body politic linked the political body with the intimate body in an inextricable way. Not only does the episode of the slave auction in "I Sing the Body Electric" expose a personal corruption of the body but it also casts light on a flawed political system: "If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred, And the glory and sweet of a man, is the token of manhood untainted" (102).

Whitman considers body as a text better than the poem which narrates the truth. It has the truth telling capacity. Therefore, Stacey terms it as "the triumph over tragedy narrative" (101). It means that the non-verbal communication made by body can heal the tragic moment and help persons continue life forgetting it. Body language is a universal language which everyone can commonly understand as it holds the truth. In this sense, 'body is the text' (85) as claimed by Susan Bordo (1947-) in *Unbearable Weight: Feminism, Western Culture and the Body* (1993). She boldly asserts that body is a text of culture which means body is the bearer of the culture. Moreover, any culture is written upon the body which narrates and transfers truth from generation to generation. In the poem, Whitman writes,

> The expression of the face balks account,
>
> But the expression of a well-made man appears not only in his face…
>
> It is in his walk, the carriage of his neck, the flex of his waist and knees, dress does not hide him….
>
> To see him pass conveys as much as the best poem, perhaps more…
>
> O I say these are not the parts and poems of the body only, but of the soul. (109-116)

Here, Whitman elevates human body as the best truth telling text-better than the poem as it is universal and common to all. Body reflects the truth as it is without twisting and hiding it healing the tragedy. Therefore, body is the best narrative. The poet compares the body with the poem which expresses the culture. Moreover, the body, as a poem, is informative communicating us the realities. For Whitman, each body part is a poem making a whole text which is combination of body and soul. He records:

> O my body! I dare not desert the likes of you in other men and women, nor the likes of the parts of you,
>
> I believe the likes of you are to stand or fall with the likes of the soul, (and that they are the soul,)
>
> I believe the likes of you shall stand or fall with my poems, and that they are my poems,
>
> Man's, woman's, child's, youth's, wife's, husband's, mother's, father's, young man's, young woman's poems. (4)

Through the lines, Whitman makes analogy between the body and the poem comparing each stanza with each body part. The bodies of man, woman, child, youth, mother, father and wife are all the poems or the texts that can express or inform us different meanings. Therefore, bodies are the cultural representations. Moreover, the poem catalogues the glories of the body, moving from head to toe and from outer surfaces to inner organs and processes.

In the poem, he celebrates the primacy of the body and its importance in forging connections between people. This is yet another poem of lists, which again imply a democratizing force at work. Whitman's egalitarianism is a particularly important aspect of this poem, for it allows him to argue against the kind of valorization of the body implicit in slavery. The lists alternate with anecdotal and propositional sections, which allow Whitman to work out some of the issues surrounding the body. This makes "Body Electric" one of his more highly structured poems. Just as various organs and features come together in the greater structure of the human body, so too do the various bits and pieces of Whitman's poetry come together in a greater whole.

Whitman's poetry revels in its depictions of the human body and the body's capacity for physical contact. With physical contact comes spiritual communion: two touching bodies form one individual unit of togetherness. Several poems praise the bodies of both women and men, describing them at work, at play, and interacting. The speaker of "I Sing the Body Electric" (1855) boldly praises the perfection of the human form and worships the body because the body houses the soul. This free expression of sexuality horrified some of Whitman's early readers. Whitman's unabashed praise of the male form has led many critics to argue that he was homosexual or bisexual, but the repressive culture of the nineteenth century prevented him from truly expressing those feelings in his work.

Whitman, as an American bard, sings about body and its glory in human life. For him, body is such a matter which holds the current that makes life alive. He electrifies body which can make life both warm and cold according to necessity. Moreover, body is the army which saves the soul inside it and discorrupts it. And, it is the soul which charges the body with the electric current. As a whole, Whitman claims that both body and soul charge each other with their current which the poet glorifies. He acclaims:

> I sing the body electric,
>
> The armies of those I love engirth me and I engirth them,
>
> They will not let me off till I go with them, respond to them,
>
> And discorrupt them, and charge them full with the charge of the soul. (1)

Here, Whitman highlights on celebration of both body and soul for their interdependence. Both body and soul charge each other and continue human race.

As both transcendentalist and democratic materialist, Whitman emphasizes on the disruption of mind-body dualism highlighting on the concept that body is soul and soul ids body which is similar to tantric body. For Gavin Flood, 'any distinctions between knowing and acting, mind and body are disrupted by the tantric body'. (6) Tantrism is locating the bipolar energy within the body. (9) She asserts that tantric body is a divinized body through the rituals and traditions which has both body and soul. Similarly, Whitman in his poem subverts the binary of soul and body claiming that body is soul and soul is body. So, for him, body is a divine entity inseparable from the soul. He writes: 'And if the body does not do fully as much as the soul? / And if the body were not the soul, what is the soul?' (1)

According to Tantrism, the body becomes divine through entextualization of body itself. When the mantras are uttered for the body, then it gets vibration with orality and aurality of the text. It means that the tantric body is both body and soul as the body is imposed the divine soul through ritualistic performance. Therefore, the tantra body is both the lived body and the metaphor of the tantric ideas. Flood says, "The tantric body is both a metaphor of tantric ideas about the cosmos and the human person and the lived body of the practitioner who performs or enacts those ideas" (21). Similarly, for Whitman, the body is both the physical body and the spiritual body. Ultimately, it is a divine body. He writes, "And if the body were not the soul, what is the soul" (1)? Both body and soul are similar and divine.

Tantric body is an experience of divinity within a human body. The foundation of any kind of experience and understanding is the body itself. Therefore, there is connection between the physical body and the spiritual body which jointly make divine body through magical power of the mantras. For Flood,

> The body is the precondition for experience and at this level functions in a precognitive way. The body as experience, as lived body, is arguably a precognitive condition for all cultural and religious expression. The disappearance from awareness of the lived body is linked to the body as representation in that representations of the body into which we are habituated become inseparable from our experience.
>
> There is reciprocation between the body as lived and the body as precognitive experience. (25)

Here, Flood claims that body is the ground for any kind of knowledge and experience. Both the bodies- lived body and cognitive body-are reciprocal. Whitman, by describing the beauty of different parts of the body, unifies with the soul. He says, "O I say these are not the parts and poems of the body only, but of the soul, / O I say now these are the soul" (8)! He means to say that all the parts of the body are also the parts of the soul. Moreover, any kind of experience and understanding by soul is also the experience and understanding of the soul. Therefore, body is a soul and soul is a body.

Tantra body is a divine with internalization of the supreme deity Siva within oneself. It is the fusion of the divine and the human, soul and body, the spirit and the matter. The central trope of Tantrism is to show how the body becomes divine. Flood writes:

> The experience of oneself as being identical with the supreme deity Shiva is an internalization of the Shiva symbolic order such that subjectivity is engulfed or overwhelmed by the experience of Shiva. The body as symbolic system for ordering the cosmos becomes an existential location for a subjectivity expanded to a tradition – constrained limit. That is, the practitioner achieves a corporal understanding of the vibrant goal. (26)

For Flood, every individual being is identical with Siva, the Supreme Being. The recognition of the Being in the body is possible only through the use of the lived bodies i.e. sense organs. It means the corporeal body is essential for achieving the cosmic being. Likewise, Whitman claims that we can reach soul through the body because body holds the soul charging it. In the poem he uses the line, "…and charge them full with the charge of the soul" (1). It justifies his idea that body and soul charge each other.

There are numerous allusions to Hindu books, authors, and ideas scattered through Whitman's poems, prose writings, notebooks, and scrapbooks that indicate his general interest in India, its history and culture. In *The Roots of Whitman's Grass*, T.R. Rajasekharaiah examines a vast body of Hindu philosophical literature—including periodical material, from some of which Whitman took clippings—that was in circulation during the period of the gestation of *Leaves of Grass* (1840s to 1855) and decides, on the strength of close parallels in thought and phrase, that Whitman owed more to these sources than he was willing to admit. Rajasekharaiah's study establishes a high probability that Whitman could not have escaped some, at least second-hand, knowledge of Hindu philosophy even before 1855, and that his affinities to it are perhaps more than merely accidental. Rajasekharaiah claims:

> Whitman mentions the Vedas by name,

> but no mention occurs of the *Bhagavad-Gita*, the most influential of the Hindu sacred books. He did own a copy of it, however, given to him by a friend in 1875. But he could have picked up a medley of Indian religious-philosophical ideas, including those of the Gita and the Upanishads, from scholarly expositions, from reviews in the *Dial* and other magazines, and above all from the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. (15)

Some of the fundamental tenets of Whitman's poetic faith are no doubt strikingly similar to Hindu ideas, but one should be cautious in claiming for them exclusive resemblances, for they can be traced to many different sources, Eastern and Western. Such, for instance, are the ideas of soul, immortality, God, divine immanence, and so on. However, some discriminations are possible between the Indian and Western conceptions, both in regard to their underlying premises and thought structures and the experiential modes in which they are realized and expressed. Thus, Whitman's conception of the soul and the egocentric perspective that dictates his ecstatic 'Songs' is consistent with German and romantic idealistic philosophy. The God-like self- portrayed in "Song of Myself" bears a close resemblance to the cosmic person of the Gita and the Self of the Upanishads both in form and spirit, although certain features of that vision—the unitive consciousness, the heightened perception of the phenomenal world, and above all the element of ecstasy—are also common to other expressions of mystical consciousness, including the theocentric type.

Similarly, Whitman seems to be influenced by eastern Hindu philosophy in most of his philosophical and literary writings. The critic V. K. Chari comments:

> On the question of the relative status of the spiritual and the real world, Whitman approximates the Vedantic position that the spirit or self alone is ultimately real and that the objective universe is only relatively (empirically) real and in that sense an illusion or maya—a thought that Whitman expresses in many places. (5)

Here, Whitman's adoration of life in all its forms presupposes a thought that is akin to the declaration of the Upanishads that all things are 'honey for the self' because they are animated by the Self and are held dear to it. His celebration of sex may also be related to the Tantric worship of the human body as a conduit for divine energy.

Generally, mind and soul are the matter of sacredness whereas body is the matter of abjection. The French psychoanalytical feminist Julia Kristeva describes abject in her book *Powers of Horror* as something which is the matter of rejection. For her:

> Abject is something which disturbs identity, system and order and does not respect borders, positions, rules. It is commonly associated with bodily fluids and waste products that leave via open wounds or bodily openings like the mouth, vagina or anus. The abject is dirty, filthy contaminating waste which is neither self nor other, neither inside nor outside. (124)

For Kristeva, body is the substance of abjection as it is filthy. However, Whitman glorifies the abjected making it interconnected with the soul and divinizing it. His use of "sacred body", "divine body", "perfect body" proves that body is pure not polluted. Moreover, he celebrates male body, female body, slave body and farmer's body. Usually, female body, slave body and farmer's body are abjected. But, Whitman worships them. Glorifying slave body, he writes, 'Within there runs blood, /

The same old blood! the same red-running blood!' (6) Likewise, he purifies farmer's body saying, "He was six feet tall, he was over eighty years old, his sons were massive, clean, bearded, tan-faced, handsome" (2). In the same manner, highlighting female body he writes, 'This is the female form, /A divine nimbus exhales from it from head to foot' (3). In the same way, for male body, he says, 'The love of the body of man… That of the male is perfect' (1). Through the poem, Whitman shows reverence to human body divinizing it.

Body and spirit are inextricably interconnected. They exist together for each other. Lyn Ungar in 'Uses of the Erotic' writes, "Why can't we read erotic poem sin church? Why do we think of religious life as being so opposed to the life of the flesh, of sensuality? Are the two intrinsically opposed" (3)? Through the rhetorical question, she attempts to prove that spirituality and sensuality are not antithetical rather they are complementary to each other. Similarly, Whitman worships body as sacred and divine entity as the soul. For him, body is the new religion and therefore, it is the matter of purity and divinity. In the poem, he shows interconnection between soul and body. He writes, 'And if the body were not the soul, what is the soul?'(109) He tries to justify that body and spirit or soul are inseparable.

Body should not be abjected but it should be loved and worshipped because it is the foundation for even soul and life as a whole. Quoting from Eve Ensler's *The Good Body* in Inhabiting Ourselves, Amanda Poppei highlights on an individual's love of his / her own body. *The Good Body* is am monologue by a Masai woman where she raises some questions about her own body and her response to it:

> Do I like my body? Do I like my body? I love my body…My fingers, look at my fingers. I love my finger nails, little crescent moons. They lead right up to my arms—so strong—they carry things along. And my legs, my legs are long. Masai people, we are tall, I get there fast… (5)

Here, Eve Ensler glorifies her body parts showing love towards them. Likewise, Whitman, in the poem, celebrates different parts of human body. For him, each part is stronger and equally important for the holistic human body:

> Head, neck, hair, ears, drop and tympan of the ears,
>
> Eyes, eye-fringes, iris of the eye, eyebrows, and the waking or sleeping of the lids,
>
> Mouth, tongue, lips, teeth, roof of the mouth, jaws, and the jaw-hinges,
>
> Nose, nostrils of the nose, and the partition,
>
> Cheeks, temples, forehead, chin, throat, back of the neck, neck-slue,
>
> Womanhood, and all that is a woman, and the man that comes from woman,
>
> The womb, the teats, nipples, breast-milk, tears, laughter, weeping, love-looks, love perturbations and risings. (7)

Here, Whitman claims that human being basically means human body. Either a male body or a female body, it is formed with different strong parts functioning equally for the continuity of human body. He highlights the concept that parts make the whole and so parts are more important than the whole.

To conclude, Whitman, through the poem, "I Sing of Body Electric", glorifies human body of different kinds establishing the interconnectedness of the body and the soul. He celebrates the primacy of the body and its importance in forging connections between people. This is a poem of lists, which again imply a democratizing force at work.

Whitman's egalitarianism is a particularly important aspect of this poem, for it allows him to argue against the kind of valorization of the body implicit in slavery. Whitman prizes the body most for its generative qualities where he examines first the female and then the male body, praising both for their sacred status. The extreme valuation of the body seems to be the extreme case of the kind of body-centrism Whitman advocates. He concludes that these features are not only markers of the human body, but that the body's parts and poems also represent the soul. Ultimately, Whitman makes the point that the body and the soul are inextricably intertwined and therefore, devaluing or mistreating the body is also a crime against the soul. Lastly, Whitman, criticizing all the philosophies of mind and soul superiority including Plato and Descartes' Rationalism, Emerson's Over soul, Bible's sinful body and various body hierarchizing philosophies and highlighting the different types of bodies like male bodies, female bodies, slave bodies, immigrant bodies, Tantric bodies and so on, promotes body-centric philosophy in his poem "I Sing of Body Electric". The work of Body Electric really helps people enhance their sense of eros, explore their potential, create community and experience intimacy, acceptance and inspiration.

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Impact of Capital Structure on Performance of Nepalese Manufacturing Enterprises

Raj Kumar Aryal
Department of Management

Abstract

This research examines the impact of capital structure on firm's profitability with a study of manufacturing companies in Nepal. The study has focused on the large manufacturing enterprises which listed in NEPSE. Our population for this study is particularly not very large and 18 manufacturing enterprises which have been listed in Nepal stock exchange (NEPSE) and out of them, 5 companies are taken as sample. The reference period of the study is five years from 2068 to 2072 with the purpose of providing a critical appraisal of the need and importance of capital structure. This study is extensively based on secondary sources. The secondary data has been gathered from audited financial statements of selected manufacturing companies in Nepal. Along with this, websites of related firms, regulatory bodies have also been used to collect the required financial information. The study has a legitimate claim in order to explore the relationship between firm's return and capital structure proxies in quest of fact. To disseminate the cause and effect, the capital structure factors and firm's performance proxies have been measured. Debt to equity ratio (DTER) and Debt to asset ratio (DTAR) are considered as independent variables whereas Return on asset (ROA) and Return on equity (ROE) are the proxies of firm's performance are considered as dependent variables. Casual comparative research design therefore has been used to consider the cause and effect of key variables which is relied on quantitative in nature. The multiple regression technique is used to examine the relationship between firm's performance and capital structure. The relationship between the independent variables and firm's performance (Dependent variables) has been analyzed by regression model with respect to Return on asset (ROA) and Return on equity (ROE) concurrently. The findings of the study have put forth that capital structure measures are negatively associated to firm's performance.

Keywords: Capital structure, Debt and Equity, Return on assets, Return on equity

1. Introduction

The capital structure is an ongoing ineluctable issue for each and every financial decision maker. It has now been indefinitely. Decisions about the financing the assets are very crucial for every firm. The financial manager has huge challenge to determine optimum proportion of debt and equity. As a general rule, there should be a proper mix of debt and equity capital in financing the assets. This issue is associated with the capital structure decision. A firm finances total assets through equity and debt capital. Capital structure decision is a most significant strategic managerial decision. It involves whenever funds needs to be raised in order to finance. The study of it is an indispensable because it influences to shareholders' risk and return. The appropriate capital structure assists to balance between risks and returns for maximizing the value of firm and minimizing the overall cost of capital of a firm. Capital structure decision is an important financial decision which affects on earnings before interest and taxes, earnings per share and leads to change in market value of firm and share value. Capital structure directly impacts on return and associated risk as well. Increase in leverage results in increase in return along with risk. Consequently, decrease in leverage results in decrease in return and risk simultaneously. A firm uses more leverage at a minimum cost which generates maximum returns to its owners. A critical decision for any firm is a decision for an optimal capital structure. The decision is not only because of need to maximize returns to various constituencies, but organization ability to deal with in competitive environment of all the aspect of capital investment decision, capital structure decision is the vital one since the profitability and risk of an enterprise is directly affected by such decision. There could be hundreds of options but to decide which option is best in firm's interest in particular scenario need to deep study and investigation.

Determining the optimal capital structure is very critical and difficult to do. A firm can enhance its earnings per share by employing cheaper cost of capital. The optimal capital structure at which weighted average cost of capital is minimum leads to maximize stock price there by it enhances to maximization of shareholders wealth. A firm can change its overall cost of capital by changing the proportion of debt and equity capital. A financial manager pinpoints into the effect of different capital structure on the weighted average cost of capital of a firm while determining the appropriate financing mix. The lowest weighted average cost of capital results into the maximum stock price and adhere the stockholder's wealth maximization principle. However, most of the Nepalese manufacturing enterprises have not adhered in determining appropriate financing mix and not taken capital structure seriously. This study is useful to the companies to disseminate the information about the optimal capital structure considerably and to examine the impact of capital structure on firm's performance there by firm can take further strategies to determine balanced capital structure which enhances the higher earnings per share and value of firm.

The choice of capital structure is a most critical point for every firm's financial decision makers because it affects on firm's profitability, performance, cost of capital and firm's value. The study of capital structure has special relevance in a country like Nepal. Nepalese firms area highly levered however the long term debt ratio is significantly low (Baral, 2004). The fact of high debt use is to accomplish tax advantages and to maximize profit. The most important advantages of using debt are that the interest payment on debt is tax deductible which creates tax shield for the firms. The more use of debt in the capital structure results lower the real after tax cost of capital which will maximize the value of firm (Modigliani and Miller, 1963). However, more use of debt may cause in the increasing bankruptcy cost and default risk.

2. Statement of Problem

The capital structure decision affects on firm's profitability, financial performance and leads to change in market value of firm and share value. The choice of capital structure is a most critical point for every firm's financial decision makers. A financial manager tries to determine appropriate capital structure with its elegant simplicity for determinate period. However, most of the managers, academicians, and practitioners of corporate finance are unable to identify optimal capital structure.

The problem toward this study is directed to examine the impact of capital structure on performance of manufacturing enterprises in Nepal. Does capital structure affect on the performance of manufacturing companies in Nepal?

3. Purpose of the study

The choice of capital structure is a critical point for the firm's financial decision makers; since it affects earnings before interest and tax and leads to change in market value of the firm and share value. The main objective of this research is to examine the impact of capital structure on performance of Nepalese manufacturing enterprises.

4. Literature Review

4.1 Theoretical Review: Irrelevant and Relevant Theory

The development of modern capital structure theory can be traced back to the contribution of Modigliani and miller (M-M) who contend that capital structure is irrelevant in determining cost as capital and value of firm in 1958. Modigliani and miller argue that in a perfect market, value of firm is independent with its capital structure. They provide a convincing argument that a firm cannot charge total value of its outstanding shares by charging the proportionate mix of debt and equity. They depict that total value of a firm depends on its underlying profitability and risk and not as how the firm is financed. Hence irrelevance proposition of Modigliani and Miller states that two firms alike in every respect except their capital structure must command the same total value. If not profit seeking investors tend to sell shares of overvalued firm and buy the shares of undervalued firm there by enforcing two firms in to equilibrium. It is therefore pinpointed that the value of a firm should not depend on its capital structure (Modigliani & Miller, 1958). And this approach was supported by other accredited academicians and researchers as well at that time. There is no gain from switching between debt and equity because the costs of the different forms of capital do not vary independently (Baker & Wurgler, 2002).

The irrelevance proportion of Modigliani and Miller is based on the perfect market hypothesis. However there exist many imperfections in the capital market that make capital structure relevant in affecting cost of capital and value of the firm. The relevance approach to capital structure takes into account such imperfections. One of the imperfections exists due to the effect of taxes. When taxes are introduced the value of firm is relevant to the capital structure because interest payment on debt is allowable deductions for tax purpose, total income available for both debt holders and share holders is greater when debt is used. Debt is one of the important items in capital structure that provides a medium for corporate financing as firms borrow money to obtain the capital they require for capital expenditure (Zietlow, Hankin & Seidner, 2007). Modigliani & Miller (1963) adjusted their own model by including corporate tax and further research by Miller (1977) also included personal tax in the model. The benefit of using debt is that the interest payments on debt are tax deductible which creates a tax shield for the firms. Tax shield allows a firm to pay lower taxes when using debt capital than they would when using only their own capital (Eriotis et al., 2007). Hence financing the high portion of debt in the capital structure, it will lower the real after tax cost of capital which will enhance the value of firm. Tax does matter because value of a levered form is greater than value of unlevered firm due to the presence of present value of tax saving on debt.

However it does not mean that increased use of debt enhances value of the firm linearly. There is other imperfections as well that distorts the benefits using debt capital beyond certain limit. The use of debt creates fixed financial burden to the firm because interest and principal are fixed obligations. If these obligations are not satisfied timely the firm may risk some sort of financial distress or bankruptcy. As a result the cost of financial distress tend to offset the advantages of debt tax saving. More debt a firm uses, more corporate tax saving it generates; but it also increases the cost of financial distress. Hence optimal capital structure assumes that a firm balances the marginal present value of interest tax saving against the cost of financial distress. This interaction between the tax effects and the cost financial distress makes capital structure relevant in determining value of firm overall cost of capital.

Agency Cost Theory

The use of debt in the capital structure can also lead to agency costs which arise due to a conflict of interest between parties. According to Jensen & Meckling (1976), conflicts of interest can exist and arise either between shareholders and bondholders or between shareholders and managers. Shareholders expect to run the firm and take opportunities that will increase shareholder's wealth. However, management may expect to over expand the size of the firm to maximize their own personal wealth at the expense of shareholders (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Hence, there might exist agency conflict. The monitoring and controlling mechanisms result in agency cost is very expensive. Debt can be used as a sensitive mean which assists to reduce agency costs (Sibilkov, 2009). When firms increase the debt, their legal obligation to pay interest will also be increased. In turn, the possible remaining cash flows will be reduced. This implies that the managers will rather use their remaining cash flows to pay their interest than use these cash flows for their personal wealth. Therefore, agency cost might be reduced. An optimal capital structure will therefore be derived from the balance between the costs of debt and benefits of debt (Eriotis et al., 2007).

Agency cost theory is a theory concerning the relationship between the principal (share holders) and the agent of principal (company's managers). This suggests that the firm can be viewed as a nexus of contracts (loosely defined) between resource holders. An agency relationship arises whenever one or more individual called principals, hire one or more other individuals called agents to perform some service and then delegate decision making authority to the agents. The agency theory concept was initially developed by Berle and Means (1932) who argued that due to a continuous dilution of equity ownership of large corporations, ownership and control become more separated. The situation gives professions managers an opportunity to pursue their interest instead of that of share holders. Jensen and Meckling (1976) suggested that for an optimal debt level in capital structure by minimizing the agency cost arising from the divergent interest of managers with share holders and debt holders. They suggest that either ownership of manager in the firm should be incorporated to align the interest managers to control managers, tendency for excessive extra consumptions. Jensen (1986) presents agency problem associated with free capital structure. He suggested that capital free cash flow problem can be somehow controlled by increasing the stake of managers in business or by increasing debt in the capital structure, thereby reducing the amount of free cost available to managers. Therefore firm which are mostly financed by debt given managers less decision power of these financed mostly by equity and thus debt can be used as a control mechanism in which lenders and share holders becomes the principal parties in the corporate governance structure.

Trade-off Theory

The trade- off theory states that there is an optimal capital structure that maximizes the value of firm. The firm therefore should set a target leverage ratio and then gradually move towards that. The firm select target leverage ratios based on a tradeoff between the benefits and costs of increased leverage, the ratio is driven by three factors: Tax, financial distress costs and agency costs (De Wet, 2006). Hence, the trade-off theory of the capital structure suggests that a firm's target leverage is driven by three competing elements taxes, bankruptcy cost or financial distress of the agency cost. Therefore the firm seeks that level of debt which balances the tax advantages of additional debt against the costs of possible financial distress of agency conflict. Therefore a firm sets target leverage ratio and gradually moves toward it.

4.2 Empirical Evidence

Zeitun and Tian (2007) investigated the effect which capital structure has on corporate performance and their result showed that a firm's total debt ratio had significant negative impact on the firm's performance measures, in both the accounting and market's measures. Their results further indicated that variable firm's growth and firm's size have a significant positive influence on the firm's profitability, while assets tangibility negatively related with firm's performance in their study. Their result further indicated that firm growth and size have a significant positive influence on the firm's profitability while assets tangibility negatively related with firms performance. Kyereboah (2007) confirmed that a positive relationship between total debt ratio and profitability. Similarly, Abor (2005) also explained that there is a significant positive relationship between short term debt and return on equity, and it suggests that profitable firms use more short-term debt to finance their operation. However, the same study showed a negative relationship between long-term debt and ROE, there was a significant positive relationship between total debt ratio and ROE.

Myres (1984) confirmed that variable firm's growth has a significant positive relationship with firms profitability. The study also reveals that there is positive relationship between firm size and return on asset. The result further showed not a significant result that is larger fixed asset is less important in affecting the profitability. More over variable liquidity has a significant negative relationship with return on asset.

Babalola (2014) used 31 manufacturing firms with audited financial statements for a period of fourteen years (1999-2012) from static trade-off point of view. He employed the triangulation analysis and the study revealed that capital structure is a trade-off between the costs and benefits of debt, and it has been refuted that large firms are more inclined to retain higher performance than middle firms under the same level debt ratio. He used the regression analysis and concluded that the manufacturing industry's capital structure in Nigeria is consistent with trade-off theory and the hypothesis tested that the corporate performance is a nonlinear function of the capital structure.

The result indicates that performance and variability are non linear function of the leverage. Akinyomi (2013), using three manufacturing companies selected randomly from the food and beverage categories and a period of five years (2007-2011) using the static trade-off and the pecking order theory point of view. He adopted the use of correlation analysis method and revealed that each of debt to capital, debt to common equity, short term debt to total debt and the age of the firms' is significantly and positively related to return on asset and return on equity but long term debt to capital is significantly and relatively *Capital Structure on Firm's Performance of Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria* 45 related to return on asset and return on return on equity. His hypothesis also tested that there is significant relationship between capital structure and financial performance using both return on asset and return on equity.

Marsh (1982) revealed that impact of total debt, as a firm, debt to equity ratio and long term debt to capital employed ratio on the return on investment and return on assets. The relationship between independent variables and firms performance was being analyze through the return on investment, the results revealed that there is negative relationship between total debt, long term debt to capital employed ratio and age of the firm's and return on investment and positive relationship exists between debt to equity ratio and return on investment.

Gill, et al., (2011) seeks to extend Abor's (2005) findings regarding the effect of capital structure on profitability by examining the effect of capital structure on profitability of the American service and manufacturing firms. The Empirical results of the study show a positive relationship between short-term debt to total assets and profitability and between total debt to total assets and profitability in the service industry. The findings of this paper also show a positive relationship between short-term debt to total assets and profitability, long-term debt to total assets and profitability, and between total debt to total assets and profitability in the manufacturing industry.

5. Research Methodology

5.1. Sources of Data

This study has employed the data which were collected from five large manufacturing companies in Nepal through 18 companies which listed on NEPSE for a five consecutive fiscal years representing 2068 to 2072. And quantitative data were used and experimented which have been gathered from secondary sources. The study therefore, is heavily based on secondary data and is extensively used to intend the objective.

5.2. Method of Data Analysis

Regression analysis is used to examine the impact on relation between capital structure proxies and profitability. Casual comparative research model has been employed to analyze the cause and impact between variables.

5.3. Model Specification

The multiple regression analysis is used to investigate the relationship between firm's capital structure indicators and profitability. The following two models have been developed under investigation.

a) Model-I

In this model, debt ratio and debt to equity ratio are assumed to be independent variables and profitability ratio (Return on asset) is dependent variable. The multiple regression equation under this model can be demonstrated as:

$X_1 = a + b_1X2 + b2X3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.e$

Where,

X1 = dependent variable (Return on assets)

X2 = Independent variable (Debt to equity ratio)

X3 =Independent variable (Debt to asset ratio)

b) Model-II

Return on equity is a proxy of performance and is assumed to be dependent variable and debt to equity ratio and debt ratio are indicator of capital structure and considered as independent variable.

$X1 = a + b1X2 + b2X3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..e$

Where,

X1 = Dependent variable (Return on equity)

X2 = Independent variable (Total debt to equity ratio)

X3 = Independent variable (Debt ratio)

b1, b2, b3, b4 = the partial regression coefficients.

5.4 Hypotheses

Debt ratio and debt to equity ratio are also reported to be related to performance of a firm. Higher the use of debt in the capital structure, higher will be the profitability of the firm. Because interest payment on the debt is a tax deductible expenses and is envisaged tax shield benefit for the firm. It enhances to save the more earnings and make profitability higher. It is therefore, exactitude level of debt should be identified in the capital structure of any firm. The following hypotheses have been developed for this study from aforementioned theoretical evidence:

a) Debt ratio is positively related to firm's performance.

b) Debt to equity ratio has positive association with corporate profitability.

6. Results and Major Findings

6.1 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics presented in the table below covers all the sampled manufacturing enterprises of five years fiscal period.

As shown in table 1.1, return on equity (ROE) ranges from -11.60 to 62.11 with a mean of 29.30 and a standard deviation of 18.67, return on asset (ROA) ranges from -4.40 to 39.20 with a mean of 14.89 and a standard deviation of 12.83, Debt to equity ratio (DTER) has a minimum value of 48.14 and a maximum value of 598.19 with an average value of 187.58 and a standard deviation of 157.84, debt to asset ratio (DTAR) ranges from 32.58 to 84.53 with an average value of 54.87 and a standard deviation of 16.16.

Table 1.1 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Return on equity	25	-11.60	62.11	29.30	18.67
Return on asset	25	-4.40	39.20	14.89	12.83
Debt to equity ratio	25	48.14	598.19	187.58	157.84
Debt to asset ratio	25	32.38	84.53	54.87	16.16

Source: SPSS Output

6.2. Relationship between Capital Structure and Performance

As indicated by the data presented in Table 1.2, DTER and DTAR have significant negative relationship with ROA and ROE. This implies that DTER and DTAR both are negatively related to the firm performance measured by ROA. Similarly, DTER and DTAR are negatively correlated with ROE. The correlation is in the expected direction.

Table 1.2 Correlation Analysis

	Return on asset	Return on equity	Debt to equity ratio	Debt to asset ratio
Return on asset	1			
Return on equity	0.904**	1		
Debt to equity ratio	-0.570**	-0.537**	1	
Debt to asset ratio	-0.711**	-0.548**	0.852**	1

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

(2-tailed).

The results on coefficient of multiple determinations (R square) are presented in Table 1.3. This shows the total variation ROA explained by DTAR and DTER.
As shown in Table 1.3, the value of coefficient of multiple determination is .511. This implies that the variation in ROA can be explained by DTAR and DTER is 51.1%. It has been found that the explanation variable having similar value of R square is processed by previous researches too.

Table 1.3 Variation in ROA Explained by DTAR and DTER

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.715	0.511	0.466	9.37703

a. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to asset ratio, Debt to equity ratio
b. Dependent Variable: Return on asset

Source: *SPSS Output*

For the goodness of fit of regression analysis, analysis of variance test was made. The results of thistest are presented in Table 4.4.
As indicated in Table 4.4, the alternative hypothesis is accepted since p-value is significant (0.000). This implies that DTAR and DTER contribute to the ROA.

Table 4.4 Goodness of Fit of Regression

Model	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression Residual	2019.331 1934.430	1009.665 87.929	11.483	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Return on asset

b. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to asset ratio, Debt to equity ratio

Source: *SPSS Output*

As indicated in Table 4.5, the constant value is found to be 48.78, which is the Y intercept. This implies that ROA that we expect when DRER and DTAR are zero. The slopes of regression line are 0.011 and -0.654. This implies that as DTER increases by 1%, ROA would be increased by 0.011%. Similarly, as DTAR increases by 1%, ROA would be decreased by 0.654%. The relationship between DTER and ROA is insignificant since p-value is greater than 0.05. Likewise, the relationship between DTAR and ROA is significant since p-value is less than 0.05. Thus, the regression equation of ROA on DTER and DTAR in line with the equation Y = a+b1X+b2X2is given by:

ROA = 48.78 + (0.011)DTER - (0.654) DTAR

Where,

Y = Dependent Variable (ROA)

X 1= Independent Variable (DTER)

X2 = Independent Variable (DTAR)

a = Constant (48.78)

B1 = Slope of the regression line

B2 = Slope of the regression line

Table 4.5 Regression Analysis of ROA on DTAR and DTER

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	
1	(Constant)	48.78	9.208	0.000
	Debt to equity ratio	0.011	0.023	0.648
	Debt to asset ratio	-0.654	0.227	0.009

a. Dependent Variable: Return on asset

Source: *SPSS Output*

The results on coefficient of multiple determination (R square) are presented in Table 4.6. This shows the total variation ROE explained by DTAR and DTER.

As shown in Table 4.6, the value of coefficient of multiple determination is .318. This implies that the variation in ROA can be explained by DTAR and DTER is 31.8%. It has been found that the explanation variable having similar value of R square is processed by previous researches too.

Table 4.6 Variation in ROE Explained by DTAR and DTER

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.564	0.318	0.256	16.10719

a. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to asset ratio, Debt to equity ratio

b. Dependent Variable: Return on asset

Source: *SPSS Output*

For the goodness of fit of regression analysis, analysis of variance test was made. The results of this test are presented in Table 4.7.

As indicated in Table 4.7, the alternative hypothesis is accepted since p-value is significant (0.015). This implies that DTAR and DTER contribute to the ROA.

Table 4.7 Goodness of Fit of Regression

Model	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2661.69	1330.84	5.130	0.015
Residual	5707.71	259.44		

a. Dependent Variable: Return on asset

b. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to asset ratio, Debt to equity ratio

Source: *SPSS Output*

As indicated in Table 4.8, the constant value is found to be 55.9, which is the Y intercept. This implies that ROE that we expect when DRER and DTAR are zero. The slopes of regression line are -0.030 and -0.389. This implies that as DTER increases by 1%, ROA would be decreased by 0.030%. Similarly, as DTAR increases by 1%, ROA would be decreased by 0.389%. But the relationship of DTER and DTAR on ROE is insignificant since p-values are more than 0.05 Thus, the regression equation of ROE on DTER and DTAR in line with the equation Y = a+b1X+b2X2 is given by:

ROE = 55.9 - (0.030)DTER - (0.389) DTAR

Where,

Y = Dependent Variable (ROE)

X 1= Independent Variable (DTER)

X2 = Independent Variable (DTAR)

a = Constant (55.9)

B1 = Slope of the regression line

B2 = Slope of the regression line

Table 4.8 Regression Analysis of ROE on DTAR and DTER

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	
1	(Constant)	55.96	15.82	0.002
	Debt to equity ratio	-0.030	.040	0.459
	Debt to asset ratio	-0.383	.389	0.336

a. Dependent Variable: Return on equity

Source: *SPSS Output*

6.3. Test of Hypotheses

The study had proposed to test four different hypotheses. We will now test first hypothesis on the basis of the Pearson correlation coefficients presented in Table 4.7.

Hypothesis 1

H1: There is positive relationship between DTER and ROA.

The correlation of DTER has significant negative relationship with ROA, as can be seen from Pearson Correlation Matrix and its interpretation. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was rejected. This means that, as opposite to hypothesized, DTER is negatively related with ROA.

H2: There is positive relationship between DTAR and ROA.

The correlation of DTAR has significant negative relationship with ROA, as can be seen from Pearson Correlation Matrix and its interpretation. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was rejected. This means that, as opposite to hypothesized, DTAR is negatively related with ROA.

H3: There is positive relationship between DTER and ROE.

The correlation of DTER has significant negative relationship with ROE, as can be seen from Pearson Correlation Matrix and its interpretation. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was rejected. This means that, as opposite to hypothesized, DTER is negatively related with ROE.

H4: There is positive relationship between DTAR and ROE.

The correlation of DTAR has significant negative relationship with ROE, as can be seen from Pearson Correlation Matrix and its interpretation. Thus, the alternative hypothesis was rejected. This means that, as opposite to hypothesized, DTAR is negatively related with ROE

7. Discussions, Conclusions and Implications

7.1 Discussions

This research aimed at studying capital structure decision and its associates with firm's performance. The problem towards this study is directed to examine the impact of capital structure on performance of manufacturing companies. The objective of the study was formed to address aforementioned research questions. It was hypothesized that there would be positive relationship between firm's performance and each of independent variables (DTER and DTAR).It is aforementioned that this study has attempted to examine the relationship between the performance of the firm (Dependent variable) and capital structure variables (Independent variables).

In first, the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable was analyzed with respect to ROA. The result reveals that there is a negative relationship exists between DTAR and ROA while a positive relationship between DTER and ROA. In addition, the relationship between capital structure and performance was analyzed through ROE. The result concludes that there is negative relationship between DTAR and ROE and same relationship exists between DTER and ROE. The analysis of data showed that the interrelationship among all variables. The test of hypothesis revealed that all four hypotheses out of four were as opposite to hypothesized, negative relationship were substantiated. It is therefore concluded that there is negative relationship exist between capital structure variables and firm's performance measures.

7.2 Conclusions

This study revealed the impact of the debt to equity ratio (DTER) and debt to asset ratio (DTAR) on firm's performance (Return on assets and Return on equity). The manufacturing enterprises were selected from NEPSE. Casual comparative design with multiple regression model was employed and data spanning from 2068/2069 to 2072/2073. The relationship between the capital structure and firm performance was being analyzed by the multiple regression model measured with respect to return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE).

In first, the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable was analyzed with respect to ROA. The result reveals that there is a negative relationship exists between DTAR and ROA while a positive relationship between DTER and ROA. However, DTAR is significant with ROA since p-value is less than 0.05 where as DTER is not significantly related to ROA since p-value is greater than 0.05. The result is consistent with the Zeitun and Tian (2007), Hsia (1981), Akthar (2005), Alfred (2007) and Wald (1999). Conversely, this result is inconsistent with the findings of Kyreboah (2007), Akyinyomi (2013) and Nemati& Muhammad (2012).

In addition, the relationship between capital structure and performance was analyzed through ROE. The result concludes that there is negative relationship between DTAR and ROE and same relationship exists between DTER and ROE. DTAR and DTER both have insignificant association with ROE since p-value is greater than 0.05. This result is consistent with the Irfan (2011), and Rajan and Zingales (1995) while inconsistent with the finding of Abor (2005), Semiu and Collins (2011) and Gill, et al., (2011).

In addition, going by correlation analysis, the result reveals that the DTAR and DTER have significant negative relationship with ROA and ROE.

7.3 Implications

Based on the major findings of this study, the following implications have been forwarded for future researchers and for managerial implications.

The sample of this study was only focused on manufacturing enterprises those listed in NEPSE. The outcome therefore of this study may not represent the result from all other sectors in Nepal. Along with this fact, in order to come with a more comprehensive results; the other measures of capital structure such as short term debt to total assets, long term debt to total assets and interest coverage ratio shall be captured in the model and other measures of firm's performance (risk and return) such as ROI, operating margin, basic earning power ratio and earnings per share also can be used to develop additional model. In addition, controlled variables like size, tangibility, liquidity and growth can be incorporated to make model more descriptive and comprehensive.

Decline in leverage is enhancing higher profitability in Nepalese manufacturing enterprises. Less use of debt has incorporated to decline interest cost, bankruptcy cost and financial distress of the firm which have minimized the total expenses that leads to make the firm more profitable. Nepalese manufacturing enterprises should reduce the debt up to the level when firm is able to meet long term obligations.Moreover, to meet balanced capital structure with Skilled, capable and qualified personnel should be charged with the financing decisions of manufacturing enterprises in Nepal since an appropriate financing mix is a must for the firm if they must compete effectively and determine an appropriate mix needs an effective and strategic planning.The managers of the firm should be able to identify the optimal capital structure (mix of debt and equity) and try to maintain it for long term. When searching for optimal capital structure to reduce its overall cost of capital, financial manager should have to adjust the risk of bankruptcy cost that may appear from an excessive use of debt.

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What to study after secondary school in Nepal?

Basanta Kumar Rajbanshi
Department of Science

Secondary school or plus two or +2 in Nepal has almost equal number of pass outs compared to that of **SEE students**, who are equally confused as well. When a student completes SEE, there is only handful of options but when it comes to +2 (plus two)there is an entire horizon of alternatives. Although there is a sense of delight after completion of secondary school, there also remains a big chaos of what is to come next in terms of education. There are plenty of options when it comes to doing undergraduate in Nepal or going abroad for the same. Let us highlight some

Bachelor level coursesand **professional courses** in **Nepal**:

Science Courses in Nepal

Let us begin with some majors and field related to Science stream.

1. MBBS

MBBS is a first choice undergraduate study for student in Nepal completing standard 12 in science, biology background. Medicine is a charming field and everyone wants to be involved in. But only those few lucky ones get the opportunity to enter into this. What makes this field so popular is the respect that you get from the people. There are many reason the first dream of almost all students is to study MBBS and be a renowned doctor. There are many Medical colleges to study MBBS in Nepal. Lots of scholarships are also available in those colleges.

MBBS is one of the better choices for the future. Although life is hectic in this field as you might need to rush to the hospital even at the middle of the night, smile from the patient makes you forget all the pain that you get. Patient's smile is the biggest assets that you earn in this profession.

All you need is five and half year's hard study following the secondary level. Furthermore you need three more years for specialization and additional years for super specialization if you want to. If you really want to move in this path, there are many medical colleges in the country. *Tribhuvan University* and *Kathmandu University* have its own campus and few more affiliated colleges and does the *BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences* at Dharan and *Patan Academy of Medical Sciences* at Patan. Candidates need to seat in the entrance of the respective universities to become eligible for study.

There are many scholarship opportunities also. **IOM** and **BPKIHS** have heavily subsidized quotas where you can study at cheaper rate. Similarly, Ministry of Education has few scholarship seats in every private medical college. To eligible for these quotas, one needs to seat in the entrance examination taken by the ministry itself. Similarly, PAHS has few seats in heavily subsidized quotas and few in partially subsidized quotas. PAHS also take examination by itself. Besides these, there are few scholarship quotas in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and China. Indian and Pakistan Embassies take examination for their scholarship seats whereas for Bangladesh and China, selection is done by the MOE.

2. Engineering

Engineering is another field of education in Nepal for science student with physics and mathematics as their core subject in secondary level or +2 (plus two), which gives neck to neck completion to MBBS. Hence, the mass is almost as huge or may be even more and the competition in recent days has gone ferocious. Engineering in Nepal is considered as another complicated career path which after completion offers beautiful opportunity in the country as well as overseas.

Engineering is gaining more popularity with the increase in colleges and institutions that teach Engineering in Nepal and their effort to attract more students. The scope of Engineering in Nepal is also increasing with the increase in developmental activities, although it is in slow rate.

The main specializations of Engineering / the most popular engineering fields in Nepal are:Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Arch (Architecture), Computer Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Biomedical Engineering, Architecture Engineering

There are many other specializations in Engineering that are not much popular in Nepal. Some of them are:Biotech Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Geometrics Engineering, Geological Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Agricultural Engineering

Engineering is a dynamic field with lots of specializations. Engineering holds a bright and exciting future in Nepal as well as abroad. One can make his/her career in governmental projects, private or public sector industries, construction companies and on many other fields.

There are many colleges in Nepal with affiliation to Tribhuwan university (TU), Kathmandu University(KU), Pokhara University (PU), Purbanchaluniversity, CTEVT(for diploma courses). Almost all the Engineering colleges of Nepal are concentrated in Kathmandu. Other than the valley, few engineering colleges of Nepal are located in other cities. Pokhara, Butwal, Dharan, Biratnagar, Nepaljung are the few cities outside the valley which has Engineering colleges.

a. Civil Engineering

Civil engineering is the most popular and oldest discipline of engineering in Nepal and outside Nepal too. There are wide varieties of scope that civil engineers deal with. The most common infrastructures of civilizations like building a home or bridge, designing a road line involves civil engineering.Most of the engineering colleges in Kathmandu as well as other cities in Nepal have maximum number of seats for Civil Engineering. The career prospect of civil engineering is unlimited. They can work in small construction projects to designing space stations.

b. Computer Engineering

Computer engineers are responsible for the technical advancement of world. Computer Engineers embed computer system indifferent machines and systems to make them more capable and efficient. They are concerned with analyzing and solving or mitigating computer related problems.The main technical areas of computer engineering are: Cyber security, Networking, Embedding systems, Design automation, Software development and analysis, Hardware development

Statistics show that computer engineer graduates get the highest starting salary among engineers of various disciplines. Computer engineers have options to work in software or hardware or networking field or blending all of them. Computer engineers have high pay in Nepal too.

c. Electrical Engineering

An electrical engineer is the person who is behind the design, development and innovation of new electrical equipment by using his/her engineering skills in the research, design, testing and development. Electrical engineers work in various projects ranging from small-scale pocket devices to huge projects like satellite and robotics. Some of the most popular sub-disciplines of Electrical engineering are:Electronic engineering, Telecommunication engineering, Power engineering (deals with electricity), Signal processing engineering, Control engineering

d. Architect (B. Arch)

Architecture engineering primarily deals with task of building. It involves creating the maps or structural diagrams of buildings and artificial physical structures and integrating the various techniques and systems available in today's advanced technology.An architect takes into account the safety, economical viability, environmental and future aspects of any building project and makes the project sustainable and efficient.

As Architecture engineering is a sub-discipline of engineering, candidates must be sound in mathematics, physics, and computers. Also, they must possess a talent in creative design and arts as architecture is a blend of engineering and arts.In Nepal, the scope of architecture engineering is rising in recent years. The authority to certify the design of building and other structure lies with architect in Nepal.

e. Mechanical Engineering

Mechanical engineering is also a broadest and popular discipline of engineering like civil engineering in Nepal and outside Nepal. In general it can be said that mechanical engineering is involved in the study of movable objects. Mechanical engineering is the branch of engineering that applies the principles of physics, mathematics and material science for the innovation of mechanical systems. The vast field of study in mechanical engineering allows students/engineers to get their hands on one of the various career options.Most Mechanical engineering programs also require thorough knowledge and skills on research techniques and project management techniques.

f. Biotech, Biochemistry and Core Subjects

Bachelors' degree after +2 (plus two) science does not remain limited to MBBS and engineering for the students of Nepal in recent days. Students have a lot more choices even in the area of science which helps them opt out for subjects like biotechnology and biochemistry which is gaining immense popularity amongst the +2 (plus two) students. There also remains the option of specializing in core subjects like physics, chemistry, botany or zoology which has been an age-old practice in Nepali education history.

g. Information Technology

There are many students who are very enthusiastic about studying computers in their +2 (plus two) but due to very limited options they are not able to do so. Such students pacify their hunger for information technology and computers by joining an information technology degree for their undergraduate studies. IT is a brand new subject when compared to the other majors available in Nepal. Earlier in Nepal IT was practiced as a vocational course but in recent days, looking at the needs of the students IT has developed itself as a field of study in the name of Bachelors in Computer Science Information technology (BcsIT).

3. Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) is a four year programme of Tribhuvan University. This program is conducted by Institute of science and technology. The program has been upgraded from 3 years course to 4 years course from 2012 in order to make it in line with the international universities practice. The total course is of 2,000 marks. Students have to study core courses and scientific communication in first year, core course and applied statistics in second year. In third year, apart from core courses of respective discipline, students have to study research methodology and electives subject. In elective courses, students have to choose any two subjects from respective subject pool. Fourth year consists of core courses, project work/ field work, computational courses and interdisciplinary courses. Fourth year is research oriented for providing knowledge, ideas and acquaintance to the students in the field of research. The core course is divided into theory and practical which is of 100 and 50 marks respectively. Bachelor of Science envisions producing highly qualified undergraduates having strong foundation in the different discipline of science and technology.

Management Courses in Nepal

Management is a huge area of study for Nepalese students. The corporate jobs, fancy lifestyle and the respect in the society has been attracting more and more students in the field of management in recent days. Let's discuss some prospects in the field of management!

1. BBA

BBA for Nepal and Nepalese student is the eye candy of the entire available courses of studies, in the area of management. This is a specific course targeted for students of +2 (plus two), management. In recent days, the data shows that students coming from science background are equally attracted to pursue their bachelors in business administration as the students from commerce background. BBA is a 4 year course which provides an edge over 3 year degree programme and is valued as top most undergraduate degree in management field by banks and business houses in Nepal.

2. BBS

BBS or Bachelors in business studies is a 4 years programme for fresh graduates of +2 (plus two) science. BBS has its own charm and the students who cannot keep up with the pace of BBA or students who are willing to enter the work force as soon as possible opt out for this course. BBS is a degree that holds its own integrity and has been providing students with similar threshold.

3. Chartered Accountancy (CA)

Chartered Accountancy is a professional course in accounting that covers all aspects of practical training such as accounting, auditing, taxation and financial analysis. It is a prestigious and rewarding profession in the society. It is a challenging career that imparts the best of technical skills in financial and management areas. Chartered Accountancy profession occupies a prominent role of higher-level executives in our society, economy, trade and business, banking, education, taxation, finance, etc. Chartered Accountancy in other words means a door to a secured and sophisticated career.

In the changing global context, they are now expected to have a greater understanding of and experience in the fields of business finance, information technology, corporate management etc. Professional expertise and skills in these subjects do, therefore, constitute the indispensable parts of the CA Education. Chartered accountants work in many different roles providing financial advice and specialist knowledge in areas like audit and assurance, corporate finance, insolvency, tax, forensic accounting, financial reporting and others.

CA courses can be pursued either from The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) or from The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). ICAN established in 1997 under the Nepalese Chartered Accountants Act, 1997, is the apex body with sole responsibility to regulate and develop the accounting profession in Nepal. Though theoretically CA is a five-year course in Nepal and four-year course in India, only less than 25% students are able to complete it during this duration. The examination syllabus is extensive and in depth studies is required. Therefore becoming a CA is a tough proposition though the prospects that the career holds is worth the grill. On successful completion of the Final Exam, the aspiring CA can apply for membership of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The Accountant becomes chartered only after acquiring its membership.

4. Hotel Management

Hotel management is a very significant subject of study in the field of management. This course of study fulfills the long required need of the tourism industry in Nepal. In recent days there is a huge flow of students in hotel management. The possible reason for this trend is that the area of study is new and the possibility is huge. Hotel management is a practical approach of study and when it's practical it is fun and easy. Hotel management is helping students get jobs and placements in hotels, travel and ticketing agencies, restaurants, bars and coffee corners.

5. Core Subjects

Core subjects are for students who wish to specialize in a particular field of study and contribute their work life in the field of research, teaching and international organizations. There are many students who feel the need to kindle their passion for accounting, finance, business studies and many other available. Such students opt out to core subjects in their bachelor's level immediately after completing their +2 (plus two). In recent days there is a huge demand for charter accountants, accountants, financial positions in banks, NGO's, INGO's and corporate world.

Humanities Courses in Nepal

1. Bachelor of Social Work (BSW)

BSW which is known as Bachelor of Social work is a 3 year annual program of Tribhuvan University. It was first initiated by St. Xavier's college in Nepal in academic fraternity. Social work education is a holistic approach of providing knowledge base required for practice through theoretical approach, skills development and learning through simultaneous field work and embedding important ethical values through exposure, super vision and continuous self-reflection. Social work education helps to change the individual's personality and can be beneficial to develop positive attitude towards the work. Social work is mainly concerned with changing the life of people. Social workers can be agent of change for the people who are strongly in the need of protection, care and guidance. They can assist people in solving their day to day problem and also actively work for the rights of children, women, youth, etc. This is one of the most growing fields in Nepal and anyone willing to choose careers in this field will be benefitted.

2. Bachelor of Arts (BA)

The Bachelor of Arts (BA) is a three year program of Tribhuvan University. The course was designed with the purpose of giving theoretical and conceptual based knowledge to the students. The Faculty of humanities and Social Science (FOHSS) under the TU is the authentic authority to conduct the administrative business of Bachelor of Arts. The motto of FOHSS is to build up qualified and dedicated human resources in the field of humanities and social science. This faculty is the leading faculty in terms of number of subjects offered and the number of department it has. This faculty consists of more than 30 constituent campus and more than 300 affiliated colleges where millions of students are gaining education and shaping their careers. Wide ranges of course are taught in Bachelors in Arts. Some of the subjects taught in BA are: Major English, Nepali, Mathematics, Sociology, Anthropology, Political Science, Economics, Journalism, International Study, crisis management, social work, etc. Examination of BA takes under the annual system. Unlike, management and science stream, it is a still three year programme.

Also there are other non-academic/technical courses and training which can help you make a bright career in technical field. Such technical courses after plus 2 also help to make you financially independent right after you complete the training.

Citizen Journalism: Historical Review, Effectiveness, Challenges, and Relevance

Basanta Poudel
BA Second Year

Background

Citizen journalism (CJ) is a new dimension in the mainstream media journalism. The CJ is a rapidly evolving form of journalism, which enables ordinary people to report on newsworthy situation around them. Nowadays, mainstream media do not serve as the only source of news. The alternative news sources on the internet, such as blogs, web portals and social networking sites give a good completion to mainstream media. So emergence of new social networks means that new source of information are available on the wed. In fact, CJ has developed with the spread of the internet and its tools such as social networks, Facebook, twitters, Skype, and wiki in order to publish their owners' articles, expression, their own opinion and views to the public.

Nowadays, internet has not only become the source to receive the information but also involved in the process of transmitting social and public issues. As we know, CJ is booming genre of the 21st century journalism. It seeks the active participation of citizens; it is called participatory journalism. With the rapid growth of information technology, the number of internet users has boomed; so, has the number of internet-based news media i.e. online." The internet has changed the relationship between journalist and audiences from a one way asymmetric model of communication to a more participatory and collective system, where citizen have the ability to participate in the news production process" (Word Press, 2017).

CJ is a concept in media that refers to journalistic activities to ordinary people. It means citizen has enable people to raised their voice on what they feel need attention. These people are thus termed as citizen journalist as an individual, who is not a trained professional, but who nonetheless may report on his or her neighborhood or community. CJ are amateur reporter. They are not, but the general audiences that is, views readers and listeners of mainstream media referring to the CJ as "people formally known as the audiences". According to Press Think bloggers Jay Rosen (2006),CJ is also known as participatory democratic journalism (Baase 2008). According to (Cohn, 2007), there are various other synonyms used for CJ – "public journalism", "civic journalism","stand-alone journalism", "networked journalism", "open source journalism","grassroots journalism", "crowed sourced journalism", "collaborative journalism", "community journalism" and bridge media and so on (Noor, 2017).

At present various users generated websites, including news portals and blogs sites are operating across the globe that offers to common masses is plat form to be CJ, and share their stories with rest of the world. Some notable CJ websites of the world includes – Cable News networks (CAN), iReport feature, that was launched in 2006, AL Jazeera's Sharek Portal (which means "share") launched in 2007 (Drejer, 2012). The popular and commercially successful online news website of South Korea is Ohmynews, which was founded on February 22, 2000 by Oh yean Ho with the motto, "every citizen is a reporter" (the Open News Room, 2011). MeriNews, Lplash, Cj.IBNLive, INewsIndia etc are of India (Noor, 2017).

Development Context of CJ

Since, the early 2000s CJ appears to have been first used in the USA by the bloggers and media commentators (e.g. Rheingold, 2002) to describe accounts and images of newsworthy events produced by individuals outside news organization. The history of the term is therefore, closely associated with the rise of the internet as a medium of news and public information and of portable media technology, such as camera phones. While citizen have participated in news making from the beginning of the newspaper in the 17thcentury, journalism industrialization in the mid off 19th century, later its professionalism marginalized that involvements until the last of 19190s. The term is also associated with liberal pluralist of ideals for journalism. Mainly denotes by the synonyms such as community media, radical media or participatory communication. This tends to divide into accounts of the way that citizen participation can rejuvenate the practice of journalism (e.g. Bowman and Willis, 2003) (Matheson, 2008)

However, in the resent days and years, the blogs also set new standards in freedom of opinion and expression. The blogs as personal diary remained beyond the arms of legal censorship and upheld the right of expression. Subsequently, they also worked as a tool to safeguard democracy. They gave forum for public to express freely when there is government censorship; be it post February first 2005 Nepal or transforming south Korea's traditional political environment or setting up independent media center (IMC) to protest the WTO meeting in Scuttle, USA in 1999 (Kshetri, 2006).

Dr. Saqib Riaz, an associate professor of mass communication at Allama Iqbal Open University in Islamabad, Pakistan, says the title has changed but the phenomenon is still the same. "Now, social media has taken the job of the citizen journalism". "Basically, social media is an advanced and from of citizen journalism that has media it possible for each and every person to be a citizen journalist, upload still and moving images, photographs, videos, audios, comments and many other things". (Davidson, 2017).

Likely, the effectiveness of CJ is globally being service motive job of media in which any citizen can be involved on, as your wises with the use of information or media materials that you access. Here, one interesting events related to CJ, 'in July 2016, elementary school worker Philando Castile's shooting death by a Minnesota police officer captivated the United States. His girlfriend Diamond Reynolds had pulled out her cell phone at the time of Castile's death, filming the scene and live blogging it on Facebook. While there were aspects of his death that remained contentious, much of what happened was available for the world to see. Reynolds probably did not consider herself a CJ, at the time, but she and so many others around the globe are using their call phones to record daily events and broadcast them across social media. They are going where mainstream journalists cannot go, where authorities are not, and they are providing information that is not available anywhere else. Citizen Journalists are changing the news media landscape of today –only many wouldn't call themselves as such' (Davidson, 2017).

CJ on Nepalese Context and Its Effectiveness

Over past of some years, various CJ based news portals have emerged in Nepal as well that include bloggers at My Sansar,United We Blog and Sajha. My Sansar--is with monthly posts occasionally interrupted by English stood out among the planner blogs for its straight forwards preparing made more interacting with picture and video component. United We Blogs – is more measured and Sajha – attracts more expatriate Nepalese readership (Ghimire, 2007).

In World context, The Ohmynews;- has been leading the CJ movements globally or particularly in Asia. The proponent of Ohmynews is also a full fledge participatory news sites. This news sites play vital role that, campaigned in favor of the presidential candidate RooMoh Hyun, which it said in against South Korea's traditional political environments and is supposed to have played a vital role on making him victor in presidential elections in December 2002. Another is www.malayasiakini.com, which is a leader of this movement.

Likewise, Ohmynews, CJ flourished in Nepal as well. In general, the history of CJ in Nepal goes back to a nearly one-half decades when boom in broadsheet dailies gave space for the reactions from the readers. Now many of the broadsheet dailies have begun to provide significant space every day for such views. Hence, preliminary practices of CJ bargain in Nepal from Audiences reactions. Particularly, CJ in Nepal flourished after February First Royal movements on which the government imposed censorship on media refraining, meanwhile the mainstream media from flowing true and factual information. Aryal (2005), states that blogging in Nepal took off after February 2005 as a means to both bypass official censorship and to protest against it, blogging here, graduated from personal, sometime self-indulgent observation to an important vehicle for free speech (Kshetri, 2006).

Shrestha (2006), observes CJ as a new term for the Nepalese in general. But, there are some developments. Kantipur, the widely circulated Nepali daily, started a full- page reader's column about three months ago (it is during 2006). I consider this practice as a form of CJ, as there are lots of news and information, and opinion from readers, sometimes more effective than,those of professional writer and journalists. So, if someone initiates the CJ model here, it will be success.Besent (2005) observes that, by flowing quick and uncensored news, the blogs set viable challenges to the mainstream media journalism in the post February, first in Nepal. At that time,discussion took place regarding such journalism whether it is really suit for Nepal. Even during 19 days of popular uprising, blogs posed a viable threat to the mainstream media. (Kshetri, 2006).

Similarly, Nepal's social media revolution started at a time when mainstream media was at its keens due to excessive censorship and oppression by the then royal regime. When the then king Gyanendra took all political power at his hand after the royal coup of 2001; sacked the then Prime minister and dissolved the parliament. At the time, web-media came front against king's coup. Likewise, when, the then UCPN Maoist in 2011 launched untimed Nepal strike, after seven days of movements, people feel it's a too much bad situation. So through the involvement of various web users and social media users, more than twenty thousands of people voluntarily came outside the road for peace rally and opposing strike. (Surath Giri's Blog, 2011)

During the constitution-drafting phase, citizen plays the role of CJ as like mainstream media and professional journalistic practices. How the mainstream media person gave the emphasis on delaying on constitutional drafting process from constituent assembly, at that time various sector of Nepali citizen from national and international area make alert to policy makers and peoples representatives. For that, they used wed media web sites, news-portals and other social media and blogs. Where they posted various article, opinion, views so on to create pressurize for timely to complete constitution-drafting process from CA. (Surath Giri's Blog, 20011)

In 2015, massive and devastated occurred in Nepal at that time, the role of citizen to provide accurate and real information through writing or taking photographs or just phoning to responsible and mainstream media organization and or to the media person who have involved in professional journalism. The role of citizen is not less than one professional and journalism studying background of journalist. They tried to make easy for media person to give guideline through the uses of such information and media technology, which they have and feel easy from the incidental sports. It was not possible to assign all media reporter or journalist to all the sports of happening(Rai, 2017).

There are many journalistic practices on the principle of CJ, performed by Nepali citizen, among that viral video of home-returning school girl, Satya Sapkota, inter into an open and unmanaged drainage, big hem-pipe on roadside during heavy flood along with rainfall on Samakoshi, Kathmandu in July, 2017while returning from school.. That real video (film/scene) captured by Shusila Thapa Magar another college students and posted on Facebook which became not only viral as feature video, who took video that person is one can be recognized as citizen journalist. Citizen themselves become sensitive and aware on the public matter, when they found any happening or incidents that may be death of pedestrians on the silent road or nonresidential area side, accident of fire caught, flood and human death, stolen kidnapping, smuggling, bribe taking cheating to customers on the governments or public offices and departmentsetc.

How CJ is different from mainstream journalism?

While comparing the similarity and differences in the form of feature between mainstream journalism and CJ, there are numerous treats. The similarity between this two are that, both are fall under the mass media practices. This tow journalism plays the role of message sharing and exchange. Where, CJ provide much newsworthy and fresh information from various nook and corner of human field, that relevant to existing society. Mainstream media is using as one authentic and relevant news source to social media. Mainstream journalism and CJ are serving to each other. This thing reflects the interrelationships and common feature between them.

Though this two belong as common treats of mass media, however, there are many differences between them. The main variation is that, CJ is reflection and action like professional Journalism where mainstream journalism holds professionalism. CJ is one newly advent genera, type, and feature of mass media. That is why; CJ has recognized as youngest journalism and media concept where mainstream journalism is oldest and has numerous practical bases on different genera in specific way. It is no doubt that, CJ is out of mainstream media rules and not assign under the traditional and institutional media organization. It uses various advanced feature of mass media i.e. social media. Its messenger's channel is smart phone and digital media. So, this media is also taken as one example of smart phone journalism. In contrary to CJ, mainstream journalism has numerous legal and ethical boundaries as functioning under the reputed and established media organization. Even in the field of mainstream journalism, those social media and smart phone are uses to get news value. Whereas, CJ provide many newsworthy and fresh information from various nook and corner of human field, that relevant to existing society.

Importance of CJ in Present Context

However, the media sector is transforming from traditional based information technology to digitalize and online media, it has added new practice as feature as CJ. In present world, how the media sector is advancing rapidly within a short period of advent of internet, it has made necessary to develop the concept of CJ as genera and type of journalism. Therefore, it has own importance along with the increase in scope on the present circumstances of mainstream media and journalistic practice. In this regard, as described on details in the above, importance of CJ are drawnin the following points:

1. Citizen Journalism (CJ) helps to modify and diversify mainstream media as advent

as relevance to present circumstances.

2. Social media like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Messenger, so on can use properly.
3. Sound relation establish between mainstream media organization and common people. Therefore, audiences always remain on keep in touch of media organizations.
4. This kind of journalism or reporting not belongs to mainstream media and journalistic practices. Although, its role is very important to provide accurate, relevant and timely information and message from one citizen to another citizen using easily excessed media technology i.e. social media that you have.
5. CJ reflects as real journalism as follow on mainstream media. The main feature of CJ is to serve as reporter and journalist where eyes and ears of mainstreams media is lacking. That is why; citizen who arerecognized as open and public reporter and journalist.
6. The main assumption of CJ is that, even common people can provide, express, advocates voice or vomits out on social and public issue. That can be strong suggestion and message to stand in the favor of grass rootlevel of people and socially deprived people.
7. It helps, in order to strengthen existing political system along with Lokatantra and democratic norms and values. It is because, giving right to express open voice to support or to critique on various socio-political and public happening is one beautiful aspect of democracy as well as worldwide excepted democratic feature as fundamental right, too. Standing on that treats of democracy,at the present CJ also existing, which achieved after advent of open democracy concept.
8. Likewise, CJ play crucial role to make responsible, awake and alert to political party and leader, peoples' representatives, and other stakeholders who are holding various political or public-administrative post in order to deliver sound and better servicers on public. If found, delivering slow and poor services, at the movement, citizen perform role as journalist to make active and fast service delivery along with better and sound remarks. CJ is standing as effective weapon to minimize or dispute any nature of social conflict, social violence, wrong nature of human behavior, to make society as a whole to make creative on social existence so on.

Challenges in CJ

Less than a decade ago, social media was just staring to find its footing. When in 2013, the technology of smart phone explored around the world, then recording daily events and uploading content via social media became commonplace. In addition, that threatened - and continues to threaten - how professional journalists do their jobs. As it is physically impossible for journalists to be presents at every events, social movement or social crime scene in the world, people rely heavily on this new form of citizen journalism. According to Stuart Allan, Professor and head of the School of Journalism, Media and Cultural Studies at Cardiff University, "when things happen or there's breaking news, we expect citizens to be there and to be the first ones on the scene" (Davidson, 2017).

As said by Dr. Riaz, Many untold and unreported news stories appears every day on social media and traditional media picks them up and published or broadsheet them, and if you see something happening before you, you can simply record it on your phone and share it on social media. This is the simple philosophy and strength of today's citizen Journalism. Similarly, social media can also go where mainstream media will not go, due to safety concerns. The role of CJ is vital to get news from Syria since seven years longs. Due to various crisis and rival and terrorist attack area like Yemen, Pakistan, during two decades long war of Afghanistan no any professional media person sanded. However, it was only CJ, that captured many terrorism-related activities and later on, this news was pick-up by the international media, as said by Dr. Riaz (Davidson, 2017).

This Syria's event represents the challenges of CJ along with its sound effectiveness. Regarding the CJ, according to Allan, "in journalism there is plenty of room for a healthy, vibrant debate that includes as many people of as possible. It just makes it more of a challenge". This quotation more reflects as challenges. However, there are many challenges, due to its characteristic as suggest, it is out of mainstreams media practices and journalistic principal. Therefore, its reality is that any social media based public expression and open materials are not pursued at once. That is one major challenge to serve CJ without hindering. There are many challenges on the path of CJ practice, which are presented below:

1. However, it is in debates that, less support from the side of mainstream media organization, it is because news monopoly of those media may ruins.
2. It is not true that all the people who have involved in CJ are untrained and lack of knowledge about mainstream journalism and media. But, there is chances of spreading such fake, bias and unethical news story and information, due to involvement of unknown people who have no background on study and training about formal and mainstream media and knowledge on journalism practice.
3. When mainstream media organization use CJ as source of information, at the time, high chances of ruining the reputation of those media.
4. There is worried about traditional media and journalistic ethics, its professional line, along with performing itsnature of objectivity, honesty in regard of controlling from fabrication, falsification, plagiarism.

Conclusion and Recommendation

CJ is the youngest media feature.How the media sector is growing rapidly with the new and advanced feature of information technology. Now, it has made complex those mass media specially, traditional mainstream media to handle, along with advent of new social media. However, as a transforming pattern of traditional mass media to modern and advanced information technology; social media emerged.This age is known as era of smart phone journalism where well sensitive and digital software base technology i.e. android phone, used in message exchanging purposes. Another side, there have been developed many social media software and applications.Therefore, in order to right conduct of media software and technology as relevance to present, the concept of CJ emerged. In order to give importance and news value for social media information as like in mainstream media, CJ focus on social media and smart phone to make effectiveness in the process of exchanging sound messages. CJ has both good and badnatures. It is one aspect of CJ as nature like other things. CJ has own ground history, in which context and for what purposes it developed, likewise it should function. CJ should base on real journalistic principles as value given and recognized asequal to mainstream journalism. Otherwise, CJ can't serve in future like other form of journalism. Therefore, here are some guideline and instructions to make CJ more effectiveness and its continuity in future. That are presented below:

1. CJ is out of practice of mainstream journalism, but it has recognized as equal to mainstream journalism. So, while practicing CJ, it is necessary to follow basic ethical value, so that relevant and right information helps to other citizen as nature of message provided by the user of social media i.e. citizen.

2. Emphasis should give on avoiding such nature of message or information like fabrication, falsification, and plagiarisms, vulgar, and socially harming issue.
3. Emphasis should give in social welfare, social justice, social harmony and prosperous and overall social benefits from individual sides, as being involved in CJ.
4. Respecting all the social groups, and giving equal value without creating prejudice.
5. Citizen should play the role of real citizen journalist as like mainstream journalist, social activist, or social worker, advocator, conflict manger mediator to dispute social conflict, domestic violence or any kind of human torture and discrimination.
6. CJ is open and non-professional journalism so it should serve for those social groups of locality, who are deprived from various socio-political aspect and benefits. They are identified through 'voice-of-voice less, mouth-less, marginalized, social victims and grass root level of people.
7. As being the citizen of a country, member of society or member of particular community and area, first hand responsibility and duty is to message through right information in right time. In this regard, CJ necessity and time demand in the sector of mass media along with advent and easy access of social media. Therefore, citizen should help mainstream media organization, acting like journalist and reporter to make society well informed from own level of educated citizen.

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E-Leadership: The Emerging New Leadership for the Virtual Organization

Pramod Raj Upadhyay, ***Ph.D.***
Department of Management

Abstract

The digitization of information is fundamentally changing the way we work and create value. Now significant human interactions are mediated through information technology. Consequently, new organizational form and new work environment is shaping up asking for reconstruction of the concept of leadership. The new organizational form is called virtual organizations, new work environment is known as E-environment and the emerging leadership pattern is labeled as E-leadership. The distinguishing feature of E-leadership is the new interface between leader and his/her followers. The traditional face to face interaction is being replaced with one mediated by information technology. The global leadership traits considered necessary for traditional leaders are equally applicable to e-Leaders. What distinguish e-Leaders are the skills, attitudes, knowledge and their professional and personal experiences. Moreover e-Leaders are neither "technology guru" nor "business wizards". They know technology, its effective use and the business direction of the organization.

Key words: Leadership, E-Leaders, Virtual Organizations, Digitalization, Technology

Introduction

Leadership patterns are beginning to reflect transition from industrial to post-industrial society. The new society variously called information society, knowledge society or digital society is marked by rapid and far reaching changes in digitalization of information and communication technology. In the industrial economy, power and information were filtered through hierarchical structures and formal authority; in the networked economy power and information are informal and hyperlinked (Pulley, 2000). The digitization of information is fundamentally changing how we work, how we organize work, and how we create value (Brown and Duguid, 2000). In the realm of organizations a quiet revolution has been taking place around the world. Now significant human interactions are mediated through information technology. Consequently, new organizational form and new work environment is shaping up asking for reconstruction of the concept of leadership. The new organizational form is called networked or virtual organizations, new work environment is termed as E-environment and the emerging leadership is labeled as E-leadership or Electronic leadership (Bruce and Surinder, 2003).

Conceptual Framework

Extensive literature review suggests that the concept of E- leadership is the logical outcome of E-work environment brought about by the developments in the information technology and its integration in organizational processes. This is shown in Fig. 1 as a conceptual frame work. According to this framework the use of information technology over the years has been altering the way organizations are conducting their business. As a result new organizational form - virtual organization / networked organization - has emerged. Accordingly, the interface between leader and followers has changed. Now they stay in contact with each other interacting through E-technologies (telephone, overnight express mail, fax machines, and groupware tools such as e-mail, bulletin boards, chat and video-conferencing etc). This is an E-environment that was not available to the traditional leader and his followers. The new work environment necessitates new leadership competencies, known as E-leadership. The conceptual framework is further explained in the subsequent discussion.

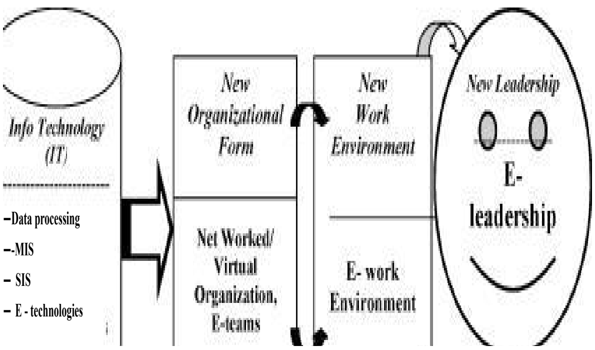

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of Emerging E-leadership for E-work Environment

Integration of Information Technology in Organization

According to one approach the evolution of information technology in organization has passed through four stages (Tassabehji et. al, 2007). These stages are summarized in Fig. 2 on the next page. Drawing on Anthony (1965) and Nolan (1973), Ward and Peppard (2002) identified the first stage as the era of 'data processing'. The Data Processing stage began with the advent of computers. The objective of computer induction, say Tassabehji et al. (2007), was data automation and exception reporting. Computers facilitated data collection, storage and retrieval at a speed unknown before. However, operation was fragmented, limited by the hardware. Both the information and the system were removed from the end users (Tassabehji et al., 2007).

The use of computers for management information system in the next stage was a major breakthrough. It started when the technology developed further from the mainframe era to the micro-processor era. The use of information technology throughout the organization increased and network became possible. Operation became more distributed and processing power of computers enhanced significantly. In this era the use of information technology helped in decision making. This era started in the seventies and remained throughout eighties (Tassabehji et al., 2007).

Further developments in networks and computers in the eighties proved powerful and their integration in the business organizations helped them to use information technology as strategic resource for creating and sustaining competitive advantage (Venkatraman and Zaheer, 1990). Information Technology, they believed, technology created competitive advantage in four ways - through changing industry boundaries, business definition and redefinition, influencing the competitive mechanism, and the creation of new business opportunities.

"The emergence of E-technology is reliant upon the integration of management information systems and its associated data, legacy hardware and software, and more recent internet based components."(Tassabehji et.al. 2007). For the successful management and exploitation of e-technology, it is therefore, crucial that organizations are able to integrate disparate hardware and software components (Lee, Saiu and Hong, 2003). Such integration of e-technologies can be internal, exclusively within the organization, or external, linking to the systems of stake holders within the supply chain, outsourcers and shared data (Themisto at. al, 2004). The distinguishing feature of the e- technology era is the emergence of E-environment which has been transforming the role of traditional leadership into E-leadership.

E-environment is the result of developments in e-technologies and their applications in organizational work environment. In this environment new opportunities arise from the increasing sources of data captured by alternative and different technologies and the wealth of information these can yield (Tassabehji et al., 2007). For example, e-technology integration leads to the creation of internal and external databases, some terabytes in magnitude which is accommodated in data warehouses within the e-environment. Consequently, the e-environment provides the organization with full visibility across the value chain and more internal visibility and control. Gates (1999) presents the idea of an organization becoming digital nervous systems, providing well integrated flow of information to the right part of the organization at the right time. He further asserts that it consists of the digital processes that enable a company to perceive a threat to its environment, to sense competitor challenge and customer needs and organize timely response. With the creation and continuous development of the e-environment, organizations will inevitably increase further in complexity. This will lead to organization whose business process are predominantly driven by e-commercial activities and whose members are geographically apart, usually working by computer email and groupware while appearing to others in the form of a website to be a single, unified organization with a real physical location This organizational form is a virtual organization.

What is E- leadership?

The letter 'E' became common after the internet revolution began; electronic mail (e-mail) was the first word to have the 'E' placed before it. Then e-business, e-commerce, E-book, e-seminars, e-medicine etc. and now e-leadership started to be part of this revolution.

E-leadership (Electronic leadership) takes place in the context of E-environment in which the work is mediated by information technology particularly the internet (Hani, 2001). In such a context not only communication between followers and leader takes place through information technology but the collection and dissemination of information also takes place through the same mediator (Avolio et al., 2003). Thus, the basic role and the responsibilities of the leader do not change; the only thing that changes is how the leader can communicate with his/her people effectively while they are not at the same office building with their leader. Moreover, the E-leader need not be a "tech guru"; he should understand the new technology. He needs to know how to use it effectively to meet the employee's needs and build relationship, trust and perception (Hani, 2001).

There are timeless, universal characteristics of leadership that remain important in the E-environment also such as passionate commitment, focus and discipline, charisma, and other features identified by observers of leadership over the ages. These co-exist in a different mix with E- factors. Moreover, there is no global E-leadership model that applies everywhere. The new leadership will vary somewhat from country to country, culture to culture, and sector to sector. It is more visible in economically advanced societies and in organizations where the use of information Technology has entered the advanced stage.

Need for E-Leadership

Kurland & Egan (1999) identified three main leadership challenges posed by the E-environment. These are professional isolation of workers, distance monitoring and perceptions about distributive justice when employees are not physically present. The authors believe that these challenges ask for new leadership competencies associated with E-leadership.

The new work environment has four sets of changes with far reaching consequences for the emergence of e-leadership (Avolio et al., 2003). First, Access to information and Media has changed. Followers can now access the same information that leaders had exclusive access to in the past, often before the leader. This has put pressure on leaders to be prepared to justify their decisions more quickly. Furthermore, there are so many channels through which information flows today that leaders can no longer control "releasing" the most important information. While releasing information, leaders need to be prepared in the event that it has already been disseminated before. Today, if an employee is not satisfied with a manager's action, the employee can take action that was not easily possible earlier. For instance, with the touch of a button, the employee can contact the top management team, send an angry message to an entire workforce, or, as in one case, contact the editor of a local news show with a story about the incident. Support groups and networks emerge almost spontaneously today, enabling groups to organize a challenge to powerful leaders, who in the past could keep such individuals separated and disorganized. Partly because employees today have greater access to information and media and partly because they are close to customers, this evolution has enabled faster and effective responses to changing customer needs and requirements (Avolio et al., 2003).

The second, big difference that the e-environment has created is the greater workforce connectivity. The interconnectedness of the world offers a tremendous opportunity for organizations as they seek ways to respond to rapid shifts in customer demands and increasing globalization of markets (Avolio et al., 2003). Organizations oftentimes respond by linking people across different time zones, cultures, and even competing organizations to complete projects or to provide support within very short time periods. In such organization, an employee can pose a question to a global workforce and expect attention twenty hours, seven days a week. Today's leaders are expected to lead in this global maze of interconnections that across various time zones, national boundaries and cultures. In virtual teams, which consist of members from different time zones, nations, and cultures, the picture may be complicated by the sharing of leadership at different points in the team's life cycle, depending on what the team has to accomplish and deliver. Literally from moment to moment, team members of a virtual team may move between being a leader and a follower (Avolio et al., 2003).

The third significant difference is that it is now easier to reach and touch others. The CEO of a large global consulting group can contact his top country managers by e-mail on an almost daily basis and discusses with them how he views a broad range of immediate and long-term issues. He can frequently share his musings with them about particularly industry trends that might affect their business. In other exchanges, which he generally distributes to everyone in the company, he can provide global recognition for a team's exemplary performance. He can cite specific examples of excellence and demonstrates his pride in being associated with those individuals. With the touch of a button, he can have contact with everyone around the world in so many countries. On the other hand there are also times when he unknowingly uses analogies that do not resonate very well in other cultures (Avolio et al., 2003).

The last group of challenges according to the authors is that communication in the e-environment is more indelible than before. Drawn by the convenience of e-mail, a leader may memorialize remarks that he or she would normally make only in a private conversation behind closed doors, by sending them over e-mail to others. The above examples suggest that leaders and followers need to adapt to this new "nervous system" being configured within and across organizations. The nervous system offers leaders tremendous power to reach out and touch everyone in an organization. Obviously, what comes with this power to reach out and touch everyone is need to be aware of potential downsides of the new nervous system and to use the power afforded by it wisely. Rumors can quickly spread like viruses through organizations, just like positive news. Conflicts can escalate rapidly when people argue with each other without having to stare each other in the eye. A charismatic e-leader may have far greater opportunity than ever before to lure unsuspecting followers into cults and clans that do no good, except for the leader (Avolio et al., 2003).

Kazlowski (2002) asserts that the key characteristics of virtual teams (e-environment) that have E-leadership implications are: the spatial distance between team members that restricts face-to-face communication and the resulting use of technological communication to connect team members. Each of these characteristics says Kazlowski impedes the two primary leadership functions, performance management and team development. The ability of leaders to monitor team member performance and to implement solutions to work problems is severely restricted by the lack of face-to-face contact within these teams. It is also difficult for virtual team leaders to perform typical monitoring, coaching, and developmental functions. How do leaders of virtual teams monitor team member performance and progress toward task accomplishment? How do the leaders of virtual teams develop and monitor team members? (Kazlowski, 2002)

Importance of E-Leadership

Today information technology particularly the internet has emerged as the source of competitive advantage which no business organization can ignore except at a very high cost (Clemmer, 1999). The more people worked off-site, the more they relied on e-mail to communicate to people on-site. In addition, research has demonstrated that electronic mail is more effective in increasing the range, amount, and velocity of information and communication of unequivocal information Kurland and Egan, 1999), whereas face-to-face communication is more effective in situations where levels of ambiguity and uncertainty are high, and in socially sensitive and intellectually difficult interactions (Nohria and Eccles, 1992).

The Manager's primary reluctance about telecommuting rests on concerns of control (Kurland and Egan 1999). They question, "How do you measure productivity, build trust, and manage people who are physically out of sight" (Mason, 1993; Kurland and Egan, 1999). Because telecommuters are physically out of sight, supervisors need to rely on measures other than physical observation to control and monitor performance. The solution for many organizations may be to resort to output controls and assign telecommuters projects whose outcomes are easily measured (Olson 1982) (Hamblin 1995) (Kurland and Egan, 1999). Leadership plays an important role in the successful deployment of technology in some organization. Information technology adaptation involves the acquisition and usage of new IT or new features of existing IT, the disuse of IT, and the modified usage of existing features in existing IT. Leaders can act to influence these behaviors. It follows that leader influence on technology adaptation theoretically provides a lever for managing cooperation through the manipulation of the information technology defined transitional space (Dominic and Bostrom, 2008).

The interface between leader and followers has changed significantly. Leaders are now conducting many of processes of leadership largely through electronic channels. Indeed, given the rapidity of growth in organizations and their global reach, "in the near future, e-leadership will be the routine rather than the exception in our thinking about what constitutes organizational leadership" (Zaccaro and Bader, 2003). Therefore, it is very important for the business organizations to have e-leadership that can adapt to the challenge of creating and working in the new work environment. Trust factor can be improved in the teams with the help of technology adaptation. Information and communication technology usage failures can have a domino effect that erodes team productivity. Virtual team leaders can affect improved outcomes by managing adaptation of their teams' information and communication technologies, as we found in the context of leaders achieving higher trust and cooperation through technology adaptation management (Dominic and Bostrom, 2008).

The growing infusion of e-business technologies in and between organizations, and the 'e-wakening' from the dot.com rage, has made executives recognize that getting IT right this time will not be about technology, but about developing and deploying appropriate leadership capabilities for governing IT effectively. NCR regained prosperity when new leadership provided the impetus for a required transformation whose nature was clear to all whose vision was not clouded by commitments to an earlier order of things. Because it possessed strong capabilities in the new technologies plus strengths in sales and distribution that could serve well, with some adaptation, to bring new products to old customers, the organization was able to move rapidly in the new directions (Richard, 2000).

Key Competencies for E Leadership

Gurr (2004) lists six skills that e-leader must have to excel in the virtual workplace. First, he should understand the relationship between the use of the information and the enabling technology. Second, he should be familiar with the technologies and techniques that are central to establishing and maintaining the flow of the information during virtual operation. Third, he knows how and when to replace traditional work processes with virtual ones. Fourth, he should be able to calculate the value of e technologies. Fifth, he can recognize and encourage creativity and technological innovation. The sixth competence in the E-leader is to experiment with ideas that he should not be hesitant in experimenting new ideas and their implementation.

Dwelling upon the core competencies for e-leadership (Susan, 2001) identifies seven such competencies. These are: Communicating with followers, managing information resources, communicating with stake holders outside the organization, facilitating discussion, active listening, empowering and lastly delegating. Kissler (2001) puts forward an array of competencies that successful e-leaders have to take to position their organization for success. These are: organizational mind share (quick and efficient use of information), future print (creation and sharing of future direction), organizational alignment (in respect of leadership, workforce, structure, and process, with an overall strategy and vision), proximity management, creative tension, sense of urgency, development of people and leading by values. Avolio et al. (2003) suggest that e-leaders should balance the traditional with the new, communicate their intent, use technology to reach out and touch others, and use technology to deal with greater workforce diversity. Fisk (2002) asserts that the essence of E-leadership is transformational. As such e-leaders are visionary, engaging, fusing, and collaborating.

No matter how technologies are changing, people need to feel that they are an important part of the organization and to be recognized as such. They still need to believe that what they are doing makes a difference.

E-leaders must help them by articulating and communicating not only where an organization is going but also how to get there. Susan (2001) enlists a number of qualities that e-leader needs to acquire to develop a successful work environment. These qualities include honesty, responsiveness, vigilance, willingness to learn and relearn sense of adventure and Vision.

The e-leaders do not have to be either a technology nor business management expert, but they ought to know how technology works and can see where the business is heading to help them translate their vision into reality. Yoo and Alavi (2004) assert that the e-leader guides a nontraditional firm to success in the new economy. He or she may be expert in the new technology, but that is not absolutely required. What is required is to identify support group, point the direction of the company or to recognize who among longer-service employees have an organizational framework (positions and culture) in which the new can displace the old. The authors believe that some of the e-leaders already have a technical professional background that elevated them to the leadership position. The advantages of such a leader are to avoid overspending in technology, from what and when to buy new equipments to the maintenance of the existing equipments. Moreover, they know how to take full advantages and invest wisely in technology, so that they do not over-spend in it. This is not to say that the e-leader has to be a technical expert, but the nature of the internet business necessitate the e-leader in any executive positions to be more vigilant on technologies and the changes that can affect their industry.

Concluding Remarks

Organizations take a long time to exploit the full potentials of information technology. Generally it took organizations four stages to fully exploit the real potentials of information technology. During the last one decade or so information technology has been revolutionized by the advent of internet and its support technologies. These technologies have been instrumental in creating virtual organization and, thus paving the way for e-leadership. It must be noted that the successive four stages of evolution in information technology and their integration in organization did not replace the earlier stages. Rather they co-existed, of course, in a different mix. Moreover, all organizations have not been able to cross over all four stages. Different organizations operate at different levels depending on their capability to assimilate these technologies. The reasons for lagging behind are both technological and managerial.

The latest innovations in information technology particularly internet and e-commerce is transforming the way organization have been working. Consequently, new organizational form, new work environment and new leadership form are shaping up. The new organizational form is virtual organization, new work environment is E-environment and the new leadership form is e-leadership. The distinguishing feature of the concept of E-Leadership is the new interface between leader and his followers. The interface between leader and followers has changed significantly. Leaders are now conducting many of processes of leadership largely through electronic channels.

E-leadership takes place in the context of e-environment in which the work is mediated by information technology particularly the internet. In such a context not only communication between followers and leader takes place through information technology but the collection and dissemination of information also takes place through the same mediator. Thus, the basic role and the responsibilities of the leader do not change; the only thing that change is how the leader can communicate with his/her people effectively while they are not at the same office building with their leader. There are few caveats about E-leadership. There is no global model of E-leadership that applies everywhere in all contexts. Different organizations around the globe are at different levels of assimilation of e-technologies and their business utilization, therefore, global model is impossible.

Global leadership traits established for traditional leaders are equally applicable to e-leaders. What distinguish E-leaders are the skills, attitudes, knowledge and their professional and personal experiences. E-leaders are neither "technology guru" not "business wizards". They know technology, its effective use and business direction of the organization.

We are passing through an epoch in which the industrial age is being replaced by the information age. Countries like Pakistan could not keep pace with the industrial countries in the last age. The information age is more efficient and much more challenging. Bridging this gap and keeping pace requires sea changes in how organizations work here. One must realize that economic war of a nation in future will be won or lost by its business organizations. Therefore, organizations in Pakistan are pitched in a competition which they cannot afford to lose. Information technology being great force multiplier provides ample space for exploitation.

This exploration has identified many new fertile areas for research. To begin with theoretical research is needed to explore the impact of e-leadership on leadership literature. E leadership skills are easily cultivatable; therefore, the pendulum of emphasis seems to swing in favors of 'behavior theories, as compared to 'trait theories'. The comparative literature on 'charismatic', 'transformational' and 'transactional leadership' needs to be reviewed in view of e- environment in which the physical interaction among leaders and their leaders is missing.

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Innovation: The Key to Business Success

Dev Raj Rai
Department of Management

Every business has both opportunities and threats. Business has to reflect ability to overcome barriers (or threats) and avail the opportunities emerging in the environment. We have observed that all businesses in the market are struggling to succeed defying the threats with new ideas. Innovation in production, marketing, management system and any activity in business has led the smaller organization to bigger and ultimately the large company. New way of work or process facilitates people, increases efficiency and that turns into competitive advantage which is used to face the competition by the business firm. We must not confuse a desire to do something with our ability to do it, explanation of how firms penetrate and widen their markets and then location requirements; change as the firm evolves from innovation to standardization of products and production.

Innovation is led by the firm's vision, mission and objectives. Innovation in system, process or procedure, production and marketing supports to achieve the objective of the company.

1. What is Vision?

> Vision is a picture of what the firm wants to be and, in broad terms, what it wants to ultimately achieve.

Vision is a picture of what the firm wants to be and, in broad terms, what it wants to ultimately achieve. Thus, a vision statement articulates the ideal description of a company and gives shape to its intended future. In other words, a vision statement points the firm in the direction of where it would eventually like to be in the years to come. Also, a "big picture" thinking with passion that helps people feel what they are supposed to be doing in the company is understood as vision.

The innovation is necessary to achieve the desired future. Way towards the future state can be constructed by innovative thinking in the business. No creativity no achievement of VMGO.

2. What is innovation?

Innovation and being innovative are terms which are used widely. It means different things to different people. And it can be used to describe something simply different. Oh, well, that's an innovative way to wear a scarf. Or, the idea of a party that's on a remote island is very innovative. If so, the term innovation is defined as an intellectual endeavor requiring a mix of business acumen, creative behavior, and designedly operating. It is harnessing these shared skill sets, values, and processes which will allow a business to capitalize on their ideas and link them to user needs and business opportunities. That is innovation and results in the commercial exploitation of ideas in the form of new products, services, or processes.

So a concise view of what innovation means to the firm is the achievement of a higher degree of return on investment. It's about exploiting a gap, an observed gap in the market, through the development of a new product or service that fulfils that gap.

3. Types of Innovation

The three which people usually associate with innovation are product innovation, process innovation, and service innovation. We're all familiar with the new electronic devices, like the iPad-- a typical type of **product innovation**. Less often, we think about how the product is produced-- such as the manufacturing technology behind how to produce the iPad. This is called **process innovation**. Not all companies are industrial or manufacturing companies. Many companies are service companies, providing services to their customers instead of products. And they innovate, as well. We know about credit cards, and are familiar with internet banking. Those are **service types of innovation**.

There are two additional types of innovation which people don't usually associate with innovative activities. These are business model innovation, and organizational innovation. **Business model innovation** is about making changes in how the company creates value for its customers and how the company captures the value from the innovation. For example, the internet bookstore of Amazon. The technological innovation is in the background. But we see how the company creates value in a very innovative, new, and different way. The final type is organizational innovation, also called managerial innovation. This involves fundamental changes in practices, processes, and structure of how the activities within the business are managed. Examples are lean manufacturing, total quality management, outsourcing, and supply chain.

Also, there are four types of innovation on the basis of the technology and market.

Market	Existing	New
New	Architectural Innovation	Radical Innovation
Existing	Incremental Innovation	Disruptive Innovation

Incremental innovation is common and low degree of innovation but meaningful improvements in the product and service of business.It is small changes to existing product. For example, an iPad, which is definitely a new product category. But what we are seeing now is a different generation of iPad coming from Apple. So this is a typical example of incremental innovation. Every iPad is a little bit better. A little bit better resolution, a little bit thinner. But that's incremental. That's Apple doing what they're already doing, and doing a little bit better. And of course, there are many other companies coming in with the same product, improving incrementally. That's a typical example of incremental innovation-- showing that companies are doing something that they are already good at, but improve incrementally.

Radical innovation isanother innovation. It is very high degree of innovation. It doesn't happen frequently, but it does happen. We can look at an example of radical innovation like, invention of internet and introduction of internet, which actually created, almost, a new revolution, something fundamentally new. There is a meaningful change in the business that gives consumers something demonstrably new (beyond "new and improved”).[1] Such innovation is also called Breakthrough Innovation. For example, mobile music devices have major technological changes in the comparison of CD devices.

Another innovation blows up the existing system or processes or markets. It replaces the old by new idea, technology or processes. This type of innovation is known as**disruptive innovation**. Something that is really new idea or new revolutionary technology for industry. For instant, internet or airplane, pretty much new to the world. Another good example is, digital imaging and Kodak. We know that the invention of digital imaging– which, interesting enough, Kodak was part of it – affected Kodak core capability, which was more in the film, and the chemistry. And they could never really switch from film to the digital imaging. This innovation, therefore, can be referred as transformational innovation too.

The fourth one is **architectural innovation.** It is simply applying lessons, skills and overall technology within a different market. It is amazing at increasing new customers as long as the new market. The risk is low in architectural innovation due to the reliance and reintroduction of proven technology.

4. Why innovation is important

Following points reveal the importance of innovation.

1. It gives companies an edge in penetrating markets faster and provides a better connection to developing markets, which can lead to bigger opportunities.
2. It is helpfulto develop original concepts while giving the innovator a proactive, confident attitude to take risks and get things done.
3. Innovative culture supports thebusiness firms to grow easily since innovation seeks the solution of problem and generates new ideas. Also, the future direction can be determined after innovative works.
4. It is means to perceive and sense customer's needs, wants and expectations to catch the changing scenario and dynamism.
5. Innovation is necessary to develop technology and build the competitive advantage of business.

There various ways that companies can innovate. Without innovation, business firm cannot turn into success.

5. Drivers for innovation

The major players of innovation for a business firm are:

5.1 Technology: Let's start by looking at technology. It seems strange to imagine now, a time before mobile phones and even the widespread use of the internet, technology, which we take for granted was once absolutely revolutionary and we always need to consider advances in technology in their historical context. Think about the automotive industry, aviation, and communications. These have all enabled the development of new innovations in a variety of industries. Some advances in technology whilst innovations in themselves make new industries possible.

5.2 Customer: Customer needs and expectations change over time. The challenge in identifying and meeting the needs of this growing population imposes to innovate. Let's consider health care or imagine the additional demands placed on an already-stretched health service by an ageing population. New processes, as well as additional resources, will be required to meet these needs.

5.3Business Environment: The business environment includes changes in legislation socio-cultural condition, political condition, economic stability etc. These are all factors an organization cannot control. Changes in national regulations can make the idea of exploring innovations more appealing.

5.4 Competition: It is a very fortunate company that does not face the very real threat of competition. With increasingly more open markets, businesses must meet the challenge of both home and global competition. To be effective in such condition newness and creativity only can be effective means to win the competitors.

Being aware of these drivers and monitoring the external environment is only the first step. Organizations need to plan how this information can be used to help them meet their strategic goals.

6. Challenges to innovation

If innovation is the key to sustaining a business, why doesn't everybody simply innovate? What stops good ideas from becoming innovative products or processes? Is there something stopping the ideas being generated in the first place? It's important to look at the challenges to innovation, as well as the possible mistakes organizations make. As by understanding these challenges, organizations are better placed to overcome them. We will look at some of the broader challenges, but this is not an exhaustive list. The challenges of innovation identified include:

6.1 Limiting opportunities: with the pace of change in the technology sector, something like national policies, rapid development of technology and marketing and distribution limitations may hamper the innovation to be successful.

6.2 Accessing innovative ideas: In a large organization, is it possible to allow everyone to be involved in innovation and change? A system, which restricts innovation to staff working in defined research and development roles could be missing the input from those with the relevant skills and new ideas. Organizations need to ensure that they access the ideas from everyone in the business, but not at the cost of running the business effectively. Having the right supportive management and organizational culture can help employees see how they contribute to the innovation process.

6.3 The speed of change: We only have to observed that number of new products coming to market to realize that the pace of change. The challenge here is to develop new products, which will not be replaced before they have a chance to become a commercial success. An understanding of the market and the competitors within that market is essential. It's no longer sufficient to know what customers want.

6.4 Risk of failure:One of the biggest challenges to innovation is the risk that your new product or service will not be a commercial success. Some new products may fail to generate the expected sales. Being innovative and making the product then trying to find the market, a product-led strategy may fail.

7. Conclusion

Every new innovation starts out with the potential to succeed. Whether that success is measured in revenue, market share, or cost savings. By considering the challenges and many more, organizations can increase the chances of success. For overcoming the challenges, business firm must establish organizational creativity, collaborate intensively with research institutes, define individual roles and create and sustain a creative climate to develop unique and organizational wide beliefs, values and norms that support innovation.

** This article has been prepared on the basis of the online course I participated in 2016.*

Mythologizing Feminist Narrative in Susan Glaspell's Trifles "Trifles can be rifles."

Kalpana Thapa
Department of English

Abstract

Susan Gaspell's (1882-1948) Trifles (1916) subverts the myth of the male supremacy over the female through female bonding causing trifles to be rifles. Glaspell mythologizes the role of Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters associating them with three Greek mythological Goddesses of Fate- Artophes, Clotho, and Lachesis connects the present with the past. Mrs. Wright, like Artophes, who is the cutter of thread, cuts off her husband's life; Mrs. Hale, like Clotho, who is the Spinner, spins the quilt; Mrs. Peters, like Lachesis, who is the disposer of lots, disposes the quilt and hides the box after taking out the bird. Embodiments of modern British rebellion ladies, these three characters in Gaspell's Trifles, including Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters, in efforts to demythologize the deep-rooted notion of patriarchal superiority, establish the female identity in terms of courage and assertion against the patriarchal subversion highlighting on feminist narrative.

Key Terms: de-mythologize, female bonding, fate, rebellion, patriarchal supremacy, identity, subversion, assertion, trifles, narrative.

Susan Glaspell's one-act play, Trifles (1916), is based on actual events that occurred in Iowa at the turn of the century. From 1899-1901 Glaspell worked as a reporter for the Des Moines News, where she covered the murder trial of a farmer's wife, Margaret Hossack, in Indianola, Iowa. Hossack was accused of killing her husband, John, by striking him twice in the head with an ax while he slept. Initially it was assumed that burglars had murdered the farmer, but a subsequent sheriff's investigation turned up evidence suggesting Mrs. Hossack was unhappy in her marriage. Ultimately, she was charged with and found guilty of the crime and sentenced to life in prison. Trifles is a murder mystery that explores gender relationships, power between the sexes, and the nature of truth. In the play, the farmer and his wife never actually appear; instead, the story focuses on the prosecutor, George Henderson, who has been called in to investigate the murder; Henry Peters, the local sheriff; Lewis Hale, a neighboring farmer who discovered Wright's body; and Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale, wives to the two local men.

Susan Glaspell promotes the feminist narrative mythologizing it. "Feminist narratology" focuses on the impact of culturally constructed gender upon the form and reception of narrative texts which includes race, sexuality, nationality, class, and ethnicity as well as gender. As the original feminist narratologists pointed out, classical narratology developed in a pointedly masculinist academic culture, based on theories developed by men who grounded their models in the study of male-written texts. Glaspell, influenced from and based on the texts of the male writers like Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) and Eugene O' Neill (1888-1953), attacks upon male chauvinism mythologizing the feminist narrative associating the characters and situations with myths.

First of all, let's talk about the Greek myth of three sisters. According to Greek mythology, Lachesis and her sisters (Atropos and Clotho) were the daughters of Erebus (Darkness) and Nyx (Night), though later in the same work they are said to have been born of Zeus and

Themis. Lachesis , "disposer of lots", from lanchano, "to obtain by lot, by fate, or by the will of the gods", in ancient Greek religion, was the second of the Three Fates. Normally seen clothed in white, Lachesis is the measurer of the thread spun on Clotho's spindle, and in some texts, determines Destiny, or thread of life. Lachesis was the apportioner, deciding how much time for life was to be allowed for each person or being. She measured the thread of life with her rod. In mythology, it is said that she appears with her sisters within three days of a baby's birth to decide its fate. The next, Clotho, is the youngest of the Three Fates. Clotho was responsible for spinning the thread of human life. She also made major decisions, such as when a person was born, thus in effect controlling people's lives. Even though Clotho and her sisters were real goddesses, their representation of fate is more focused upon in Greek mythology. Thread represented human life and her decisions represented the fate of all people in society. And, the last one, Atropos, was the one who decided how each human would die, and held shears in her hand with which she cut the thread of life. Clotho was the one who spun the thread, while Lachesis measured its length.

Now, let's see mythical connections in the play Trifles. Trifles, a murder mystery, explores gender relationships, power between the sexes, and the nature of truth associating the three female characters with the mythical characters. In the play, the farmer and his wife never actually appear; instead, the story focuses on the prosecutor, George Henderson, who has been called in to investigate the murder; Henry Peters, the local sheriff; Lewis Hale, a neighboring farmer who discovered Wright's body; and, Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale, wives to the two local men. In the play, Mrs. Wright cuts off her husband's life just like Artophes who is the cutter of thread; Mrs. Hale spins the quilt like Clotho, who is the Spinner; Mrs. Peters disposes the quilt and conceals the box taking the bird out like Lachesis, who is the disposer of lots.

In an essay from the collection, Linda Ben-Zvi was encouraged by the playwright's portrayal of women in Trifles, particularly in the actions of Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale at the end of the play. "Glaspell does not actually present the victimization of women or the violent acts such treatment may engender," Ben-Zvi noted, Instead, she stages the potential for female action and the usurpation of power. By having the women assume the central positions and conduct the investigation and the trial, she actualizes an empowerment that suggests that there are options short of murder that can be imagined for women. (20)

Here, Glaspell indirectly presents the idea of women inferiorization as trifles by males and subversion of it through indirect way of bonding females together with trifles changing into rifles against the patriarchy. Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale perform some trivial activities but strongly unite to protect Mrs. Wright who is accused of murder of her husband.

Glaspell really presents women as trifles for males. In the play, Mr. Hale, trivializing females, says, "Women are used to worrying over trifles" (4) He claims females to be frippery and submissive to power of males. In "The Haunting Beauty from the Life We've Left: A Contextual Reading of Trifles and The Verge," Nelligan suggested, "Trifles neatly encapsulates what historians have named the cult of domesticity of the nineteenth century." (84) Accordingly, women were pious, gentle, instinctive and submissive than men, and therefore suited to creating and maintaining a nurturing home environment. While on the surface this may sound condescending and limiting, in practice, Nelligan contended, it may also have provided women a stronger common bond and purer sense of propriety and justice. Nelligan wrote,

Clearly, Glaspell intended to show that women in the domestic sphere were vulnerable to the brutality of men like John Wright, but she also dramatizes the powerful sense of solidarity women shared and assumes that this solidarity was somehow responsible for superior female morality. (89)

Here, Nelligan argues that Glaspell very tactfully shows not only the vulnerability and triviality of females before male superiority but also the female solidarity to fight against the strong patriarchy uplifting female morality and bonding.

Glaspell's one-act play Trifles has two levels of meaning. On the surface level it focuses on the death of an oppressive husband at the hands of his emotionally abused wife in an isolated and remote farm in the Midwest. Beneath the surface, the collective behaviors of Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Peters, and Mrs. Wright in Glaspell's play bear strong resemblance to those of the Fates (Clotho the Spinner, Lachesis the Disposer of Lots, and Atropos the Cutter of the Thread) in Greek mythology. Although Glaspell brings new vigor to the myth, the attention given to Mrs. Hale's re-sewing the quilt, the change in Mrs. Peters' perspective on law and justice, and, the rope placed by Mrs. Wright around her husband's neck, are nonetheless grounded in the story of the Three Sisters who control the fate of men.

Mrs. Hale embodies the qualities of Clotho the Spinner, the sister who spins the thread of life. Mrs. Hale subtly suggests that Mrs. Wright is not the sole agent in the death of Mr. Wright. On the surface, Mrs. Hale's ungrammatical reference to that event, "when they was slipping the rope under his neck" (79), can be attributed to improper subject and verb agreement, which is not uncommon in certain regional dialects. However, the use of the plural pronoun and singular verb subtly suggests the involvement of more than one in a single outcome, and it foreshadows the conspiracy of the three women and their efforts to control the outcome or the fate of all characters. Furthermore, the information concerning the domestic life of the Wrights is supplied, or spun, mainly by Mrs. Hale; she describes Mr. Wright as "a hard man" and, with her recollections of the young Minnie Foster (now Mrs. Wright) as "kind of like a bird" (82), she establishes the connection between Mr. Wright's involvement in the physical death of the canary and spiritual death of his wife. The condescending manner in which the men joke about the women's concern regarding Mrs. Wright's intention "to quilt or just knot", the quilt evokes a defensive remark from Mrs. Hale in which she hints that it is unwise to tempt fate; she asserts, "I don't see as it's anything to laugh about" (79-80). Finally, by "just pulling out a stitch or two that's not sewed very good" and replacing it with her own stitching (80), Mrs. Hale symbolically claims her position as the person who spins the thread of life.

The second member of the Three Sisters, Lachesis the Disposer of Lots, is personified by Mrs. Peters. The viability of the thread spun by Mrs. Hale depends on the actions and reactions of Mrs. Peters. To claim her position as the member of the Fates responsible for assigning destiny, she must abandon objectivity and move toward Subjectivity. Her objectivity is exemplified by her assertion that "the law is the law" and her view on physical evidence as she informs Mrs. Hale, "I don't think we ought to touch things" (79-80). The sight of the dead canary and the recognition that "somebody- wrung-its-neck" (83) marks Mrs. Peters' initiation into subjectivity and the sisterhood. The discovery of the dead bird awakens Mrs. Peters' suppressed childhood memories of rage toward the "boy who took a hatchet" and brutally killed her kitten (83). In her mind, the kitten, Mrs. Wright, and the bird become enmeshed. Mrs. Peters realizes that the dead bird will be used to stereotype Mrs. Wright as a madwoman who overreacts to trifles. At this point, Mrs. Peters emerges from the shadow of her role as the sheriff's wife and becomes "married to the law" (85). Her new concept of law subjectively favors justice over procedure. She claims her position as the sister who dispenses the lots in life when she moves to hide the bird and thus denies the men "something to make a story about" (85). Here, she tries to create a story to protect Mrs. Wright.

Mrs. Wright represents Atropos the Cutter of the Thread. Symbolically, Mrs. Wright is first linked to Atropos in Mr. Hale's description of her "rocking' back and forth" (73), a motion similar to that made by cutting with scissors. The connection to Atropos is further established when Mrs. Peters discovers the dead bird in Mrs. Wright's sewing box and exclaims, "Why, this isn't her scissors" (83). Ironically, the dead canary takes the place of the scissors. The death of the bird is directly tied to the fate of Mr. Wright. In addition, Mrs. Wright assumes mythical status through her spiritual presence and physical absence from the stage. Mr. Hale relates that in his questioning of Mrs. Wright, she admits that her husband died of a rope round his neck, but she doesn't know how it happened because she "didn't wake up"; she is a sound sleeper (74). Mrs. Wright denies personal involvement in the death of her husband, yet she acknowledges that he died while she slept beside him in the bed. Mrs. Wright says, "I was on the inside" (75). Although she may be referring to her routine inside position of sleep behind her husband in the bed placed along the wall, Mrs. Wright's statement suggests a movement from the outside (her individual consciousness) to the inside (the collective consciousness of the Fates). Her involvement with the rope of death is the equivalent of severing the thread of life. She did not spin the thread, nor did she assign the lot; she merely contributed a part to the whole, and that collective whole becomes greater than the sum of its parts. For this reason, Mrs. Wright is correct in denying individual knowledge or responsibility in the death of her husband.

To sum up, Glaspell mythologizes feminist chronicle in her one-act play Trifles. In the paly, Mrs. Hale weaves the story or describes the circumstances, Mrs. Peters weighs the evidence and determines the direction of justice, and Mrs. Wright carries out the verdict; although the procedure is somewhat reversed, the mythic ritual is performed nevertheless. Glaspell's use of the Fates, or the Three Sisters, does not weaken her dramatization of women who are oppressed by men. Although some believe that the power of the Three Sisters rivals that of Zeus, Glaspell reminds her audience that, regardless of myth or twentieth-century law, it still takes three women to equal one man. That is the inequality on which she focuses.

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Hydroelectricity in Nepal

Menuka Pandey
BScCSIT, 7th Semester

How Many of us really know that Nepal is the second country in Asia to produce hydropower and use it. Pharphing hrdropower project established in 2068 BS. originally Chandrajoti Hydro-power station is the first hydropower in Nepal and second in asia to produce electricity but it's too sad that Nepal government has declared it as living museum by 2010 and is no more used for hydroelectricity production.

So, let us understand first 'What Hydroelectricity is'? Hydroelectricity or 'hydroelectric power' is electricity obtained by harnessing the power of water flowing down from a high level in a turbine. Thanks to nature that Nepal has around 6000 fast flowing rivers and contain 2.2% of world's water resources standing as second richest country in world for water resources. From primary level of schooling, we have been mugging up that theoretically Nepal has got enormous potential of 83000MW hydroelectricity (wow can believe that?). The matter of pity is that at present we have produced only around 750 MW (as per 2014) which is not even a percent of our total capacity.

Many of you may be thinking why I am focusing so much on hydroelectricity. I will make it clear; electricity is a renewable source of energy and we are not degrading any natural resource so it is very eco-friendly. Comparing with petroleum, we are not producing any pollution. We will stop cutting trees for firewood so deforestation would decrease drastically.

Not only this, if we can have excess to enough electricity then vehicles can be runned by it. So , there will be no problem for transportation. Government works can be run by computer and new technologies with reliability, less time investment and efficiency in work will be obtained. If every corner of Nepal accessed to electricity, internet, and telecommunication can also be added side by side that will result in access of every village of Nepal to the world. At present, studies show that around 1000-2000 MW electricity will suffice Nepal. So, if we can increase our production to upper limit, then we can expert hydropower to the world and strengthen the economy of our country, which leads employment and youth shouldn't have to leave country for better life style.

So, by hydropower utilization we will get a clean, green, pollution free, economically strong, employed country. Hydropower not only strengthen the economy, but also raises the standard of education, health, transportation, telecommunication and other qualities of life. So, the prime energy that can make Nepal an example in the world is not other than 'hydropower'. This is the reason why I chose this topic.

Finally, I want to happily say that Nepal government has been positively investing billions in various hydropower projects around the country, In this latest budget also, they have allocated a large portion of total budget in hydropower project aiming to produce some thousand of MW hydropower within few years. So, our responsibility at the moment is to check whether the money is being used at the proper project efficiently and transparently and pressurizing the local administrative bodies to convert various plans into action. So, let us dream big and duties genuinely to make Nepal, an example in the world in hydroelectricity.

Girl: Boon or Curse

Sharmeela Lama
B.A. 1st Year

Being a girl, I always feel happy to be a part of this society. Although I do have some complication regarding the behaviors of my countrymen. It is strongly related to justice and injustice happening daily in front of our eyes. The question is related to right and wrong to love and hate.

In this universe, God created billion of creatures and among them, human beings are the wisest and leading. Human are leading because they can think and make the wise decisions; they can activate their mind to form something fruitful and can generate skills no other living being can. However, I feel sorry when I see that amongst the wisest of all, there still is single dominated society, dominated by males.

When a son is born in a family, the family feels so good as if a piece of heaven has dropped from the sky. Whereas if a daughter is born they feel so sad as if the girl is a demon reincarnated. They even hasitate to share the news. But my question is, "Does any parent feel secure when the sons grow up? In fact this is only an illusion."

If we really want to change our society, these evil practices should be removed forever. Daughter should also be given proper facilities. The tradtion must be looked upon, twice. If girls are educated, they can even be the best citizen of a country. So, never discriminate between a boy and girl. Change yourself before questioning the society.

Child/Early Marriage

Kamala Uprety
Associate Professor

Introduction

Child /Early marriage is defined as a marriage which is performed before the full attainment of puberty of wife and husband. According to recent law of Nepal, it is defined as a marriage performed before the age 20 years for both girls and boys.

Child marriage is illegal according to Law of Nepal. So, it is uncommon at middle and upper class people, educated people and in urban areas .However, it is common in people of rural and poor community.

Concept of Child Marriage

Child marriage usually refers to two separate social phenomenon's which are practiced in some societies. The first and more widespread practice is that of marrying a young child (generally defined as below the age of fifteen) to an adult. The second practice is a form of arranged marriage, in which the parents of two children from different families arrange a future marriage. In this practice, the individuals who become betrothed often do not meet one another until the wedding ceremony, which occurs when they are both considered to be of a marriageable age.

Most countries have declared 18 as the minimum legal age of marriage. Despite the sanctions on

child marriage, however, more than 100 million girls are expected to marry in the next decade.

Every day in developing countries, 20000 girls below age 18 give birth. Nine in 10 of these births occur within marriage or a union. While the practice has decreased globally over the last 30 years, it remains common in rural areas and among the poorest of the poor. In Southern Asia, 48 percent (nearly 10 million) of young women were married before the age of 18.

Nepal has the third highest rate of child marriage in Asia, after Bangladesh and India. Although the legal age of unions for both sexes is 20, more than a third of young women aged 20-24 report that they were married by the age of 18, and just over one in ten by 15. Nepali boys are among the most likely in the world to be child grooms. Boys also often marry young in Nepal, though in lower numbers than girls (UNIECF, 2017).

Purposes of Child Marriage

- The aristocracy of some cultures tends to use child marriage among different factions or states as a method to secure political ties between them.
- Sometimes be arranged to marry into the royal family of a stronger neighbouring power, thus preventing being taken over.
- In the lower classes, if they were fortunate, families could use child marriages as means to gain financial ties with wealthier people, and to ensure their successions.
- Families are able to cement political and/ or financial ties by having their children marry.

Causes of Child /Early Marriage: There are different factors facilitate child marriages which are:

- To raise the economic and social status
- Religious hurdles and barriers
- Gender bias
- Lack of education
- Myths and misconception about early

marriage

- Pressure from older members of the family and community
- High poverty
- Greater incidence of conflict and civil strife
- Lower levels of overall development, including schooling, employment of girls.
- Some communities regard their children as a burden and think of getting rid of them by marrying them off early in a patriarchal society.
- Protection of child from the dangers of sexual assault and to avoid girl's becoming pregnant outside marriage.
- Joint family system
- Dowry system
- Restriction of inter caste marriage
- Agricultural assistance

Child marriage in Nepal is driven by a complex web of factors, but key among them is gender discrimination, especially when combined with poverty. Discriminatory social norms mean that girls are often seen as a "burden" to be unloaded as early as possible through marriage. This perception is driven by the convention that sons stay with, and financially support, their parents throughout their lives, while girls go to live with and "belong to" their husband and in-laws. This practice creates clear financial incentives for a family to prioritize education and even basic survival needs, such as food, for boys over girls.

Harmful effects of Early Marriage

Effects to Mother

- Psychological and emotional stress like forced sexual relations, denial of freedom and personal development as household chores now become priority.
- Curtails girls' education
- Child marriage undermines reproductive health: because many married adolescents are pulled out of school at an early age, they may be unfamiliar with basic reproductive health issues, including the risk of HIV. Despite the large number of married girls, policies and programmes often fail to address their vulnerability to HIV or other reproductive health needs.
- Isolation and powerlessness pose additional reproductive health risks: Young wives often have limited autonomy or freedom of movement. They may be unable to obtain health care because of distance, expense or the need for permission from a spouse or in-laws. These barriers can aggravate the risks of maternal mortality and morbidity for pregnant adolescents.
- **Likelihood of having unprotected sexual relations:** As first-time young mothers, girls face high risks in their pregnancies including obstructed labor leading to obstetric fistula.
- Disparities in age and power
- Unable to use available health services

To Child/Fetus

- Low birth weight baby
- Risk for having congenital anomalies
- Inadequate rearing and caring may affect proper growth and development of baby

To Family

- Responsibility Burden: responsibility has to be shouldered at a very young age. One has to take on household responsibilities, child rearing responsibility etc.
- Work opportunities are limited for the youngsters: Since their education levels are low, they cannot get highly paid jobs. So, hard to manage economic problem of family

- Breakdown of marriage is high possible: Often the young couple is immature to shoulder major responsibility and end-up fighting with each other.
- Family crisis may arise due to relationship and dissatisfaction

To society

- Increased number of uneducated and unemployment youth.
- Polygamy
- Increased number of divorce that may affect in society

To Nation

- High maternal and child morbidity and mortality
- Lack of productive human resource
- Delay in development of country

Prevention of Early Marriage

- Educating and empowering girls:
  - o Keeping girls in school and providing opportunities in vocational training
  - o Sex education in school curriculum
  - o Mass education for girl's empowerment through central and local media
  - o Public awareness programme for harmful consequence of early marriage
  - o Mobilizing families and communities
  - o Develop culturally acceptable programme
- Working with religious and traditional leaders
- Provides services for married girls
- Provision of quality and youth friendly programme for girls and boys.
- Legal provision of punishment and implementation of rule and regulation by the government
- Political commitment for the implementation of laws and policies.
- Registering birth and marriage.
- Alliance with non-governmental agencies working in the field of girls and child.

Conclusion

According to law of Nepal , early / marriage is defined as a marriage performed before the age of 20 years for both girls and boys. Although it is illegal in Nepal, Nepal has the third highest rate of child marriage in Asia. There are various purposes of child marriage, of which to cement political ties and secure financial successions are being predominant from the beginning. Poverty, lack of education, dowry system and gender discrimination are seen as common causes of child marriage in Nepal. Early marriage has direct and indirect harmful effects on mothers and babies health, effects on family, society and nation. Prevention of child marriage need joint action from public and private sector. Educating and empowering of girls and provision of strict legal punishment are seems major measures to prevent child marriage in Nepal.

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टेस्ला र मार्कोनीः रेडियो आविष्कार र पहिलोको विवाद

क्वीज मास्टरः अब यो प्रश्न जान्छ, समूह .... लाई । .... को आविष्कार गर्ने श्रेय .....लाई जान्छ भने अब भन्नुस्, रेडियोको आविष्कार कसले गऱ्यो?

सहभागीको उत्तरः मार्कोनी ।
क्वीज मास्टरः ठीक । सही जवाफ ।

घमराज लुइँटेल
प्रमुख, पत्रकारिता तथा आमसञ्चार विभाग

हामीले स्कूल पढ्दा यस्तो संवाद धेरैपल्ट दोहोरियो । रेडियोका आविष्कारक भनेकै मार्कोनी ! थप जिज्ञासा पनि आवश्यक परेन । शायद् तपाईले पनि यही सुन्दै आउनुभएको होला । अहिले पनि धेरै हाजिरी जवाफ कार्यक्रममा यही सिलसिला चल्छ ।

आज यस आलेखमा त्यही रेडियोको आविष्कारककै बारेमा केही छलफल गर्न मन लाग्यो । रेडियोका आविष्कारक खासमा मार्कोनी हुन् कि अरु नै कोही ? फेरि के आज हामीले बजाउने जस्तै रेडियोका आविष्कारक उनी थिए त ?

वास्तवमा मार्कोनीले के गरे ? रेडियो सञ्चार प्रणालीको आविष्कारकको पगरी कसले पायो ? शायद् रेडियो आविष्कारको खिताबमा राजनीति पनि थियो कि ? यी यावत् जिज्ञासाबारे छलफल गरौँ । यो आलेखले कुनै बौद्धिक खुराक नदिए पनि एउटा जिज्ञासालाई शान्त पार्ने प्रयाससम्म गर्छ भन्नुभन्दा बढी यस पङ्क्तिकारको कुनै दाबी पनि छैन । त्यसैले यहाँ मार्कोनीले के गरे? रेडियोको आविष्कारको कुरा गर्दा मार्कोनीसँग सशक्त ढंङ्गले आउने अर्को नाम हो, निकोला टेस्लाको । कुनै बेलाका एकअर्काका सहयोगी यी दुबैले एक्लाएक्लै के योगदान गरे, सहकार्यमा के गरे र कसरी विवादमा परे? पछि रेडियो आविष्कारको पगरी कसले गुथे, यिनै प्रसंगलाई छलफलमा अगाडि बढाइन्छ । पहिले कुरा गरौँ, धेरै चर्चामा रहेका मार्कोनीको ।

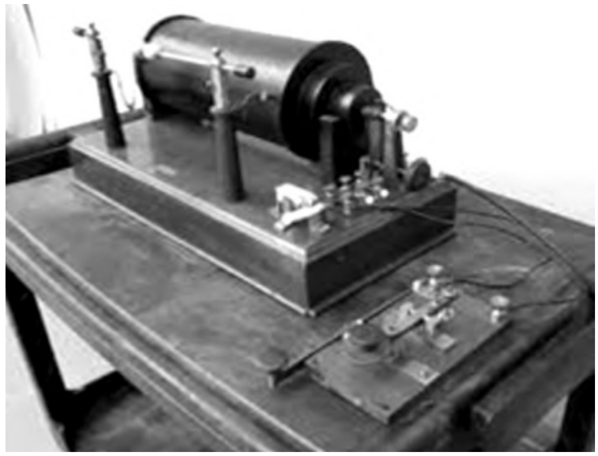
गुग्लिएल्मो मार्कोनी (१८७४-१९३७): रेडियो टेलिग्राफीका सफल प्रयोगकर्ता

रेडियो टेलिग्राफी आविष्कारको इतिहासमा नाम आउँछ एक इटालेली धनी बाबुका छोरा गुग्लिएल्मो मार्कोनी (Guglielmo Marconi) को । उनी एक प्रतिभाशाली किशोर थिए । जंम्स वलार्क ,म्याक्स्वेल, हेनरिक हर्ज र आफ्ना विद्यालयका गंणित-गुरुले प्राप्त गरेको उपलब्धिलाई आधार बनाएर रेडियो तरङ्गको क्षेत्रमा नयाँ प्रयोग गर्ने मार्कनीको चाहना काँ थियो । यिनले आफ्ना पिताजीको तरकारी बारीमा परीक्षण गरिरहे । उनको अनुसन्धानको परिणाम सन् १८९५ मा आयो- इटलीको बोलोग्ना (Bologna) नजिकै यिनले ताररहित (Wireless) तरङ्ग प्रसारणको पहिलोपल्ट सफल परीक्षण गरे । यसबेला मार्कोनी २१ वर्षका थिए । यिनलाई नाम कहलिएका वैज्ञानिकहरूले आफूभन्दा पहिले सफल परीक्षण गरे भने आफू दोस्रो बनिन्छ कि भन्ने डर थियो । त्यसको एक वर्षपछि १८९६ मा मार्कोनी तार रहित संयन्त्रबाट मोर्स कोड ३ किलोमिटरको दूरीसम्म प्रसार गर्न सफल भए । त्यसबेलाको फासिष्ट तानाशाही इटली परीक्षणका लागि उपयुक्त भूमि थिएन । त्यसैले यो सफलतापछि १८९६ मै थप अवसरको खोजी गर्दै उनी बेलायततिर हान्निए । बेलायतमा मार्कोनीकै जस्तो अनुसन्धानमा लागिरहेका हुलाक हाकिम इन्जिनियर विलियम प्रीस (William Preece) को सहयोग उनले पाए । त्यहाँ मार्कोनीले आफ्नो

अनुसन्धान र आविष्कारलाई प्रदर्शन गर्न र अगाडि बढाउन राम्रो वातावरण पाए । बेलायत पुगेकै वर्ष उनले हुलाक हाकिम प्रीसको सहयोगमा आफ्नो आविष्कारको पहिलो पेटेन्ट अधिकार पनि लिए । मार्कोनीले सन् १८९९ मा फ्रान्स र बेलायतलाई जोड्ने इंग्लिस च्यानलको वारपार ठेक्का पनि यिनले हात पारे । पहिलो विश्व युद्धका बेला लडाकु हवाइजहाजहरूमा टावरसँग सञ्चार सुविधा जडान गर्नेसम्मका कार्यमा यिनको हात रह्यो ।

मार्कोनीले झण्डै आधा दर्जन जति आफ्ना रेडियो टेलिग्राफी र टेलिफोनीसँग सम्बन्धित

आफ्नो आविष्कारमा तल्लीन गुग्लिएल्मो मार्कोनी



मार्कोनीको स्पार्क ग्याप रेडियो टेलिग्राफ ट्रान्समिटर

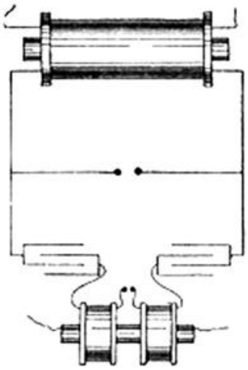
बिनातार विद्युतीय तरङ्ग प्रसार गर्न सफल भए । १९०१ मा उनले बेलायत र क्यानाडाको बीचमा रहेको एटलान्टिक महासागर पार गर्दै दुई देशबीच ताररहित रेडियो टेलिग्राफी मार्फत् अङ्ग्रेजी अक्षर 'S' जनाउने मोर्स कोड तरङ्गका तीनवटा थोप्ला (…) अर्थात् 3 beeps प्रसारण गर्न सफल भए । रेडियो टेलिग्राफीमा उनले पुर्‍याएको योगदानको कदरस्वरूप सन् १९०९ को नोबेल पुरस्कार भौतिक शास्त्र बिधामा उनलाई प्रदान गरियो । मार्कोनीले रेडियो टेलिग्राफीका लागि ट्रान्समिटर र एन्टेनाको विकास गरे । उनका अग्रजहरूले वायरलेस टेलिग्राफीमा प्रयोगहरू गरेका भए पनि व्यावहारिक रूपमा त्यसलाई मानव उपयोगी सञ्चारको स्वरूप दिन भने मार्कोनीले नै सफलता हात पारेका थिए । उनले सर्टवेभ प्रसारण समेतमा योगदान पुर्‍याए । यतिसम्म कि जहाजहरूमा दुईतर्फी सञ्चार प्रणाली स्थापनादेखि तात्कालीक बेलाययती उपनिवेश राष्ट्रहरूलाई रेडियो टेलिग्राफीबाट बेलायतसँग जोड्ने शक्तिशाली ट्रान्समिटर र टावरहरू स्थापना गर्ने ठूलठूला आविष्कार र विकासहरूका पेटेन्ट अधिकार दर्ता गरे भने बेलायत र अमेरिकामा मात्रै करीब आधा दर्जन जति कम्पनी खडा गरे । यिनले बेलाबेलामा आफ्नो जन्मभूमि इटली पुगेर प्रविधि परीक्षण गर्ने कार्य गर्दै रहे । एकजना गणितका गुरुबाट विद्यालयमा हेनरिक हर्जको रेडियो तरङ्ग प्रयोगबारे सुनेर प्रेरणा पाएको ठिटो मार्कोनीले १३-१४ वर्षको उमेरदेखि नै प्रविधि प्रयोगको सफलताबाट कहिल्यै पछाडि फर्कनुपरेन । १८७४ मा जन्मेका मार्कोनीले सफलतै-सफलता, मानै-मान र सम्मानै-सम्मानको यश र वैभव भोग्दै मृत्यु बरण गरे । सन् १९३७ जुलाई २० मा निरन्तरको हृदयघातका कारण आफ्नै जन्मभूमि इटलीको रोम सहरमा ६३ वर्षको उमेरमा यिनको निधन भयो । इटलीमा राजकीय सम्मान समारोहका साथ यिनको अन्त्येष्टि गरियो ।

मार्कोनीको देहान्तपछि पार्थिव शरीरलाई उनको इच्छा अनुसार उनैको गृहक्षेत्रमा समाधिस्थ गरियो । यी महान् आविष्कारक र विश्वविख्यात वायरलेस

उद्यमीको निधनमा शोक मनाउन भोलिपल्ट विश्वभरिका सबै वायरलेस र रेडियो स्टेसन २ मिनेटसम्म बन्द गरिएका थिए ।

निकोला टेस्ला (१८५६-१९४३)

निकोला टेस्ला (Nikola Tesla) लाई विद्युतीय बैकल्पिक ऊर्जा (Energy) प्रवाहका पिता पनि भनिन्छ । १० जुलाई १८५६ मा अस्ट्रिया साम्राज्य (हालको क्रोएसिया) मा जन्मेका निकोला टेस्ला इन्जिनियर बनेपछि सन् १८८४ मा अमेरिका छिरे । उनले त्यहाँ विजुलीको बैकल्पिक शक्ति प्रवाह लगायतका दर्जनभन्दा बढी प्रविधि र सिद्धान्तको प्रतिपादन गरे । यिनलाई 'त्यस्ता महान् आविष्कारक, जसले संसारलाई उज्यालो बनाए' भनेर सम्मान दर्शाउने गरिएको छ। मूलतः उनी बैकल्पिक विद्युत प्रवाहलाई व्यवस्थापन गर्न सकिने उपकरणहरू र सिद्धान्तकै लागि लोकप्रिय छन् । तर यिनले आफ्ना अन्य आविष्कारहरूको बीचमा रेडियो टेलिग्राफी सम्बन्धी ट्रान्समिटरको समेत आविष्कार गरे ।



निकोला टेस्लाको वायरलेस ट्रान्समिटर

युवा अवस्थामा निकोला टेस्ला

निकोला टेस्लाले सन् १८९१ मा अमेरिकाको नागरिकता लिए । उनले सन् १८९३ मा वायरलेस प्रविधि (टेस्ला क्वाइल) को प्रदर्शन गरे र पेटेन्ट अधिकार लिए । खासमा टेस्ला क्वाइल रेडियो तरङ्गको उच्च फ्रिक्वेन्सी प्रसारणका लागि तयार पारिएको ट्रान्समिटर थियो । रेडियोको इतिहासले निकोलालाई वायरलेस प्रविधिको विकासका क्षेत्रमा मार्कोनीका अग्रज र प्रतिस्पर्धीका रूपमा देखाएको छ । यिनी र मार्कोनीबीच कसले पहिले वायरलेस प्रविधि (त्यसताका रेडियो प्रविधिलाई वायरलेस भनिन्थ्यो) भन्ने विवाद लामै समयसम्म चलिरह् यो । जून २१, १९४३ मा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाको सर्वोच्च अदालतले यससम्बन्धी विवादमा फैसला गर्दै मार्कोनीको पेटेन्ट अधिकार खारेज गरी निकोला टेस्लालाई वायरलेस प्रविधिको पहिलो

टेस्लाको क्वाइल, जसले उच्च भोल्टेजका माध्यमबाट उच्च रेडियो फ्रिक्वेन्सी उत्पादन गर्न सक्थ्यो

आविष्कारकको पगरी गुथाइदियो । तर पगरी गुथ्न टेस्ला जीवित थिएनन् । यो फैसलाको ५ महिना पहिले नै जनवरी ७, १९४३ मा यिनको निधन ८६ वर्षको उमेरमा भइसकेको थियो । टेस्लाले आफू बसेको होटल न्यूयोर्कर (न्यूयोर्क) को तेत्तीसौं तलास्थित आफ्नो कोठाको ढोकामा मर्नुभन्दा २ दिन पहिलेदेखि नै 'बाधा नपुऱ्याउनुहोला' भन्ने ट्याग झुण्ड्याएका थिए । कोठा सफा गर्ने महिलाले यिनलाई ओछ्यानमै मृत फेला पारेकी थिइन् । यसबाट पनि उनी कति निराश थिए र एकान्त रुचाउने गर्थे भन्ने बुझ्न सकिन्छ । कतिपय इतिहासकारले चाहिँ अमेरिकी सर्वोच्च अदालतले पेटेन्ट खारेज गर्नुले नै रेडियो प्रविधिको विकासमा मार्कोनीको योगदानलाई टेस्लाले जित्न सक्दैनन् पनि भनेका छन् भने कतिले चाहिँ पहिल्यै गर्नुपर्ने फैसला अदालतबाट ढिला भयो पनि भनेका छन् ।

जे होस, टेस्लाले रेडियो प्रविधिको विकासमा पुऱ्याएको योगदान महत्वपूर्ण हुँदाहुँदै पनि यिनको नामलाई विश्ववासीका माझमा मार्कोनीको नामले फिका गराइदिएको पाइन्छ । यसको एउटै कारण

हो, रेडियो प्रविधिलाई व्यावहारमा उतार्न मार्कोनी मात्रै खरो उत्रे र निरन्तरता दिइरहे । उनले १९०१ मा ३४२५ किलोमिटर दूरी पार गरेर आन्ध्र महासागर वारपार क्यानाडाको न्यूफाउन्लाण्ड र बेलायतबीच रेडियो टेलिग्राफी प्रणाली स्थापना गर्न सफल भए । मार्कोनीको लगनशीलता र निरन्तरताबाटै रेडियो प्रविधिमा आम अनुसन्धाता, राज्य सरकार, व्यापारी र सर्वसाधारणको चाख र चासो बढ्यो । यसबाट रेडियो टेलिग्राफीले रेडियो टेलिग्राफीको रेडियो प्रसारणको रूपमा विकास हुने मौका पायो ।

मार्कोनीको बेलायत-कर्नवालस्थित पोल्धु रेडियोटेलिग्राफी स्टेसन, जहाँबाट क्यानाडाको न्यूफाउण्डल्याण्डस्थित स्टेसनमा मोर्स कोड प्रणालीबाट पहिलोपल्ट सन् १९०१ डिसेम्बर १२ का दिन अंग्रेजी अक्षर 'S' को तरङ्ग (...) आन्ध्रमहासागर काटेर ३४२५ किलो मिटरको दूरीमा प्रसार गरिएको थियो ।

टेस्ला र मार्कोनीबीच 'पहिलो' को विवाद

टेस्ला सुरुमा मार्कोनीप्रति सहृदयी देखिएका थिए । उनको सोचाइ प्रसारणको क्षेत्रमा ठूलो माछो मार्ने खालको थियो । मार्कोनीको प्वाइन्ट टु प्वाइन्ट वायरलेस सञ्चारलाई उनले खासै ठूलो प्रतिस्पर्धाका रूपमा देखेका थिएनन् । मार्कोनीले टेस्लाका पेटेन्ट अधिकारप्राप्त कैयन् आविष्कारमाथि पनि काम गरेको पाइन्छ । टेस्लाको सोचाइ एकैपल्ट शक्तिशाली केन्द्रबाट प्रसारण गरी विश्वभरि सञ्चार पुऱ्याउन सकिने खालको रेडियो प्रविधिको विकास गर्नु थियो भने मार्कोनीको एक स्थानबाट अर्को स्थानमा मोर्स कोड सञ्चार गर्ने । मार्कोनीले टेस्लाको स्पार्क ग्याप ट्रान्समिटर र इडौर्ड ब्रान्लीको कोहेररलाई प्रयोगमा ल्याएर व्यापारिक प्रयोजनको वायरलेस मोर्सकोड टेलिग्राफ विकास गरेका थिए । टेस्लाले लामो समयसम्म जर्ज वेस्टिङ्गहाउसको 'वेस्टिङ्गहाउस कम्पनी' मा काम गरे । मार्कोनीले सन् १९०१ मा आन्ध्र महासागर वारपार वायरलेस प्रविधिबाट तरङ्ग प्रसारण गरेको र लोकप्रियता हासिल गरेको सन्दर्भ कोट्याएर एक इन्जिनियर ओटिस पण्ड (Otis Pond) ले टेस्लालाई, 'देख्यौ त, मार्कोनीले त तिम्रो टाउकोमा टेक्यो नि' भनेर सचेत गराएका थिए । तर मार्कोनीप्रति सद्भाव देखाउँदै टेस्लाले भनेका थिए- 'मार्कोनी असल मान्छे हो, उसलाई निरन्तर काम गर्न दिनुपर्छ, उसले मेरा १७ वटा पेटेन्टमा काम गरिरहेको छ ।'

तर समयक्रमले मार्कोनीलाई व्यावसायिक हिसावले सफल र लोकप्रिय बनाइदियो भने टेस्लाको सोचाइ तत्काल पूरा हुन सकेन किनभने लगानीकर्ता तत्काल टेस्लाको सशक्त केन्द्रीकृत प्रसारणका पक्षमा थिएनन् । टेस्ला स्वयं पनि यो प्रविधिलाई पूर्ण रूपमा परिमार्जन गरेपछि मात्रै सार्वजनिक गर्न चाहन्थे । त्यसैले मार्कोनीले प्रयोग गरेको टेस्ला क्वाइलप्रति उनको खासै चासो गएको थिएन । त्यसबेला वायरलेस टेलिग्राफी नै पर्याप्त उपलब्धि र आवश्यकता हो भन्ने समकालीन समाजमा परेको थियो । मार्कोनीले रेडियोको आविष्कार गरेबापत् सन् १९०९ मा नोवेल पुरस्कार पाएपछि टेस्ला निकै झस्किए र उनलाई मार्कोनीप्रतिको आफ्नो पूर्वधारणा परिवर्तन गर्नुपर्ने अनुभव भयो । मार्कोनीले रेडियो (वायरलेस) सम्बन्धी आफ्नो ज्ञान र आविष्कार चोरेको अभियोगमा टेस्लाले मार्कोनी विरूद्ध सन् १९१५ मा अमेरिकी सर्वोच्च अदालतमा मुद्दा दायर गरे ।

टेस्ला र मार्कोनीबीच फाटो आउनुका पछाडि अर्को पनि प्रसङ्ग पाइन्छ । मार्कोनी र टेस्ला सुरुमा एक अर्कालाई जान्न त जान्दथे तर उनीहरूबीचमा कमै भेट भएको थियो । यसैबीचमा बेलायती

हुलाकका हाकिम (Post Master) विलियम हेन्री प्रीस (William Henry Preece) बेलायती हुलाक कार्यालयका लागि वायरलेस टेलिग्राफी प्रणाली स्थापना गर्ने सन्दर्भमा दुबै आविष्कारक- टेस्ला र मार्कोनीसँग सम्पर्कमा थिए। तर मार्कोनीले टेस्लाको वायरलेस प्रविधिले काम गर्नै सकेको छैन भनेर प्रीसलाई भनेपछि टेस्लालाई छुटाएर प्रिसले मार्कोनीलाई वायरलेस टेलिग्राफीको काम दिए। यो प्रसङ्ग थाहा पाएपछि टेस्लालाई मार्कोनी आफ्नो शक्तिशाली र धेरै अघि बढिसकेको कुटिल प्रतिस्पर्धीका रूपमा रहेको अनुभव भयो । यद्यपि टेस्लाको वायरलेसले काम गर्थ्यो र उनी विलियम प्रीस जस्तै पारखीको मन जित्ने मौका चाहन्थे तर यो अवसर उनको हातमा आउन सकेन र मार्कोनीले चम्किने मौका पाए ।

मार्कोनीको लोकप्रियता र सफलताबारे जानकार रहँदै आएका टेस्लालाई त्यो सफलताको जश मार्कोनीले आफूलाई पनि दिनुपर्ने लागिरहेको थियो । तर उनले अमिलो मन बनाएर बसे पनि मार्कोनी विरूद्ध सन् १९२७ सम्म विष बमन गरेका थिएनन् । तीक्तता बढ्दै जाँदा सन् १९२७ मा आयोजित एउटा कार्यक्रममा एक युगोस्लाभेली युवा ड्रागिस्लाभ एल. पेटकोभिक (Dragislav L. Petkovic) ले मार्कोनीका बारेमा तपाईको के धारणा छ भनेर सोध्दा टेस्लाले तत्कालै जवाफ दिए- 'मार्कोनी गधा हो' ('Mr. Marconi is a donkey!') ।

मार्कोनीको निधन सन् १९३७ मा भयो भने टेस्लाको सन् १९४३ मा । यी दुबै जीवित रहुन्जेलसम्म रेडियोको आविष्कार मार्कोनीले नै गरेको भन्ने दुनियाँमा परेको थियो । टेस्ला मनमा हीनता र पीडा लिएको लिएै संसारबाट विदा भए । मार्कोनी विरूद्ध सन् १९१५ देखि चलिरहेको कानूनी लडाईको टुङ्गो नलाग्दै टेस्ला बिते । उनी बितेको ५ महिनापछि अमेरिकी सर्वोच अदालतले मार्कोनीको रेडियो आविष्कारको पेटेन्ट उल्टाइदियो र टेस्ला नै रेडियो प्रविधिको पहिलो आविष्कारक भएको फैसला गर्‍यो । मरणोप्रान्त टेस्लालाई यो ठूलो राहत र पुरस्कार हुनगयो । आजीवन पहिलो रेडियो आविष्कारकको पगरी गुथेका मार्कोनी र हीनता लिएर बाँचेका टेस्ला दुबैलाई यो फैसलाले भौतिक रूपमा केही फरक नपारे पनि उनीहरूको ख्याति र मार्कोनीको परिवार एवं कम्पनीलाई यसले निकै ठूलो प्रभाव पार्‍यो । टेस्लाको परिवारलाई भने यसको कुनै प्रभाव पर्ने कुरै भएन किनकि यिनले आजीवन विवाह नै गरेका थिएनन् । पूजारी परिवारमा जन्मेका यिनी बैबाहिक व्यक्तिले कुनै ठूलो आविष्कार गर्न सक्दैनन् भन्ने मान्यता राख्दथे। यो फैसलाले विश्वविद्यालय र अध्येताहरूका समेत पुरानो मान्यतालाई भत्काइदियो र रेडियो प्रविधिको पहिलो आविष्कारक को हो भन्ने विवाद पनि कानूनी रूपमा टुङ्ग्याइदियो ।

वास्तवमा अहिले हामीले सुने जस्तै रेडियो त यी दुबैले आविष्कार गरेका हैनन् । त्यो त लि डे फोरेष्ट, भ्लादमिर पौल्सेन र रेजिनाल्ड फेसेन्डेन र इडवार्ड आमस्ट्रोङको प्रयासले सम्भव भएकोले गरेका हुन् । तर प्वाइन्ट टु प्वाइन्ट रेडियो प्रविधि- वायरलेसको आविष्कारक स्वतः निकोला टेस्ला नै हुन् । मार्कोनी त्यसका सफल परिमार्जक र प्रयोगकर्ता हुन् ।

सामुअल मोर्सको टेलिग्राफीलाई हेनरिक हर्जको हर्जियन वेभ (रेडियो तरङ्ग) का माध्यमबाट व्यावहारिक रूपमा प्रसार गर्न सफल भएकाले मार्कोनीलाई आम जनमानसले रेडियो टेलिग्राफी (Wareless Telegraphy) प्रविधिका पिता पनि भन्ने गरेको पाइन्छ । रेडियोका पिता भनेकै कारण अधिकांश विद्यार्थी र अध्येतालाई चाहिँ हिजोआज हाम्रो प्रचलनमा आएको रेडियो प्रसारण पनि मार्कोनीले नै पो बनाएछन् कि भन्ने भ्रम पर्न सक्छ । त्यसो चाहिँ होइन । मार्कोनीले आविष्कार गरेको रेडियो टेलिग्राफीलाई अरु कैयौं अनुसन्धाताहरूले रेडियो टेलिफोनी तथा रेडियो प्रसारणको ट्रान्समिटर र रिसिभरका रूपमा विकास गर्न योगदान पुर्‍याएपछि मात्रै आम जनताले सुन्ने रेडियो प्रसारण सम्भव भएको हो ।

कुनै एक व्यक्ति वा एक पुस्ताले मात्रै गरेको

अनुसन्धानले रेडियो प्रविधिको विकास भएको होइन । यसका लागि त पुस्तौं र वर्षौं लागेको छ । एकले कुनै बेला गरेको अनुसन्धान अर्कोको खोज र परीक्षणका लागि आधार बनेको कुरा रेडियोको इतिहासले बताउँछ । साथै, यो प्रविधिको विकासका क्रममा कसले पहिले गरेको भन्ने विषयमा पनि विवाद हुँदै आएको छ । मार्कोनीसँगै जसो वायरलेस रेडियो टेलिग्राफी ट्रान्समिटर आविष्कारसम्बन्धी पेटेन्ट अधिकार दर्ता गराएका सर्व-अमेरिकी आविष्कारक निकोला टेस्ला (Nikola Tesla) र मार्कोनीमध्ये वायरलेस तरङ्ग प्रसार गर्ने प्रविधिको पहिलो आविष्कारकको थियो भन्ने विवाद पछिसम्म चल्यो । तर १९१५ मा निकोलाको रिटमा सुनुवाइ गर्न अस्वीकार गरेको अमेरिकी सर्वोच्च अदालतले मार्कोनीको निधनको ६ वर्षपछि सन् १९४३ मा रेडियो प्रविधिसम्बन्धी मार्कोनीको पेटेन्ट अधिकार खारेज गर्दै पहिलो रेडियो प्रविधि आविष्कारकको पेटेन्ट अधिकार सर्व-अमेरिकी नागरिक निकोला टेस्ला (Nikola Tesla) लाई दिएको पाइन्छ । अब तपाईको मनलाई रेडियोको आविष्कारक को भन्ने लाग्यो त ?

(सबै तस्विर गुगल डट कम/इमेजबाट साभार)

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नेपालरत्न जननेता मदन भण्डारी

प्रकाश श्रेष्ठ
लेखापाल

जननेता मदन भण्डारीको जन्म पिता देवी प्रसाद भण्डारी र माता चन्द्र कुमारीको माहिला छोराको रुपमा वि.सं. २००९ साल असार १४ गते ढुंगेसाँघु ताप्लेजुङ्गमा भएको थियो । उहाँको प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा जन्मथलोबाटै वि.सं. २०१५ सालतिर गाँउकै पाठशालावाट भएको थियो । उहाँले बनारस विश्वविद्यालयवाट एम.ए. उत्तीर्ण गर्नुभएको थियो । उहाँको विवाह विद्या पाण्डे (हाल राष्ट्पति विद्यादेवी भण्डारी) सँग वि.सं. २०३९ सालमा भएको थियो ।

मदन भण्डारी उच्च शिक्षाका लागि वनारस जानुभएको थियो र वनारसमा रहँदा त्यहाँका कम्युनिष्ट नेताहरू तथा नेपाली नेताहरूको संसर्गले उहाँको राजनैतिक योगदानलाई अझ प्रखर पार्नुभयो । बनारस विश्वविद्यालयमा पढ्दाखेरि नै उहाँमा बामपन्थी राजनीतिको प्रभाव परिसकेको थियो । उहाँको राजनैतिक यात्रा कमरेड पुष्पलालले खोल्नुभएको विद्यार्थी मोर्चा-सेन्ट्रल कमिटी नक्सलवादी आन्दोलनवाट सुरु भएको हो । वि.सं.२०२८ सालमा पुष्पलालसँगको भेटपछि उहाँ राजनीतिमा लाग्नुभएको हो । वि.सं. २०२९ सालमा पुष्पलालको पार्टीले जनवादी सांस्कृतिक मोर्चाको निमार्ण गऱ्यो । त्यतिबेला उहाँ केन्द्रीय सदस्यका रूपमा कार्यरत हुनुहुन्थ्यो र वि.सं २०३० सालमा पार्टीको पूर्णकालीन सदस्य हुनुभयो। पहिलेदेखि नै विद्रोही स्वभावको अन्याय सहन नसक्ने स्वभाव जननेता मदन भण्डारीमा विद्यमान थियो । उहाँ नेपाल कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी एकीकृत मार्क्सवादी लेनिनवादीका नेता हुनुहुन्थ्यो । उहाँले मनमोहन अधिकारीद्वारा नेतृत्व गरिएको नेपाल कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी मार्क्सवादीलाई एकीकरण गरी नेकपा (एमाले) गठन गर्न महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्नुभएको थियो। उहाँ जनताको बहुदलीय जनवाद (जवज) को सिद्धान्तका प्रमुख प्रतिपादकको रूपमा आम जनतामाझ परिचित हुनुहुन्थ्यो । जुन मार्क्सवाद लेलिनवादलाई आत्मसात गर्दै सिर्जनात्मक रूपमा प्रतिपादित विश्व कम्युनिस्ट आन्दोलनमा एउटा महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धिको रूपमा लिन सकिन्छ । जबजले पूँजीवादीहरूका अस्व स्थ प्रतिस्पर्धाका तौर तरिकाहरूलाई निस्तेज बनाउने वा त्यसका हथकण्डाहरूलाई नियन्त्रित गर्ने दृष्टिकोणलाई अगाडि सारेको छ । उहाँको यही सिद्धान्त र नीतिका आधारमा नेकपा (एमाले) राजनीतिमा अगाडि बढ्दै आम निर्वाचन २०४८ मा भाग लिई प्रमुख प्रतिपक्षीको भूमिकामा समाहित भएको थियो । विश्वमा कम्युनिष्टहरू पलायन हुँदै गइरहेको अवस्थामा मार्क्सवादको सिर्जनात्मक प्रयोग गर्दै नेपालमा जनताको बहुदलीय जनवादको सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादन गर्नुभएको थियो । कमरेड मदन भण्डारी नेपालको लोकतान्त्रिक कम्युनिष्ट आन्दोनका विशिष्ट नेता हुनुहुन्थ्यो । उहाँले प्रतिपादन गर्नुभएको जनताको वहुदलीय जनवाद (जबज) ले नेपालको कम्युनिष्ट आन्दोलनलाई बैचारिक रूपले मार्गदर्शन गरिरहेको छ । गणतन्त्रका पक्षधर, सामन्तवाद विरोधी मदन भण्डारीले अगाडि सारेका विचारहरू नेपाली जनताको परिवर्तित भावना र सपनाहरू पूरा हुने सम्भावना थियो ।

मदन भण्डारीको वि.सं. २०५० साल जेठ ३ गते चितवनको दासढुंगामा रहस्यमय जीप दुर्घटनामा मृत्यु भएको थियो । यो घटनाको छानबिन गरी सत्यतथ्यको उजागर हालसम्म

भएको छैन । पार्टी सङ्गठनको दौरानमा यात्रा गरिरहेका बेला तत्कालीन परिस्थितिमा देशी विदेशी साँठगाँठका कारण दासढुङ्गामा उहाँको सुनियोजित षडयन्त्रका साथ हत्या गरिएको आशङ्का आम जनमानसले गरेको छ । जनताका प्यारा नेता मदन भण्डारी सामन्त, शोषक तथा तिनलाई सहयोग गर्ने दलालप्रति अत्यन्तै कडा ढङ्गले प्रस्तुत हुनुहुन्थ्यो । जननेता मदन भण्डारीले राष्ट्रिय एकताका लागि सम्पूर्ण बामपन्थी पार्टी, लोकतान्त्रिक पार्टी, राष्ट्रवादी, देशभक्त, जातीय अधिकारवादीहरू, जनताको सर्वोच्चता र आमूल परिवर्तनकारीहरूलाई एक हुनमा जोड दिनुभएको थियो, जुन आजको परिवेशमा सार्थक सिद्ध भएको छ । उहाँले तत्कालीन राजालाई पनि चुनौती दिई भन्नुभएको थियो । राजा यदि तिमी जनताको अधिकारमा गिद्धे दृष्टि लगाउँछौ भने श्रीपेच खोलेर चुनावमा आऊ, हामी तिमीलाई जनताको बलमा हराइदिन्छौँ । उहाँ माओको सिद्धान्त जुत्ता हेरेर खुट्टा काट्ने होइन, खुट्टा हेरेर जुत्ता काट्ने काम गरौं, देश अनुसार क्रान्तिलाई अघि सारौँ भन्ने भावनावाट प्रेरित हुनहुन्थ्यो ।

उहाँ आफ्ना सिद्धान्तमा अडिग रहने कार्यनीति तय गर्दा देश र जनताका स्वार्थलाई सर्वप्रथम प्राथमिकतामा राख्नुहुन्थ्यो जुन विषय नेपालका राजनैतिक नेता र कार्यकर्ताहरूले मदन भण्डारीबाट सिक्नुपर्ने विषय हो ।

नेपाली परिवेशमा बदलिँदो पत्रकारिता

राम कट्वाल (आर.बी.)
स्नातकोत्तर (पत्रकारिता), पहिलो सेमेस्टर

कुनै समय थियो, नेपालमा पत्रकारिताले गर्दा विशेष ज्ञान, सिप र क्षमता आवश्यक पर्थ्यो । लेखन शैली राम्रो हुनुपर्थ्यो । समाचार सङ्कलन, सम्पादन र सम्प्रेषण निकै कठिन हुन्थ्यो वि.सं. १९५८ सालमा नेपालमा गोरखापत्र प्रकाशित हुन थाल्यो । निकै कठिनसँग पत्रकारले समाचार लेख्नुपर्थ्यो । हातले लेखेर हुलाकमार्फत् पठाएको समाचार केही दिनपछि मात्र पत्रिकामा प्रकाशित हुन्थ्यो ।

थोरै मिडिया, थोरै पत्रकार, थोरै पहुँच क्षेत्र महत्व असाध्यै थियो त्यस बेला पत्रकारिता गर्न त्यति सजलो थिएन । हरेक समाचार र समाचारभित्रका शब्दहरूले समाजमा निकै प्रभाव पार्थ्यो । नेपालको साक्षरता दर कम थियो त्यस बेला । भौगोलिक कठिनाइ उस्तै । इमेल, इन्टरनेट त नेपालमा धेरै पछि मात्र आएको हो । कुनै सूचना आदानप्रदान गर्न निकै कठिन थियो । त्यस बेला गन्धर्व, कटुवाल कराउने लगायतका प्रथा थिए । तर आज यहाँसम्म आइपुग्दा निकै ठूलो फड्को मारेको छ नेपाली सञ्चारमाध्यम अनि पत्रकारिताले ।

नेपाली पत्रकारिताको इतिहास

युवाकवि मोतिराम भट्टलाई नेपालको पत्रकारिता क्षेत्रको पिताका रूपमा लिने गरिन्छ । वि.सं. १९४३ मा भारतबाट गोर्खा भारत जीवन प्रकाशित भएको थियो । नेपाली भाषामा प्रकाशित पहिलो पत्रिका गोर्खा भारत जीवन हो । मोतिरामको प्रेरणामा बाबु रामकृष्ण बर्माले भारतबाट सो पत्रिका प्रकाशन गरेका थिए । नेपालबाट पहिलो समाचारपत्रका रूपमा झण्डै एक सय २० वर्षसम्म निरन्तर प्रकाशित हुँदै आएको गोरखापत्रलाई नेपाली छापा पत्रकारिताको क्षेत्रमा योगदान दिएको पत्रिकाको रुपमा लिइने गरेको छ ।

राणा शासनकालमा भित्रिएका छापाखानाहरू राणा शासकको अधीनमा थिए । किनकि यदि छापाखाना जनताका हातमा पुगेमा राणा शासनको विरोधमा स्वरहरू उठ्छन् भन्ने उनीहरूमा डर थियो । सन् १९७० मा तत्कालीन गोर्खा भाषा प्रकाशिनी समिति स्थापना भएको थियो । जसले नेपाली जनताको कलम बन्द गराउने काम गऱ्यो । वि.सं २००३ भन्दा अगाडि त राणा शासकहरूले जनतालाई रेडियो बोक्न समेत दिएनन् । राणा शासनको अन्त्यसँगै जनताले विस्तारै रेडियो सुन्न थाले । त्यो पनि सबैले किनेर रेडियो सुन्न सक्ने अवस्था थिएन । त्यसबेला वि.सं. २०४६ सालको प्रजातन्त्रको पुर्नस्थापनापछि नेपालमा पत्रपत्रिका प्रकाशनमा बाढी नै आएको हो । त्यसपछि नै रेडियोहरू समेत सञ्चालनमा आए । निकै ठूलो मेहेनतपछि नेपालमा एसियाकै पहिलो सामुदायिक रेडियो स्थापना भयो । त्यसपछि निजी स्वामित्वमा रेडियो सञ्चालनमा आए । अहिलेसम्म आइपुग्दा सञ्चार माध्यममा बाढी नै आएको छ भन्दा फरक नपर्ला । बढ्दो सञ्चारमाध्यमसँगै पत्रिकारतामा व्यापक परिवर्तन हुँदै आइरहेको छ ।

वर्तमान पत्रकारिता

हालको पत्रकारिता सोचेभन्दा धेरै भिन्न छ । सञ्चारमाध्यम र पत्रकारहरू च्याउ उम्रेसरि बढेका छन् । यसरी भन्न सकिन्छ, चोक चोक, गाउँ गाउँमा मिडियाका कार्यालय छन् । संविधानले नै प्रेस स्वतन्त्रताको अधिकार दिइसकेपछि नेपालमा सञ्चारमाध्यमहरू अत्यधिक रूपमा बढिरहेका छन् । चाहे ती अनलाइन हुन्, चाहे छापा वा विद्युतीय इतिहाससँग जोडेर हेर्ने हो भने अहिलेको पत्रकारिताको परिभाषा निकै फरक हुँदै आएको मान्न सकिन्छ । व्यावसायिकभन्दा बढी निश्चित स्वार्थका लागि पत्रकारिता गर्नेहरूको जमात बढी छ यहाँ । आफूलाई पत्रकारको रूपमा चिनाउन अनि पत्रकारको परिचयपत्रका लागि पनि धेरैले सञ्चारमाध्यम सञ्चालन गर्न खोज्छन् । प्रेस

स्वतन्त्रताले गर्दा बढेका सञ्चारमाध्यमका केही आफ्नै महत्व र फाइदा छन् । तर यस क्षेत्रमा बढ्दै गएको विकृतिले समाजमा नकारात्मक असर पर्दै गइरहेको छ । केही खराब पत्रकारका कारण सिंगो पत्रकारिता समेत बदनाम भइरहेको छ। पत्रकारिताको सुरुवाती समयमा सत्य समाचार, साहित्य, मनोरञ्जन दिने र सरकारका नराम्रा पक्षहरूलाई उजागर गर्दै विकास भएको पत्रकारिता आज आइपुग्दा पीत पत्रकारिताका रूपमा मौलाउँदै गइरहेको छ। अत्याधिक प्रतिस्पर्धा गरेर भए पनि सञ्चारमाध्यम त टिकिरहेकै छन । तर भविष्य भने कसैले देखेका छैनन् । समाजका कुनाकुनामा सञ्चारमाध्यम छिर्नु र सबै गाउँमा पत्रकार हुनु भनेको पक्कै पनि ढिलासुस्ती, भ्रष्टाचार विरूद्धमा कलम चलाउन सक्नु हो, तर त्यसो भइरहेको पाइँदैन । पत्रकार र मिडिया हाउसहरू राजनैतिक दल वा विशेष समूहद्वारा सञ्चालित वा लगानी हुँदा त्यस मिडियाले कत्तिको सत्य र निष्पक्ष समाचार दिन सक्छन् भन्ने आजको मूल विषय हो ।

नेपालको संविधान २०७२ ले प्रेस स्वतन्त्रतालाई संवैधानिक व्यवस्था गरेको छ । राज्यले सजिलै रेडियो फ्रिक्वेन्सीहरू वितरण गरिरहेको छ । पत्रपत्रिका र अनलाइन दर्ता गर्न न त कुनै ठूलो मेहनत नै पर्छ न त लगानी नै एकातर्फ सञ्चार क्षेत्रको विकासले गति लिइरहेको छ भने यसको नियन्त्रण र नियमनकारी निकाय नहुँदा धेरै समस्या र विकृतिहरू पनि आइरहेका छन् ।

सञ्चारमाध्यम बृद्धि भएसँगै नेपाली पत्रकारिताले ठूलो छलाङ मारेको छ । पत्रकारहरू गाउँगाउँमा भेटिन्छन्। सञ्चारमाध्यम बढे तर सञ्चार माध्यमले गर्नुपर्ने काम र उसको उत्तरदायित्वका लागि भन्दा पनि केही स्वार्थका लागि पनि खुलेका छन्। त्यस्तै समाचार लेख्ने, नलेख्ने सबै पत्रकारको परिचय-पत्र पाउन लालायित छन् । व्यवसायिकभन्दा पनि रहरले पत्रकारिता गर्नेको कमी छैन हाम्रो देशमा एकातिर एनजीओमा काम गर्ने, व्यापार व्यवसाय गर्दै पत्रकारिता गर्ने, शिक्षण पेशा, राजनीति गर्नेहरूले समेत पत्रकारको नाममा परिचय-पत्र पाइरहेका छन् । परिचय-पत्र पाएको केही समयपछि बैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने पनि प्रशस्तै उदाहरण भेटिन्छन् ।

निजी स्वार्थका लागि पत्रकारिता गर्नु, उद्देश्य भन्दा पनि नाफा कमाउन सञ्चार माध्यम सुरु गर्नु, राजनीति दल तथा विभिन्न समुहको आडमा मिडिया सञ्चालन गरी पत्रकारिता गर्नु आदि हाम्रो समाजमा व्याप्त छ । जसले पीत पत्रकारितालाई हराउन दिएका छैन । समाचारमा बार्गेनिङ गर्नेदेखि लेखेवापत पैसा माग्ने खालका पत्रकारको हावी छ। स्रोत खुलाउने, सत्यतथ्य समाचार लेख्ने, ब्रेकिङ गर्ने नाममा अन्य मिडियाको समाचार कपी गर्ने प्रचलनलाई तोड्नु आवश्यक छ ।

यसो भनिरहँदा सबै पत्रकारहरू नराम्रा छन् भन्ने हैन । व्यावसायिक पत्रकारिता गर्नेहरूको संख्या पनि बढिरहेको छ। अझ पछिल्लो समय पत्रकारिता अध्ययन गरेर यसै क्षेत्रमा लाग्छु भन्नेहरू पनि आइरहेका छन् । व्यावसायिक, मर्यादित र आचारसंहिता पालना गर्दै काम गर्ने पत्रकारहरू सबै सञ्चारमाध्यममा हुने हो भने पत्रकारिता क्षेत्रले अझ फड्को मार्न सक्छ ।

प्रविधिले ल्याएको परिवर्तन

पछिल्लो समय नयाँ मिडियाका रूपमा विकास भइरहेका अनलाइन र सामाजिक सञ्जालहरूको प्रभावकारिता बढ्दो छ। केही वर्षअघिसम्म रेडियो नै सबैभन्दा छिटो सूचना दिने सञ्चारमाध्यम हो भन्ने गरिन्थ्यो । तर अब नयाँ मिडियाले सबैभन्दा छिटो समाचार दिनसक्छ भन्दा फरक नपर्ला । समय र प्रविधिको विकाससँगै अब पत्रकारिता गर्न केही हदसम्म धेरै सहज भएको छ ।

रेडियो र टेलिभिजनमा समाचार थाहा पाउन १ घण्टा र पत्रिकामा भोलि विहान कुर्नुपर्ने अवस्थाको अन्त्य गरेको छ । अनलाइन सञ्चार माध्यम अत्यधिक छन् । नेपालमा प्रविधिले पुराना सञ्चार माध्यमलाई नयाँ ढङ्गबाट सञ्चालन गर्न बाध्य बनाएको छ । टेलिभिजनको हकमा

अनलाइन र युट्युबबाट प्रसारण नहुने हो भने दर्शक पाउन कठिन हुन्छ। हरेक मानिस व्यस्त हुँदै गइरहेको समयमा छिटो र सहज रूपमा चाहेको कार्यक्रम, समाचार चाहेको सञ्चारमाध्यमबाट पाउनुपर्छ।

हिजोको जस्तो परिवारका सबै सदस्य बसेर ठूलो टेलिभिजन हेर्ने चलनलाई विस्थापित गरिदिएको छ नयाँ मिडियाले । अब समाजका कुनै पनि कुरा लुकाएर लुक्ने अवस्था छैन । सामाजिक सञ्जाल प्रयोग नगर्ने बिरलै होलान्। गाउँगाउँमा इन्टरनेट पुग्न थालेसँगै अब हातमा रहेका सानो मोबाइलमा संसारभरिका खबर थाहा पाउन सकिन्छ।

समस्या र चुनौती

रेडियो, टेलिभिजन, अखबार र पछिल्लो समय उदाइएको अनलाइन माध्यमहरूमा सुरुवाती दिनदेखि नै समस्याहरू रहेको पाइन्छ । अझ बढ्दो अस्वस्थ प्रतिष्पर्धाले निम्त्याएका समस्याले गर्दा सञ्चारमाध्यम नै धरासायी बन्ने अवस्थामा छ। रहरले मात्र मिडिया सञ्चालन हुँदैन । केही दीर्घकालीन योजना, व्यवस्थापन, बजार आदि सबै क्षेत्र बुझेर मिडिया सञ्चालन गर्नु राम्रो हो ।

दुइ/चार ठुला सञ्चारगृह बाहेकले सबै जिल्लामा संवाददाता राख्न सकेको अवस्था छैन । यसको मतलब अधिकांश सञ्चारगृहले अन्य माध्यममा प्रकाशित समाचारलाई नै हुबहु कपी गर्ने गरेको पाइन्छ । विशेषतः स्थानीय रेडियो, पत्रपत्रिका र अनलाइनहरू नेपालमा अहिलेको अवस्थामा राजनीति वा भनौं दबाब समूहबाट टाढै रहेर पत्रकारिता गर्छु वा सञ्चारगृह सञ्चालन गर्छु भन्नेहरू पनि अन्ततः कही न कही यस्ता समूहसँग जोडिन्छन्। चाहेर पनि स्वतन्त्र भएर पत्रकारिता गर्ने वातावरण देखिँदैन । त्यसै गरी प्रतिस्पर्धा धेरै छ। दर्शक वा श्रोताहरूलाई दिइने कन्टेन्टले नै हो उनीहरूलाई आफ्नो मिडियाप्रति आकर्षित गर्न गुणस्तरीय कार्यक्रम र समाचार पस्किन सक्नुपर्छ।

एउटा सानो भौगोलिक क्षेत्रमा ३/४ वटा पनि रेडियो सञ्चालनमा छन्, जुन आवश्यक हैन । सरकार वा सम्बन्धित निकायले यस विषयमा निकै महत्वका साथ हेर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ। सञ्चारमाध्यम नपुगेका ठाउँमा पुऱ्याउने र बढी भएका ठाउँमा समायोजन गरेदेखि मात्र व्यवस्थित हुन्छ। साथै पत्रकार आचारसंहिता कत्तिको पालना भइरहेको छ, पत्रकारलाई कति सञ्चारगृहले न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिकको व्यवस्था गरेका छन् अर्थात् श्रमजीवी पत्रकार ऐन कत्तिको पालना भइरहेको छ भन्ने विषयमा पनि सम्बन्धित निकायले ध्यान दिनुपर्छ।

साथै सञ्चारगृह र पत्रकारहरू आफैँ जिम्मेवार र व्यावसायिक भई अगाडि बढे मात्र सञ्चार क्षेत्रको विकासमा अझ टेवा पुग्न सक्छ।

दूरी

प्रतीक्षा कट्टेल
अंग्रेजी विभाग

हामी स्कूलबाट घर फर्कंदै थियौं । एक जना बृद्धले मलाई एकोहोरो हेरिरहेको देखें । यदि कुनै ठिटाले यसरी हेरेको भए मलाई राम्रो लाग्ने थिएन । तर ती ७० बर्ष जतिका बृद्धाले त्यसरी हेरिरहँदा लाग्यो, पक्कै पनि उनलाई समस्या परेको हुनुपर्छ।

फेरि अर्को मनले भन्यो, "अचेल त बूढाहरूको पनि विश्वास हुँदैन ।" आमाले सम्झाउनुभएको सम्झैं, "छोरीले हरेक पाइलामा सचेत हुनुपर्छ । कलिमा कसैको भर हुँदैन । बाटोमा नचिनेको मान्छेसँग बोल्दै नबोल्नु । कसैले मन्दिरको प्रसाद भनेर दिएपनि खाँदै नखानु ।"

म र मसँगै हिंडेकी मेरी साथी मुना उनीतिर हेरेर सचेत भयौं र सरासर आफ्नो बाटो हिंड्यौं। त्यसपछि उनले बोलाए, "ए नानी हो, सुन त ।"

मैले उनीतिर हेरें । उनले भने, "जितपुर बजार कतिबेला पुगिन्छ ?"

मुनाले भनी दिई, "हामी बजार नै जाने हो। अब पन्ध्र मिनेटमा पुगिन्छ ।"

एक्कासि बूढाको अनुहार उज्यालो भयो। थोते दाँत देखाएर हाँस्दै भने, "लौ, त्यसो भए म पनि नानीहरूकै पछि लाग्छु ।"

बूढा हाम्रो पछिपछि लागे । तर हामीले उनलाई पर्खेनौं । उनी अझै लमकलमक गरेर आफ्नो अलिकति कुप्रो परेको शरीरलाई घिस्याउन थाले । अलि परै भए पनि नजिकिनु होला, उनले हामीलाई सोधे, "नानीहरूको घर काँ हो ? कस्का छोरीहरू पर्‍यौ ? के थरी पर्‍यौ ?" आदि । तर हामीले केही जबाफ नदिई आफूआफूमा हाँस्दै फटाफट हिंडिरह्यौं । उनले सफा र सेतो कमिज सुरुवाल लगाएका थिए । उनको सुरुवालको तुना बाहिर झुन्डिरहेको देखेर मुना र म घरी घरी मुर्छा परेर हाँस्थ्यौं। हामी उनलाई घरिघरि पर्खेजस्तो गर्थिम अनि मुना पछाडिबाट उनी हिंडेको नक्कल गर्थी । हामी भने मरी मरी हाँस्यौं। उनी हामीसँग केही बोल्न खोज्थे तर हामी फेरि हतार हतार अघि बढ्थ्यौं ।

उनले हामीलाई पछ्याएको देखेर मुनाले हाँस्दै खिसीपूर्वक भनी, "हेर् न ओई, सकी नसकी हामीलाई पछ्याइराको छ । तुना झुन्ड्याउँदै ।"

शरीर कमजोर भए पनि बूढाका कान तेजिला रहेछन् क्यारे । उसले भनेको सुनेछन् र भने, "अचेलका केटीलाई केही सोध्न पनि हुँदैन । के सारो मात्तिएका ? हामी बूढाहरूले सोधेको पनि जबाफ दिँदैनन् ।" अनि सुरुवालको तुना मिलाउँदै भने, "कुकुरको पुच्छर बाङ्गो देख्दा पनि हाँस्ने, छुल्याहा केटीहरू ।" हामीलाई बिनाबित्थामा त्यसो भनेकाले अलिअलि रीस उठे पनि धेरै हाँस नै उठ्यो र फेरी खित्खित् गर्दै हाँस्यौं ।

हामीले अलि छिटोछिटो पाइला चाल्यौं । पर पुगेर पछाडि फर्केर हेरेको त बूढा धेरै पछाडि परेका रहेछन् । उनी पछाडि कसैसँग केही कुरा गर्दै थिए ।

जब चोक आयो, मुनाले भनी, "ओए चटपटे खाऔं न ।"

हामी चटपटे खान थाल्यौं ।

हामीले चटपटे खाँदैगर्दा परबाट सत्यम आफ्नो आमासित आएको देखें। उ छेउमा आएर फिसिक्क मुस्कुरायो अनि उसको आमाको आँखा छलेर मलाई एउटा आँखा झिम्क्यायो । मैले हिजो मात्र उसको प्रपोजल एक्सेप्ट गरेकी थिएँ । मलाई उसले आँखा झिम्क्याएको एकदम मन पर्‍यो । डरले खुट्टा पनि काम्यो उसकी आमाले थाहा पाउनुहुन्छ कि भनेर । मैले सोचैं, ऊ र म मात्रै चटपटे खाँदै हिड्ने दिन

कहिले आउला ? कहिले एस.इ.इ दिएर काठमाडौं जाने होला अनि सत्यम र म पनि सँगै हिँड्ने होला ? कता कता घुम्न जाने होला ?

ऊ र उसकी आमाले पनि चटपटे खानुभयो । आन्टीले आमा बुबाको खबर सोध्दा आमैलाई के थाहा कि उनी भविश्यकी आफ्नो सम्धी सम्धिनीको बारे सोध्दैछिन्, भन्ने सोचेर मनमनै हाँस उठ्यो। सायद सत्यमलाई पनि त्यस्तै लागेको हुनुपर्छ । त्यसैले त ऊ पनि मुसुमुसु मुस्कुरायो। चटपटे खाइसकेर हामी आफ्नो आफ्नो घर फर्कियौं ।

घर आईपुगेर यताउता नहेरी म आफ्नो कोठामा छिरिहालें। बैठक कोठाबाट कोही नौलो मानिसको गुनगुन आइरहेको थियो । लाग्यो, कोही पाहुना आएको हुनुपर्छ ।

आमा कराउनुभयो, “यस बेला हो स्कूलबाट आउने ?”

मैले ठुस्स परेर भनें, “आज स्कूलमा एक्ट्रा क्लास पढाए, त्यही भएर ।”

आमाले खाजा खान बोलाउनुभयो। मैले भनें, “आमा, मैले स्कूलमै खाएर आको ।”

आमा कराउनुभयो, “अचेल तँलाई घरको खाजा मिठो लाग्न छोडेको छ । खाली बाहिर, खाली चटपटे। त्यही चाउचाउ चटपटे त खाकी होला नि !”

लुगा फेरेर म गृहकार्य गर्न बसेको थिएँ, बैठक कोठाबाट बुबाले बोलाउनुभयो, “यता आऊ त छोरी ।”

म बैठक कोठामा पुगेर बुबातिर फर्केर “किन बुबा ?” भन्नासाथ ती बूढासँग मेरा आँखा जुधे, जसले हामीलाई जितपुर बजारको बारे सोधेका थिए । बुबाले भन्नुभयो, “तिम्रो हजुरबा। ल! उहाँलाई दर्शन गर ।” म त छक्क परेर उभिएँ । बुबाको आँखामा पीलपील आँसु देखियो। मैले दर्शन गरें । हजुरबुबाले मेरो हात समाउनुभयो । आँखाभरि आँसु पारेर “छुच्ची केटी” भन्नुभयो । आमाको पनि आँखाभरि आँसु भरियो । त्यो देखेर मेरा पनि आँखा थाहै नपाई भरिएछन् ।

आजसम्म मैले हजुरबालाई देखेको थिइनँ । बुबा बाहुन भएर शेर्पा आमासँग अन्तरजातीय विवाह गरेपछि हजुरबाले घरमा भित्र्याउन दिनुभएनछ र बुबा झापाबाट जितपुर सर्नुभयो । त्यसपछि आजसम्म घर फर्केर जानुभएको थिएन । बुबा घर नजानुभएको सत्र वर्ष भएछ । यतिका वर्षपछि आफ्ना नातिनातिनालाई नभेटी मर्छु कि भनेर हजुरबा आफै हामीहरूलाई भेट्न आउनुभएको रहेछ ।

हजुरबुबाले भन्नुभयो, “नातिनीलाई त मैले बाटोमै भेटेको रहेछु । यहाँ आउने बाटो पनि आफ्नै नातिनीलाई सोधेको रहेछु। तर यो छुच्ची केटी के सारो नाप्पिएकी ? तर्किएर छिल्लिँदै हिँडी ।” त्यसपछि म र मुनाले अघि बाटोमा उहाँलाई गरेको व्यवहार सम्झेर ग्लानि भयो। आफ्नै हजुर बुवा भन्ने चिनेको भए त उहाँलाई हातै समाएर ल्याउँथैं नि !

रातो प्लाष्टिक बेरिएको उपहारको एउटा पोका एउटा मेरो र अर्को भाइको हातमा राखिदिएर हजुरबाले भन्नुभयो, “म तिमीहरूलाई देख्न आको। अब त मरेँ भने पनि ढुक्कले मर्छु।” यति भनेपछि मेरो मन झनै निचोरिएर आयो । अनि पिलपिल रुँदै हजुरबुबालाई अँगालो मारेँ ।

एक्कासी मैले सत्यमलाई सम्झिएँ । ऊसँग पनि मेरो जात मिल्दैन । ऊ ब्राह्मण हो । उसको बुबा एकदम जातभात मान्नुहुन्छ रे । पक्कै पनि हामीलाई बिहे गर्न सजिलो हुने छैन । ऊसँग बिहे भयो भने उहाँ पनि यसरी नै हाम्रो बिहे भएको सत्र वर्षपछि हामीलाई भेट्न आउनुहुन्छ होला ?

कथाकार लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा

सह प्रा.डा. कुश्मिला आर्चाय
विश्वविद्यालय क्याम्पस, कीर्तिपुर

परिचय

नेपाली साहित्यमा देवकोटाको नाम लिनुपर्दा सबैभन्दा पहिले कवि देवकोटा आउँछ । त्यसपछि निबन्धकार देवकोटा, नाटककार देवकोटा, कथाकार देवकोटा, उपन्यासकार देवकोटा, अनुवादक देवकोटा र समालोचक देवकोटा पनि आफ्नो बलियो उपस्थितिका साथ देखापर्दछन् । नेपाली साहित्यको कथा विधाको विकासमा लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकेटाको महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहेको छ । कथाको परिभाषा दिने क्रममा देवकोटाले छोटो किस्सा एउटा सानो झ्याल हो जहाँबाट एउटा सानो संसार चिहाइन्छ भनेका छन् । यसबाट आकारगत र आयामगत रूपमा सानो भए पनि यसको उद्देश्य र सन्देश व्यापक रहेको कुरा बुझ्न सकिन्छ । आख्यान विधामा सबैभन्दा लोकप्रिंय विधाका रूपमा कथाको महत्व रहेको हुन्छ । छोटा कथाका माध्यमबाट सामाजिक विकृतिमाथि व्यङ्ग्य र मनोवैज्ञानिक पक्षको उद्घाटन गर्न पुगेका देवकोटाले 'छोटो कथाको कला महाकाव्यभन्दा कठिन र सूक्ष्म छ' (बन्धु, २०५८ : ७१) भनेर बताएका छन् । कथालाई सामाजिक प्रभावको ठूलो हतियार ठान्ने देवकोटाले छोटो कथाका माध्यमबाट साहित्यकारले पाठकलाई सही र सटिक उपदेश दिनु पर्ने विचार व्यक्त गरेका छन् । छोटो कथा राम्रो, उदपेशात्मक व्यावहारिक आदर्श हुने हुनाले यसले पाठकलाई छिट्टै प्रभावित पार्ने ठहर देवकोटाले गरेका छन् (बन्धु, २०५८ : ७१) ।

वि.सं. १९९६ को 'शारदा' मा 'उनको मने' कथाका साथ देखापरेका देवकोटाले आफू बाँचुञ्जेलसम्म कथा विधामा कलम चलाइरहे । छोटा कथाका माध्यमबाट नेपाली साहित्यको सेवा गर्न लागिपरेका देवकोटाले आफ्नो जीवनकालमा करिब दुई दर्जन (२३ वटा) कथा कृतिहरूको रचना गरे । यिनका कथाहरू 'लक्ष्मी कथा सङ्ग्रह' (२०३२) मा सङ्ग्रहित रहेका छन् । आफ्ना कथामा सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक र समसामयिक पक्षलाई विषयवस्तुको रूपमा प्रवेश गराएका देवकोटाले साामजिक, राजनीतिक विकृति र विसङ्गतिमाथि व्यङ्ग्य प्रहार मात्र गरेका छैनन् यौन मनोविज्ञान र बाल मनोविज्ञानको समेत राम्रो चिरफार गरेका छन् । देवकोटाका राजनीतिक र सामाजिक व्यङ्ग्य गरिएका कथामा 'डायमन कुकुर', 'झिङ्गुको झोपडी', 'राजा कसरी गर्छन् राज ?' र 'नपुसङ्क प्रजा' रहेका छन् । 'हत्यारो डाइ' उनको यौन मनोविश्लेषणात्मक कथा हो भने 'उनको मने तारा' मनोवैज्ञानिक कथा हुन् (बराल, २०३९ : २०१-२०२) ।

देवकोटाका कथागत प्रवृत्तिहरू

कथाकार लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा कविता र निबन्ध विधामा जति सफल छन् त्यति सफलता उनले कथा विधामा पाउन सकेका छैनन् । 'शारदा' पत्रिकाको प्रकाशनसँगै सुरू भएको सामाजिक यथार्थवादी कथाधारमा उनको उदय भएको देखिन्छ । विशुद्ध यथार्थवादको अनुशरण उनीबाट भएको नहोस् तापनि समाजप्रति सचेत दृष्टि दिएर उनले सामाजिक यथार्थलाई अभीष्ट बनाउने लक्ष्य लिएको देखिन्छ (श्रेष्ठ, २०६६ : १७८) । विशुद्ध यथार्थवादी कथाकार नभए पनि यथार्थका कोणबाट व्यक्ति र समाजलाई नियाल्ने उनको अभीष्ट देखिन्छ ।

वि.सं. २०३२ मा चूडामणि बन्धुको सम्पादकत्वमा प्रकाशित 'लक्ष्मी कथासङ्ग्रह' मा १३ वटा कथाहरू सङ्कलित छन् । यस सङ्ग्रहमा सङ्कलित कथाहरू हुन् 'उनको मने', 'मेमसाहेबसँग', 'गुरू ज्ञानसिंह', 'शिशिली आफ्नो बिहे आफैं गर्छिन्', 'बंगाली बाबु', 'व्यक्तित्व', 'घरेलु धर्म', 'तीज', 'मरस्याङ्दी', 'तारा', 'मन र तन', 'अजिमा', 'उपकारको बाटोमा' । यी सङ्ग्रहको अतिरिक्त विभिन्न पत्रिकामा प्रकाशित अन्य कथाहरू हुन् 'डाइमन कुकुर' ('युगवाणी' १।२, २००४ माघ) 'झिल्टुङको झोपटी' ('युगवाणी' १।८, २००४ चैत्र), 'नपुंसक प्रजा' (युगवाणी १।२२, २००५ आषाढ), 'राजा कसरी गर्छन् राज ?' ('युगवाणी' १,८, २००५), 'हत्यारो डाहा' ('युगवाणी', १।८, २००५), 'राजा र गुरू' ('युगवाणी' ४।४०, २००७ चैत्र), मासु ('युगवाणी' ४।४२-४३, २००७ चैत्र), समाजवादका धूनमा ('युगवाणी', ४।४७-४८, २००८ वैशाख), 'पण्डितजीको घरेलु पुरूषार्थ' ('परोपकार', २।६-७, २०११) आश्विन कीर्तक । यिनै कथाहरूको विश्लेषणबाट उनका कथागत प्रवृत्तिहरूको निर्क्यौल गर्न सकिन्छ ।

देवकोटा समाज सचेत कथाकार हुन् । उनले केही कथाहरूको विषयवस्तु सामाजिक बनाएका छन् । उनका 'शिशिली आफ्नो बिहे आफैं गर्छिन्' (२००८), 'व्यक्तित्व' (२००८), ' तारा' (२००१), 'मन र तन' (२०१२) 'तीज' (२००६), 'अजिमा' (२०२६) र 'उपकारको बाटो' (२०२६) कथाहरू सामाजिक विषयवस्तुलाई लिएर रचना गरिएका कथाहरू हुन् । यी कथाहरूमा उनले नेपाली समाजमा विद्यमान अन्धविश्वास र रूढिग्रस्त सोचको विरोध गरेका छन् । यी कथाका माध्यमबाट उनले आदर्श समाजको कल्पना गरेका छन् । सामाजिक अन्याय र नारी शोषणको विरोध गर्दै नारी स्वतन्त्रता र सामाजिक क्रान्तिका पक्षमा कथाकारले आफ्ना विचार प्रस्तुत गरेका छन् । अन्धविश्वास र रूढिवादी मान्यताले ग्रस्त समाज जीवन अस्तित्वको रक्षाका निम्ति घातक हुने कुरा देवकोटाले बताएका छन् ।

परिवर्तित नैतिक मूल्यका पक्षपाती देवकोटाले आफ्ना कथाहरूमा सामाजिक रूग्णतालाई जटिल रोगका रूपमा लिएका छन् । गरिबीका कारणबाट दुःखपूर्ण जीवन बिताउन बाध्य व्यक्तिका कथाहरू प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । जीवनमा गर्नुपर्ने शारीरिक मानसिक सङ्घर्ष, भोग्नुपर्ने नैतिक पराजय, वैचारिक अस्थिरताका परिणाम, कुण्ठा पश्चाताप, अज्ञानता, आत्मवलको कमी, बाह्य दबाबबाट उत्पन्न मानसिक तनावजस्ता मानवीय घटनहरूलाई उनले आफ्ना कथामा छाडेका छैनन् (श्रेष्ठ, २०६६ : १७९-१८०) । समाजका यथार्थहरूको उद्घाटन गर्दै जीवनको गम्भीर पक्षलाई देखाउनु र वास्तविकतासँग परिचित गराउनु नै उनको कथाकारिताको मुख्य ध्येय रहेको देखिन्छ ।

समग्रमा भन्दा देवकोटाका कथाहरूमा शासक वर्गको विरोध, नारी विद्रोह, आर्थिक समस्याको चित्रण, अन्धविश्वास र रूढिवादीप्रति व्यङ्ग्य, वर्गीय चेतनाको अभिव्यक्ति, घटनाप्रधान कथाको रचना, रहस्यात्मकता, निबन्धात्मक शैलीको प्रयोग, व्यङ्ग्यात्मकता आदि प्रवृत्तिहरू पाइन्छन् । बुँदागत रूपमा देवकोटाका कथागत प्रवृत्तिहरूलाई निम्नानुसार प्रस्तुत गर्न सकिन्छ :

- स्वच्छन्दतावादी-प्रगतिवादी कथाकार
- आदर्शोन्मुख यथार्थवादी कथाकार
- राजनीतिक विकृति र विसंगतिमाथि व्यङ्ग्य
- बालमनोविज्ञान र यौन मनोविज्ञानको सफल प्रयोग
- क्षीण कथावस्तु
- कथावस्तुमा नवीनता
- कोमल भावाभिव्यक्ति
- राणाको नृशंसता र सामाजिक कुरीतिमाथि

व्यङ्ग्य

- नेपाली वीरता र गौरवको प्रदर्शन
- सत्य घटनामा आधारित कथा लेखन
- नारी स्वतन्त्रता र प्रजातान्त्रिक मूल्य मान्यताको चित्रण
- राष्ट्रिय-अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय परिवेशमा कथा रचना
- प्रकृतिप्रेमी र मानवतावादी कथाकार
- गरिबीले आक्रान्त नेपाली जनजीवनको सजीव चित्रण
- रैखिक ढाँचामा कथा लेखन
- आन्तरिक बाह्य द्वन्द्वको सफल प्रयोग
- बाह्य दृष्टिविन्दुको प्रयोग
- भावको भेलमा अनुभूतिको पोखाइ
- चरित्र, संवाद र परिवेशको दृष्टिबाट उत्कृष्ट कथाकार
- लामा वाक्य र नवीन शब्द संयोजन
- पाठकको मन छुने भाषाशैली
- उखान र टुक्को समुचित प्रयोग
- सुललित र सुमधुर भाषाशैली
- ललित सङ्गतिमय शब्दयोजना
- नाटकीय संवादात्मकता

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सम्झनामा एमबीएम : एक कप चियाले मास्टर पढैं

जीतबहादुर साउद

प्लस-टु को परीक्षा सकेकै दिनदेखि शिक्षण पेशा अपनाएको मैले, चार बर्ष पढाएं। धनगढीकै प्राइभेट स्कूलमा गणित विषय पढाउँदा-पढाउँदै स्नातक पनि सकियो । स्नातक सकिदै गर्दा मनमा एउटा कुराले सतायो । अब मैले विदेश जानु पर्छ विदेश गएर अलिकति भएनि पैसा कमाउनु पर्छ ।

यही मनसाय बोकेर वि.सं. २०७१ सालमा काठमाडौं छिरें। काठमाडौं छिर्नुको मेरो एउटै उद्येश्य थियो । विदेश यसमा पनि जापान जानु कीर्तिपुर मा डेरा लिएर बसें डेरामा तीनजना बस्थ्यौं । एक अछामका दिनेश बिष्ट, बझाङका प्रकाश बिष्ट अनि डोटीबाट म हाम्रो भेट काठमाडौंमै आएर भएको थियो । त्योभन्दा पहिला हामी तिनवटै एक अर्काबिच भेटघाट भएको थिएन ।

यो संयोग मिलाउने हामी तिनैका साथी हिमाल चन्द थिए । जो पहिले नै जापान पुगी सकेका थिए । अनि बागबजारमा रहेको सुबारारी कन्सलटेन्सिमा जापानी भाषा पढ्न सुरू गरें । भाषा मज्जैले पढें। भाषाका लागि कक्षामा तारिफ योग्य हुन्थें । अन्तरवार्ता दिएँ । पास भएँ, कागजात सबै बनाएँ ।

उताको जापानी इमिग्रेसनमा पठाएँ । करिब-करिब छ महिना जति कुरेर बसें । अब एक महिना बाँकी उल्टो दिन गन्दै बसें । मनमा कौतूहलता थियो । मेरो स्कूल पढ्दादेखिको सपना पूरा हुँदै थियो । जापानको बारेमा मैले कक्षा ६ मा पढ्दा देखिनै सोच्न थालेको थिएँ कि मैले जापान जानु पर्छ भनेर किनकि मैले सुनेको थिए त्यति बेला तलब बुझ्न जाँदा पैसा लिन बोरा लिएर जानु पर्छ रे ।

अनि ६ महिनाको पर्खाइ पछि वि.सं. २०७२ साल बैशाखमा सूचना आयो। जुन कुरा बिनासकारी महाभूकम्पभन्दा एक हप्ता अगाडिको हो । मेरो मनमा त्यही दिन महाभूकम्प गएको थियो । यतिभन्दा तपाईहरूले बुझिसक्नु भयो होला नतिजा के भएको रहेछ भनेर ।

त्यसपछि एक बर्षभरि भौतारिएँ । कहिले घर त कहिले काठमाडौं आउने जानेमै दिन बित्न थाले । अब दुवई, कतार, मलेसिया, साउदी जता भएपनि जानु पर्छ भन्ने मनसाय बन्यो । साउदीको भिजा लाग्यो। २५ हजार खर्च गरेर ५० हजार कमाउन साउदीजाँदै थिएं । टिकट तयार थियो । मात्र मैले हातमा पासपोर्ट र टिकट बोकेर एयरपोर्ट हुँदै साउदी पुग्न केही दिन बाँकी थियो ।

त्यतिबेलै दिलिपप्रकाश कार्की र पि.एन. ओझासंग भेट भयो । स्नातोकोत्तरको पत्रकारिता बिषयको इन्ट्रान्स फर्म खुलेको थियो। भर्न आग्रह गरे । रत्नराज्य क्याम्पसमा इन्ट्रान्स फर्म भरें । इन्ट्रान्स दिएँ, पास भएँ । अझै दोधारमा थिएं। पढ्ने वा विदश जाने । किनकि उता अझै मलाई बोलाई रहेको थियो । एक महिनासम्म फोन गरिरहयो अन्तिम अवस्थामा आफ्नो म्यानपावर को रेपुटेसनको कुरा गर्दै फ्रीमा जान समेत आग्रह गरिरहेको थियो । यसै क्रममा अनामनगर स्थित आपका हाउस नजिकै रहेको एक क्याफेमा मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल कलेज, पत्रकारिता विभागप्रमुख घमराज लुइँटेल सरसंग भेट्ने अवसर मिल्यो । यो अवसर दिलिप र पि.एन. ले जुराई दिएका थिए । चियाको चुस्किसंगै अबको पढाइ यात्राको कुरा गरिरहेका थिए । म सुनिमात्र रहें । उसै पनि म थोरै बोल्ने । आफूभन्दा ठुलो र नयाँ व्यक्तित्वसंग झनै कम बोल्ने । उहाँहरूको संवाद चलिरहेको थियो । पि.एन. को प्रश्न थियो- नेपालीमा लेख्न

पाउने कि नपाउने ? किनकि नेपाली माध्यमबाट पढाइमा हुर्केका हामी एकैचोटि अंग्रेजीभन्दा डर लाग्नु स्वभाविक हो । त्यसैले यो प्रश्न मेरो लागि पनि चासोको बिषय बन्यो । घमराज सरको उत्तर थियो- "पोहोर नेपालीमा लेख्न पाइएन" यो बर्ष छलफलको बिषय बनेको छ ।

हामीसंग सिमित विद्यार्थी हुन्छन् । सिमित विद्यार्थी भएकाले विद्यार्थीले चाहे अनुरूपको पारिवारिक वातावरण सृजना गर्न सक्छौ ।

यतिसम्म कि तपाईहरूले चाहेको खण्डमा छुट्टै अंग्रेजी कक्षा सञ्चालन गर्न सक्छौं ।" पुनः चियाको चुस्की लिदै उहाँले भन्नु भयो "जसरी अहिले हामी चिया पिउँदै पढाइको बारेमा कुरा गर्दैछौ । यसरी नै भोलि कक्षालाई चियापसल र चियापसललाई कक्षाको रूपमा लिदै हामी पढाइ गर्न सक्छौं । अहिले जस्तो पाइरहनु भएको छ भोलि पनि म त्यस्तै हुनेछु ।"

उहाँको यो कुराले मेरो मन छोयो म रत्नराज्यलाई छोडी मदन भण्डारी पुगेँ । म मदन भण्डारी आउनु मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल कलेज बुझेर वा यस कलेजको बारेमा जानकारी लिएर आएको थिइन । केवल आएको थिएँ त घमराज सरको विश्वासमा, उहाँको विद्यार्थीप्रतिको सोंच र निकटताले गर्दा ।

त्यही एक कप चियाले मलाई मदन भण्डारी पुर्‍यायो । मदन भण्डारी पढ्दा दुई बर्ष, पहिला पहिला किताबका पानामा पढेका ती नामहरूसंग परिवार जस्तै भएर पढ्न पाउनु मेरो लागि ठूलो कुरो थियो प्रोफेसर आर.के रेग्मी, लाल देउसा राई, पि. खेरल, जगदीश पोखेल, देवराज अर्याल, मिलन श्रेष्ठ जस्ता दिग्गज गुरूहरूसँग पढ्न पाउनुको श्रेय घमराज लुइँटेल सरलाई जान्छ । किनकि उहाँले गर्दा यो सब अवसर जुरेको हो । यसै गरी हाँसी खुसी दुई बर्ष बितेको पत्तै पाइएन । भए होलान् कहिले तीता कहिले मीठा सानातिना घटनाहरू यी अवसरका कुनै बिषय वस्तु जस्तै लागेनन् ।

कहिलेकाहीँ घमराज सर सानो कुरामा झनक्क रिसाउनु हुन्थों । त्यो कुराले मैले मेरो बुवालाई सम्झिन्थें । म सानो छँदा तिहारमा पटका आमासंग कर गरेर मागेको देखेपछि बुबाले मेरो घाँटीमा खुकुरी राख्दै गाँउभरि काटिदिन्छु भन्दै घुमाउनु भएको थियो । त्यो कुराले म कहिलै बुबासंग रिसाइनँ । त्यो सबै बुबाले मेरो राम्रो पनका लागि गर्नुभएको थियो ।

केही कदम चाल्दा सोचेर अघि बढ्न बाध्य पारेको थियो । त्यस्तै कलेजमा घमराज सरले पारिवारिक वातावरण सृजना गर्दै आफ्नो पनको आभास गराउनु भएको थियो । उहाँ जति छिटो रिसाउनु हुन्थो । त्यो भन्दा छिटो साथी जस्तै भएर मिल्नुहुन्थो । साथीहरूबीच बरू चर्कदा हप्तौसम्म बोल्थेनौं । उहाँ फेरि हामीसंग कहिलै टाढा हुनु भएन । मैले पढाइको सिलसिलामा त्यस्ता धेरै शिक्षक देखेको छु । जो विद्यार्थीसंग एक दिन रिसाउनु भयो भने त्यो विद्यार्थी कैयौं दिनसम्म उहाँको टार्गेटमा हुन्छ । तर, घमराज सरले बुबा र आमाले जसरी छोराछोरीको गल्ती सम्झिँदै बिर्सिदिनु हुन्छ, त्यसरी नै उहाँले बिर्सनुहुन्थो । तपाई मान्नुहोस् या नमामन्नुहोस् घमराज सरको गालीमा आशिर्बाद अनि रिसमा माया झल्केको प्रस्टै देखिन्छ ।

स्नातोकोत्तरको औपचारिक पढाइको अन्तिम दिन, त्यही कुरा दोहोरियो जुन मैले चियाको चुस्किसंगै पढाइ सुरू गरेको थिएं । अन्तिम दिनपनि कक्षामा चियाको चुस्किसँगै सबै साथीले औपचारिक कक्षा सकिएको घोषणा गर्‍यौं । अनि एक अर्कासंग जहाँ जे गर्दै भएपनि, जस्तो सुकै अबस्थामा भएपनि सामाजिक संजालमा हामी एक अर्कासंगै हुनेछौ भन्ने बाचा गर्दै विदाइका हात हल्लायौं । घमराज सर तपाईले दिएको मार्गनिर्देश कहिले बिर्सने छैनौं । सधै आत्मसात गर्दै अगाडि बढ्ने छौं । तपाईलाई पत्रकारिता यात्राको हरेक क्षण र पाइलामा सम्झिने छौं ।

एउटा जीवन बाँच्न, कयौँ चोटी मर्नुपर्छ

रोशन विष्ट
पूर्व विद्यार्थी तथा लेखाशाखा

एउटा जीवन बाँच्न, कयौं चोटी मर्नुपर्छ
तिमी भन्छौ रूँदा पक्का आँसु झर्नुपर्छ
यो पत्थरमा हेर मैले प्राण फुकिदिए
किनार चुमी वस्नु समयको बर्बादी हो
यस्तो प्यास मेट्न तिम्ले सागर तर्नुपर्छ
सास्टांग मुद्रामै डुब्न धाम जिन्दगीको
जीवन जिउनलाई कहाँ पाउ पर्नुपर्छ
जसले आकाशमा ताराहरू छर्यो
उसलाई थाहा छ लास सुस्काउँदै खुइया
चिहानसम्म पुग्न अर्को फारम भर्नुपर्छ ॥

लघु नाटक

बा र नाति

सञ्जय खड्का

(पर्दा उघ्रन्छ । धामी बा बोका काट्ने सुरसारमा हुन्छन् । त्यही विषयलाई लिएर बा र नातिबीच एक आपसमा कुरा गरिरहेका हुन्छन् ।)

नाति- बा, त्यो बोका किन काटेको ?

बा- रोग निको पार्न बलि दे'को नि ।

नाति- बा, बलि दिएर रोग कसरी निको. हुन्छ ? अनि औषधि खाँदा चाँहि रोग किन निको हुन्छ ? बलि दिएर रोग निको हुने भए धामी किन बिरामी हुन्छन् त ?

बा- आ'.कति कच्कच् गर्दो रहेछ यो ।
नाति- धामीलाई फूल र भेटी किन चढा'को नि

बा ?

बा- धामीलाई हो र बजिया, त्यो त देवतालाई चढा'को ?
नाति- त्यसो भए त्यो भेटी किन धामीले लान्छन् त बा ?

बा- (रिसाँउदै) होइन तँलाई किन चाहियो यस्तो कुरा ?

नाति- धामी साँच्चै शक्तिशाली हुन्छन् बा ?

बा- हो, धामीहरू धेरै शक्तिशाली हुन्छन् । उनीहरूशक्तिले जे पनि गर्न सक्छन् । आगोमा हिँड्न सक्छन्, सिसामा हिँड्न सक्छन् । खडेरी, पहिरो, भोकमरी आदि रोक्न सक्छन्, बुझिस् ?

नाति- त्यसो भए हाम्रो नेपालमा किन बढी भोकमरी छ त ? अस्तिको भूकम्प किन रोक्न सकेनन् ? शक्तिशाली धामीहरू किन गरिब छन् त ? तिनीहरू किन झुपडीमा बस्छन् ? बा, बा गिनिज बुकमा कति धेरै चमत्कारका कुरा

पाइन्छन् । के उनीहरू पनि सबै धामी हुन् ?

बा- (मुख बिगार्दै) खै ! मलाई थाहा छैन । खाली वाइयात कुरा गर्छ ।

नाति- बा ! बोक्सीसँग पनि धामी जस्तै शक्ति हुन्छ रे ! हो ?

बा- हो, हो । तर धामीसँग शक्ति अलिक बढी हुन्छ ।

नाति- बा ! बा ! धामी र बोक्सी दाजु बहिनी हुन् ?

बा- के को हुनु ? बोक्सी भनको त नराम्रा हुन्छन्, तर धामीहरू राम्रा हुन्छन् । तैँले हेने फिल्ममा जस्तै बोक्सी भनेको भिलेन हो भने धामी चाँहि हिरो हो । बुझिस् ?

नाति- के सबै बोक्सी नराम्रा हुन्छन् बा ? अनि सबै धामी चाँहि कसरी राम्रा हुन्छन ?

बा- बोक्सीहरू बिरामी पार्छन्, विषालु खाने कुरा दिन्छन् र मार्छन् । तर धामीहरू राम्रा हुन्छन् । त्यसैले तिनीहरूले बोक्सीले बिरामी पारे काहरूलाई बचाउँछन् ।

नाति- (मनमनै : बोक्सीले मार्नको लागि शक्ति किन प्रयोग नगरेको होला ?) (प्रकटमा) बा ! धामीले विरामीलाई किन कुट्छन् ? किन जगल्टयाउँछन् ? डाक्टरले त बिरामीलाई कस्तो माया गर्छन् ।

बा- भूत प्रेतलाई ठिक पार्नका लागि हो क्या !
नाति- बा ! देवता भन्दा धामी ठूलो हो ?

बा- होइन, के भन्छ यो ? सबैभन्दा त देवी-देवता नै ठूला हुन्छन् नि ।

नाति- त्यसो भए, धामीले जतिबेला बोलाए पनि देवता किन आउँछन् त ? (एकछिन् सोचमग्न हुन्छ) बा ! धामी कामेको बेला के हुन्छ ?

बा- कामेको बेला धामी स्वर्ग र नर्कको बीचमा हुन्छ ।

नाति- "नमरी स्वर्ग देखिंदैन" भनेर अस्ति तपाईंले भन्नुभो'को होइन ?
(बा रणभुल्लमा पर्छन् । यस्तैमा नातिले फेरि अर्को प्रश्न गर्छ ।)

नाति- बा ! भूत प्रेतले मान्छेलाई किन सताउँछ ? किन कुकुर, बिरालोलाई सताउँदैन ?
(बा अवाक् हुन्छन् ।)

नाति- बा ! धामीहरू के साँच्चै शक्तिशाली हुन्छन् ?

बा- हो, महाशक्तिशाली हुन्छन् ।

नाति- बा ! म अब डाक्टर बन्दिन । म पनि ठूला भएपछि ठूलो धामी बन्छु ।

बा- (बा झस्किन्छन् ।) होइन, बौलाइस् कि क्या हो ? जाबो धामी बनाउने भा'तँलाई किन पढाउनु पर्‍यो ? पछि डाक्टर बन्छस् कि भनेर पो पढाएको त ? जा आफ्नो कोठामा खुरूक्क गएर पढ्न थाल् ।

(नातिको मनमा धेरै कुरा खेल्न थाल्छन् । बाको पछिल्लो अभिव्यक्तिले बाका अघिल्ला कुरामा शंका उत्पन्न हुन थाल्छ । नाति विज्ञान शिक्षकले स्कूलको वार्षिक दिवसमा सुनाएको कविता सम्झन पुग्छन् ।)

"लौकिक जगतमा अलौकिकताको
दैविक प्रभाव हुन्छ रे !
त्यसैले होला
यहाँ शक्ति रूपी बोक्सी र धामी हुन्छ रे !
बोक्सी त शक्तिशाली हुन्छ रे !
आफूले चाहेको जे पनि गर्न सक्छे रे !
त्यसो भए विश्वविद्यालय खोले हुन्छ
बोक्सी विद्या सिकाए हुन्छ
किन चाहियो बन्दुक अनि गोली र गट्ठा ?
किन चाहियो प्रहरी र आर्मी ?
बोक्सीहरूको ब्यारेक बनाए हुन्छ,
राष्ट्रिय प्रतिरक्षाका लागि प्रयोग गरे हुन्छ,
अनि त, के को भारत के को चीन?

सबैभन्दा माथि नेपाल हुन्छ ।
धामी त झन् शक्तिशाली हुन्छ रे !
बोक्सी भन्दा एउटा शक्ति धामीमा बढी हुन्छ !
त्यसैले होला, भूतप्रेत, पिसाच, मुर्कुटा, मसान

मन्साउन सक्छ रे !
जंगली , लगनी जे लागे पनि सल्टाउन सक्छ रे !
रोग जे सुकै होस फू गरेर हटाउन सक्छ रे !
अब हामीले एम.बि.बि.एस. पढ्न, पढाउन छोड्नुपर्छ,
ठूलो धन राशि खर्च गरेर डाक्टर बन्ने काम छोड्नुपर्छ ,
अब धामी विश्वविद्यालय खोले हुन्छ,
नामको अगाडि डा. होइन धा. लेखे हुन्छ ।

त्यसैले,
अब डा.गोविन्द केसीले अन्सन तोडे हुन्छ
टियु, केयु, पियु होइन डियु (धामी युनिभर्सिटी) खोले हुन्छ
टिचिङ्ग अस्पताल होइन, झारफुक अस्पताल खोले हुन्छ
स्वास्थ्य चौकी होइन, फुकफाक चौकी खोले हुन्छ ।

त्यसैले,
.... ”

(उसले विज्ञान शिक्षकको कुरा सम्झिन्छ र वैज्ञानिक सोच राख्दै बाका कुरा बिर्सिन्छ । ऊ निडर भएर आफ्नो कोठातिर लाग्छ । अचानक लोडसेडिङ्गपूर्ण कोठामा कुनै वस्तु झरेको आवाज आउँछ । ऊ डराउँछ, कराउँछ र आत्तिँदै बा ! बा ! भनेर बोलाउन, चिच्याउन थाल्छ । त्यत्तिकैमा पर्दा खस्छ ।)

गजल

एलिना तिमल्सिना
बि.बि.एस दोस्रो वर्ष

ए जिन्दगी बिस्तारै हिंड्
केही ऋण चुकाउन बाँकी छ
केही दुःख मेटाउन अनि
अभिारा निभाउन बाँकी छ

अझै लक्ष्य अपूरा छन्
कामहरु पनि जरुरि छन्
पहिले त जीवनका उल्झनहरु
नै सुल्झाउन बाँकी छन्

रफतारमा हिंडदा कोही
छुटे कोही रिसाएका छन्
रोएकालाई हसाउन र
रिसाएकालाई मनाउन बाँकी छ

जब सास रोकिन्छ तब
पाउन के गुमाउन के
त्यो भन्दा अघि नै यो
जिन्दगी मन बुझउन बाँकी छ

कुनै सम्बन्ध बनेर टुटे
कुनै जोडदा जोडदै तोडिए
तिनै टुटे फुटेका सम्बन्धका
घाउ हटाउन बाँकी छ

पत्रकारिता किन पढ्ने ?

सुजाता बस्नेत
स्नातकोत्तर तह, पत्रकारिता, चौथो सेमेस्टर

लेख्न मन पराउने, जिज्ञासु स्वभाव, खोज अनुसन्धान गर्न मन पर्ने, यात्रा गर्न मन पराउने, जोकोहीको लागि यो पेशा उचित हुन्छ। समाजको लागि समाजको आवश्यकतालाई ध्यानमा राखेर सामाग्रीहरू तयार पार्ने भएकाले पत्रकारिता पेशा अन्य पेशाभन्दा फरक हो। लेखन सिपलाई निखार्न चाहने र भाषामा शुद्धता दिन चाहनेलाई पनि पत्रकारिता पेसा उचित हुन्छ । सहज परिस्थितिबाट बाहिर रहेर काम गर्न चाहनेलाई पनि पत्रकारिता पेसा उत्कृष्ट रहन्छ । एउटा पत्रकारले उसको पत्रकारिताको जीवनमा सबै प्रकारको व्यक्ति र व्यक्तित्वहरू सँगको भेटघाट र कुराकानीले समाज, सामाजिक परिवेश, जीवन बुझ्न मद्दत गर्दछ । पत्रकार त्यो व्यक्ति हो, जसले सबैभन्दा पहिले सूचना पाउने गर्दछ ।

यहाँ अनगिन्ती क्षेत्रहरू छन् जीवनयापन गर्नका निम्ति। हरेकले आफ्नो रुचि, चाहना र इच्छा अनुसार जीवनमा केही गर्ने सपनालाई मूर्त रूप दिन सैद्धान्तिक ज्ञान हासिल गर्नका लागि आफ्नो बिषय छनोट गर्ने गर्दछन् । तिनै क्षेत्रहरू मध्ये को एक हो पत्रकारिता। समाचारको सङ्कलनदेखि लेखन, सम्पादन र प्रकाशन प्रसारणसम्मको प्रक्रिया पत्रकारिता हो। फ्रेडरिक एवर्ट स्टिप्टुङको प्रकाशन कन्सेप्टस् अफ जर्नलिजममा मायकल कुनजिकले कोजिस्क र प्रुयुसलाई उल्लेख गरेका छन् -'सूचनाको सङ्कलन, अवलोकन, मूल्याङ्कन र प्रसारका साथै समसामायिक घटनाहरूमा विवेचना जस्ता व्यक्तिको व्यवसाय वा पेसाका विशेष पक्ष पत्रकारिता हो। ' यो एक अति संवेदनशील विषय पनि हो । किनकि एक पटक गलत समाचार र सूचना सम्प्रेषण भएपछि त्यसले दर्शक, स्रोता वा पाठकमा पार्ने प्रभाव भिन्न हुन्छ जुन परिवर्तन गर्न सकिँदैन । तसर्थ, बदनियतपूर्वक यस्ता कार्यमा संलग्न हुने पत्रकारको कारणले गर्दा पीडित पक्षको नैतिकतामा नै आँच आउने गर्दछ । पत्रकारिता पेशामा विश्वसनीयता र वस्तुनिष्ठता अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय हो। पत्रकारिता रोचक बिषय हो । हरेक दिन नयाँ बिषयवस्तुको प्रस्तुति, नयाँ ठाउँ, नयाँ परिवेशको अवलोकन, विश्लेषण, वरिष्ठ व्यक्तित्वहरूसँगको अर्न्तवार्ता भेटघाट, सदैव तैनाथ अवस्थामा रहनुपर्ने यो पेसा र पेसाप्रतिको लगाव छुट्टै छ ।

पत्रकारिता र आमसञ्चार अध्ययन गर्ने विद्यार्थीले सञ्चारसंग सम्बन्धित हरेक क्षेत्रमा काम गर्न सक्दछ । पत्रकारिता र आमसञ्चारसँगै जोडिएर आउने बिषय जनसम्पर्कले हरेक संस्थाको विकासमा टेवा पुऱ्याउँछ । सञ्चारबिना कुनै पनि संस्था, सङ्गठनको बृद्धि, विकास असम्भव छ । उत्कृष्ट लेखन, वाक कला, बिषयवस्तुको ज्ञान, विश्लेषण क्षमता, बिषयवस्तुको प्रस्तुति आदि कारणहरूले गर्दा पत्रकारिता अध्ययन गर्ने विद्यार्थीहरू भिन्न देखिन्छन्। बिषयवस्तुको प्रस्पुटन नगर्ने व्यक्तिहरुलाई अबको समयमा सफलता हात पार्न धेरै सङ्घर्ष गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ ।

सम्भावना सुरुवातका समयमा पाठकलाई के मनपर्छ, पर्दैन बुझ्न महिनौं समय लाग्थ्यो, अहिले दर्शक श्रोतासँग संवाद गर्न सकिन्छ । वर्तमान समयमा सोसल मिडिया, टुइटरका कुरा समाचार बनिरहेको अवस्था छ । प्रविधिको तीव्र विकास, सहज पहुँचले पत्रकारितालाई झन् निखार्दै गइरहेको छ ।

पत्रकार भनेको नागरिक समाज हो समाजमा भएका घटना, व्याप्त समस्या, ज्यादतिको विषयमा कलम र बोलीबाट न्याय प्रदान गर्ने काम पत्रकारले

गर्दछ । सत्य, तथ्य, सन्तुलन, विश्वसनीयता पत्रकारिताका महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष हुन् । कार्यपालिका, व्यवस्थापिका, न्यायपालिकाको अनुचित कार्यलाई समेत खबरदारी गर्ने काम पत्रकारितामा गरिन्छ। समाजमा हुने गरेका उल्लेखनीय काम, कार्यक्रम र योजनाहरूलाई जनसमक्ष राख्न पत्रकार सम्मेलन गर्ने गरिन्छ। विरोधाभाष बिषयमा विज्ञको राय, सल्लाह, सुझाव प्रष्टसँग दर्शक श्रोतासम्म पुऱ्याउने काम पत्रकारिता बाहेक अन्यबाट सम्भव हुंदैन। सूचना दिने, शिक्षित बनाउने, सचेतना प्रदान गर्ने, जनताको आवश्यकताका सवालहरू सरकारसम्म पुऱ्याउने, सरकारलाई घच्घच्याइरहने काम पत्रकारहरूले गर्दछन् ।

पत्रकारिताको पाटो फराकिलो छ । यस क्षेत्रमा प्रवेश गर्ने व्यक्तिले हरेक क्षेत्रको ज्ञान राख्नु आवश्यक छ । नवीनतम खोज भएको बिषयदेखि सम्पूर्ण बिषयको चासो राख्ने जिज्ञासु व्यक्तिका निम्ति यस क्षेत्रमा प्रवेश गर्न र कार्य गर्न सहज बन्छ । अप्रत्यासित घटना, राजनीति, अर्थ, द्वन्द्व, दुर्घटना, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, अपराध, स्वास्थ्य, विज्ञान, मौसम, मनोरञ्जन आदि सबै बिषयको ज्ञान भएपछि मात्र त्यससम्बन्धी समाचार सम्प्रेषण गर्न सकिन्छ। घर बसीबसी विश्वभरको खबर पत्रकारितामा दृढताका साथ उतार्ने मनसाय भएको व्यक्तिले उच्च मनोबलको साथ काम गर्नुपर्दछ । पत्रकारिता समुदायका लागि 'विचारको दृष्टिकोण' हो। यसले साँचो अर्थमा जनतालाई न्यायको अनुभूति दिलाउँछ । जनताको हक र अधिकारको निम्ति लड्ने काम पत्रकारले गर्दछ । लुकाइएका, दबाइएका समाचारहरू सम्प्रेषण गरेर पीडितलाई न्याय दिने कार्य पत्रकारले गर्दछ । पत्रकारिता 'समाजको ऐना' हो । स्थानीय र राष्ट्रिय मात्र नभई अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समाचार र बिषयमा समेत निष्पक्ष भएर पत्रकारितामा कार्य सम्पादन गर्न सक्नुपर्छ । समाजमा रहेका व्यक्तित्वहरूको मनोरञ्जनको खुराक पस्कने काम पनि पत्रकारितामा गरिन्छ । तत्कालका घटनाहरूको जानकारी दिएर सामाजिक बिषयवस्तुको ज्ञान बढाउन पनि पत्रकारिताले सहयोग पुऱ्याउँछ । समाजलाई सुसूचित गर्ने काम पत्रकारिताले गर्दछ । समाचारबिनाको एक दिन पनि के कसैले कल्पना गर्नसक्छौ कदापि सक्दैनौ। संसारभरि यस्ता समाचार सम्प्रेषणका लागि लाखौंको संख्यामा पत्रकारहरू खटिन्छन् । यी लाखौं पत्रकारका कारण हामी विश्वका सारा वृत्तान्त सुन्न र हेर्न पाउँछौं ।

राष्ट्रको उन्नति, विकासको निम्ति सही र व्यवस्थित रूपले पत्रकारिताको विकास हुनु जरुरी छ। पत्रकारिता निष्पक्ष हुनु नितान्त आवश्यक छ । सरकार, राजनीतिक दल र संस्थाको मुखपत्र बन्ने पत्रकारिताले राष्ट्रलाई केही टेवा पुऱ्याउदैन्। त्यो पत्रकारिता हैन, चाकरीबाज हो । पत्रकार आवाज बिहीनको आवाज बन्न सक्नुपर्छ, वादको पछि लाग्नेले पत्रकारिता गरेर राष्ट्र उँभो लाग्दैन ।

हाम्रो पुस्तकालय राम्रो पुस्तकालय

सिर्जना तिवारी
पुस्तकालय शाखा

पुस्तक+आलय अर्थात् पुस्तक रहने घर वा ठाँउ। पुस्तकालय त्यो ठाँउ हो, जहाँ विभिन्न विषयसँग सम्बन्धित पुस्तकहरूलाई सङ्ग्रह गरेर सुरक्षित साथ राखिन्छ। विभिन्न क्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धित विषयका पुस्तकहरू जस्तैः राजनीतिशास्त्र, चिकित्साशास्त्र, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, साहित्यिक, विज्ञान तथा प्राविधिसँग सम्बन्धित विषयका पुस्तकहरू ज्ञान लिने, दिने सबैका लागि सँधै खुल्ला रूपमा राखिन्छ । पुस्तकालयलाई अंग्रेजीमा Library भनिन्छ । पुस्तकालय (Library) लाई ज्ञानको भण्डार (Source of Knowledge) भनिन्छ । पुस्तकालयले मानिसहरूको बौद्धिक क्षमताको विकास गर्दछ र मानव समाजमा यसले अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेलेको हुन्छ र साथै सभ्य र सुसंस्कृत समाजको निर्माण गर्दछ। हिन्दु संस्कृतिअनुसार, पुस्तकालयलाई माता सरस्वतीको निवासस्थान मानिन्छ। यहाँ बिना कुनै भेदभाव सबै उमेर, वर्ग, जातजाति, भाषाभाषी, धर्म सम्प्रदायका मानिसहरू आएर आफनो रूचि अनुसारको पुस्तक प्राप्त गर्न सक्छन् । पूर्वीय जगतमा पुस्तकालय विज्ञानका पिता भन्नाले एस. आर रंगनाथनलाई बुझाउँछ भने पश्चिमी जगतमा John Wood ले open Reading को Concept ल्याए जसले गर्दा आजको आधुनिक युगमा पाठक वर्ग लाई निकै सहज भएको छ। John Wood Microsoft Office का एक कर्मचारी हुन् ।

पुस्तकालयका तीन पक्षहरू हुन्छन्, ती हुन :

१. पुस्तक

२. पाठक

३. कर्मचारी

यी तीन पक्षको मिश्रित रूप नै पुस्तकालय हो, पुस्तकालयको उद्देश्य ज्ञान दिने, चेतना दिने, शिक्षा बिस्तार गर्नै, सूचना प्रदान गर्ने आदि हुन् । सही समयमा सही व्यक्तिलाई सही सूचना प्रदान गर्नु यसको मूल उद्देश्य हो । पुस्तकालय एउटा गतिशील संस्था हो । २० वर्षसम्मलाई ध्यानमा र ाखी यसको डिजाइन गरिएको हुन्छ । मुख्यतया पुस्तकालय ४ प्रकारका हुन्छन्:

१ राष्ट्रिय पुस्तकालय (National Library): देश विदेशबाट प्रकाशित भएका कृतिहरूलाई भण्डार गर्ने ठाउँ

२. निजी पुस्तकालय (Spcial Library): व्यक्ति विशेषले स्थापना गरेको पुस्तकालय

३. सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय (Public Library) : भृकुटीमण्डप सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय, प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान

४. शैक्षिक पुस्तकालय (Accademic Library): स्कूल, कलेज, युनिभर्सिटी (त्रि.वि. केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय)

पुस्तकालयका आफ्नै नीति तथा नियमहरू हुन्छन् । त्यस नीति नियमभित्र बाँधिएर कर्मचारीले पाठकर्वगलाई सेवा प्रदान गरेका हुन्छन् । जस्तै :

१. अनुशासित भई पुस्तकालयमा प्रवेश

२. शान्त वातावरण

३. यथा स्थानमा किताब पढेपछि राख्ने वा बुझाउने

४. किताबहरूलाई तोकिएको मिति भित्र बुझाउने नसके यहाँका कर्मचारीले तोकिदिएको शुल्क बुझाउने ।

५ किताबहरू च्यात्ने, कोर्ने हराउन नहुने आदि । हाम्रो मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल कलेजको पनि आफ्नो एउटा छुट्टै पुस्तकालय छ । जहाँ करिब १६,००० पुस्तकहरू, २,००० जति पत्रपत्रिकाहरू र उपन्यास, असंख्य मात्रामा अनुसन्धात्मक लेखहरू, रिपोर्टहरूका साथै हरेक सङ्कायका +२ देखि स्नातक, IT र स्नातकोत्तर तहसम्मका कोर्शका किताव तथा रिफरेन्स कितावहरू तथा अन्य विविध सामग्रीका पुस्तक उपलब्ध छन् । पाठक वर्गले यहाँ आफूनो चाहनाअनुसार को पुस्तक प्राप्त गर्न सक्छन् । प्रत्येक पाठक वर्गलाई सन्तुष्ट पारी खुशी साथ पठाउनु यहाँको कर्मचारीको प्रमुख कर्तव्य हुन्छ ।

पुस्तकालयको महत्व त्यस्ता विद्यार्थीहरूका लागि अझ बढी हन्छ, जुन विद्यार्थी पढ्नमा रूचि राख्छन् तर किताब किन्न भने नसक्ने अवस्थाका हुन्छन्, त्यस्ता विद्यार्थीहरू यस पुस्तकालयबाट निकै लाभ उठाइरहेका छन् । अनुसन्धान गर्ने हुन् वा थेसिस लेख्ने वा विभिन्न किसिमका शैक्षिक पर ामर्श लिन खोज्नेका लागि पनि यस मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल कलेजको पुस्तकालय एकदम उपयोगी सावित भएको छ । अत्यधिक भौतिक सुबिधा सम्पन्न पुस्तकालयको रूपमा यस पुस्तकालयलाई लिइन्छ, Computer, Internet, Wifi सहितको ब्यवस्था समेत उपलब्ध छ । निकट भविष्यमा यसलाई अझ व्यवस्थित बनाउने योजना छ । विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक, तथा अन्य कर्मचारीहरूले पनि यहाँबाट निकै लाभ उठाइरहेका छन् ।

पुस्तकालयलाई व्यवस्थित गर्ने कार्य एकदम चुनौतीपूर्ण हुन्छ । यसमा अनेक समस्याहरू र अप्ठेरा परिस्थितिको सामना गनुपर्ने हुन्छ । हरेक समस्याको समाधान गर्दै यहाँका कर्मचारीहरू अघि बढ्नुपर्ने हन्छ । किताब च्यातेर ल्याउने, हर ाउने, जरिवाना माग्दा रिसाउने र लामो समयसम्म किताब लगेर घरको एउटा कुनामा थन्काएर राखिदिने र किताब नफर्काउने पाठकको प्रवृत्तिले गर्दा अरू ज्ञानमा रूचि राख्ने विद्यार्थीलाई निकै अप्ठेरो पर्ने गर्छ । तसर्थ यस्ता कुराहरूलाई पनि सबै पाठक वर्गले बुझिदिँदा पुस्तकालय सञ्चालनमा केही सहज हुनजान्छ ।

आज विश्वमा पुस्तकालयप्रति जनचासो दिन प्रतिदिन निकै बढेको देखिन्छ । एक टोल, एक पुस्तकालयको कुरा उठिरहेको साथै E-Library को Concept पनि निकै व्यापक छ । हाम्रो नेपालमा पनि यसको सुरुवात भइसकेको छ ।

यसरी विद्यार्थीहरूले ज्ञान आर्जन गर्ने क्रममा आफूलाई सहयोगीको रूपमा पाउँदा निकै गौर वान्वित भएको महशुस गर्दछु । पुस्तकालय व्यवस्थापनमा आइपरेका हरेक चुनौतिपूर्ण कार्य होसियारीपूर्वक र समझदारीका साथ समाधान गर्न र पाठकहरूलाई सन्तुष्ट बनाएर पठाउनु पुस्तकालयका कर्मचारीको प्रमुख कर्तव्य हुन्छ ।

तिमी पनि नरूनु है पागल प्रेमी थियो भनी

अरुण शर्मा

सर्वप्रथम तिमीलाई देख्दा
लजाउने मान्छे म
तिमीसँग आँखा जुध्दाा नहेरे झैँ अन्तै मोड्थेँ म
पहिलो वार्तालापमा मैले हालखबर सोध्दा
झस्किएकी थियौ तिमी
कुनै पनि कुरा निसङ्कोच भई
एक अर्कालाई सुनाउने गर्थ्यौं हामी ।

तिमी एउटा पवित्र गुलाफ हौ
टिप्ने धोको मेरो पनि
कसम पनि खाएकै हुं तिमीलाई
विश्वस्त पार्न भनी
मीठो आश्वासन पाएथैं मैले
धन्य हुने घरिघरि
तिमीलाई के थाहा कल्पनामा
म डुब्थैं कति कति ।

होला आज तिमीलाई काँढा
निकाले झैँ सञ्चो भयो
तर यो मनमा भालाले छियाछिया
पारे जस्तो भयो
मन लाग्छ भक्कानो हाली
डाँको छोडी रून कराउन
तर सक्दिनँ यो कुरा कसैलाई
चुइक्क पनि सुनाउन ।

विश्वास पनि कति गर्थें
आफूभन्दा कति धेरै
त्यही विश्वास बढ्दै जाँदा
कुरा पनि खोलेँ निकै
दिलका सारा कुराहरू
सुनाएको थिएँ असल साथी ठानेर
तर ग्लानी भैरहेछ किन
बोलेँ तिमीलाई आफ्नो मानेर ।

बिर्सन खोज्दा पनि सम्झिन्छु
ती बिताएका मीठा पलहरू
कल्पी बस्छु एकन्तमा खेलाउँछु
मनमा हाम्रा छलफलहरू
कति मीठा थिए
ती मुस्कानसहितका स्वीकृतिका शब्दहरू
आज उजाड मरूभूमि भए
हाम्रा ती हरिया उद्यानहरू ।

मिलन र खुशी सँधै सँगै थिए
थाहा थिएन के हो विछोड
विदेशको कारण सिर्जना भैदियो
जीवनमा यो कठिन मोड
तिमी सँधै खुशी हुनु
नआयोस् दुःख तिम्रो जीवनमा कहिले पनि
चोट लुकाई मुस्कुराइरहेँ
जतिनै पीडा यो मनभित्र भए पनि ।

बाध्यताका बुँदा तेर्स्याइ
हाँसी-हाँसी गयौ तिमी
तिम्रासामु मुस्काए पनि
एकान्तमा त म रोएँ कति
अब फेरि रूनै छ
जिन्दगीमा सम्झी तिमी
तिमी पनि नरूनु है
पागल प्रेमी थियो भनी ॥
(समाप्त)

मैले सुनेँ

विष्णुमाया उप्रेती

सुनेँ
देखेको एक वर्षपछि
उनको स्वभाव नियालेर
झन् आकर्षित तिमी
उनको मनबाट टाढै रहे पनि
अझै तिमीले बिर्सन सकिनौ रे ।

सुनसान रातमा झ्याउकिरीले
बाजा बजाउन थालेपछि
उनको याद मेटाउन
तप्त दुई थोपा आँसुले
मायाको यातना छोप्न खोज्थ्यौ रे ।

भदौको टन्टलापुर घाममा
बादलको रूप लिएर तिमी
बर्षा भई खस्दा पनि
खै किन ?
ढुङ्गा जस्तो अडिग भएर
चुपचाप बसिरहन् रे ।

सुनेँ
धेरै दिनसम्म भोकै
भौतारीएर हिंड्दा पनि
त्यही प्रार्थना गर्थ्यौ रे ।

तिमीलाई के थाहा
ऊ कसरी बाँचेकी थिई
फलामे ताल्चामा बांधिएर
भगवानलाई फूल चडाइरहन्थी
त्यहीं प्रार्थना गर्दै ।

खै कसरी भनुँ म तिमीलाई
फूल रोप्दा काँढा उम्रन्छ भनेर
अनि यहाँ सोचाइहरूले
हार्नुपर्छ भनेर ।

धेरै साथीहरूसँगै तिमीले प्रशंसा गर्दा
उनी डराएकी थिइन् रे
त्यहाँ खोट पाइन्छ कि भनेर
मिर्मिरेमा पानी लिएर
कोठामा पस्दा
परबाट देखेर फेरि
अर्को कदम चाल्यौ रे ।
सुनेँ
तिमी त झन्
पागल प्रेमी भयौ रे
तिमी त धेरै पढेको मान्छे
प्रेममा पागल हुन सुहाउँदैन
कसले सफलता पाएको छ यहाँ
प्रेममा पागल भएर
नर्बिस आफ्नो गन्तब्य लाई
अनि नरोक बाटो उनीको
बर्षिरहेका तिम्रा आँसुका धाराहरूले ।

छलमाण्डु

सोनिया तामाङ
बि.बि.एस प्रथम वर्ष

बाठा मान्छेको सहर र यो
छलै छलको सहर ।
सोच भन्दा ठूला छन घर,
अनि राख्छन् घरमा नअट्ने कारको रहर ॥

हाँसो र आसुको दुवै किनि दिनछन्
पैसा बिनाको नाउँ छैन ।
कुकुर बिराला पाल्छन् घरमा
आश्रममा चाहिँ खाली ठाउँ छैन ॥

तिमी कमजोर, अशक्त र बेसाहारा छौ
छैनन् मद्धत गर्ने यहाँ कोहीपनि ।
ठाउँ नै यस्तै होस पैसा भाका हाँस्ने
अनि नभाका जहिल्यै रोइरहने ॥

ठेस लागेको ढुङ्गालाई पनि
ढोगीदेऊ भगवान ठानी ।
ठगीको दुनिया हो यो, बाँच्न सिक,
आफूलाई कमजोर नमानी ॥

नाउँ बनाऊ चिन्न तिमीलाई
हिरालाई कोइला ठान्नेले पनि ।
नधोऊ मोजा गनाइ राख्न देऊ
हात छोड्न तिम्रा खुट्टा तान्नेले पनि ॥

तिमी बिना

रंजिप सिंह
बि.बि.एस प्रथम वर्ष

फाल्गुण आयो जीवन रंङ्गीन बनाई मन रुझाउन
तिमी बिना सकिन मैले यो मन बुझाउन

मन मेरो हावा झै छ गतिशीन, छैन मन कैले थिर
तिमी नै टाढा गए म देखी, जीवनमा पिरैपिर....
पिरैपिरको जिन्दगी यो मेरो बाँच्न म सकिनँ
संसार रमाइलो छ तर हाँस्न म सकिनँ

आँसु झर्छ, मन मुटु दुख्छ, तिम्रो नै पिरमा
हे मेरी प्रिय, कि मरी जान्छु, हाम्फाली भिरमा

तिमी बिना यो संसार लाग्छ बिरानो, आउन एक फेर
तिम्रो त्यो सुरिलो आवाज बिर्सिनै लागिसके गाउन एक फेर

स्वार्थी म हैन, जाली म हैन जालोमा परें म
तिम्रो मनको कुरा बुझ्न नसकी छालमा परें म...
तिमी नै मेरो मुटु तिमी नै मेरो प्राण हौ
तिमी बिना सक्दिन बाँच्न तिमी नै मेरो जान हौ...

तिम्रो के जात मेरो के जात कसको हो राम्रो जात
मानिस भै जन्मेपछि मानिस हो हाम्रो जात

म ब्राह्मण ठूलो तिमी दलित सानो भन्ने दिन गइसके
विचार र भावना हुन ठूलो भन्ने दिन आइसके

जातजाति बीच भेदभाव नगर प्रिय म मान्ने छैन
तिम्रो जात सानो मेरो जात ठूलो म ठान्ने छैन...
तिमीलाई मान्छु, तिमीलाई चाहन्छु तिमी नै हौ मेरो प्राण
तिम्रो त्यो चोखो माया चाहन्छु तिमी नै हौ मरो प्राण....

अधुरो प्रेम

विकास धामी
बी.बी.एस पहिलो वर्ष

म प्राइभेट स्कूलबाट सहकारी स्कूलमा कक्षा नौ मा भर्ना भए । स्कूलमा दिनहरू पनि विस्तारै वित्दै गए । स्कूलमा म एकदम लजालु स्वभावको थिए । कसैले मेरो बारेमा कुरा गर्दा वा मसंग बोल्दा मलाई अप्ठ्यारो महसुस हुन्थ्यो । नहोस् पनि कसरी म कक्षा एकदेखि ८ सम्मपुग्दा प्राइवेट स्कूलमा पढेको मान्छे चिनेजानेको कोही थिएनन् ।

विस्तारै मेरो एक जना मिल्ने साथी भयो । विश्वास गर्दथ्यौ र एक अर्काको सबै कुरा भन्थ्यौ । म कक्षा नौ मा भर्ना भएको केही समय पछि एउटी केटीलाई मन पराउन थालें। मैले त्यो कुरा मेरो आत्मीय साथी रामलाई भनें । त्यो कुरा एक कान दोकान हुदैं सवैमा हल्ला हुन पुग्यो।

त्यो कुरा मैले माया गरेकी केटीसम्म पुग्यो । उनले मलाई आएर विभिन्न कुराहरू सुनाउन थालीन्। म उनलाई कहिल्यै नदेखे झैं गरेर एकोहोरो हेरिरहेको थिएं। उनका नसालु नयन रसिला ओठहरु अनि त्यसमाथी ओठमा लाली लगाएको देख्दा म एक छिन सोच्थें। मेरो सामु कुनै परी नै आएकी छ । म सपनाको नौलो संसारमा पुग्थें। उनलाई देखेपछि उनले मलाई भनिन् मेरो बारेमा कसैसंग कुरा गरेपछि या मसंग त्यो मायाको कुरा गरेर नजिक हुन खोजेपछि म भन्दा नराम्रो तिम्रो लागि अरु कोही हुन सक्दैन । आफूले मन पराएको मान्छे यस्तो भन्दा कसको मन रुदैंन र ।

"तिम्रो माया मेलै कहिल्यै मार्ने हैन सानु
मेरो कारण तिम्लाई रुन पर्ने छैन सानु"
"तिम्ले मलाई छोडेपनि, अन्तै माया लगाएपनि
लालछी भई तिम्रो माया, मार्ने छैन सानु"

त्यस्तो कुरा सुन्हा दादा म छानोबाट खसेजस्तो भएँ । एक छिन केही सोच्न सकिन । म त्यतिबेला कक्षामा नबसेर सरासर घर आएँ । ओछ्यानमा एकदिन उत्तानो परेर सुतिरहें । उनले भनेका ती सबै कुराहरू मैले त सम्झें र अब उनको माया पाउँदिन होला भन्ने सोची रहें । मनमा अनेक थरिका कुराहरू खेल्न थाले । म दुई तीन दिन स्कूल गईन ।

"तिमी बिना जिउन गाह्रो हुन थाल्यो
तिम्रो माया मन मुटुमा के साह्रो हुन थाल्यो"
"छटपटाइन्छ एक्लै हुँदा टोलाउछु एकान्तमा
तिमी बिना पल-पल मलाई अप्ठ्यारो हुन थाल्यो"

त्यस्तो कुराहरू सुनेपछि स्कूल जान्न भन्ने सोचेको थिए । एकातिर केटीको लागि आफ्नो उज्यालो भविष्य के विगार्नु लागिरहेको थियो । तर के गर्नु उनलाई ३/४ दिनसम्म नदेख्दा मनलाई निकै नै छटपटी भइरहेको थियो म कक्षामा पनि एक्लै बस्न थाले । मेरो पढाइ पनि पहिलेदेखि नै राम्रो थियो। म कक्षामा प्रथम हुन्थ्यें। कक्षामा बस्दा पनि म उनलाई एकोहोरो हेरिरहन्थ्यें। उनले कहिलेकाहीं मतिर फर्केर हेर्दा म त खुसीले पागल झैं हुन्थ्यें। उनलाई मैले गरेको काम मन परेको छ। विस्तारै मैले उनलाई माफी मागेर बोल्न थालें।
बस उनले मलाई माफ पनि गरिन्। उनीसंगै बस्न थालें। हाम्रो मित्रता गढा हुँदै गयो। एक अर्कालाई फोन नम्बर पनि लियौं। हामी दुवैजना कहिलेकाहीँ एक अर्कासंग फोनमा वेला-वेलामा कुरा भहिरहन्थ्यो। कसलाई के थाहा दैवको लीला हाम्रो त्यही मित्रता प्रेममा परिणत भयो। उनको आवाज सुन्नमा नै मलाई आनन्द लाग्थ्यो ।

"जतातत‍ै जिन्दगीले खुसीयाली छायो
सवैभन्दा मिल्ने-जुल्ने एउटा साथी पायो"
"लाग्छ मलाई उनको आवाज कोइली भन्दा मिठो
अब मेरो जिन्दगीमा एउटा मिल्ने साथी आयो"

विस्तारै दिनहरु वित्दै गए । हाम्रो मित्रता मायामा परिणत भयो । मैले र उनले एक अर्कालाई मन पराउन थाल्यौ । हामी पहिले पनि एक ठाउँमा वसेर धेरैवेर सम्म पनि कुरा कानीहरु गरेर वसिरहन्थ्यौ । हामी पछिपछि एक अर्का बिना बाच्न नसक्ने पनि भयौ। त्यतिबेलासम्म पनि हामी कक्षा नौ बाट दश कक्षामा प्रवेश भइसकेको थियौं । हाम्रो फोनमा पनि घण्टौं-घण्टौं सम्म कुरा हुन्थ्यो । म उनलाई फोनबाट काली काली बोलाउथें । मान्छे भने राम्री र सुशील भएतापनि उनले र मैले एक अर्कालाई प्यारो नामले बोलाउथ्यों। उनी मलाई काले भन्थीन् । हुनतः उनको वास्तविक नाम लेख्न खोजेको थिए प्रशङ्गवस रक्षा उनको नाम थियो । मेरो नाम राज थियो ।

एस.इ.इ. आउन पनि केही समय मात्र बाँकी थियो । मलाई त स्कूल लाईफ नसकीए जस्तो लाग्न थाल्यो । हामी एकअर्काबिना बाँच्न गह्रो भइसकेको थियो। हामी कुरा गर्थौ छुटीएपछि के गर्ने ? मैले भने तिमि के गर्छौ ? उनले हास्दै भनिन मरिदिन्छु । हामीले जुनी -जुनी संगै मर्ने वाचा-कसम खाइसकेको थियौं । नभन्दै एस.इ.इ. आएर पनि सकियो । एस.इ.इ. सकिएपछि केही दिनसम्म हामी विभिन्न ठाउँहरुमा घुम्यौ र आफ्ना जीवनका तीत मिठा कुराहरु वसेर एक अर्का संग साट्न थाल्यौं । अन्तिममा उनले मलाई आफ्नो नामको लकेट चिनो दिइन र मैले पनि आफ्नो नामको लकेट उनलाई दिएं ।

म केही समय पछि काठमाडौं जानुपर्ने भयो । जान त के मन लाग्थ्यो र ? उनलाई छोडेर तर घर परिवारको आशा र आफ्नो भविष्यको लागि म काठमाडौं आउनु पऱ्यो । उनी गाउँको कलेजमा पढन् थालिन। मैले उनलाई के भनेको थिए फोनबाट म काठमाडौं जादैछु भन्दा उनी रुन थालिन । उनी मलाई बसपार्कसम्म छोड्न आइन। हामी दुईले एक अर्कालाई भेटेर पछाडीको क्याफेमा बसेर कुरा गरिरहयौं । केही छिन पछि उनी मेरो अंगालोमा बाँधिएर रुन थालिन। मैले भने किन रोएको काली म तिमिलाई छोडेर जान लागेको होइन । म त पढन् पो जान लागेको । मैले पनि मन थाम्न सकिनँ र नरुन पनि कसरी हामीले प्रेम गरेको एक अर्कालाई मेरो आखाँबाट दुई थोपा आँसु आयो । बाध्यताले उनलाई छोडेर आएँ । काठमाडौं आएको केही समयसम्म फोनमा कुरा भइरहन्थ्यो। म यता काम गरेर पढ्न थालें । समयमा फोन गर्न पनि पाइदैन थियो । तर धेरै फोन गर्नको लागि आफ्नो मोबाइल पनि थिएन । दुई वर्ष काठमाडौमा बसेर (१२ को परीक्षा दिएर) घर गए । अनि धनगढीको बसपार्कमा ओर्लिएर अर्को बस चढन लागेको थिएं । मेरो नजर एकासी उनीमाथि पऱ्यो । उनको त विहे नै भइसकेको रहेछ । न त मैले खबर पाएँ । एक्कासी उनलाई रङ्गीबीरङ्गी देख्दा म त छक्क परें । मनले कही सोच्नै सकिन केवल आखाँबाट आँसुको धारा भेल बगे झैं बगिरहयो । एकछिनपछि मन थामेर उनीसंग बोल्ने प्रयास गरे तर के बोल्न सकिन्थ्यो र । म र उनी एउटै गाँउको मान्छे । एउटै स्कुलमा पढने मिल्ने साथी हौं। उनको श्रीमान् एकछिन फोनमामा ब्यस्त हुनुहुन्थ्यो । मैले त्यती बेला सोधें आखिर तिमीले मलाई धोका दियौ ? खाएका ती वाचा कसमलाई तिमीले कसरी भुल्न सक्यौ । धोकेबाज तिमीले म भन्दा पनि धनी केटा भेट्यौ र त्यसैले मलाई धोको दियौ । तिमी हाम्रो मायालाई पैसासंग तुलना गऱ्यौ हैन । जसलाई माया के हो भनेर थाहा छैन । उसैलाई माया गर्न पुगेछु । तिमीले त मेरो जिन्दगी नै शुन्य बनाइदियौ । धेरै ढिलो भएपनि तिमीलाई वैवाहिक जीवनको शुभकामना दिदै म आफ्नो बाटो लागें ।

"गरिछौ छिट्टै विहे रोजे जस्तै वर मिल्यो
हाँसी खुशी वाँच्न सक्ने सुन्दर एउटा घर मिल्यो"
"साह्रै राम्रो नाम तिम्रो काली पूर्णिमाको जुन सरी
त्यही नामको शोभा दिने सुन्दर एउटा वर मिल्यो"

जे जस्तो भएपनि आफनो भविष्यलाई निरन्तरता दिनु पर्छ। म खुशी छु तर उनी बिना मेरो जीवन अधुरो छ ।

यो एउटा कल्पनिक कथा हो ।

मेरी उनी

ईसान पौडेल
कक्षा ११, मानविकी

एउटी परि देखे मैले क्याम्पस पढ्दाखेरी ।
कस्ती राम्री, कस्ती सुन्दर पराईकी छोरी ॥

सधै जस्तो देख्थें उनलाई क्याम्पसको चौरमा ।
पिछा पनि गर्न थाले उनलाई पाउने भरमा ॥

नसालु ती आखा उनका, कपाल कालो कालो ।
थाहै नदिइ बुन्यो मनले पिरतीको जालो ॥

कहिले जान्थीन धारा तिर कहिले क्यान्टिन तिर ।
हेर्ने गर्थे भिडभाडमा सधै उनको शिर ॥

धैरे माया गर्थैं उनलाई भन्न डराउथे ।
दिनहुँ उनको सम्भनामा हराउथें ॥

एक दिन उनलाई नदेख्दा मन कस्तो कस्तो हुन्थ्यो ।
उनी क्याम्पस नआउँदा म घर जाउँ भै हुन्थ्यो ॥

लाग्छ मलाई पनि उनले मन पराउँछिन ।
लाजले हो कि सायद भन्न डराउँछिन् ॥

पर्खिएर बस्छु अब त्यो क्षण अनि दिनलाई ।
सबै कुरा भुले पनि भुल्नै छैन उनलाई ॥

अदृश्य मन

अरूण डि.भी. असीमित
कक्षा १२, व्यवस्थापन

के तपाईले कसैलाई माया गर्नुभएको छ ? हाम्रो पहिलो प्रेम भनेकै हाम्री आमा हुन् । तर यो कुरा मायाको नभएर मनको हो । के तपाईलाई थाहा छ, मुटु, हृदय आदि यी सबै मनका नामहरू हुन । माया कहाँ हुन्छ ? मनमा हुन्छ ? केले गरिन्छ ? मनले गरिन्छ ? यी सबै गलत हुन् । माया कहाँ हुन्छ ? दिमागमा हुन्छ । माया केले गरिन्छ ? दिमागले गरिन्छ । दिमाग, बुद्धि, मस्तिष्क, गिदी आदि सबै यी दिमागकै नामहरू हुन्। माया गर्ने काम दिमागले गर्छ, मुटुले गर्दैन (कसरी) ? हामीले सोच्ने, सुँघ्ने, चाख्ने, महसुस गर्ने, याद गर्ने, बिर्सने, यी सबै काम र हरेक भावनाको नियन्त्रण हाम्रो मुटुले नभएर दिमागले गर्दछ। यदि यी सबै काम दिमागले गर्छ भने छुट्टै माया गर्ने काम मुटु वा मनले गर्न कसरी सम्भव छ ? के मन हाम्रो छैठौं इन्द्रिय हो, जसले माया गर्ने काम गर्दछ ? के हाम्रो मनको काम छैन ? मुटु वा मनले रक्त सञ्चार गर्छ कि माया गर्छ ? यति मात्र कहाँ हो र ! मनले देख्छ, मनले सुन्छ, मनले महसुस गर्छ । देख्नलाई मनको आँखा हुन्छ, सुन्नलाई मनको कान हुन्छ। महसुस गर्नलाई के मनको आफनै दिमाग हुन्छ ? हामी मानिस हौं कि के हौं जसले जे भन्छ त्यही मान्छौं ? मानिस आँखा नदेख्ने भए मनको आखाँले देख्छ भन्छन् । मनको आखाँले देख्ने भए किन दृष्टिबिहीन मानिस लट्ठी टेकेर वा लट्ठीको सहारामा हिँड्छन् । अरे मनको आखाँले देख्ने भए आँखाको के अर्थ ! कैयौं मानिसको टाउकोमा चोट

लाग्दा आँखा नदेख्ने हुन्छन् तर यदि छातिमा चोट लाग्दा मानिस आँखा नदेख्न सक्ने हुन्छन् त ? अहँ, कदापि हुँदैनन् ।

मानिस जन्मिन्छ, हुर्किन्छ बूढो हुन्छ र अन्त्यमा मर्छ । जन्म, मृत्यु र बिबाह, मानव जीवनमा हुने मुख्य तीनवटा घटनाहरू हुन् । जन्म र मृत्यु हाम्रो नियन्त्रणमा छैन । बिबाहमा मायाको, प्रेमको, स्नेहको र ममताको एकदमै ठूलो भूमिका हुन्छ, जति दियो बाल्नलाई आगोको जरुरी हुन्छ। तर हामीलाई यति पनि थाहा छैन, माया कता हुन्छ। मानौं कुनै कम्प्युटर छ। यसको तुलना हामी मानवसँग गरौं त । कम्प्युटर सफ्टवेयरले चल्छ । सबै सफ्टवेयर सीपीयुमा हुन्छ तर इन्टरनेट चल्ने सफ्टवेयर ब्याट्रीमा छ भनेर हुन्छ ? जसरी सीपीयुभित्र नै फरक कारण सफ्टवेयरका लागि फरक-फरक फोल्डर हुन्छन्, त्यसरी नै फरक-फरक भावनाका लागि फरक-फरक भाग हुन्छन् हाम्रो दिमागमा, मनमा होइन।

हामीले माया मनले गर्दैनौं । एकछिन् दिमागले सोच्नुस् त - माया मनले होइन, दिमागले गरिन्छ ।

यसको अर्थ, मन हुँदैन भन्ने होइन । मन हुन्छ तर त्यो अदृश्य हन्छ । मन कुनै अङ्ग होइन । यो त दिमागभित्र रहेको हाम्रो भावना बस्ने एउटा घर हो। यो मनको क्षमता असीमित हुन्छ ।

त्यसैले हामीसँग मन हुन्छ तर त्यो अदृश्य हुन्छ ।

मातृ प्रेम

गोविन्द लम्साल
कक्षा ११,व्यवस्थापन

ए मेरी जननी ! तिमी सब कुरा, यो जिन्दगी हौ तिमी
मेरो धड्कन, श्वास, रक्तनलमा, आमा ! तिमी हौ तिमी।
तिम्रा ती उपकारका गुण मुमा, तिर्नै अहो सक्दिनँ !
आमा ! जीवन व्यर्थ हुन्छ नभए, आमा बिना बाँच्दिनँ ।१।

कैयौँ दुःख सहेर आज जगमा, लड्ने बनायौ मुमा !
तिम्रो हात छ धेर यो प्रगतिमा, बढ्ने बनायौ मुमा !
तिम्रो ज्ञान र कर्मले जगतमा, भिँड्नै भएँ सक्षम ।
तिम्रो नाम र धर्मले जगतमा, हिँड्नै भएँ सक्षम।२।

मेरो जीवनको अमूल्य गहना, माता ! तिमी हौ तिमी ।
मेरो ईश्वर, भाग्यकी त जननी, दाता तिमी हौ तिमी ।
तिम्रै कारणले म आज छु खुशी, हे प्राणदाता मुमा !
तिम्रै कारणले म आज छु सुखी, हे भाग्यदाता मुमा !।३।

मेरो जीवनको हरेक पलमा तिम्रो निकै हात छ ।
आशिर्वाद छ साथमा अति निकै तिम्रो सधैँ साथ छ ।
तिम्रो त्यो ममता म पाउन सके, जित्ने छु संसार यो ।
तिम्रो भक्ति सदैव गर्छु जननी, रक्षार्थ त्यो प्राणको ॥४॥

अतीत

मनिला नाल्बो लिम्बु
कक्षा ११,व्यवस्थापन

असह्य पीडा दिलाई झारिदियौ आँसु ।
जस्तै पीडा सहे पनि बाँचेकै छु सामु ॥
मनमा कुरा खेल्दाखेल्दै गलेछु म ।
हिँड्दा हिँड्दै थाहै नपाई लडेछु म ॥

अतीतलाई सम्झी बनेछु म घृणा ।
जल पिई मेट्छु म आफ्नो तृष्णा
घायल बनी बसिदियो दुश्मन मेरो अतीत ।
खै कसले बनाइदियो मलाई उनको सहिद ॥

मेरो कलेज

चेवन कार्की
कक्षा १२, मानविकी

वरिपरि गाडी गुड्ने
वीचमा कलेज छ र
त्यसको स्थापना सन् (२००१)
सालमा गरिएको हो रे,

नेपालको राजधानीमा
कलेजहरुको खानीमा
जाऊँ साथी नयाँ बानेश्वर
मदन भण्डारी मेमोरियल मा. वि. मा

उच्च तहको शिक्षकहरुले
पढाउन आउने ठाउँमा मानवीकी, विज्ञान लगायत
बि.बि.एस टियु हुने
यस मदन भण्डारी कलेजमा

क्यान्टिनको व्यवस्था छ
खानेपानी सफा राम्रो
चरै तिर सफा सुन्दर
कलेज सुन्दर हाम्रो

आऊ साथी लिन आऊ
ज्ञानको ज्योति अनमोल मोती
छर्नुपर्छ यही हामीले
चारैतिर ज्ञानको ज्योति

आफ्नो लगायत बाबाआमाको
सपना पूरा गर्नलाई
आएको छौ मदन भण्डारी
कलेजमा सर्वश्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति बन्नलाई

Glimpse of MBM College

Glimpse of MBM College


ONE DAY SCREENING
Organized By
TILGANGA INSTITUTE OF
HIMALAYAN CATARACT


नाम दर्ता
आँखा


निःशुल्क दन्त तथा आँखा शिविर

Glimpse of MBM College