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Editorial

Kanchan Vidhya Mandir Samudayik College is leading college of Kanchanpur district. The college is trying to contribute research by publishing research journal along with academic activities. It is first attempt in the field of research journal published by the college. It gives broad knowledge for the researcher, students and teachers. The topic has been selected from different subjects.

The research is very difficult work applying its norms and values. This journal is suppose to be milestone to develop research culture. We hope that it will be beneficial for all the related stockholders such as students, teachers, administrators, policy makers, researchers, planners etc. We would like to thankful to our reviewers and editorial members for their great work to produce this journal. We would like to thank subject expert and article writers who have provided current articles based on research methodology. Our credit goes to all the staff of college for the preparation of this journal.

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Overview of Task Based Learning Approach

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Abstract

Task based source learning approach highlights on developing the knowledge as well as the sharing capacity of source children. The source instructor, researchers, textbook author and curriculum designers are welcomed to study the approach as cognitive skills play a vital role in today's competitive environment. In order to cater to the demand of the day the text book publishers started labelling text books as task based. Syllabus designers started claiming that their syllabus is based on task based learning, though some of them are not aware of the difference between task-supported learning and task based learning. The present paper seeks to study and present the strengths and weaknesses of Task based learning approach. The factors that contributed to the task based revolution and the different types of tasks that are used in a source classroom are also discussed.

Keywords: *Communicative Skills, Competitive Skills, Task based learning (TBL) approach, communicative source teaching (CLT).*

Introduction:

The important of Task based learning in the present day context is evident from the numerous recent publications made in the field of task- based learning and teaching. Task based approach focuses on sharing and conveying message. It gives secondary importance to the forms used (Ellis, 2009)."A task is an activity which requires children to use source, with emphasis on meaning, to attain an objective". (Bygate, Skehan &

Swain, 2001, as cited in Ellis, (2009, pg 5).A task is said to be a classroom activity which is objective and interactive. Which aims at acknowledgement and production of target source as the children perform some set of work plans (Lee, 2000, as cited by Ellis 2009). Tasks involve children in 'understanding, manipulating, producing or interpreting in the target source' (Nunan,1989 as cited in Ellis 2003 pg7).There is a cognitive as well as a linguistic dimension to a task. The actual objective of a task is not that the children should arrive at a successful Output but that they should use source in ways which improve source learning. Tasks are activities which aim at meaning-focused source use. Therefore a task encourages the learners to function as 'source users' rather than 'source children' using communicative processes as those incorporated in real world activities. "Tasks involve cognitive processes such as selecting, reasoning, classifying, sequencing information, and transforming information from one form of representation to another" (Ellis,2009 pg 7). Task based learning therefore aims at developing the cognitive as well as the communicative skills of source children.

Statement of the Problem

There are many teaching learning methods. Out of them, which one is very important and situational, it is very difficult to find out such situation on the basis of journal study, it is difficult to say that task based teaching learning is effective. On the basis of geographical situation, the types of task based teaching are to be applied. Therefore, this study comprises following research questions:

a. What are different types of task-based teaching approach?

b. What are the major opportunities that are to be applied in task-based teaching?

c. What are strength and weaknesses of task-based learning?

Objectives

The objectives of this study are to

a. Study different types of task-based teaching approach.

b. List out opportunities of learning language.

c. Analyze strength and weakness of task base approach.

Methodology

To complete the study related with task-based learning, qualitative approach of research study has been applied. To find out the answer of related objectives, library method of the study has been applied. Required information has been taken from different text books and reference book.

Literature Review

Then, how has TBLT been applied in teaching reading comprehension? Task-based language teaching has long been applied in the field of reading. (Willis, 1996; Nunan, 2011) However, Conceptual and empirical articles have been inadequate and insufficient in justifying teaching reading comprehension with task-based approach. Internationally, Hafiz et al (2014) have conducted a quasi-experimental study with pre-test and post-test to investigate the role of task-based teaching on improving reading skills for Iranian pre-intermediate learners. The reading skills were about scanning, skimming, summarizing, etc. This study showed that task-based teaching can improve the reading skills of students in the pre-intermediate level. In the quasi- experiment, the questionable reading tasks were not clearly exemplified. The authors also admitted in the limitation section that the participants of this study were all female students.

Element that contributed to Task-based revolution:

Important factor that contributed to Task-based revolution is the identification of the fact that pair work and group work enable the children to take part in intensive verbal interaction unlike a teacher fronted interaction. Secondly pair work and group work function as an alternative to individual work. The children get a chance to work in co operation and co ordination, and that will lift their spirit and push the children forward. Thirdly the characteristics of a target source are not assimilated in natural oral context.

Based on the way tasks are incorporated two types source teaching have

emerged. The first one is task-supported source teaching where tasks are incorporated into traditional source based approaches to teaching. It uses the weak version of CLT which uses tasks as a means of providing practice for source items like structures and grammatical characteristics. It employs Present-practice-produce and it is in the production stage that tasks are used. Second source research shows that children do not acquire source in this manner and this approach is criticized on many grounds. The second one is the task-based source teaching where the strong version of CLT is employed. In this case tasks are considered as units of teaching and complete courses are designed around the tasks and they form the basis for an entire source curriculum. It gives importance to sharing rather than for grammar and fluency rather than accuracy. A task is executed in three stages Pre task where unfamiliar words or structures are explained, during the task where some help is provided if necessary and post task where the source items are revised.

Varieties of tasks:

Focused tasks are designed in such a way that the children grasp the targeted characteristics. They focus on form while implementing the task. Listening tasks can be devised this way where a primary characteristics of source is presented to the children. Listening tasks can also be considered as non-reciprocal tasks. Reciprocal tasks are the ones that require the children to interact or in other words reciprocate. Focused tasks are designed in three major ways

1) **Ancient based production tasks:** Ancient based production tasks are designed to elicit a particular target source characteristics or structure. For instance in tasks like Picture difference, picture sequencing, picture drawing etc. Question forms are elicited. Tasks like exchanging travel itinerary, the simple present tense or future tense are elicited.

2) **Acknowledgement tasks:** acknowledgement tasks are based on the assumption that source acquisition takes place as a result of input-processing. The children are required to pay conscious attention and notice the linguistic form that is presented as input and based on the responses made by the children in the input phase a task is given.

3) **Sense-raising tasks:** Sense raising tasks are designed to cater to explicit learning. They are meant to develop awareness at the level of understanding and not merely noticing. The children are required to talk about source, they are asked to frame their own grammar rules.

Unfocused tasks are based on a theory which says that learning is an implicit process which cannot be influenced directly through instruction. According to the theory of implicit learning, practice must involve children in authentic communicative activity and is based on the strong version of communicative source teaching (Howatt, 1984 as cited in Ellis 2009). Studies claim that structured tasks and tasks based on familiar information tend to produce higher accuracy and tasks which push children to reach a justified conclusion tend to produce more advanced source. Studies also show that if planning time is given to children before actually taking part in the task, it leads to greater complexity and giving children a post- task activity after an interactive task, like asking them to write about their own performance leads to greater accuracy (Skehan, 2002).

The following quote from the Hong Kong Ministry of Education is typical of the kinds of governmental pronouncements being made with regard to task based instruction."The task based approach aims at providing opportunities for children to experiment with and explore both spoken and written source through learning activities that are designed to engage children in the authentic practical and functional use of source for meaningful purposes. Children are encouraged to activate and use whatever source they already have in the process of completing a task. The use of tasks will also give a clear and purposeful context for the teaching and learning of grammar

and other source characteristics as well as skills.... All in all the role of task- based learning is to stimulate a natural desire in children to improve their source competence by challenging them to complete meaningful tasks" (CDC 1999:41 as cited in Nunan 2004 pg 13,14).Because of pronouncements like this task- based source learning has become popular.

Advantages of TBL approach:

Task based source learning offers a lot of advantages as it is sharing based and allows the children to transfer previously acquired knowledge to new communicative contexts (Nunan,1989).It encourages the children to emerge as a source user. It intends to engage the source children in a meaning focused source usage (Breen 1989 as cited in Ellis, 2009).

a) Task based learning helps children to interact spontaneously: Children are free to use whatever words and grammar they know. For instance a role play requires the children to use source freely. It gives children chance to try out what ever source they already know and it also gives children a chance to notice and benefit from others expressions and thereby builds their level of confidence gradually. The cognitive competence as well as the communicative competence of the children is developed as they perform a task. Children' attention is drawn towards problem solving instead of focusing on isolated source structures. It encourages the children to be more ambitious.

b) Performance: Performance for source learning is defined as a more efficient, more accurate and more stable performance. (segadowitz,2003 as cited in Rider, I .et al 2007). It is also argued that Performance leads to near native performance. Research in the fields of cognitive psychology and second source acquisition suggests that Performance is achieved by using source rules in a creative manner in an authentic sharing situation (Dekeyser, 2003 as cited in Rider et al 2007). Task based source learning paves way for

Performance. Cognitive theories of source suggest that practicing in real life situations is helpful in achieving Performance of linguistic knowledge (Johnson, 1988 as cited in Ellis, 2009).

c) It gives source children opportunity to learn words. Usually teachers explain words in a pre-task and children are not involved, words taught that way are easily forgotten so it is beneficial for the students if the teacher thinks of creative ways to involve students in the pre-task. Some of the options suggested for improving words are predicting words related to the task title or topic, and building words into a word web by way of brainstorm, cooperative dictionary search and by matching list of words with a list of definitions (Newton, 2001). While performing the task a glossary helps but it is observed that it does not allow the children to practice words and therefore such words are not retained whereas words inferred through active processing were learnt better (Hulstijn, 1992, as cited by Newton, 2001). An interactive glossary is better than a marginal glossary. Interactive glossary is where the children interact. The teacher needs to put in extra effort in preparing an interactive glossary. It is also worthwhile to encourage children to negotiate meaning of new instead of relying on an external source. Though the question on the quality of words gained through group work occurs, it is observed that children made impressive progress. It is also claimed that words learning occurs incidentally as children take part in cooperative task based interaction. After performing the task if the children are encouraged to keep a record of new words and revise those words and also if they analyse the new words in different contexts and in different ways it will reinforce their learning of words. "The teacher needs to ensure that, through tasks children are given opportunities to meet and explore new words without direct teacher assistance, and to use this words to meet meaningful task goals (Newton, 2001).

d) It provides situation for source learning: Source learning does not happen without motivation exposure, and opportunities to use the source. Task based source learning encourages children to use source purposefully and in cooperation. Children get a chance to negotiate turns to speak and also try out various sharing strategies. Task based learning creates conditions which enhance source learning spontaneously. It prepares children to use source in the real world (Andon, 2010).

e) It maximizes area for sharing: Task based learning provides conditions that allow children to assimilate what they notice and understand while performing the task. By participating in the task children not only acquire new source items, but also make use of source they have acquired recently. Tasks allow children to acquire and assimilate source items that they readily notice and understand. It allows the children to transfer their previously acquired knowledge creatively to new contexts of sharing. It engages children in purposeful sharing and gives chances to children to try out various sharing strategies and equips the children with source for public use.

f) Projective learning: Projective learning is said to form an important conceptual basis for task-based source teaching. The children' immediate personal experience is taken as the starting point in this approach. It is argued that intellectual growth occurs as children take part and reflect on the sequences of the tasks. The active involvement is considered central to this approach and therefore the approach is children centred. It is in contrast with the transmission approach of education in which the children acquires knowledge passively from the teacher. Projective learning has Varied roots in different disciplines. Psychologist David Kolbe pulled the Varied strands together from social psychology, humanistic education, developmental education and cognitive theory (Nunan, 2004).

Disadvantages of TBL approach:
a) Work Difficulty: Although the difficulty of a task can be estimated from the

performance of children, the factors that actually contribute to task difficulty are studied so that it is useful to integrate and sequence the tasks in source teaching syllabus. "The cognitive load and clarity of the goal of the task, code complexity and interpretive density of the source to be used were some of the criteria considered in establishing the level of difficulty of a task" (Candlin, 1987 as cited in Tavakoli, 2009). Task difficulty is also defined in terms of i) code complexity which includes words load, redundancy and density. ii) communicative stress which comprises of time limits, time pressure, speed, number of learners. iii) cognitive complexity which consists of cognitive familiarity comprising of familiarity of the topic, familiarity of the discourse genre and familiarity of the task itself and cognitive processing which includes information clarity and sufficiency of information given(skehan, 1998 as cited in Tavakoli 2009). It is argued that static tasks like describing a diagram where the elements of the task remained constant were easier than dynamic tasks like story telling where the elements changed. Abstract tasks like expressing an opinion where the elements of the task were not concrete were reported to be more difficult. Nunan and Keobke (1995) carried out a study with 35 undergraduate students by using various reading, listening and speaking tasks and asked the students how difficult the tasks were and why. The children in the study pointed out that lack of familiarity with task types, confusion over the purpose of the task and the impact and extent of cultural knowledge are the predominant factors that cause Task difficulty.

b) Mismatch between the children' and teachers' perception: Studies indicate that the same classroom event is often interpreted differently by the teachers and children (Kumaravadivelu, 2003).The children identified the following factors for task difficulty

i) Cognitive demand: Difficulty in understanding the task, requiring more time or more attention and resources.

ii) Linguistic demand: words or structures the children did not know.

iii) Clarity of pictures / story: Visual clarity and conceptual transparency without ambiguity.

iv) Amount of information: Both an overload of information and a paucity of information were undesired.

v) Task structure: The way information was organised.

vi) Affective factors: Liking a picture story or being able to relate to it would make it more enjoyable, if not easier.

Whereas on the other hand teachers attributed age, gender, cultural background and the level of source proficiency as factors that affect the task performance of the children. Some of the teachers considered the presence or absence of background information in a picture story as a factor that influences the task performance of the children (Tavakoli, 2009). Studies show that teachers and children interpret the same classroom event differently. There is a mismatch between what the teacher instructs and what the children perceive. It indicates that there is problem in the source teaching and learning process. This can increase the gap between 'input and the children intake' (Kumaravadivelu, 2003).

c) Validity of tasks: When we look at the definitions of a task, some of them suggest that a task has to be a real world activity. But there are tasks like describing a picture to someone else so that they can draw the picture, identifying the differences between two pictures, telling a story based on pictures etc. which are unlikely to occur in real life situations. Though the authenticity of such tasks is questioned by some, it is argued that the interaction that takes place while performing these tasks is useful while performing real world tasks. It is said that they manifest some sort of relationship to the real world and seek to achieve interactional authenticity if not situational authenticity (Skehan, 1996a as cited in Ellis, 2003). A simplified version of the task can help the children to cope with current sharing and also long term source development (Guariento,W &Morley,J.2001).

d) Output: one of the characteristic of a task is that it results in a clear Output. 'A

specified objective' is an essential characteristics of a task (Crookes, 1986, as cited in Ellis, 2003). But many a times it is possible to achieve a successful Output of a task without actually achieving the aim of task. For instance in tasks like spotting the differences between pictures the children may complete the task without using any source. At times there may not be any pedagogic importance to the Output of task, what matters is the linguistic and cognitive processes involved in the task. The learning Output of any given task depends on three main factors, namely the contribution of individual children, the task itself and the situation in which the task is performed. This indicates that a pre-designed task is bound to change based on the way the children handles it. The Output of the task may not be consistent with the aims and objectives with which the task is designed. Breen,1989 goes to the extent of saying that "children are capable of playing havoc with even the most carefully designed task" (as cited in Murphy, 2003).

e) Language deficiency: Children who are beginners with no linguistic resources find it very difficult to take part in a task. Especially in speaking tasks like role play or describing the differences children may find it very challenging and strenuous to continue the conversation. They may not understand what the task demands and they may find it hard to make themselves understood while taking part in the task. Ultimately the children might be de motivated to perform the task and may even lose confidence in himself / herself.

f) Children' perception: The children purposes are said to be distributed on a continuum between achievement orientation and survival orientation. If the children perceives that a task is related closely to his/her needs, they tend to adopt an achievement orientation. Whereas on the other hand if they do not perceive the relevance of the task they adopt survival orientation and put in minimal effort and use the simplest strategy to perform the task.(Breen, 1989 as cited in Murphy, 2003) .

g) Children' needs neglected: Most of the source children have primary needs. People learn a second source or foreign source, so that it is of some use to them. A new source is learnt for a variety of reasons and not all children need the same kind of tasks. One particular task may interest a few children belonging to a particular gender or cultural background, but it may not be of interest to the others. For instance a recipe of Apple pie may interest some children but all may not be interested in it. The children go through the trouble in order to reach a certain goal. But very often children' source learning needs are neglected (Branden, 2006).

h) Varied classes: A class consists of children with different talents, learning styles and motivation levels. Therefore the tasks prescribed may be relevant for a few children and for others it may be too difficult and for some others it may be too easy and they may feel that it is a waste of time to perform the task (Skehan, 2002). It is difficult to cater to children with different levels of previous knowledge at the same time. Children with low level of knowledge might find the tasks too ambitious and at the same time children high level of understanding might find the tasks too easy and boring. Research shows that the varied interpretation of the same task by the children frustrates the teacher (Wang 1996 as cited in Ellis, 2003). It becomes difficult for the teacher to monitor the tasks performed by the children at the same time whether it is pair work or group work. It is also noted that natural sharing does not take place in most of the tasks, it is said that children carry out 'speaking for the sake of speaking'. The reaction of the children towards the tasks is said to be very different some children try to make the interaction more genuine by taking part in their roles properly while some children take part in the task quite mechanically. (Coughlan & Duff, 1994 as cited in Ellis, 2009).

i) Basic issues unresolved: Tasks as core activities do not seem to resolve the Basic issues of source expansion or the correctness of source used. The open- ended oral pair work and group work tasks only seem to improve oral production fluency. Immediate

assimilation of the unfamiliar source characteristics introduced in the pre-task phase is also unlikely. Involving all the children in a task becomes problematic in a heterogeneous class and also when the task is inappropriate to the children (Littlewood, 2004).Though children do not like to focus on form studies suggest that form should be supported in some way. It is often argued that children acquire fluency at the expense of accuracy. Critics are of the opinion that it is difficult to implement. Since it is not a teacher-centred approach, it demands individual or group responsibility and commitment on the part of the children.

j) Conceptual objections to task based learning:

i) The restricted nature of task based learning: This critique does not completely dismiss task based teaching but points at the limitations that are inherent. Six prominent functions of a source are cited in article namely 1) Referential function in which source is used to convey information. 2) Emotive function where source is used to express feelings. 3) Connotative function where source is used to influence the actions of another person. 4) Phatic function where source is used to establish, discontinue or prolong sharing or check whether it took place or not. 5) Meta-lingual function where source is used to communicate about the source code. 6) Poetic function where source is used to draw attention to the form (Jacobson, 1960 as cited in Ellis, 2009). Ellis argues that most of the tasks are referential in nature, Role-play tasks can be designed to impart the emotive function and tasks like describing a picture perform the connotative function. Sense-raising tasks are based on the meta-lingual function. All the tasks include phatic function to some extent. But the poetic function is totally neglected. It is pointed out that though tasks try to bring out sharing strategies there are inherent limitations like it focuses only on rational and transactional and neglects the imaginative and playful aspects of sharing. It is felt that the playful aspects should also be taken into consideration not that they should be central (Cook, 2000 as cited in Ellis 2009).

ii) Cultural relativity of task-based teaching: This critique is socio-political in nature. It refers to the cultural and contextual constraints that are problematic in implementing task- based learning. It is argued that "The content of many of the tasks that figure in both research and source teaching materials implicitly espouse the cultural values and norms of the western English-speaking world" (Ellis, 2009). It is observed that the classroom practices used in Task- based teaching and the examples given are all culturally loaded. Some of the tasks are said to be inappropriate in the non-western world. As a form of teaching task based teaching is in conflict with cultural contexts like in China where learning is not perceived as a collaborative and experimental activity and for them benevolence and respect to the teacher student relationship is considered important.

iii) Teaching source as sharing: This critique attacks the core principle on which Task-based learning is based on. It is argued that tasks merely engage children in sharing and they do not teach sharing, based on the assumption that by engaging children in sharing, the children automatically develop communicative competence.

Conclusion:

A whole lot of techniques, methods and approaches have been in vogue in the field of second source teaching but every method and approach has its own advantages and disadvantages, and so is the case with task based learning approach. One should try to make the fullest use of the strengths and minimise the weaknesses to the possible extent. A lot of research has been done in the area of task-based learning and various techniques are suggested to improve words, Performance of learning and ultimately the performance of children in developing their source abilities. Research also focused on designing of task based syllabus, assessing the role of tasks in second source acquisition, task complexity, cognitive aspects, teachers' perception of task difficulty and children' perception of task difficulty, authenticity of tasks, interaction between tasks and

children. Further research can be done on broader aspects like implementing task based learning in big classes, catering to the needs of Varied groups of children, effective ways for the execution of tasks.

The role of a teacher is significant in preparing the children for task performance, for instance pre-teaching words and grammatical structures, motivating the children etc. For any method to succeed teachers need to be highly creative and innovative in involving the children and be in a position to take initiative to arouse the interest of the children. When the teacher is talented, the opportunities for learning are maximised. So the teacher should grab every opportunity to enhance the performance of the children and equip them to use source in future in the real world situations. Every effort should be put in for the well execution of the task. The onus also lies on teacher trainees and in-service inspectors to improve the performance of the children. The researchers, teachers, the curriculum development authorities, course designers and all those who are responsible should think of ways to promote source learning instead of trying to judge one method as the best. There is no single best method or a one size fits all kind of a pattern to teach source. Source acquisition takes place spontaneously in different ways in different children. It can be suggested that conditions suitable for the right amount of exposure, motivation and opportunities to use the source are to be provided.

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Human Resource Management Practices in Nepal

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Abstract

This article focus on the human resource management practices in Nepal. This paper has examined some major function of human resource management. This descriptive study attempts to point out the current situation of human resource management practices and procedures. This study found that human resource management is in infancy stage. Human resource management practices need to be developed. It has to still reach the stage of advance level .This study suggests that Nepalese human resource managers should adopt a strategic approach toward human resource management philosophies and practices.

Keywords

Human Resource Management, Recruitment, Selection, Job Analysis, Job Design, Training and Development, Career Planning, Performance Appraisal, Compensation Practices, Labour Relation.

Human Resource Management (HRM) is about managing human abilities and competencies for achieving the personal goals of employees as well as obtaining the organizational and societal goals. HRM is an essential function of management and it is the job of every manager even though there is a separate department for carrying out the function of HRM. The HRM managers have the responsibility to look after the activities of HRM. The major activities related to HRM are:- making plans and policies of HRM, designing jobs, conducting job analysis, recruiting and selecting potential employees,

motivating employees, conducting training and development programs, searching career development opportunities to the employees, evaluating employees performance and compensating them, maintaining employees discipline, handling employees grievances and discontent, maintaining good relations with union, providing social security to employees and promoting employees welfare and safety and maintaining quality of work life of employees. Thus HRM deals with the philosophy, policies, procedures and practices related to the management of people within an organization.

In modern times, HRM professionals have assumed a strategic role. They participate in formulation and implementation of organizational strategies. They strive to build competencies of employees. Modern HR managers ensure superior employees' productivity and performance and quality service nowadays, modern HRM managers have to deal with diverse workforce, cultural diversity, changing political and legal environment, global competition for quality people and fast changing technology. So in order to cope with the dynamic environment, HRM managers needs to develop new HRM skills. They need continuous learning and their conduct should be ethical.

HRM mangers should work for creating value of each employee to foster teamwork and growth of the organization. HRM managers should treat employees fairly in hiring, firing, layoff, paying reward, taking disciplinary actions and in evaluating employee's performance. They have a vital role to play to achieve the organizational goals, employee's personal goals, functional goals of HRM and societal goals of organization. So in a net shell we can define human resource management as an art and science which aims at managing workforce in an organization.

HRM consist of planning, organizing, directing and controlling of the procurement, development, compensation, motivation and maintenance of competent human resource to accomplish organizational goals (Gautam and Gautam, 2075 BS, p.2). Similarly Aswathappa (2015) defined human resource management as a set of programs, functions and activities designed to carry out in orders to maximize both employees as well as organizational effectiveness.

HRM is relatively a new concept to Nepalese organizations. Before 2046 (BS) the concept of personnel management prevailed in the Nepalese organization.

Personnel management focused on personnel administration, maintaining employees' discipline, employees' recruitment selection, wage setting, employee training, ensuring legal compliance, employees' welfare and labor relations.

In 1990s with the liberalization of the economy, multinational companies arrived in Nepal and started conducting their business. They brought along with them new global HRM policies and practices.

Similarly, the development of regional and international alliances have made external influence in business and in management of employees relations. And these externalities have also lead to the emergence of HRM concept in Nepal.

After the establishment of new federal constitution (2073 BS), many private business organizations and ventures companies have being set up in Nepal. They have also brought a new dimension in human resource management. In this way HRM concept/philosophy has emerged in Nepal.

HRM practices currently prevailing in Nepal
a) Human Resource Planning Practice

Manpower planning practices in Nepalese organizations are not encouraging. In most of the Nepalese organization, HR planning is based on power base, guess work, ad-hoc basis, and favoritism and so on. In most of the private sector organization human resource planning is rarely done. In government sector also there is lack of proper HR planning. The problem of the over staffing an under staffing is seen. Private Banks are seen to working according to their human resource planning.

b) Human Resource Department

In Nepal most of the organizations do not have a separate department for the management of human resource. The management of human resource is assigned to human

resource managers who execute the function of HRM under the command of the owner of the business. In banks, HR department is located in the head office and it conducts the routine personnel administrative functions rather than policy formation.

c) Recruitment and Selection Practice

      The main purpose of recruitment and selection is to ensure the best person at the right job and at the right time in order to improve organization performance. In government organization, recruitment and selection actives are conducted by public service commission of Nepal. Vacancies are announced in national newspaper and selection process involves-evaluation of application form, written taste, semi-structured interview, publication of result, medical examination, appointment placement, and orientation. Nowadays semi government organization (public enterprises) hire employees through public service commission, Nepal only the final hiring interview are conducted by concerned public enterprises.

      Also the policy of social inclusion is adopted by the government and semi-government organization in recruitments and selection process. 55% of vacancies are filled from open competition and 45% of vacancies are fulfilled from quota.

Unorganized privet sector organizations rarely go through formal recruitment and selection process. Usually they prefer to hire their relatives, friends and near and dear once. But organization public companies seek capable candidate from open market they have their own policies and producer guided by company act 2063 BS but these companies to do not follow recruitment and selection process in a fair process in a fair manner. Most of the posts are filled by recommendation and employee referral methods. Private Banks and financial intuition are following recruitments and selection policy and procedures as prescribed under their rule and regulation. A trend of using external agencies in the R+S process has been observed in the last couple of year. But they too are blamed for staff fishing, spying and outsourcing of talents. NGOs and INGOs claim that they go through

formal procedure of R+S. But still the practices of nepotism and favoritism prevails in such organizations.

d) Job Analysis and Job Design

Job analysis involves collecting job related information and analyzing them. It helps to create job position, determine manpower requirements, determine pay structure, evaluate jobs develop human resource information system, determine training needs, review employee performance, recruit and select qualified persons and to prepare job description and job specification statements.

Job design describes the actives to be performed in the job and the ways of accomplishing the jobs. Jobs should be designed such a way that if should ensure employee satisfaction statements.

Job design describes the activities to be performed in the job and the ways of accomplishing the jobs. Jobs should be designed in such a way that it should ensure employee satisfaction, motivation, highs productivity and quality of work life.
In Nepal private unorganized rarely appoint job analyst to study job and workers behavior government organization fix job position and set roles, responsibility and accountabilities for employees. Nowadays private prepare job description and job specification statement for their employees.

In government offices, job are designed on the basic of division of work i.e. work simplification but in organized organization and in INGOs the principles of job enlargement, job rotation and job enrichment are followed while designing jobs. In Nepal modern job analysis techniques are not used to study the job content and its content. Job related information are gathered and studies by simple method such as observation method, individual and group interview methods structured questionnaire method and by technical conference method.

e) Training and Development Practices

Human resources have the vital role for organizational success. Training is a systematically organized program to enhance skills and capabilities of employees. It increases employees. It increases employee's motivation, personality development and employee's motivation, personality development and employees productivity. Human resource development is a continuous process which aims to increase the level of human capabilities through organized and systematic learning process. Human resource development includes that are designed to prepare employees to keep pace with the organization as it change and grows. (Laird, n.d as cited in Gautam and Gautam 2075 BS). In Nepal, organizations are paying attention on training and development. Training is treated as a cost not investment. Nepalese organizations have no practices of conducting training need survey and performance analysis in regular basis. Profession trainers are limited in numbers. Mostly off-the-job training is conducted by using seminar and lecture. On the job training are rarely used except in banking sector. There are various training centers providing training to the employers and individual but few provide quality training. The leading training institution in Nepal are – center for center for economic development and administration (CEDA), management association of Nepal (MAN), revenue administration training center (RATC), Nepal training academy (staff college), agriculture training center, health training center, labour department, Nepal academy for tourism and hotel management (NATHM) , bankers training center (BTC), and Nepal chamber of commerce (NCC). In Nepal, there is no proper system and culture of analyzing the training activeness. Only those methods which are easy and common to management are applied for training and management development. Modern methods of training and development rarely used.

f) Employee Career Planning

Career planning and development is an ongoing process. It is that process by which includes progresses through sequence of steps until they achieve their personal level of

maximum achievements. In career, people pass through several job responsibilities to reach to the highest position

In Nepalese organizations, career paths are described by hierarchy of job position. But there is lack of clear provision of carrier planning program which helps to attain carrier goal a employees. Counseling, coaching and mentoring are almost nil from organizational efforts.

Employees to have no carrier path or their career development. People get satisfied at low level jobs suggestion and advice of seniors or advancement are not positively acceptable by juniors.

In civil service and security the situation of carrier planning is satisfactory. But other private organizations lack carrier planning and development private organization regard money invested for carrier development as a cost rather than investment. In private organizations carrier goals are unclear carrier paths are also not properly charted these is lack of succession planning and transfer and promotions are not transparent.

g) Performance Appraisal Practices

Performance appraisal refresh to the process of identifying, measuring and managing employees performance in order to enhance organizational efficiency and effectiveness. It evaluates the personality and performance of each employee so that the productivity can be measured in terms or efficiency and effectiveness. (Kheral, 2074 BS) In Nepal, performance appraisal has not received adequate property in HRM. In Nepalese organizations P.A is used only for promotion of employees. Nepalese organization lacks faired and transparent performance appraisal system modern tools and techniques of performance appraisal of employees are not used. Personal judgment and subjective assessment of the owners/manages service has key criteria for performance appraisal. The performance appraisal system by civil servants has been specified by the civil service act and rule. The public service commission has prescribed.

'General principle' for performance evaluation of employees in the public enterprises. Private joint ventures and INGOs do have systemic performance appraisal systems. But in many cases the implementation of the system is not effective and objective. (Agrawal,2015)

h) Compensation Practices

Compensation means the basic returns that an employee obtains from his/her work. It occupies an important place in the life of the employees. compensation consists of pay, incentives, benefits and services provided to employees for their work.

In Nepal, the legal environment related to pay and instructional framework of pay governance determine the pay structure of government and semi-government organization and privet company.

In the legal environment, the government legislation related to pay pays a vital role in determining pay structure practice of an enterprise.

The labour act 2074 and labour rules, bonus act 2030 and its rule, public service act 2049 and its rule company act 2063 and constitution of Nepal 2072 determine and guide compensation policy and system for all organization.

The government has also formulated intuitional framework which serves to implement the policy and regulation and directives of the government some of the important bodies are :-

Department of labour, wages board, pay commission, tribunals, and labour court.

In Nepal pay practices differ according to the nature of the organization, revenue and union pressure. Job grades are legally prescribed for civil service and public service sector enterprises. Job grades in private sector enterprises differ from organization to go-organization. But government job grades and pay rates are generally taken as point of reference in the private sector monthly salary is low in government offices. Privet sector

organization also pays less salary to the employees. Banks have offered attractive pay to officer classes only. The pay system of NGOs is also not much satisfied in Nepal.

i) Labour Relation

Industrial/labours relations play a crucial role in establishing and maintaining industry democracy and peace in the country. Industrial/labour relation incorporated relation between employee – employee and government. Labour relation covers many aspects such as regulatory body, collective bargaining, role of management, union and government, labour legislation, worker's grievance settlement process, disciplining policy and practice, contract agreement and control administration.

Nepal's labour relations is facing many problems and issues. The Nepalese management is suspicious of trade union and their activities. It take a reactive approach to labour relation. Nepalese trade unions are highly politicized through their affiliation to political parties. This has divided trade union on ideological lines. Labours management disputes are settled through collective bargaining. But collective bargaining in Nepal lacks good faith. The agreements remain poorly implemented. Nepal also lack a comprehensive labor policy. Nepalese trade unions are obsessed with wage increase demands. Quality of life is least considered in labour relations. Unacceptable labour practices such as child labour are still present. At the time of strike and conflict union members and protesters destroy the organization property. There are cases of theft by employees also. In recent times, labour-management relationship is based on cooperation and trust. Employee discipline in Nepal is worsening. Nepalese employees tend not to obey orders. There is carelessness in doing work. Nepalese employees are seen to become alcholistic. HRM managers seems to take no action to motivate alcoholics to remain out of the habit of drinking. Discipline actions are prescribed for civil servant by the government and private organization.

j. Safety and Health

With the advent of globalization, Nepalese organization nowadays are giving importance to occupational and health. Attention is being made to reduce and eliminate health hazards such as alcoholism, drug abuse, stress, violence and physical health problem. The emerging issues in HRM is how to prevent accidents and health hazards in the work place.

k. Communication

HRM communication is also a matter of concern in Nepalese organization. Transfer of message is mostly between organization and employees. Effective communication is maintained through mechanism like councelling, employee meeting, training, building climate of trust and active listening. This is nowadays been noticed in private organized organization.

Conclusion

HRM in Nepal is not fully developed. It is still in the era of personal management. It is mainly confine to routine personal administration and labour relation function. Modern HRM practice are not been practiced. The new concept and philosophy of HRM are yet to be followed. HRM has not assumed a strategic role in Nepalese management. HRM in Nepal is least concerned with developing human competencies potential for growth of employees. The attitudes of top management are not favorable towards HRM. Human resources are viewed as a cost rather than assets by management. People are not concerned as a sum of competitive advantage and importance assets. HRM is considered as a fire fighting job to deal with level grievances and indiscipline. Line managers do not feel ownership for HRM. There is lack of mutual trust between labour and management. In Nepal the root cause of most of the HR problems is politicization of unions, multiplicity of unions, unions' rivalries and negative attitude of management towards labour. All these problem serve as barriers to the development of HRM in Nepal. Globalization, regional

alliances, increasing competition, technological changes, emergence of multinational companies and joint venture companies, change in economic, political, socio-culture and technological environment, computerized information system, decentralization of business process, re-engineering, industrial relation, workforce diversity and so on have brought challenges to Nepalese HRM practices. So HR managers of Nepal should be prepared to adjust and cope with the environmental changes and global competition. They should use new types of HR models, techniques, policies and philosophy that are especially suitable in Nepalese work context. HRM should assume a strategic role in the organizations. People should be treated as assets by the top management. Labour- management relation should be based on cooperation and trust. Labour union should get rid of political influences. Top management should support HR manager. New modern concept and philosophy of HRM should be adopted and implemented by the organizations. Nepalese HR manager should take a proactive stance in dealing with HRM problems and issues. Problems that cause hindrances in the way of HRM development should be removed. Nepalese HR managers should apply new types of HR models, techniques, policies and philosophy that are especially suitable in Nepalese work context.

Management should create an environment of continuous learning and change management system through open communication, training and development practices and by using new techniques of motivation. Nepalese HR managers should adopt a professionalism approach while dealing with HR problems. Importance should be given to strategic human resource management concept. So by adopting new strategic approach towards HRM philosophy, the situation of Nepalese HRM practices can be improved and developed to a greater extent.

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An Example of Financial Crisis

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Abstract

The financial crisis is in part, an embarrassment for the economy. Economist tended to think that severe business cycles had been conquered; that free markets require no regulation to constraint self- interest; and that large, established companies could be trusted to monitor their own behavior so as to preserve their reputational capital. These three beliefs have proved to be inaccurate. On the other hand economist justifiable Believe that as a process of creative destruction. Capitalism requires three institutions that allow for innovation and the reallocation of resource toward firm that have successfully innovated. This suggest that we should not condemn wholesale even the financial innovations that played a role in crisis, which have been remarkably productive and will continue to be, given the right regulations. Nor should economist hesitate to say that political reactions to the crisis that hamper such innovation and reallocation may be far more harm than good.

Introduction:

The global financial crisis that broke out in 2007 has been a widespread negative effective on the world economy. As the causes and impact of the crisis become clearer, the political leaders of the major countries of the world agree that substantial change must be made to the existing "regulatory architecture" of the international financial markets and to the rules that apply to their activities. The politically illusive goal is, of course, to prevent a similar crisis from occurring again or, at least, to batter control and manage its effectives.

A great number of governments, central banks, supervisor authorities, non- governmental organization, interest groups, research institutions and other bodies have started to work on the changes that should be made. While some of these proposal are of a political or economic nature, all proposal will eventually have to be refined and implemented into law and regulation if they are to be effective. Many of the more immediate response have already resulted in major change in law. For example, the UK banking Act 2009 has enhanced the ability of the authorities- the bank of England, the financial services Authority and the treasury to deal with crisis in the banking system, to protect depositors and to maintain financial stability, and has given them tools to deal with failing banks and building societies.

A great many more proposals are going through consultation phases. For example, The US treasury is considering the creation of special resolution authority for all systemically important financial institution that would replace the traditional US bankruptcy code as the framework for resolving claim and reconstructing and liquidating assets of such institutions. In addition, the crisis has also given rise to a great deal of litigation and new case-law.

The international bar association (IBA) is the world leading association of members of the legal profession. Its membership extends to all major jurisdictions of the world, the IBA is uniquely situated to provide global expertise in relation to the legal framework of financial market regulation and to offer commentary on and suggestions for the reform agenda from legal perspective.

Causes of the crisis

The only factor that regulators, the banks and politicians had to know was that houses were selling for 150$, that were the worth of 85$. And in fact, they did know. But everybody thought it did not matter because price would rise from year to year so that 150$ would soon be reached. That was not a sensible assumption. Nothing in the history of the world real estate markets suggested that it could be true. So why did everybody believe it?

There was a belief that the evolution of mathematically sophisticated techniques had created a new level of risk management. But even so, it was hardly sensible to assume that the world would no longer see the change between boom and bust and that real estate prices could never go down again. Human nature being what it is given a choice between taking cheap money or taking draconian measures with a view to preventing a crisis from happening at any point in the future.

Professional ethics of the lawyers in Nepal: A legal scenario

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Professional ethics is a set of principles and values relating to law and morality. Every profession or occupation must be governed by such ethics and code of conduct, which makes the profession more authentic, credible and accountable. Legal profession is a vocation based on expertise in the law and in its application. those who peruse these vocations collectively form a body of individuals who are qualified to practice law in particular jurisdiction [1:] are lawyers. Lawyers throughout the world are specialized professionals who place the interests of their clients above their own, and strive to obtain respect for the Rule of Law.[2] Globally, Legal profession is defined as "The body of lawyers qualified and licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction or before a tribunal, collectively, or any organized subset thereof, and who are subject to regulation by a legally constituted professional body or governmental authority".[3] The Nepal Bar Council Act 2050(1993) has defined the term "Legal practitioner" to denote a lawyer; which means "senior advocate and advocate and the term also includes other legal practitioner mentioned in this Act.[4] Legal profession is not an ordinary business rather specialized and privileged profession around the globe. Since the lawyers are recognized as a social engineers ,they plays significant role to serve, change and develop the society along with the pace of time. International Bar Association has adopted mainly ten international principles on conduct of legal profession:

1. Independence,
2. Honesty, Integritynd fairness
3. Conflicts of Interest
4. Confidentiality/professional secrecy

5. Clients interests

6. Lawyers undertaking

7. Clients Freedom

8. Protection of property of clients and third parties

9. Competence

10. Fees.

These principles aim at establishing a generally accepted framework to serve as a basis on which codes of conduct may be established by the appropriate authorities for lawyers in any part of the world.[5]

Professional Conduct of lawyers:

In this context, Nepal Bar council has framed some important Rules of Professional Conduct of the Legal Practitioners exercising the power conferred on it by section 27 of the Bar council Act 1993. So each and either Legal practitioner in Nepal shall abide by the professional conducts those: A legal practitioner shall not commit any act contrary to the basic principles of morality , shall not induce his client to initiate any false case, shall not fabricate a case with an intention to harass or to avenge any person, shall not withhold his cooperation to the court in the disposal of cases either directly or indirectly, shall not abuse or cause to abuse the judicial process, shall not prohibit his client from making true statement before the court, shall not spreader disseminate or transmit a false information of any kind which may bring dishonor to the court or Judge or legal practitioner during the course of the discharge of judicial function, shall not return the brief to his client in such a way that the service of a new lawyer could not be availed of by him, and shall not misappropriate the funds of any organization or association. Section 3 of the Act reads the provision.

Code of Conduct

Likewise, A lawyer Shall not act contrary to the codes of conduct and comply the rules those: Shall be punctual to the court; shall appear in court in prescribed dress with black coat; shall show due respect to the Bench and opposing Counsel; shall refrain from making false accusation, expressing hatred or angers or enmity against opposing counsel and his client; shall treat with courtesy to the officers/staffs of the Court; and shall plead his case with due respect to the Bench only when his turn comes up.

The code of conduct further reads; No precedent to be cited and knowingly pleaded which has been already overruled and no law be pleaded which is not applicable or is repealed or which has been amended subsequently, in order to benefit one's client, shall not knowingly assert any fact before the Bench unless the same could be substantiated from the documents from his case file, shall not accept a case involving a document in which he has reason to believe to be called himself as a witness, and shall not disclose any information communicated to him by his client in his professional capacity in any manner. A legal practitioner shall not raise/use large signboard, no previous designation or status not related to the legal practice to be published in name card or visiting card or file or letter-pad with an objective of commercial publicity. shall not raise/use large signboard, no previous designation or status not related to the legal practice to be published in name card or visiting card or file or letter-pad with an objective of commercial publicity; though this restriction shall not create the violation of the code in case of those documents in which a legal practitioner's field of specialization or expertise on particular type of cases are indicated or printed.

Other provisions mentioned in the code of conduct are :No lawyer shall stipulate his/her fees on percentage or on contractual basis or by way of bidding from the client, shall not appear before a court under the influence of any intoxicating drinks or drug the course of his professional duty, shall not base his fees on the outcome of a case, shall not submit any false record/statement to the council as and when demanded, shall not certify or sign any document which has not been prepared by himself or under his instruction or

advise the same is prepared by his junior working in his firm/chamber, shall not use or engage any tout or agent for commission with a view to solicit any client, shall not engage himself in the business/transaction of transfer of properties as a broker, shall not involve in drafting or pleading of the same case on behalf of both the plaintiff and defendant and also shall not instruct knowingly any other law practitioner or writer or other persons who work under/with him, shall not prepare/use any blank paper obtained from the client converting the same into a legal deed or construct a document with a view to gain benefit for himself and causing harm to the client; shall not destroy or otherwise render invalid as evidence any original document obtained from the client on instance from the opposite party to the case; shall not make available any original documents/evidence received from his client to the opposite party with a motive to bestow benefit to the latter, shall not commit any kind of c corruption related offence and shall not commit any crime related to moral turpitude.

Surplus conducts for Senior Advocate[6]

A senior Advocate While pleading before a Bench in any case he shall not appear without engaging at least one advance with him and under normal circumstances; shall not appear before an administrative office for pleading. This surplus code of conduct should be abided by the senior Advocates in addition to the codes as referred above .

Provisions regarding Complaints[7]

A complaint may be lodged with the Council on the matter of violation of professional conduct by any legal practitioner. Every complaint to be filed shall accompany with Rs. 100/ case or Bank draft as fees and must specify the allegation of breach of code of conduct by a particular legal practitioner with evidential support but no fee shall be payable on complaints pertaining to the information or notice forwarded by the Court or Bar Association. The Disciplinary Committee before initiating actions in

connection with a complaint may direct the complainant to place further information or documents.

Confidentiality to be Maintained

The Council and the Disciplinary Committee shall maintain confidentiality as to the name of the complainant. Rule 5 of the code reads the provision.

Inquiry procedure incase of violation[8]

The Council prior to award a punishment for violation of the professional conduct against any legal practitioner shall observe the following procedures: Where a complaint has been lodged with the Council against a legal practitioner or any information has been received in this connection the Disciplinary Committee may on the basis thereof, carry out of cause to be carried out an inquiry as to whether or not it was necessary to initiate proceedings against the legal practitioner. If as result of an inquiry conducted a case is established against any accused legal practitioner, the Disciplinary Committee shall give reasonable opportunity requiring him to explain his position against the charges. While giving an opportunity to defend the charges leveled against the concerned legal practitioner, the grounds on which the charge is based and the punishment that may be awarded to him shall also be specified.

Punishment for the violation[9]

Rule 7 of the **code** reads about the penalties for the violations. According to the provision mentioned: If any legal practitioner is found to have for the first time, violated the conducts referred to in clause (a) to (u) of sub rule (1) and in sub-rule of Rule 3 of the ***code of conduct for legal practitioners 2051***, he shall be ***admonished***. If any legal practitioner is found to have violated the conducts referred to in clauses (v) and (2) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 3, or violated the conducts after having been awarded the punishment of admonition once before, his license shall be ***suspended*** restricting him from legal practice

for a specific period of time. If any legal practitioner is found to have violated the conducts referred to in clauses (x) to (ac) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 or if he is found to have violated the conducts again even after having been awarded the punishment of suspension of the license restricting the practice of law for a specific period of time, the license of such a law practitioner shall be *revoked*.

Current Trends of violations:

From the establishment of Nepal Bar Council till the date, the council has taken action against many legal practitioners. Here are some trends of violations of the code, according to council, "The council has given priority to investigation and action for purification in the legal profession. In particular, considering the nature of complaints, the legal practitioner concerned in the case has passed the date so that the case has been dismissed, used for other purposes in the inheritance given by the party, stamped in the envelope given by the party, embezzled the money of the association / institution, drafted by both parties. A person convicted in a drug case, a person convicted in a corruption case has obtained a lawyer's certificate by concealing his conduct, a lawyer has obtained a lawyer's certificate by submitting a certificate, a lawyer has practiced law by writing a lawyer, a non-certified person has practiced law, and a government seal has been signed. There are cases where two persons of the same law firm have acted in favor of the same issue and in opposition to the law. Similarly, the judge was assisted in bribery, convicted in a forgery case, the employee practiced law without the approval of the office, committed fraud, practiced law on a document in which he was a witness, certified a draft written by another person, and tempted the party to win the case. Harmed his party by giving the signed envelope to the opposition party, misleading the party by claiming that it is an issue. Allegations of indecent treatment of legal practitioners, mentioning their former status in the sign board, giving wrong legal advice have also been investigated and action has been taken."[10]

Provision regarding the notification of Punishment

The notice of punishment awarded to a legal practitioner should be communicated to the courts, the Judicial Council, the Office of the Attorney-General of Nepal and the Nepal Bar Association.[11]

Letter of Appointment of a Legal Practitioner

In order to defend and to plead in a case before any court a legal practitioner shall submit a letter of appointment as a law practitioner in the form as prescribed in schedule-1 of the code. Rule 9 reads.

38. www.lawtecher.net. The Law profession, published 28 june 2019
2. International principles on conduct for the legal profession,adopted on 28 may   2011 by the International Bar Association
3. Above mentioned 2ⁿᵈ footnote
4. Section 2e, Nepal Bar Council act 2050
5. Above mentioned 2ⁿᵈ footnote
6. Rule 3(2) of the Code of conduct for legal practitioners 2051
7. Rule 4 of the Code of conduct for legal practitioners 2051
8. Rule 6 "   "
9. Rule 7   "   "
10. Nepal Bar Council, first five years strategic plan, page -10
11. Rule 8   "   "

The Emerging Issues on Organization

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Introduction

This is the age of organization. Organizations are important at every level of human life. They surround us. They have become a part and parcel of our life. People are born on organization. They are educated by organization. Most of their life spent working for organization. (Agrawal G.R Pp 1.) Organization needs people and people needs organization. Organizations are human associations. They are established to achieve goals. They have structure. They have technology. They are complex. Organization is an association of two or more individuals working together coordinating to achieve a common goal; or, in other word, an organization is a collection of people working together in a division of labor to achieve a common purpose. (Poudyal S.R Pp2) When people decide to accomplish any work or job, they need to form an organization. So, it is a social aspect as an essential part of human life. Thus, the concept of organization has been developed from the very beginning of human civilization since people started living in group of families. Nowadays, people from different types of organizations on the basis of their goals consisting of business, social, political, religious, clubs and so on. In fact, a job that cannot be performed by a single person can be performed effectively in a group. So people used to join organizations when they could not performed the solely in an effective manner. Conclusively, people from an organization on the basis of their common goals, to makes division of works on the basis of efficiency, to delegate authority and responsibility, to maintain communication among them and to coordinate the activities among all the members. An organization promotes collaboration and negotiation among individuals in a

group and improves the effectiveness and efficiency in performance to achieve a common goal. (Poudyal S.R Pp2)

English word 'Organization' is derived from Greek word 'Organon' which is called a tool or an instrument. So this instrument creates the validity and reliability of job performance level. At first the word organization is used in military and religious work. But at present time this word is using in various work like: sport, entertainment, business, government and non-government sectors. Generally organization means collection of people for attaining common goal. Various management pioneers have define organization as following way:

Moony and Reily states: "Organization is the form of every human association for the attainment of common goal." (Shrestha, Pp 2)

Stephen P. Robbins defines: "An organization is a consciously coordinated social unit composed of two or more people that functions on a relatively continuous emphasis to achieve a common goal or set of goals."(Shrestha, Pp 2)

Similarly, Chester I. Bernard defines-"Organization is a system of consciously coordinated activities or forces of two or more persons." (Poudyal S.R, Pp 2)

Keith Davis states-"Organization is any group of individuals, large or small, that is operating under the direction of executive leadership in accomplishment of certain common objective." (Poudyal S.R, Pp 2)

Duncan states-"An organization is a collection of interacting and interdependent individuals who work toward common goals whose relationships are determined according in a certain structure." (Poudyal S.R, Pp 2)

Decenzo and Robbins defines-"Organization is a systematic arrangement of people brought together to accomplish some specific purpose." (Poudyal S.R, Pp 2)

From the above definitions, organizations have a structured setting where people work together to achieve common goals. Within the organization there should be clear definition of authority and responsibility among the members. Depending among the size, organizations have complexity in structure and in division of responsibility and authority.

And, they work in dynamic environment by applying technology to convert inputs into output.

Features of Organization

1. **Collection of people:** The concept of organization comes into existence when two or more people come together to accomplish a definite goal. Therefore, organization is a human association in which, people interact with each other to produce a synergic effort and develop a network to communicate information and to maintain unity in work. So, it is essential for effective performance of the enterprise. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 3)

2. **Common Goal:** The basis of an organization is a specific goal and it serves as a reason of its existence. All the activities of involved members, concentrated on the fulfillment of common goal. Possibly, it binds the members and motivates them to devote their efforts in the best way.

3. **Division of work:** The total work is divided into small units on the basis of their nature in an organization. Each work is assigned to different individuals according to their skills, abilities and experiences. These individualities enable them to develop the concept of specialization and also contribute to develop their working efficiency. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 3)

4. **Coordination:** Coordination is the process that integrates the functions of different units of an organization. In an organization, there should be good coordination among the departments and members through executive leadership. Therefore it is essential to achieve uniform progress of works in each unit. It helps to minimize the duplication and overlap of effort.

5. **Hierarchy of authority:** Organization consists of a formal structure in which hierarchy of authority of each member is clearly defined. The hierarchy of authority is formed on the basis of degree of responsibility and accountability. It clarifies the role of each individual from top to the subordinate levels. Higher level job needs more skill, experience and responsibility by implementing a chain of command to see the work progress of respective subordinates.

6. **Perpetual existence:** An organization is formed for an indefinite period to perform business for a long period of time. An organization continues its existence and operation even while changing in structure, membership, objective and membership. For this, flexibility and adjustment in the line of business in accordance with changing environment is essential. However, static and un-adjustable organization cannot exist for a long period of time. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 3)

7. **Environment:** An organization performs activities in a dynamic environment. It consumes resources from environment and also exports output to it. The survival and continuance of an organization is assessed in terms of how will it serves in a changing environment. Basically, impact of external environment like political-legal, economic, socio-cultural and technological most be taken into consideration.

8. **Technology:** Technology refers to new knowledge, skill, ideas, procedure, equipment and tools. It is essential to convert raw materials into finished goods. In an organization people use new technology to perform their activities. The use of appropriate technology in a job helps to develop working efficiency and also helps to minimize the cost of output. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 4)

Types of Organization

There are so many types of organizations operating in society. They are guided by varied objectives, goals, and missions. Beneficiaries of organizations may be owner themselves, members, general people and clients. However, organization can be classified as follows: (Shestha Pp 4)

1. **Business Organization:** Business organizations can be private, public or global. They are profit oriented organizations. Owners are the primary beneficiaries in business organizations. They are mainly concerned with maintaining, operating, and efficiency-achieving maximum gain with minimum cost. It is true that other groups likes employees, customers, society, etc receive benefits simultaneously from business organizations. The survival of business organizations depends on how effectively the owners are rewarded for the risk undertaken. (Shrestha, Pp 4)

2. **Non-Profit Service organization:** Service organizations are totally service oriented organizations. Such as: hospitals, educational institutions, social welfare agencies, etc. Their primary beneficiaries are the clients. In order to render effective service to the clients, the professional looking after these organizations must emphasize two things: service if lore important then observing procedures and the nature of service is to be decided by them and not by the clients. Some of the other examples of non-profit service organization are: NGOs/Voluntary or service sector (Lions Club), provides civic and human services which are founded by private, citizens (donations) fund raising organization etc.

3. **Mutual Benefits Associations**: Mutual benefit associations like: trade unions, political parties, associations of professional people, etc come up voluntary to safeguard and promote the interest of members. Their primary beneficiaries are the members.

4. **Commonweal Organization:** Commonweal organizations are also known as governmental organization, which include the ministers, departments, post offices, fire fighting department, etc. they are concerned with serving the interest of the public-at-large. Public-at-large is the prime beneficiary of these organizations but they do not have control over them. (Shrestha, Pp 5)

5. **International Organization:** international organizations are the associations of many countries. Their purpose is to promote interest of member countries. Such organizations are established in more than two countries. The prominent examples of international organizations are SAARC, World Bank, IMF, UNDP, ASEAN, UNICEF,WTO, etc. their primary beneficiaries are the member and the world at large. (Shrestha, Pp 5)

Business environment is dynamic and changeable according to time. Every organization establishes, exists and performs its functions within the changing environment. It is clear that the rapid development of technology, change in social expectations, political influences, and economic change force organizations to perform their business activities in distinct ways. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 14) Therefore, they have to modify their existing business lines and also need to search for new lines of business on the basis of social demand and expectation as opportunities are created by the environment. The main emerging issues on present organizations are: Open system; Organizations as culture; Globalization; Learning system; Temporary employment; Work-force diversity; Team empowerment; Work time flexibility; Participative culture and Technological development.

Emerging Issues on Organization
1. **Open system:** Traditionally, organizations were viewed as a close system, where they did not consider social needs and expectation. In close system there is no

interaction with the environment and organizations performing their business in this system are treated as machine. All the business organizations of the 21st century perform their business in an open system. In an open system, there is regular interaction with the environment. The department of competition, technological change, change in government rules and regulations and change in social expectation creates challenges to the organizations. Therefore, all business organizations need to get feedback from environmental changes and modify business dealings on the basis of customer's demands. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 16)

2. **Organization as a culture:** All organizations have their own culture that is to be followed by all the members. Culture is the sum-total of values, norms, traditions, beliefs and assumptions of an organization. These are the basis of organizational functioning. If any dispute and misunderstanding arises among members or between the management and the employees, organizational culture is taken as the basis to resolve such disputes. An organization having good culture can maintain social prestige and status. Therefore, to strengthen its existence every organization needs to developed a sound culture.

3. **Globalization:** The concept of globalization has been emerging today in business organizations. Truly speaking the introduction of network in transportation, communication, and economic interdependency has tied the people of the world together by making the globe shrink in a narrow vision. Any quality product or service produced in one corner of any country can easily reach all parts of the world without any restriction and barrier. Especially, multinational corporations are global players in business not only to survive but also to prosper. For instance, Coca-Cola, a USA based soft drink, gains about 80 percent of its profit from foreign sales in nearly 200 countries. The globalization brings the concept of keen competition among the entrepreneurs of the world. Therefore, present managers

have to work by considering the global prospective. Being innovative and adjustable to the changing environment of the business, they have to work with new situations, culture, people and also new parts of the world. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 16)

4. **Learning system:** it is a fact that knowledge is power and present society is based on knowledge. In this competitive environment, customers expect new ideas, new things and creativity in product and service from any organization. To fulfill such social expectations, primarily the job of the management is to accumulate knowledge and ideas of all personnel involved in the organization. So, on the basis of requirement it is essential to hire new or up-to-date knowledge from reliable sources. Knowledge is not only confined to or acquired by managers; however, it can be learned from subordinates through interactions. Every employee involved in an organization may have specific or new knowledge in certain areas of management. Therefore, the most important job of present day managers is to manage knowledge of subordinates on the basis of requirement from outside sources to fulfill social expectations and to maintain the standard of the organization. Thus, a model manager must be flexible regarding management of new knowledge and also should consider the situational factor. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 17)

5. **Workforce diversity:** Workforce diversity is considered with involvement of heterogeneous nature of employees in an organization. Such diversity is increasing in organizations today because of changing population dimensions, to improve workforce, official pressure and increased globalization. Among the several dimensions of diversity, the important ones are age, gender and ethnicity. On the one hand the overall age of the workforce is increasing on the other women are also getting involved at the workplace. An efficient manager has to manage diverse

workforce both from the individual and organizational approaches. The first approach involves development of better environment like understanding, empathy, tolerance, and willingness to communicate, the latter approach involves develops development of policies, practices, training, and good culture.

6. **Team empowerment:** Teams are formed today to perform a variety of jobs on the basis of requirement in the organization. The members of the team are experts in their jobs having authority to plan, allocate resources, coordinate and control activities. The team members, thus, are the in-charge of their work and can perform their work themselves according to their own logic and knowledge. And the managers only communicate information and play the role of coordinators.

7. **Temporary employment:** The concept of employee's appointment on temporary basis, on contract basis or on daily wage system has been evolved in many organizations. Slowly the concept of permanent employment is being terminated due to priority to work rather than job security and flexibility of work schedule. On the basis of requirement the tendency of outsourcing and sub-contracting for some minor jobs has also emerged in many organizations.

8. **Work time flexibility:** Work time flexibility is the emerging practice in competitive business organizations. It is contrast with traditional organizations, like in government offices, where working time for employees is fixed. In such organizations, workers work only for a fixed time specified by the management like from 10 AM to 5 PM. However, in competitive business organizations, the concept of twenty –four-hour operation has been evolved. For this, the total working hours are divided into shifts and workers are allowed to choose their shift according to their convenience. This practice helps to maximize productivity and optimum use of resources of the organization. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 17)

9. **Participative culture:** The practice of participation of employees in planning and decision making has been emerged in modern organizations. In this practice the top-level management collects opinions, views and suggestions from subordinates before setting goals and taking any decision on its implementation. Basically, the concept of management by objective is implemented in practice, where all the members participate in the decision making process. It avoids the concept the top-level manager is all in all decision making.

10. **Technological development:** Technological development is ever growing and emerging perspective in every organization. It emerges in every sector of social activity including transportation, communication, computer software data processing works, machine and equipment etc. Such technological development tends to increase the aspirations and expectations of consumers, investors, competitors, employees and other stakeholders of the organization. It develops the concept of competitive environment among the manufacturers, suppliers and in professional services. It is the responsibility of managers to keep in touch with any technological change in their own sector of business and grasp the opportunity to make business a success. They have to modify products and services on the basis of changing need of the customers. Such modern means of communication should be used to transform information with customers. Similarly, quality goods and services must be provided to the customers on the right time, cost and place through the use of modern technology. (Poudyal S.R, Pp 18)

Conclusion

Organization is the pattern of ways in which large numbers of people, too many to have intimate face to face contacts with all others, and engaged in a complexity of tasks, relate themselves to each other in the conscious, systematic establishment and accomplishment of mutually agreed purposes. In other word saying organization is

human association. People are associated with any kinds of organization in this world. Organization provides jobs, leisure, health care, education, safety, security, etc. to people. An organization refers to a formal social group that is deliberately created and maintained to achieve some intended goals. It is a place where a group of individuals with different skills and background are brought together to perform specific duties. Organization is a group of people who are cooperating under the direction of leadership for the accomplishment of a common goals and objectives. An organization is a consciously coordinated social unit composed of two or more people that functions on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a common goal or set of goals. All organizations are goal-oriented. They are designed for a purpose and much of the behavior within and between organizations reflects that goal. Goals legitimize the existence of an organization. when goals are not accepted by external constituencies or when the resource flows are not properly related to goals. Organizations have structure, in which the stated role of each member is expressed in some detail. The tasks are deliberately subdivided into separate departments and set of operations on the basis of structure. Business environmental factors are dynamic or changeable. Time is also changeable. Every organization establishes, exists and performs its functions within the changing environment. So the changing perspectives on organization are open system, organization as culture, globalization, learning system, temporary employment, workforce diversity, team empowerment, work time flexibility, participative culture and technological development.

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Financial Performance of Shivam Cements Limited: An Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Cement Industry play very significant role in Nepalese economy. It facilitates the basic Infrastructure facility for the development of the country. The prosperity of a country, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the standard of living and the per capita income of the people depend on the performance of economy to a larger extent. The major portion of any country's Gross Domestic Product is contributed by its corporate sector. The close relationship between cement consumption and per-capita income means that a country's cement consumption is an excellent indicator of its growth and progress. Cement is the most essential raw material in any kind of construction activity and developmental activities. The present study is an attempt to analyze the financial performance of Shivam Cements Limited (SCL) of Nepal. This research paper highlights some of the important icons of financial performance of SCL such as Net Sales, Operating EBITDA, Cement sales volume and growth, Cement production and capacity utilization, it also eye view on net worth and return of net worth and Cost and profit as a percentage of revenue from operations.

KEYWORDS: Cement , Financial Performance, Production, sales, operating profit.

INTRODUCTION

Cement is, literally, the building block of the construction industry thus cement industry has much strength to be considered. Almost every building, bridge, road , airport and irrigation cannel constructed relies on cement for its foundation. There is also a strong

reputation behind the cement industry. Cement is a solid material and consumers rarely have complaints about the product. The cement industries have opportunities as well. One such opportunity is the cement industry's efficiency. The cement industry has recently streamlined its production efforts by using dry manufacturing process instead of wet. The cement industry depends on construction jobs to create a profit and it heavily relies on weather. About two-thirds of cement production takes place between May and October. Cement producers often use the winter months to produce and stockpile cement, to meet demand, which is considered as a weakness of the industry. The cement industry greatly relies on constructions work. Due to financial crises, the current economy of the world has lessened the number of construction jobs, which in turn hurts the cement industry.

The Nepalese cement industry plays a key role in the national economy generating substantial revenue for the government through excise and sales taxes. Cement is an article of basic importance in all developmental activities. Cement is a global commodity, manufactured at thousands of local plants. The cement industry in Nepal is dominated by around 53 companies, which annually produce 160m sacks of cement. Because of its weight, cement supply via land transportation is expensive, and generally limited to an area. The industry is consolidating globally, but large, international firms account for only 30 per cent of the worldwide market. China is the fastest growing market today. Because it is both global and local, the cement industry faces a unique set of issues, which attract attention from communities near the plant, at a national and an international level. About five million tonnes of cement annually wanted in Nepal. However, through the Financial analysis refers to the purpose of examining minutely and evaluating the financial condition and the results of operations (i.e., the performance) of a business enterprise. In other words, financial analysis is an in-depth study of a firm's financial position (i.e., capital, assets and liabilities of a firm at a point of time) and its financial performance (i.e., income, profitability, solvency, earnings per share, dividend payout etc.,) over a period.

Ratio analysis is a technique of analysis and interpretation of financial statement. It is the process of establishing and interpreting various ratios for helping in making certain

decisions. It is the only means of better understanding of financial strengths and weakness of a firm.

The performance of a company analyzed in many ways. It can be judged in respect to market place, technology adoption, competitiveness, environmental protection and strategic positioning. The performances of a company in the above areas would be naturally reflected in the financial statement of the respective company. Financial statements are the summary of various financial activities which provide information in a convenient form. By analyzing these financial statements and evaluating the relationship between the various components, a firm's financial position and performance could be easily interpreted. Financial performance is the operating efficiency of a company in terms of the financial parameter. The financial efficiency of a corporation, turnover ability, coverage ability, profitability, leverages, cost of capital and operating cycle.

Nowadays financial decisions are one of the crucial decisions for managers. Right from the inception of the company, manger has to take decisions which balances the goals of wealth maximization along with profit maximization. Accounting ratios are one of the important tool for financial analysis and decision making. It expresses relationship between two variables. It helps to assess the financial health, operational proficiency of managers and earning capacity of the firm by using financial statement analysis. It is useful for inter firm, intra firm and industry comparison over a period of time.

PROFILE OF SHIVAM CEMENT LIMITED

Shivam Cement Limited (SCL), incorporated in 2003, is involved in manufacturing and selling of cement and clinker. The company's 20 individual promoters are from various business houses of Nepal. The factory is located in Hetauda district in the Central Development region of Nepal. The company has a clinker capacity of 1900 tonnes per day (TPD) and grinding capacity of 3000 TPD. The company principally manufactures OPC 43 grade cement sold under brand "Shivam Cement". SCL also holds 88% shares in Shivam Holding Private Limited which in turn holds 30% stake in HSCPL, a JV with

Hongshi Group of China which is in the process of setting up cement plant with grinding capacity and clinker capacity of 6000TPD.

Shivam Cements Limited is the first cement company to issue an IPO in the market. The company was established in 2060 B.S as Private Limited Company. It was changed to Public Limited Company in 2072 B.S. SCL is a partially integrated cement mill and primarily manufactures Ordinary Portland Cement, OPC 43.The manufacturing facilities are located in Hetauda in Nepal which is centrally located and hence provides easy access to most of the markets within Nepal. The company has captive clinker capacity of1900 TPD and meets balance clinker requirement from imports/purchase. Apart from limestone (mined from captive mines) and clinker purchase, the company also procures iron ore (3.5-4.5% of clinker produced) and gypsum (3-4%) of cement produced. The company sources its power from grid however to counter disruptions/ shortages in grid supply, it also has its own generators of ~9 MW (run on diesel and furnace oil). The power requirement of the plant is ~11 MW at 100% utilization of clinker and cement capacities. Roughly 70% of sales is through channel sales (or retail sales) and rest is from projects for SCL. Sales channel is distributed among large number of dealers and regional sales managers whereby billing is made to dealers at ex-mill and freight is borne by dealers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

As already mentioned that major objectives of this study is to examine the performance of Shivam Cement limited in Nepal; with a view to make the study more meaningful, certain specific aspect have also been studied and they are as under:

1. To analyses the financial performance of Shivam Cement Limited during the study period from 2070-71 to 2074-75.
2. To measure the profitability, liquidity and operational position of the company.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main source of data used for the study was secondary, drawn from the annual profit & loss account and balance sheet figures as found in annual reports of the Shivam Cement and opinions expressed in commercial journals, magazine, newspapers, accounting literature various journals of cement via, cement industry annuals review, world cement, cement abstracts etc. have been also used in this study.

PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The profitability and liquidity study is made for a period of last 5 years data from 2070-71 to 2074-75.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- This study based on secondary data taken from published annual reports and accounts of selected company as such its finding depends entirely on such data.
- The results of the study are relevant only for SCL and it may not be used in any other company.
- The result is applicable only to Cement industry.
- Due to limited period available, the study has been confined for the period of 2070/71 to 2074/75.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The financial performance can be measured by using various financial tools such as profitability ratio, solvency ratio, comparative statement, etc. Based on the analysis, findings have been arrived that the company has got enough funds to meet its debts & liabilities, the income statement of the company shows sales of the company increased every year at good rate and profit also increased every year **(Dr. M. Ravichandran, 2016)**. The financial statement analysis involves analyses of financial statements to dig out information which is useful to take decisions. It is the process of appraise the relationship

between different variables of the financial statements to get healthier understanding of firm's performance **(Minaxi, 2011)**.

Rajeswari, N. (2000) in her study on" Liquidity Management of Tamilnadu Cements Corporation Ltd. Alangulam-A Case Study identified that the liquidity position of the Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd (TANCEM) was not stable. Regarding liquidity ratios, there were too much of liquidity in the year 1993-94 and 1994-95. A very high degree of liquidity was also made as idle assets earn nothing and affected profitability. During 1995-96 and 1996-97, liquidity ratios were below the standard ratio and TANCEM suffered from lack of liquidity. In the year 1997-98, liquidity ratio was just above the standard ratio. It was found that there was an unstable position in maintaining liquidity.

Padmaja Manoharan (2002) through her study on "Profitability of Cement Industry in India" has revealed that the profitability of firms depends on age, size and region. She has identified that quality of earnings depends on cost management, asset management and leverage management. Further, she has also proved that the liquidity influences the profitability and quality of earnings16.

Venkat Jandrdhan Rao and Denga Prasad (2009) in their research work entitled "Z-score analysis- A tool to predict financial health", have critically examined the possibility of the failure of the firms with reasonable accuracy by using statistical tool Z-score, developed by Altman which is a measure of a company"s health and which utilizes several key ratios for its formulation. The model incorporates five weighted financial ratios into the calculation of the Z-score. Making use of this Z-score, the authors have examined the overall financial performance, to predict the financial health and viability of Mahindra & Mahindra Limited and Eicher Motors. They have observed that after comparing the financial performance of both companies, performance of Eicher Motors is better than Mahindra & Mahindra Limited19.

Panigrahi (2013) examined the liquidity position of five leading Indian cement companies for

the period of 10 years viz, 2000-2001 to 2009-2010.he used ratio analysis, and Motaal's ultimate rank test to analyse the data and found that the liquidity position of small companies are better as compared to big ones and most interestingly the growth rate of current ratio, quick ratio and working capital to current assets of all the companies are negative which indicates an unsound liquidity position.

Kaur and Silky (2013) analyzed the working capital management in terms of profitability and liquidity through the regression analysis to find out the impact of liquidity on profitability, Correlation analysis was used to find out the relationship between liquidity with profitability and revealed that the profitability and liquidity are inversely related or that there must always be a trade-off between profitability and liquidity.

Petia (2004) discussed in his study about **performance of India's non-financial corporate sector** since 1989, by using firm level data and evaluated its financial vulnerabilities. He has found that promising trends in liquidity, profitability and leverage of the sector emerged in the early 1990s; he has experienced a reversal after 1996. Nevertheless, most indicators were still at comfortable levels, and there was evidence of improvement in 2002. The study also revealed that a number of firms still face problems servicing their debt obligations, posing a risk to lenders. He has concluded that aggregate interest 37 coverage of the corporate sector indicated that potential non-performing loans of the corporate sector remain high and this underscores the need of the corporate sector remain high. He suggested this underscores the need for close monitoring of the corporate sector in the future.

Jayant Sathaye (2005) the study revealed that, the Indian cement industry has grown rapidly over the past few decades and there have been significant investments in new cement kilns and associated production equipment. This has led to a situation where India's cement industry in made up of both some of the world's most energy-inefficient plants as well as some of the world's best practice facilities. The challenge for the Indian cement industry is to modernize or phase out the older, inefficient plants while acquiring

the best possible cement production technology as production inevitably expands in the coming decades.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of secondary data which has been taken from the published annual reports of Sivam Cement Limited, the result of the present study are presented here as under:

Accounting Ratios of Sivam Cement Limited

Year	CR	LR	PR	NPR	ITR	DTR	CLNWR
2070-71	1.008	0.55	26.39	2.80	5.33	7.44	1.05
2071-72	1.009	0.5	35.13	10.72	3.71	6.46	0.97
2072-73	1.65	0.97	48.28	13.47	3.84	9.54	0.56
2073-74	1.38	0.65	46.70	11.02	3.58	8.01	0.55
2074-75	1.18	0.62	49.03	11.14	3.53	8.42	0.64

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

CR = Current Ratio   DTR = Debtors Turnover Ratio

LR = Liquid Ratio   PR = Proprietary Ratio

NPR = Net Profit Ratio   ITR = Inventory Turnover Ratio

CLNWR = Current Liabilities To Net Worth Ratio

Above table presents the description of financial ratios of Shivam Cement Limited (SCL) from 2070-71 to 2074-75. Liquidity position was seemingly not good in initial years of the study as it was below to the standard. Liquidity position increased gradually in consecutive years. Profitability position has been measure with the help of net profit ratio. It was 2.80 percent in 2070-71 and 13.47 in 2072-73. In 2074-75, profitabilityposition of the company is declined as the net profit ratio 11.14 percent. It shows a decreasingtrend in rest of the study period. Solvency position of SCL has been checked through debt equity.

1. Current Ratio

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets (including Loans and Advances)}}{\text{Current Liabilities (including Provisions)}}$$

Financial year	Total Current Assets (in crore)	Total Current Liabilities (in crore)	Current Ratio
2070-2071	113.33	112.34	1.008
2071-2072	162.10	160.64	1.009
2072-2073	276.525	166.83	1.65
2073-2074	305.087	220.30	1.38
2074-2075	474.4959	402.19	1.18

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

From the above table, it is understood that the current ratio of the company ranges minimum of 1.008 during the year 2070/71 and maximum of 1.65 during the year 2072/73. The ideal norm is 2:1 of current ratio which means that one rupee of current liability is approximately covered by the two rupees of current assets and it also depicts more consistency level.
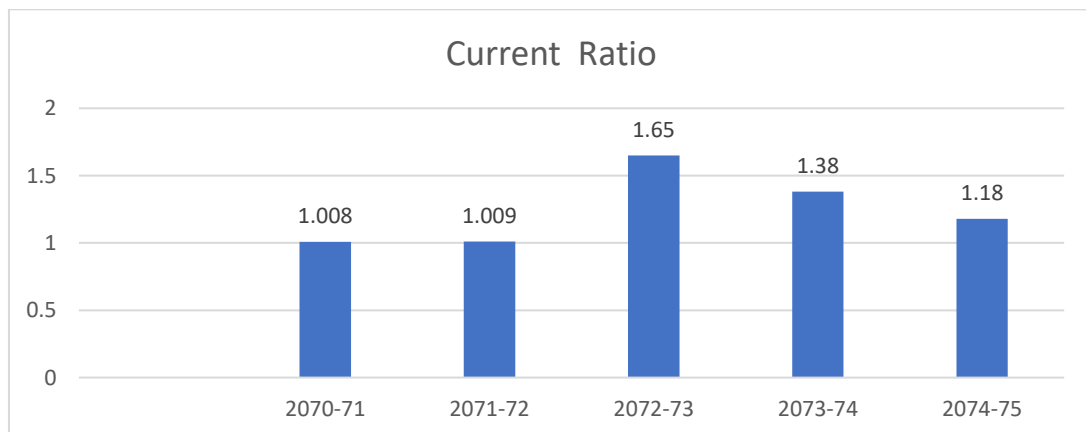
Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

The above figure presents the trend of current ratio of Shivam Cement Limited of Nepal (SCL) from 2070-71 to 2074-75. It was 1.008 times in 2070-71 which fluctuate during the initial years of the study and reached to 1.65 times in 2072-73. The current ratio was finally reached to 1.18 times in 2074-75.

2. **Quick Ratio**

Quick Ratio $= \dfrac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventories}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

Financial year	Total Current Assets -Inventories(in crore)	Total Current Liabilities (in crore)	Quick Ratio
2070-2071	62	112.34	0.55
2071-2072	81.15	160.64	0.50
2072-2073	162.55	166.83	0.97
2073-2074	144.66	220.30	0.65
2074-2075	248.56	402.19	0.62

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

From the above table, it is understood that the quick ratio of the company ranges minimum of 0.55 during the year 2070/71 and maximum of 0.97 during the year 2072/73. The ideal norms of quick ratio is 1:1 which means that one rupee of current liability is approximately covered by the one rupee of liquid asset, and it also depicts more consistency level.
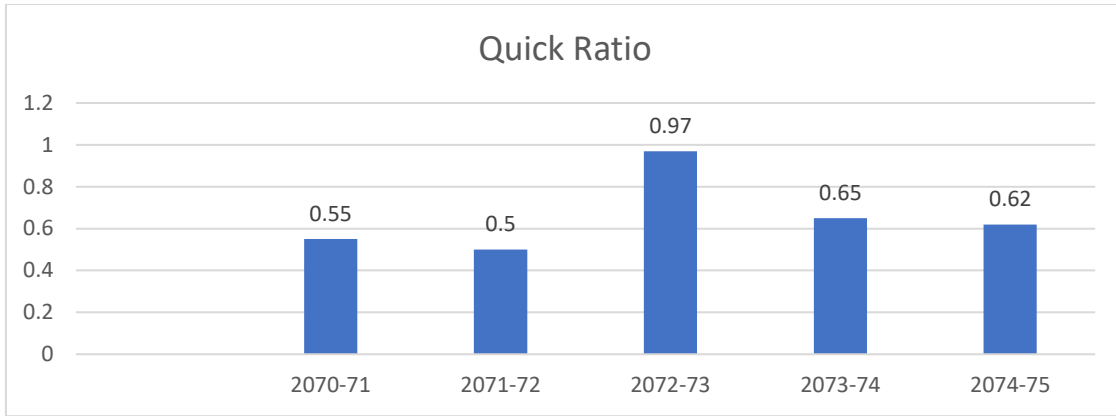
Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

The above figure shows the liquid ratio of SCL from 2070-71 to 2074-75. Liquid ratio was 0.55 times in 2070-71 which fluctuate in next two years and stood at 0.97 times in 2072-73. It was decreased in last two years of the study as it reached to 0.62 times in 2074-75.

3. **Proprietary Ratio**

Proprietary Ratio $= \frac{Net\ Worth}{Total\ Assets}$ x 100%

Financial year	Net Worth	Total Assets	Proprietary Ratio
2070-71	107.92	408.89	26.39
2071-72	164.45	468.10	35.13
2072-73	297.36	615.87	48.28
2073-74	399.14	854.54	46.70
2074-75	625.74	1276.34	49.03

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75
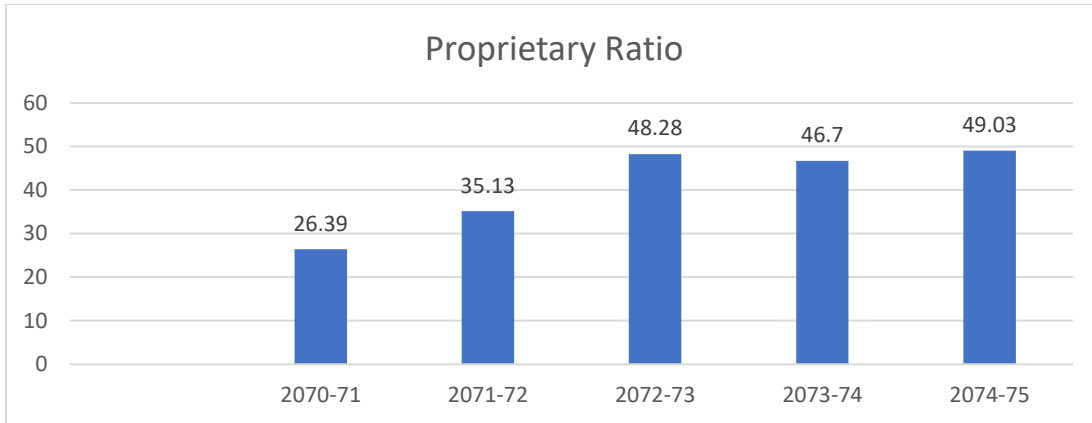
Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

4. Debtor's Turnover Ratio

$$\text{Debtor's Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Sales}}{\text{Debtors}}$$

Financial year	Total Sales	Debtors	Debtor's Turnover Ratio
2070-71	384.83	51.67	7.44
2071-72	387.33	59.92	6.46
2072-73	577.32	60.47	9.54
2073-74	736.37	91.85	8.01
2074-75	1,026.51	121.88	8.42

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

Debtor's Turnover Ratio
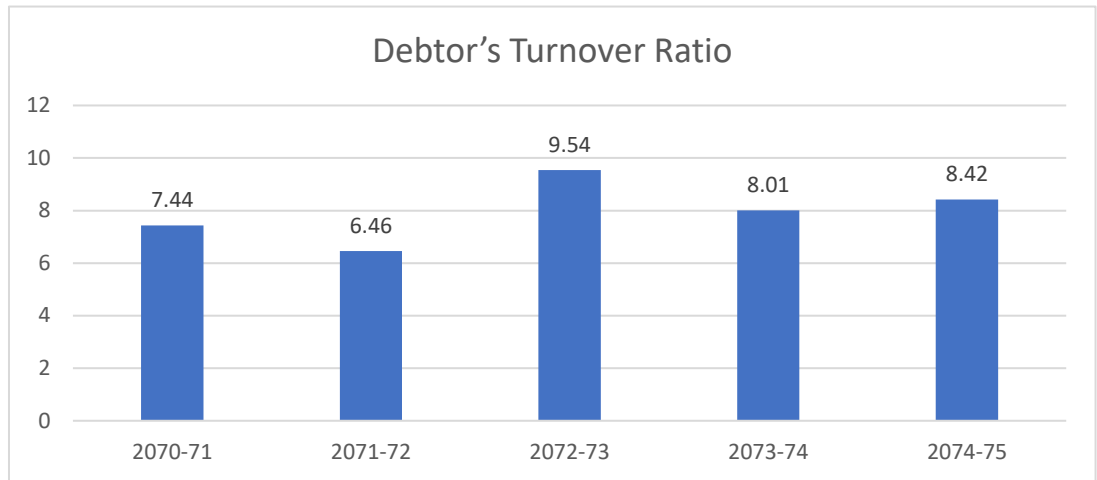
Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

5. Current Liabilities to Net worth Ratio

Current Liabilities to Net Worth Ratio $= \dfrac{\text{Current Liabilities}}{\text{Net Worth}}$

Financial year	Current Liabiliti	Net Worth	Current Liabilities to Net worth Ratio
2070-71	112.34	107.92	1.05
2071-72	160.64	164.45	0.97
2072-73	166.83	297.36	0.56
2073-74	220.30	399.14	0.55
2074-75	402.19	625.74	0.64

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

Current Liabilities to Net worth Ratio
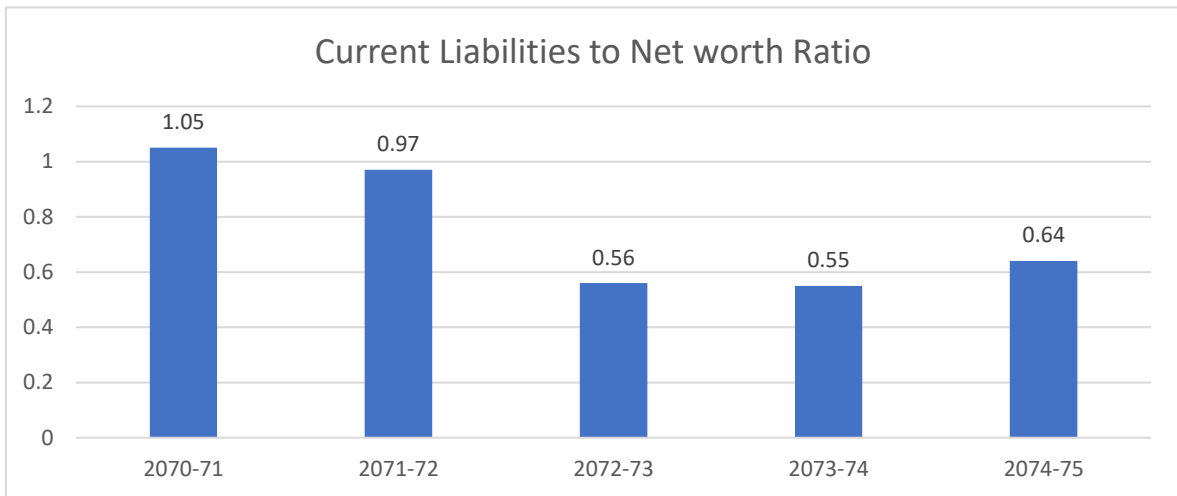
Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

6. Net Profit Ratio

$$\text{Net Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax x 100}}{\text{Net Sales}}$$

Financial year	Net Profit After Tax	Net Sales	Net Profit Ratio
2070-71	10.80	384.83	2.80
2071-72	41.53	387.33	10.72
2072-73	77.78	577.32	13.47
2073-74	81.14	736.37	11.02
2074-75	114.33	1,026.51	11.14

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75
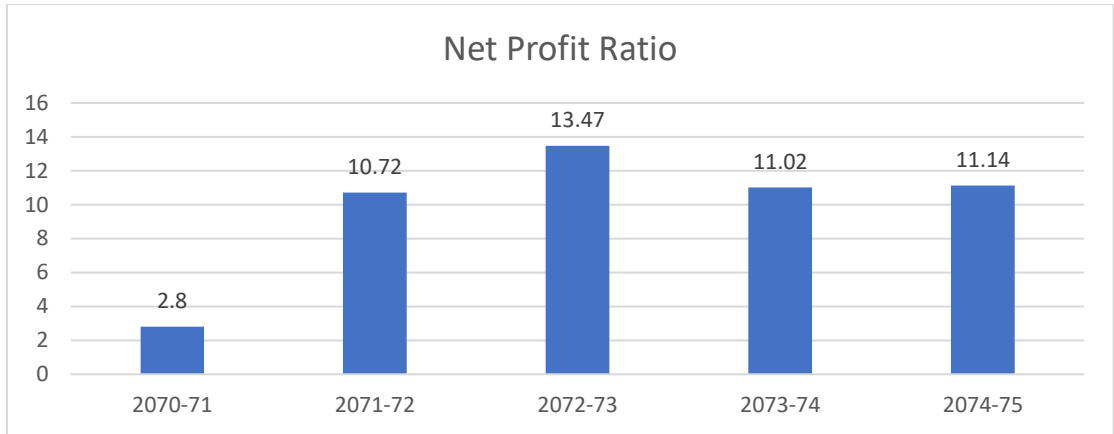
Net Profit Ratio

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

Figure 5 shows the net profit ratio of SCL from 2070-71 to 2074-75. The company earned positive profit during the study period.

7. **Inventory Turnover Ratio**

Inventory turnover is a ratio showing how many times a company's inventory is sold and replaced over a period of time. The days in the period can then be divided by the inventory turnover formula to calculate the days it takes to sell the inventory on hand.

Inventory Turnover Ratio $= \frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$

Financial year	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	Inventory turnover Ratio
2070-71	273.67	51.324	5.33
2071-72	245.42	66.14	3.71
2072-73	373.66	97.466	3.84
2073-74	490.70	137.195	3.58
2074-75	681.732	193.181	3.53

Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

From the above table, it is understood that the inventory turnover ratio of the company ranges from maximum of 5.33 during the year 2070/71 and minimum of 3.53 during the year 2074/75. It reflects that the company is in a consistency level.

Inventory turnover Ratio

	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75
	5.33	3.71	3.84	3.58	3.53
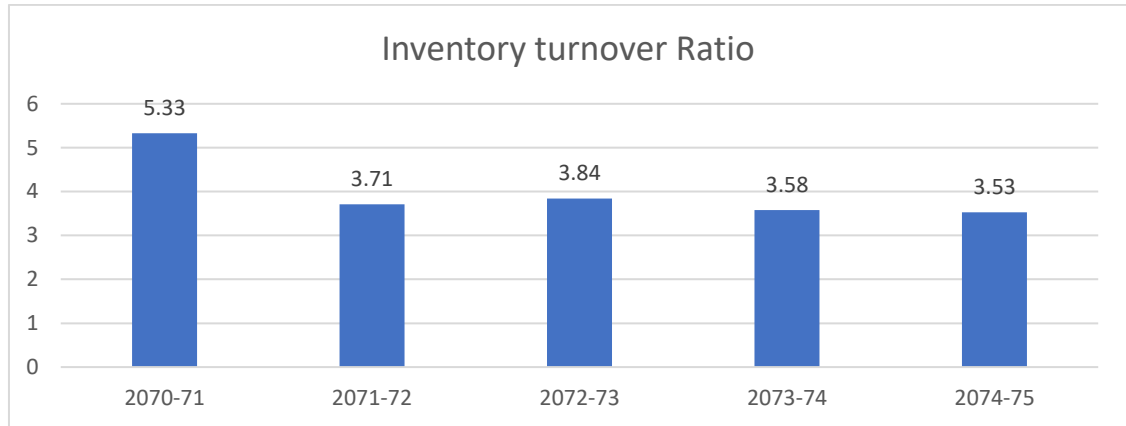
Source: Audited Annual Report of Shivam Cements Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75

Table- Descriptive statistics of sales and financial Ratios of SCL

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	**Standard Deviation**	**No. of transactions**
SALES	622.472	240.84	5
CR	1.245	0.24	5
LR	0.66	0.17	5
NPR	9.83	3.65	5
PR	41.10	8.92	5
DTR	7.97	1.03	5
ITR	4.00	0.67	5

Table 2 presents the statistical description of sales and different accounting ratios of Shivam Cement limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75. The mean value of sales was Rs.622.472 during the study period and standard deviation of sales was 240.84. The mean valueof liquidity ratio was below to the standard during the study period while net profit ratio shows 9.83%. Likewise, Proprietary Ratio, Debtor turnover ratio and Inventory turnover ratio shows positive mean and standard deviation.

Concluding Remarks

The present study is devoted to the evaluation of financial performance of Nepalese Cement Industry with special reference to Shivam Cement Limited (SCL) Limited from 2070-71 to 2074-75. The researcher used accounting ratios in order to measure the financial performance of Shivam Cement limited. Liquidity, profitability and solvency position has been analyzed in this study. From the analysis it has been cleared that the short term solvency position of the company is not satisfactory during the period under study. The company did not earn adequate profit during the study period as its net profit shows very low trends. The solvency position of the company was below standard during the study period. Debtor turnover ratio was increasing trend shows collection of debt was average while Inventory turnover ratio indicates decreasing trend of conversion of inventory in to sales. From the analysis it is cleared that the sales has not significant impact on net liquidity position, profitability and solvency position of Shivam Cement Limited. The company did not able to pay its obligations within time during the early period of the study. The company earns satisfactory profit in first year but it Increased in rest of the study period.

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Knowing Climate Change

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Abstract

This article attempts to present a short descriptive account about knowing about climate change. In this article, the writer has portrayed about the changes that has been observed in the earth climate and human activities that are leading to climate change and the impact of climate change on the earth's environment. This paper also describes about the methods of reducing the pace of climate change process. It talks about the measures that can be taken to prevent global warming and climate change. This article is based on literature review. This article is based extensively on the report and government peer-reviewed reports from the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change. The writer has also referred other research articles, books written on climate change and global warming, and has presented the collected facts in a proper format in this article. The researcher has also presented his observations, experiences, knowledge and views on the topic of the study. There are seven sections in this article. The first section is the introductory part which explains about what climate change refers to and why the earth surface atmosphere is becoming warmer. The second part talks about greenhouse gas emissions. The third section presents about the situation of increased temperature of the earth's climate and the changes observed in the climate. The next part illustrates the impact of climate change and after that methods to prevent climate change is discussed. The writer has also mentioned about geo-engineering options to control global warming. In the final section the writer has given suggestions about roles to be undertaken by government, organizations and individuals to protect our earth from global warming.

Keywords: greenhouse gases, emissions, fossil fuel, alternative fuel, agreement, protocol, conservations, renewable resources, global warming, geo-engineering.

Introduction

Climate refers to the long-term weather condition that our planet normally experiences. Animals and plants need a very specific climate in order to live.

The factors affecting climate are latitude, altitude, land and water distribution, distance from the sea, tilt of the earth axis, earth's revolution around the sun, prevailing winds direction, nature of mountain chains, mountain barriers, ocean currents, volcanism, etc.

Geological records show that there have been a number of large variations in earth's climate. Global climate change has typically occurred very slowly, over thousands or millions of years. But since the industrial revolution in the 1800s, our planet has been heating up at a much quicker rate than ever before with damaging consequences.

We've been burning fossil fuels to fulfill our energy demand, but this releases carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and other gases into the atmosphere. This has caused 'green house effect' resulting in the trapping of heat in the earth's atmosphere.

The greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydro fluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride emitted from the earth surface hang up in the troposphere and stratosphere layers of earth's atmosphere and these gases especially CO_2 absorb the heat from the sun and stops the heat from returning back to space and thus warms up the earth's atmosphere.

During the past 70 years the world's population has increased three times. We've been using fossil fuels at a very high rate emitting more CO_2 into the atmosphere. This has made our earth's climate hotter (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC, 2001a). Scientists have overwhelmingly recognized that the main cause of rise in the earth's temperature is attributable to human activities.

The main drivers of climate change are demographic, economic, socio political, technological and behavioral choices. There is no doubt that deforestation, forest wild fires, burning of fuel-wood, burning of coal, use of fossil fuel in transportation and industries are the causes of global warming crisis.

Observed Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Concentration

The atmosphere concentrations of several greenhouse gases which tend to warm the atmosphere have increased substantially since 1750. For example, carbon dioxide has increased about 31%. (from 280 to 370 parts per million) due to the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas), industrial emissions (especially because of cement production) and due to changes in land use (predominantly deforestation in the tropics).

Similarly, methane gas has more than doubled (from 750 to 1750 parts per billion) mainly due to increased number of livestock, rice production, waste disposal and leakage from natural gas pipelines.

Likewise nitrous oxide has increased by about 17% (from about 265 to about 312 parts per billion) primarily from agricultural soils, cattle feed lots and the chemical industry.

In the year 2000, developing countries, transition economy countries and developed countries emitted 1.6, 1.7 and 3.1 Giga tons respectively, of the fossil fuel carbon emissions. It is to be noted that 1 Giga tons is equal to one trillion kilograms or one billion metric ton. The quantity of emissions of CO_2 depends on the projected magnitude of energy services as well as the technologies used to produce and use it.

In the year 1990 methane emission was 310 megaton and sulfur dioxide emission was 70.9 megaton. It is to be noted that one megaton is equal to one billion kilogram (Holdren, 2003).

The transportation sector contributed 22% of global energy related to carbon dioxide emissions in 1995, and this is growing at an annual rate of about 2.5% (Parikh & Das, 2003).

Observed Change in Climate

The earth's climate has warmed up on average, by about 0.6° Celsius, over the past 100 years, with the decade of the 1990s being the warmest. The temporal and spatial patterns of precipitation have changed (IPCC, 2001a). Weather conditions are becoming extreme. Flood and drought are occurring across the globe. The world is experiencing uneven rainfall, frequent storms and cyclones.

Impact of Climate Change

Climate change has adversely affected the natural environment and human life. Due to the rise of earth's atmospheric temperature, the climate of the earth has become hotter. The change in earth's climate has created a negative impact on the earth ecosystems. The ecosystems size of the Amazon river basin is declining. It can collapse within decades. High mountain ecosystem, grassland ecosystem, fresh water ecosystem, watershed ecosystem, and coastal ecosystem are all being vulnerable to climate change. Climate is causing ice caps to melt. It has also caused rise in the sea levels. Most known polar glaciers are retreating. Thickness of Arctic sea ice in summer are decreasing. Warmer regional temperatures have affected biological systems of the earth. Many coral reefs have undergone major changes. The 'Great Barrier Reef' is headed for massive death. Loss of marine is also at risk because of climate change. Wildfires are becoming larger in scale due to extreme hot climate. Coastal regions and many islands are at the risk of being submerged into the sea due to rise in the sea level. The ozone layer in the earth's stratosphere and troposphere is also depleting.

Approaches to Mitigation and Adaptation

While we can't reverse the damage caused by climate change, we can make changes to slow things down in order to mitigate the effect of climate change. We can cool our planet through scientific innovations, change in human behavioral pattern of life style, increasing society's ability to cope with changes, taking action for conservation and

protection of natural resources, increasing greenery in urban areas, launching afforestation programs, making use of alternative source of energy, and by making changes in consumption patterns and reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. Addressing the challenges of climate change requires a broad range of mitigation and adaptation activities. Mitigation involves the reduction of net emissions, while adaptation involves measures to increase the capability to cope with impacts.

Scientist believe that reductions in net greenhouse emissions are technically feasible due an array of technologies in the energy supply, energy demand and waste management sector with little or cost to society. So there is a need of developing and implementing the policies that supports the reduction of greenhouse gases. In addition to this, afforestation, reforestation, improved forest, cropland and wasteland management, agro-forestry programs provide a wide range of opportunities to increase carbon uptake thereby reducing CO_2 concentration in the air. So we must go ahead with de-carbonization pathway in order to slow down climate change. The existing elevated greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere are already affecting the climate and are changing biological system. Therefore, we must ensure that there should be no long time lags for the ecosystem to adjust to these new conditions. The changes in climate is also posing threat to human life. Human population must be ready to adapt to climate change. Planning needs to be done to deal with poverty, flood, draught, and natural calamities and hazards. Adaptation is becoming an increasingly important issue in the international negotiations on climate change. Adaptation measures should be an integral part of any national program or action plan for combating climate change. In order to control climate change the nations of the world have taken steps to mitigate the process of global warming. Some of the measure are as under:

i) Legal Responses

To meet with the challenges of climate change, United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was established in the year 1992. And

UNFCCC agreement was signed by 197 countries in the year 1994. We must aim at meeting the goals of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Article 2, which addresses on reduction and stabilization of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent natural calamities and allow the natural ecosystem to grow and adapt naturally to climate change and to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to grow in a sustainable manner. The UNFCCC agreement has given birth to Kyoto Protocol of 1997 and Paris Agreement of 2016. The countries who had signed the Kyoto Protocol 1997 had promised that they would reduce their carbon emission by an average of about 5% between 2008 and 2012 relative to the levels emitted in 1990. The members of Kyoto Protocol have set their emission reduction target and they are moving ahead to attain their goals. The United States and Australia have stated that they do not intend to rectify the Kyoto Protocol. Nevertheless they have policies and activities in place to meet obligations consistent with the UNFCCC (Abraham, 2004; Kemp 2004). The Paris Agreement provides US $100 billion aid to developing countries to finance their projects dealing with reduction of greenhouse gases. In the Paris Agreement the member countries have pledged to cap temperature rising by 1.5° Celsius by the year 2100.

ii) Action Aimed at Emission Reduction

Many countries have made policies and have taken measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to achieve progress towards sustainable development. India has implemented programs to increase energy efficiency and conservation of natural resources. It has incorporated the use of renewable energy sources. India has developed solar power plants in its tropical region where plenty of sunshine is available (Parikh 2004). India is also using ethanol as an alternative fuel in vehicles. Nepal is investing in hydropower to generate clean energy. China

has also taken steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly all other countries are trying their best to reduce carbon level.

Many countries are nowadays trying to adopt a carbon tax approach policy in which commodities or activities that lead to carbon emissions are taxed, thus providing incentives to reduce the use of these commodities or activities. Renewable energy technologies can be used to slow down the process of global warming. The renewable energy technologies such as hydropower, biomass energy, wind power, solar power and nuclear energy should be properly used. Use of modern wood cooking stoves, and improved technique to make charcoal and solar cooker can also take off pressure from forest.

In recent years measures have been taken to manufacture advanced fuel efficiency vehicles and electric cars in order to reduce CO_2 emission. Mass transit system is growing in urban areas of developing countries. Metro trains running on electricity are being introduced in order to reduce air pollution and congestion. The industrial sector contributed 43% of global carbon dioxide emissions in 1995 with an annual growth rate of 1.5% between 1971 and 1995 (Ecosystem and Human Well-Being, 2005). Countries are taking steps to cope with challenge of global warming. Keeping this in mind many projects are being launched in agro-forestry sector. These projects include:

- Conservation of natural forest, Savannas and woodlands.
- Conservation and restoration of wet lands.
- River basin management
- Afforestation and reforestation program.
- Forest management.
- Agro forestry development.
- Cropland management.
- Grassland and pasture management
- Livestock management.

iii) Reduction of Non- carbon dioxide greenhouse gases

The most significant non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gases that need to be limited include methane, nitrous oxide, halocarbons and troposphere ozone. (IPCC 2008 a) Reduction of these gases are important. Opportunities to reduce methane include:

❖ Capturing methane from landfills and coal mines and using it as an energy source; flaring methane from landfills and coal mines where it is not cost-effective to capture it, we can use as an energy source; and reducing leaks from gas pipelines (IPCC 2001 c)

❖ Emission of fluorinated halocarbons can be reduced through containment, recovering and recycling refrigerants and /or through use of alternative fluids and technologies. (PPCC 2001 c)

❖ Emissions of nitrous oxide which arise from animal wastes and use of fertilizer can be reduced by changing the traditional farming methods. Nitrous oxide emissions from chemical plants can be removed catalytically or chemically.

Geo-engineering Options

Scientists are trying many ways to control climate change. They have suggested a number of geo-engineering possibilities but still a significant amount of research needs to be undertaken to evaluate their environmental efficacy and cost-effectiveness. Suggestions given by scientist include: -

• Increasing the oceanic uptake of carbon from the atmosphere and transporting it to the deep ocean.

• Placing reflectors in space to modify earth's radiation balance.

• Adding aerosols in the lower stratosphere to create clouds to reflect incoming solar radiation. (IPCC 1996 & 2001)

- Capturing CO₂ from air and turning into solid carbon form

- Sucking CO₂ from air a nd sending back to earth into the pores of basalt rock.

- Filtering CO₂ from air by the use of Air Capture Machine. (The captured CO₂ is collected and turned into solid form.)

Conclusion

Addressing climate change and reducing greenhouse emissions will require the implementation of multilateral agreements such as the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement and a wide range of actions by local and national governments, regional economic organizations, the private sectors, NGOs, bilateral and multilateral organizations and partnerships, media and consumers. Significant investment in climate friendly technologies should be done. The benefits of Research and Development projects and model demonstrators should be reached to the society. Technologies transfer should be enhanced. Technology from developed countries should reach the developing countries. The transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries will help in reducing greenhouse gases. All the actors should make their contributions in the programs directed towards controlling climate change. So there is a ray of hope that our earth's surface temperature will be under control in the coming decades. And we will be able to meet our goals as stated in UNFCCC agreement.

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उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यमा मिथक

✍ टीकादत्त दहाल

(उपप्राध्यापक)

शारदा विद्यापीठ

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शोधसार

पाश्चात्य साहित्यिक मान्यताका रूपमा हिन्दी साहित्य हुँदै नेपाली साहित्यमा भित्रिएको मिथक सिद्धान्तका आधारमा साहित्यिक कृतिहरूको अध्ययन विश्लेषणको उपक्रम नवीन खालको भए पनि मिथक र साहित्यबीचको अन्तर्सम्बन्ध चाहिँ निकै पुरानो हो । विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधाहरूलाई मिथकीय सिद्धान्तका आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्न सकिन्छ र यस लेखमा युगकवि सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठको उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यलाई सोही आधारमा विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । विभिन्न समालोचकहरूले मिथकलाई व्यापक र बहुविध अर्थमा प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन् । मिथक मूलत: आख्यानको कलेवरमा रहन्छ, तसर्थ आख्यान वस्तु वा कथा तत्त्व, पात्रतत्त्व, परिवेशतत्त्व र शैलीतत्त्वमा समेत मिथक अन्तर्घुलित हुन सक्छ । मिथक आख्यानको कलेवरमा रहेको, ब्रह्माण्ड, प्रकृति र समाजको रहस्य हो जसले समकालीन वास्तविकतालाई प्रकाशित गर्न समेत सहयोग पुर्‍याउँछ । मिथक सिद्धान्तका आधारमा खण्डकाव्यको विश्लेषण गर्दा मिथकीय वस्तु, आद्यरूपीय वस्तु, मिथकीय परिवेश, मिथकीय विम्ब, मिथकीय प्रतीक, मिथकीय भाषा आदि प्रतिमानका आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्न सकिन्छ ।

युगकवि सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठको वि.सं. २०१७ सालमा प्रकाशित 'उर्वशी' खण्डकाव्य महाभारतको 'वनपर्व' मा रहेको उर्वशीको अर्जुनसँगको प्रेमयाचनासँग सन्दर्भित मिथकीय वस्तुविधानमा आधारित देखिन्छ । स्वर्गकी परम सुन्दरी युवती 'उर्वशी' लाई केन्द्रबिन्दु बनाएर लेखिएको यस काव्यमा धर्तीका महावीर कुरुवंशीय राजकुमार अर्जुनको व्यक्तित्वबाट प्रभावित भएर उनीप्रति देखिएको उर्वशीको प्रेमाकर्षण मूल विषयवस्तु रहेको छ । नरनारायणको उग्र तपस्याका कारण उनको 'उरु' अर्थात् साप्राबाट उत्पन्न भएकीले उनको नाम उर्वशी रहेको मिथक पुराणप्रसिद्ध छ । अप्सरा शिरोमणि उर्वशी कैयौँ ऋषिमुनि र महापुरुषहरूको मन डगमगाउन सफल भएकी थिइन् तर अर्जुनसँगको प्रेमयाचनामा उनी असफल देखिन्छिन् । व्यासरचित महाभारतको 'वनपर्व' मा रहेको मिथकमा अर्जुन महाभारतको युद्धमा विजयी हुन योग्य थिए भन्ने कुरा प्रतिपादन गर्नु नै एकमात्र लक्ष्य थियो र उर्वशी त्यसको एक साधन

मात्र थिइन् । तर कवि श्रेष्ठले चाहिँ उर्वशीलाई मानवीय राग र आकाङ्क्षाको कोणबाट हेरेका छन् र उनीप्रति प्रशस्त सहानुभूति देखाएका छन् । यसरी उर्वशीको मिथकलाई मानवीय राग र मनोविज्ञानको कोणबाट प्रस्तुत गर्नु उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको मूल प्राप्ति हो ।

शब्दकुञ्जिका

खण्डकाव्य, मिथक, आद्यरुप, सर्वशक्तिसम्पन्न, अतिमानवीय चरित्र, रुपवती नायिका, तिरष्कृत, भोगवादी,

१. विषय परिचय

यसको शीर्षकमा दुईवटा पारिभाषिक शब्दहरू प्रयुक्त छन् : 'खण्डकाव्य' र 'मिथक' । लेखको मूल अंशमा प्रवेश गर्नुअघि सुरुमा यिनै दुई पारिभाषिक शब्दको परिचय दिइएको छ ।

'खण्डकाव्य' शब्द नेपाली भाषामा प्रयुक्त तत्सम स्रोतको व्युत्पन्न शब्द हो । अवस्थी (२०६८) ले यसलाई खण्ड र काव्य दुई शब्द मिली बनेको एक समास व्युत्पन्न शब्द मानेका छन् । साहित्य र समालोचनाका क्षेत्रमा व्यापक रूपमा प्रचलित हुँदै आएको यो शब्द पारिभाषिक नाम शब्द हो । यसले कुनै विषयको वर्णन गरिएको सर्गबद्ध वा सर्गरहित प्रबन्धात्मक लघु आकारको काव्य वा काव्यको खण्ड भन्ने अर्थ बुझाउँछ । यसका निकट पर्यायबोधी शब्दका रूपमा 'कोषकाव्य', 'लामो कविता' र 'लघुकाव्य' आदि शब्द पनि प्रचलित छन् ।

'मिथक' शब्दले चाहिँ लोकविशेषको अन्तश्चेतना र सांस्कृतिक अवधारणामा अटल रूपमा अनुस्यूत, तर कुनै प्रामाणिक आधार नभएको मूलतः कल्पनाश्रित आस्था, विश्वास वा धारणालाई बुझाउँछ । यस्ता मिथकहरू समाजपिच्छे भिन्नभिन्न खालका हुन्छन् र लोकविश्वास, धर्म, राजनीति एवम् सामाजिक मूल्यमान्यता आदिका मुख्यस्रोत बन्ने गर्छन् । मिथकको स्वरूप काल्पनिक जस्तो देखिए पनि यसमा सम्बन्धित समाजको जीवनजगत्प्रतिको दृष्टिकोण र दर्शनको गम्भीर रहस्य लुकेको हुन्छ । आदिम मानवले प्रकृति, ब्रह्माण्ड, प्राणीजगत्, समाज र मानव स्वयम्सँगको अन्तर्क्रिया र अवलोकनबाट प्राप्त गरेका अनुभव एवम् व्यावहारिक तथ्य नै मिथकका रूपमा व्यक्त हुने गर्छन् । यिनै मिथक परम्परागत रूपमा हस्तान्तरित भई ज्ञान विज्ञानको स्रोत बन्दै आएका छन् । परापूर्वकालदेखि नै मिथकले व्यक्ति मनलाई प्रभावित तुल्याउँदै आएको छ र फलस्वरूप साहित्यमा समेत मिथकको प्रभाव पर्दै आएको छ । साहित्यका आधारभूत तत्त्वहरू वस्तु, पात्र, परिवेश र भाषिक विशिष्टता आदिलाई मिथकका सन्दर्भमा पनि हेर्न सकिन्छ । विश्वका सबैजसो समृद्ध साहित्यका लगभग सबैजसो विधामा मिथकको स्पष्ट प्रभाव परेको देखिन्छ । आदिम मानवले अनुभूत

गरेका र मिथकका रूपमा निर्माण गरेका आदिम रूपहरू संसारभरि नै समान किसिमका पाइन्छन् । हरेक संस्कृतिमा पाइने यी रूपहरूबाट संसारभरि नै मानिसको चिन्तन एकै किसिमको रहेको निष्कर्ष आधुनिक मिथक विश्लेषकहरूले निकालेका छन् । यसरी अज्ञात समयदेखि मानवले प्रकृतिको साहचर्यमा प्राप्त गरेका अनेक अनुभव र त्यसबाट उसको मनोजगत्मा घटित हुने अनेक मानसिक परिघटनाहरूको अध्ययनमा मिथक महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन भएकाले आधुनिक युगमा मिथकतर्फ विद्वान्हरूको ध्यान गएको देखिन्छ । यसले साहित्य सिर्जना र समालोचनामा समेत गम्भीर प्रभाव पारेको पाइन्छ । नेपाली साहित्य पनि त्यसबाट अछुतो छैन । यही दृष्टिकोणअनुरूप २०औं शताब्दीको तेस्रो दशकपछि विकसित भएको मिथकीय सिद्धान्तलाई आधार बनाई प्रस्तुत लेखमा युगकवि सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठलिखित 'उर्वशी खण्डकाव्य' मा मिथकीय प्रभावको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ ।

२. समस्याकथन

'उर्वशी' मा प्रयुक्त खण्डकाव्यगत तत्त्वहरूलाई मिथकीय सिद्धान्तका आधारमा केकसरी विश्लेषण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने प्राज्ञिक जिज्ञासा नै यस लेखको मूल समस्या हो ।

३. उद्देश्य

'उर्वशी' खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयुक्त खण्डकाव्यगत तत्त्वहरूमध्ये चरित्रहरूको मिथकीय सिद्धान्तका आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्नु नै यस लेखको प्रमुख उद्देश्य हो ।

४. पूर्वकार्यको समीक्षा

ताना शर्माले भानुभक्तदेखि तेस्रो आयामसम्म (२०२७) मा 'युद्धप्रसाद मिश्र र सिद्धिचरणबारे थप कुरा' शीर्षकमा उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको चर्चा गरेका छन् । उर्वशीमा देवताहरूलाई दानवहरूले कष्ट दिएपछि अर्जुनले दानवहरूलाई खेदी देवताहरूको उद्धार गरेपछि अर्जुनको सत्कार स्वर्गमा गरेको घटनालाई लिइएको छ । त्यस स्वागत सत्कारमा अप्सरा उर्वशीले नृत्य गर्दा अर्जुनको पुरुष शरीर देखेर कामोत्तेजनामा डढेको, उर्वशीले नाचको ताल बिगारेको अनि अर्जुन सुतेको ठाउमा राति सुटुक्क गएर उर्वशीले अर्जुनलाई फसाउन नाचेको देखाइएको छ । यही घटनालाई लिएर कविले उर्वशीको भोगवादी इच्छाको पराजय र अर्जुनको संयम र आत्मबलको विजय देखाएका छन्(पृ. ६६-७७) । यस पुस्तकमा उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको विश्लेषण गरिए पनि मिथकीय चर्चा भने गरिएको छैन ।

घटराज भट्टराईले प्रतिभै प्रतिभा र नेपाली साहित्य (२०४०) पुस्तकमा सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठको उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको चर्चा गर्ने क्रममा उर्वशी भौतिकताकी प्रतीक र अर्जुन आध्यात्मिकताका प्रतीक भएको चर्चा गर्दै अर्जुनको तपोभङ्ग गर्न उर्वशी पनि कर्तव्य पालना गरी राखेकी तथा अर्जुन पनि आत्मबलले हृदय दृढ गराई उसमाथि विजय पाउन कोसिस गरेको र विजय पाएको बताएका छन् । अर्जुनको जित आध्यात्मिकताको जित हो भने उर्वशीको हार भौतिकताको हो अर्थात् अर्को अर्थमा राणाशासकहरूको हार र आफ्नो पक्षको जितलाई कविले लक्षित गरेको लाक्षणिक अर्थ निस्केको कुरा भट्टराईले चर्चा गरेका छन् (पृ.२०२-२०३) । यसमा तत्कालीन राणाकालीन समयको परिस्थितिलाई प्रतीकात्मक रूपमा अभिव्यक्त गरिएको कुरा बताइए पनि मिथकीय सिद्धान्तका आधारमा भने चर्चा गरिएको छैन ।

गार्गी शर्माले सिद्धिचरणका खण्डकाव्यको अध्ययन (२०५२) पुस्तक सङ्कलित 'नन्दन वनको आकाश र परिवेशमा उर्वशी' शीर्षकको लेखमा तत्कालीन राणा सरकारले कवि श्रेष्ठलाई माफ माग्न लगाउने प्रयास गरे पनि कवि आफ्नो कर्तव्यपथबाट विचलित हुन नचाहेको सन्दर्भलाई प्रष्ट पार्ने क्रममा उर्वशीको आमन्त्रण अस्वीकार्न कविले आफूलाई अर्जुन बनाउने सङ्कल्पका साथ काव्य लेखनीको थालनी गरेको बताएका छन् । ज्ञानवृत्ति र कर्मवृत्तिका पात्र तथा सत्य, निष्ठा र दृढ चरित्रका लौहपुरुष अर्जुनका माध्यमबाट कवि आफू त्यसबेला कसैको फकाइ फुस्ल्याइमा नफकिने, कसैको डर र धम्कीमा नथर्किने र हजारौँ उर्वशीलाई चरित्रबलले जित्न सक्ने विजयी अर्जुन बन्न चाहेर महाभारतको अर्जुन उर्वशी संवादलाई विषयवस्तुका रूपमा रोजेर खण्डकाव्यका रचना गरेको कुरा शर्माले उल्लेख गरेका छन् । पौराणिक कथामा आधारित उर्वशीको कथा वस्तु अति नै ठीक भए पनि यसमा कविले तत्कालीन युगको प्रतिविम्ब उतारेका छन् भन्दै शर्माले उर्वशी अन्धो तानाशाह सरकारको हुँकारलाई हानिएको घुँयत्रो भएको उल्लेख गरेका छन् । सामाजिक र राजनैतिक परिवर्तनको ढोका खोल्न चाल्ने सिद्धिचरणलाई क्रान्तिको विगुल बजाएको आरोपमा जेल पठाए पनि कविले उर्वशी काव्यका माध्यमबाट विगुल बजाएर सरकारको भण्डाफोर गर्न कम्मर कसेको कुरा बताउँदै शर्माले उर्वशीको वासनात्मक नृत्य भौ ताण्डव नृत्य देखाउने अनि भोग र विषय वासनालाई जीवन सम्झने तत्कालीन शासकलाई उर्वशीको सङ्ज्ञा दिदै तत्कालीन शासक र शासितको प्रतिरूप प्रस्तुत गर्नका लागि उर्वशीको रचना गरेको उल्लेख गरेका छन् हजारौँ उर्वशीले नृत्य देखाए पनि अर्जुन रूपी देशका सपूत सिद्धिचरणहरू अविचलित थिए भन्ने कुराको प्रतीकात्मक विम्ब उर्वशी काव्य रहेको कुरा शर्माले स्पष्ट पारेका छन्(पृ.५४–७०) । यस कृतिमा उर्वशी काव्यको विषयवस्तुगत स्रोत महाभारतीय भएको कुरा उल्लेख गरी त्यसको व्यञ्जनात्मक अर्थ प्रकट गरे पनि शर्माले मिथकीय कोणबाट समालोचना गरेको भने पाइदैन ।

लक्ष्मीनारायण मिश्रले खण्डकाव्यकार सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठ (२०५८) शोधपत्रमा उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको विषयवस्तुको स्रोत महाभारतको वन पर्वमा वर्णित उर्वशी विषयक कथा भएको र कविले आफ्नो कल्पना

शक्तिका माध्यमबाट त्यसलाई मौलिकता दिएको कुरा उल्लेख गरेका छन् साथै यसमा मिश्रले महाभारतको वन पर्वको उर्वशी विषयक कथा र उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको कथावस्तु बिचमा तुलना गरी उर्वशीको कथावस्तु मिश्रित भएको विचार व्यक्त गरेका छन्(पृ.८–२८) । यसमा उर्वशी काव्य मिथकीय काव्य भएको चर्चा गरिए पनि मिथकीय कोणबाट काव्यको विश्लेषण गरिएको छैन

उपयुर्क्त पूर्वाध्ययनका आधारमा कवि सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठको उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको अध्ययन विभिन्न आधारमा गरिएको भएता पनि मिथकीय सिद्धान्तका आधारमा व्यवस्थितरुपले यसको अध्ययन भएको पाइँदैन । यही समस्यालाई चयन गरी यस शोधमा उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको अध्ययन गरिएको छ ।

४. अध्ययन विधि

प्रस्तुत लेखको तयारीका क्रममा सामग्री सङ्कलनका लागि पुस्तकालयमा आधारित विधिको प्रयोग गरिएको छ भने सङ्कलित सामग्रीको विश्लेषणका लागि मिथक सिद्धान्तलाई आधार बनाइएको छ । विश्लेषणका क्रममा सुरुमा मिथकको सैद्धान्तिक परिचयका साथै साहित्यमा मिथक विश्लेषणका आधारहरू प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ र तिनै आधारहरूलाई प्रतिमान मानेर उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ ।

५. मिथकको सैद्धान्तिक परिचय

शोध-अनुसन्धान परम्परामा पूर्व र पश्चिममा धेरै सिद्धान्तहरूको जन्म भएको छ । पूर्वमा रस, ध्वनि, रीति, वक्रोक्तिजस्ता समालोचनासिद्धान्तहरू छन् भने पश्चिममा नीतिपरक, समाजपरक, मनोविज्ञानपरक, आदिमतापरक, शैलीवैज्ञानिक, संरचनावादी जस्ता सैद्धान्तिक मान्यताहरू स्थापित भएका छन् । पश्चिमी समालोचना परम्परामा बीसौं शताब्दीको तेस्रो दशकमा प्रारम्भ भएको मिथकीय समालोचना पद्धति पनि यिनै सिद्धान्तमध्ये एक हो । प्राचीन मूल्यमान्यता र भावना ह्रास हुँदै गएको र बौद्धिकताले मानवीय संवेदनामाथि आक्रमण गरेको परिस्थितिमा मिथकको महत्त्व बढ्न थालेको पाइन्छ । ईश्वररहित आधुनिक युगको विसङ्गत परम्पराले स्थापित गरेका मूल्य मान्यताका विपरीत मिथकीय समालोचनाले प्राचीन मानवले आत्मसात् गरेका अनुभूतिलाई सकारात्मक ढङ्गले खोज अनुसन्धान गर्ने कार्य गरेको छ । आदिम मान्छेका अनुभूतिहरू पनि त्यसै बाललहडी र कपोलकल्पना मात्र होइनन् भन्ने मान्यताका साथ आधुनिक युगमा मिथकको खोजी प्रारम्भ भएको हो (गतौंला,......पृ.१०) । यहाँ मिथकको सैद्धान्तिक परिचय दिने क्रममा मिथकको व्युत्पत्ति, परिभाषा, मिथकको वर्गीकरण र खण्डकाव्यका पात्रको विश्लेषणमा मिथकीय प्रतिमान आदि उपशीर्षकअन्तर्गत चर्चा गरिएको छ ।

५.१. मिथकको व्युत्पत्ति

'मिथक' शब्दको निर्माण प्रक्रिया अलिक भिन्न खालको छ । यसको शाब्दिक स्रोत खोज्न अङ्ग्रेजी भाषामा पुग्नुपर्ने । 'मिथक' शब्द अङ्ग्रेजीको 'मिथ' र संस्कृत भाषाको 'क' प्रत्यय लागेर निर्माण भएको छ । 'मिथक' शब्द ग्रीक भाषाको माइथस वा मुथसबाट विकसित भएको हो भन्ने मानिन्छ । अङ्ग्रेजी मिथ शब्दको पर्यायका रूपमा हिन्दीमा मिथक शब्द प्रयोग गर्ने पहिला व्यक्ति हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी हुन् (शम्भुनाथ, १९८५:४) । नगेन्द्र पनि मिथक शब्दको उत्पत्ति स्रोतलाई अङ्ग्रेजी भाषाको मिथ शब्दसँग नै जोड्न पुग्छन् । उनका अनुसार मिथक शब्दको निकटवर्ती संस्कृत मिथस, मिथ र मिथ्या शब्दहरू रहेका छन् तर यी शब्दहरूको मिथकसँग अर्थसादृश्यभन्दा ध्वनिसादृश्य मात्र छ । त्यसैले मिथक शब्द संस्कृतको सिद्ध शब्द होइन (नगेन्द्र, १९८७ : ७) ।

मिथक शब्दको संस्कृतपरक व्युत्पत्ति गरिए पनि यसको आधुनिक प्रयोग र अर्थलाई हेर्दा यो संस्कृत भाषामा पाइने मिथ वा मिथ्यासँग सम्बन्धित देखिँदैन । नेपालीमा मिथक शब्दलाई प्रचलित गराउने जगदीश शमशेर राणाका अनुसार मिथक शब्द अङ्ग्रेजी मिथको ठाउँमा प्रयोग गरिएको हो (राणा, २०४५ : १६५) ।

वस्तुत: अङ्ग्रेजीको 'मिथ' शब्दको अनूदित आगन्तुक शब्दका रूपमा हिन्दी हुँदै नेपालीमा मिथक शब्द आएको हो । अब्राम्सका अनुसार अङ्ग्रेजीको मिथ शब्द शास्त्रीय ग्रीकमा कुनै सत्य वा काल्पनिक कथा वा कथानकलाई बुझाउने माइथसबाट उत्पन्न भएको हो (अब्राम्स, सन् १९९३ : १२१) । यसले मिथ शब्दको मूलस्रोत र यसको मूल अर्थको सङ्केत गरेको छ । इन्साइक्लोपिडिया ब्रिटानिकाका अनुसार ग्रीकमूल माइथस शब्दबाट मिथ शब्द व्युत्पन्न भएको हो र यसको अर्थ निर्णायक र निचोड/राय भन्ने हुन्छ (सन् १९८४: ७९३) । ब्रिटानिकाका अनुसार ग्रीक 'माइथस' शब्दको अर्थ शब्द अर्थात् मुखबाट उच्चरित वाणी भन्ने थियो । त्यस्तै बर्कले वर्तमानमा यसको अर्थ दन्त्यकथा, किम्वदन्ती र आख्यानात्मक रूपको अर्थमा भएको छ भन्ने मानेका छन् (बर्क, सन् १९६६ : ३८०) ।

'मिथ' शब्दको उत्पत्तिसम्बन्धी उपर्युक्त धारणाहरू हेर्दा यो शब्द ग्रीक भाषाको माइथस वा मुथसबाट व्युत्पन्न भएको देखिन्छ । यसको अर्थ कथानक, कथा, निचोड, राय, दन्त्यकथा, किंवदन्ती, आप्तवचन, अतर्क्य कथन जस्ता अनेक अर्थमा विस्तरित भएको पाइन्छ । आधुनिक युगमा मिथकको वास्तविक रहस्य खोजी गर्ने र त्यसमा निहित अर्थको खोजी गर्ने व्यक्ति गियम्बाटिस्टा विको हुन् ।

उनका अनुसार मिथक सत्य अर्थ प्रकाशित गर्ने लोगोसको समानार्थीरूपमा प्राचीन ग्रीकमा प्रयोग हुन्थ्यो (विको, सन् १९९२ : ....) । यसरी मिथकको व्युत्पत्तिलभ्य अर्थ यसप्रकार देखिन्छ :

'मिथ' को मूल स्रोत ग्रीक माइथस वा मुथोस हो ।

नेपाली मिथकको स्रोत अङ्ग्रेजीको मिथ हो ।

मिथ आधार पदमा संस्कृत 'क' प्रत्यय लागेर व्युत्पन्न भएको हो ।

विशिष्टीकृत अर्थ - परम सत्य, अतर्क्य कथन, आप्तवचन, लोगोसको समानार्थी भन्ने हुन्छ ।

विस्तारित अर्थ - कथा, कथानक, प्राचीन कथा, धार्मिक कथा, कल्पना र यथार्थ मिसिएको कथा, किंवदन्ती, सृष्टि विषयक कथा, लोककथा आदि भन्ने हुन्छ ।

सङ्कुचित अर्थ - असत्य कथा, काल्पनिक कथा, कपोल कल्पना ।

अर्थ विचलन - भ्रान्त धारणा ।

आधुनिक अर्थ - धारणा, रहस्यगर्भित प्राचीन कथा, प्राचीनताका माध्यमबाट समकालीन चेतना । (गतौंला,..........१५)

यसरी व्युत्पत्तिगत अर्थ हेर्दा माथिका सबै अर्थमा मिथकको प्रयोग गरिएको देखिन्छ ।

५.२. मिथकको परिभाषा

माथि मिथकको व्युत्पत्तिजन्य अर्थ दिइए पनि यसमा निहित अर्थगाम्भीर्य देखाउनका लागि विद्वान्हरूद्वारा परिभाषा गरिएका छन् । पश्चिममा ग्रीक पौराणिक परम्परादेखि नै मिथकका बारेमा चर्चा हुँदै आएको छ । मिथकको परिभाषा खोज्न इसापूर्व छैटौं शताब्दीमा पुग्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । इ पू छैटौं शताब्दीका फेरेसाइडदेखि लिएर आजसम्म पनि मिथकका निरन्तर नयाँनयाँ परिभाषाहरू गरिँदै आएका छन्, जुन निम्नानुसार छन् :

फेरेसाइडसका अनुसार "मिथक छद्मवैज्ञानिक धारणा हो" (स्पेन्स, सन् १९९४ : ४१) । यसले विज्ञानले जस्तै यथार्थ र सत्यवस्तु नै प्रतिपादन गर्दछ तर यसको प्रस्तुति घुमाउरो र अतिशयोक्तिमूलक हुने भएकाले मिथकलाई छद्मवैज्ञानिक धारणाका रूपमा लिएको पाइन्छ । यसरी नै मिथकलाई यथार्थ घटनाका रूपमा व्याख्या गर्दै युहेमेरसले "मिथक लुकेको इतिहास हो" भनेका छन् (स्पेन्स, सन् १९९४ : ४२) । विकोका अनुसार "मिथक सत्यकथनका रूपमा परिभाषित हुन्छ" (विको, सन् १९९२ :२९४) ।

लेबिस स्पेन्सका अनुसार "मिथक देवता वा अतिमानवीय अस्तित्वका कार्यहरूको विवरण हो, प्रायः यो आदि विचारको अभिव्यक्ति हो" (स्पेन्स, सन् १९९४ : ११) ।

लेबिस स्पेन्सले जस्तै जोस्टिन गार्डरले पनि मिथकलाई देवी देवतासँग सम्बद्ध तुल्याउँदै जीवनसँग जोडेको पाइन्छ । उनका अनुसार "मिथक देवताहरू सम्बन्धी कथा हो, जसले जीवन यस्तो छ भनेर व्याख्या गर्न सुरु गर्छ" (गार्डर, सन् १९९४ : २२) ।

हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदीका अनुसार "मिथक वस्तुतः सामूहिक मानवको भाव निर्मात्री शक्तिको अभिव्यक्ति हो" (रश्मिकुमार, सन् २००० : १२) यसले मिथकको निर्माण प्रक्रियालाई देखाएको छ ।

नगेन्द्रका अनुसार "सामान्यरूपमा मिथकको अर्थ अतिप्राकृतिक घटनाहरू र भावहरूसँग सम्बन्धित परम्परागत कथा हो" (नगेन्द्र, सन् १९८७ : १२) यस परिभाषाले मिथकको स्वरूप र कथ्य विषयलाई सङ्केत गरेको छ ।

रमेशकुन्तल मेघका अनुसार "मिथक मानवजातिको सामूहिक स्वप्न एवम् सामूहिक अनुभव हो" (मेघ, सन् २००७ : १७६) ।

मिथकका विषयमा नेपाली विद्वान्हरूले पनि आ-आफ्नै धारणा राखेको पाइन्छ, जसमध्ये जगदीश शमशेर राणाका अनुसार "खासगरी समाजविज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान, भाषाविज्ञान, इतिहास, ललितकला तथा पौराणिक अध्ययन र ब्रह्मविज्ञानको ज्ञानले मिथकको विभिन्न कोणमा आवश्यक दृष्टिकोण भर्दछ ।" यस परिभाषाले मिथकको क्षेत्रगत व्यापकता र विषयगत विविधतालाई सङ्केत गरेको छ ।

अभि सुवेदीका अनुसार "मिथक एक विशेष धारणा पनि हुन सक्छ र एक सार्वकालिक र सार्वभौमिक मानव संस्कृति र मानव स्वभावसँग सम्बन्धित तत्त्व पनि हुन सक्छ" (सुवेदी, २०४५ : ग) ।

माथिका परिभाषाबाट मिथक कुनै एउटा मात्र आयाम बोकेको विधा नभएर यसमा इतिहास, दर्शन, कला, साहित्य, धर्म, आध्यात्मिक मूल्य, मानवजातीय सामूहिक स्वप्न, देवीदेवता वा अतिमानवीय चरित्र एवम् लोक, विश्व ब्रह्माण्ड र प्रकृतिका रहस्य एवम् मानवीय रहस्यसम्बन्धी अनेक तथ्यहरू समाविष्ट रहेको स्पष्ट हुन आउँछ । यसबाट मिथकको व्यापक र बहुविध अर्थ भएको देखिन्छ । माथिका सम्पूर्ण परिभाषालाई दृष्टिगत गरी मिथकको परिभाषा यसरी गर्न सकिन्छ- मिथक आख्यानको कलेवरमा रहेको, ब्रह्माण्ड, प्रकृति र समाजको रहस्य हो जसले समकालीन वास्तविकता खोतल्न महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्न सक्छ ।

५.३. मिथकको वर्गीकरण

मिथक आदिम समाजको उपज हो तर समाजको विकाससँगै मिथकहरू परिवर्तित एवम् विकसित हुँदै आएका छन् । विकसित हुने क्रममा ज्ञानविज्ञानका विभिन्न शाखा प्रशाखाहरू समाहित हुने क्रममा मिथकको क्षेत्र व्यापक एवम् दुर्बोध्य बन्दै गएको पाइन्छ । त्यसैले मिथकलाई वर्गीकरण गरेर सीमित पार्नु निकै कठिन विषय हो । आदिम मानवको सत्यतथ्य खोजी गर्ने प्रवृत्ति र त्यसलाई व्यक्त गर्ने माध्यम मिथक भएकाले मिथकको खोजी एकै प्रकारको देखिन्छ । भिन्नभिन्न जाति, समूह, भाषा र भूगोलका मानिसलाई हुने त्रास, आशा र आवश्यकताको मूलस्रोत एउटै एउटै भएकाले पनि मिथकको कथ्यमा केही समान गुणहरू रहेको देखिन्छन् । इ.बी. टायलर प्रायः सबै संस्कृतिमा पाइने मिथकहरूमा सूर्योदय-सूर्यास्तको मिथक, ग्रहणको मिथक, भूकम्पको मिथक, स्थानीय मिथक आदि मिथकहरू रहेका छन् (टायलर, १९६३:६७) यसरी प्राचीन मिथकहरू प्रकृतिसँग जोडिएका र समाजको विकाससँगै तिनमा जटिलता थपिँदै आएको पाइन्छ ।

प्रकृति, समाज, धर्म, स्वर्ग, नरक इतिहास, सृष्टि आदि विषयवस्तु नै मिथकको वर्ण्य विषय भएको हुँदा तिनका आधारमा मिथकको वर्गीकरण गरिएको पाइन्छ । 'एन्साइक्लोपिडिया अफ रिलिजन एण्ड एथिक्समा' मिथकको वर्ण्य विषयका आधारमा १२ प्रकारका भेदहरू देखाइएका छन् (गतौला नारायण शोध प्रबन्ध, ३१) ।

मिथकको वर्गीकरण एउटा जटिल विषय भएको सङ्केत गर्दै लेबिस स्पेन्सद्वारा यसको मोटामेटी वर्गीकरण प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ, जस्तै:

१. संसारको सृष्टिसम्बन्धी मिथक

२. मानवको उत्पत्तिसम्बन्धी मिथक

३. जीवनकलाको उत्पत्तिसम्बन्धी मिथक

४. तारासम्बन्धी मिथक

५. सूर्य र चन्द्रसम्बन्धी मिथक

६. मृत्युसम्बन्धी मिथक

७. अग्नि चोरीसम्बन्धी मिथक

८. हिरोक मिथक (दन्ते कथा र अर्द्धदेवताका साहससम्बन्धी)

९. विधिनिषेधसम्बन्धी मिथक

१०. पशुसम्बन्धी मिथक

११. लोक लोकान्तरको यात्रासम्बन्धी मिथक

१२. संस्कृति र रीतिरिवाजसम्बन्धी मिथक (स्पेन्स, सन् १९९४ :.....)

एच्. जे. रोजको तीन प्रकारको मिथक वर्गीकरण (सृष्टिसम्बन्धी प्रलयसम्बन्धी र देवताहरूको प्रणयाचारसम्बन्धी) मा नगेन्द्रद्वारा अरु दुई प्रकारका मिथक थप गर्नुपर्ने धारणा व्यक्त गर्दै प्राकृतिक मिथक र धार्मिक मिथक थप गरिएको छ (नगेन्द्र इ. १९८७:२१) ।

उपर्युक्त सबै प्रकारका मिथक वर्गीकरणलाई हेर्दा सृष्टि, प्रलय, उत्पत्ति, प्रकृति, देवता वा नायक एवम् सामाजिक विषयलाई मिथक वर्गीकरणको मूलमा राखेको देखिन्छ । यिनै मिथक वर्गीकरणलाई सुगम बनाउने प्रयोजनका निम्ति मिथकको वर्गीकरण यहाँ निम्नानुसार गरिएको छ :

१. सृष्टि विषयक मिथक

२. उत्पत्तिसम्बन्धी मिथक

३. प्रलय र विनाससम्बन्धी मिथक

४. दिव्य र अदिण्यको मिथक

५. प्रणय सम्बन्धी मिथक

६. सामाजिक आदर्श र मूल्य मान्यतासम्बन्धी मिथक

७. सांस्कृतिक रूपान्तरणसम्बन्धी मिथक

८. प्राकृतिक मिथक

५.४. खण्डकाव्यमा मिथक विश्लेषणको सैद्धान्तिक प्रतिमान

मिथक सामन्य अर्थदेखि विशिष्ट अर्थसम्म साहित्यिक सन्दर्भमा प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ । पुराकथा, पुराकथात्मक ढाँचा पौराणिक पात्र, परिवेश, लोकविश्वास, आद्यरूपीय विम्ब प्रतीक, अद्भुत रहस्यगर्भित विषयवस्तु आदि अनेक सन्दर्भले मिथकीय स्वरूप प्राप्त गरेको देखिन्छ । केही वास्तविक घटना, परिवेश व्यक्ति आदि लोकमानसद्वारा अतिशय श्रद्धाका कारण अतर्क्य अवस्थामा रूपान्तरण भएपछि मिथकीय रूप धारण गरेको देखिन्छ । नेपाली समाजमा पौराणिक प्रसङ्ग, परीकथाहरू, धामीझाँक्रीका लोकविश्वासमूलक कथाहरू, जादु, टुनामुना, तन्त्रमन्त्र, सृष्टिसम्बन्धी अनेक कथाहरूले मिथकीय मान्यता प्राप्त गरेको देखिन्छ । यस्ता मिथकहरूलाई खण्डकाव्यमा उपयोग गरेको देख्न सकिन्छ । मिथक प्रयोगले खण्डकाव्यीय भावगम्भीर्य प्रस्तुतिका लागि महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेलेको

पाइन्छ । नेपाली खण्डकाव्यमा मिथकको प्रयोगलाई विश्लेषण गर्ने सैद्धान्तिक आधार मिथकीय समालोचनाको सिद्धान्तका आधारमा नै निक्र्योल गरिएको छ ।

मिथकीय सांस्कृतिक सम्पदालाई उपयोग गरेर नेपालीमा धेरै खण्डकाव्यहरू सिर्जना भएका छन् । त्यसैले खण्डकाव्यको विश्लेषणका निम्ति मिथकीय सैद्धान्तिक पृष्ठभूमि अपरिहार्य देखिन्छ । यहाँ खण्डकाव्यको मिथकीय विश्लेषणका लागि निम्न सिद्धान्त सूत्रहरू छनौट गरिएका छन् ।

मिथकीय वस्तु

आद्यरूपीय वस्तु

आद्यरूपीय चरित्र

आद्यरूपीय परिवेश

मिथकीय विम्ब

मिथकीय प्रतीक

मिथकीय भाषा

उपर्युक्त सैद्धान्तिक आधारबाट खण्डकाव्यको मिथकीय विश्लेषण हुन सक्ने भएकाले तिनको परिचय तल दिइएको छ ।

५.४.१. मिथकीय वस्तु

मिथकीय वस्तु भन्नाले खण्डकाव्यमा उपभोग भएको मिथकीय वस्तुलाई बुझाउँछ । खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयोग भएको मिथकको स्रोत कुन हो र विवेच्य खण्डकाव्यमा आइपुग्दा के कस्तो परिवर्तन भएको छ भन्ने पक्षको निक्र्योल यस अन्तर्गत गरिन्छ । खण्डकाव्यीय मिथकको विश्लेषण गर्नका निम्ति विशेषतः मिथकको मूलस्रोत, यसको ऐतिहासिक विकासक्रम, यसको प्रकार र खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयुक्त मिथकको स्वरूपलाई विश्लेषण गरिन्छ । यसबाट मूल मिथक र खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयुक्त मिथकबीचको भिन्नता समानता र दुवैको विशिष्टता स्पष्ट हुने देखिन्छ ।

५.४.२. आद्यरूपीय वस्तु

आद्यरूपको पर्यायवाची शब्दका रूपमा आदिमप्रकार, आदिप्रकार, आदिविम्ब, आद्यविम्ब, आदि मनोविम्ब जस्ता शब्दहरू प्रयोग भएका पाइन्छन् (त्रिपाठी, २०५८: १८५)

। हरेक वस्तुको एउटा मूलरूप वा ढाँचा हुन्छ र त्यसै मूल ढाँचाबाट नै अनेक रूपहरू जन्मिन्छन् भन्ने मान्यताबाट आद्यरूपको चर्चा भएको पाइन्छ ।

रमेश कुन्तल मेघका अनुसार आद्यरूपीय विम्ब लाखौँ-करोडौँ मानिसहरूको औसत अनुभवको मनस्तात्त्विक अवशेष हो जुन मिथकीय घटनामा प्रक्षेपित हुन पुग्दछ (मेघ, १९८१:४४) उपर्युक्त आद्यरूपसम्बन्धी मान्यताबाट आद्यरूपको स्वरूप स्पष्ट भएको छ । आदिम मानवले सहजरूपमा अनुभव गरेका र व्यवहारमा प्रकट गरेका साबिक प्रकृतिका कथावस्तुलाई आद्यरूपीय वस्तु स्विकारिएको पाइन्छ ।

एउटा कृतिको अध्ययन गर्दा वा अनेक कृतिको अध्ययनमा भिन्नभिन्न पाठकले अनुभव गर्ने समान ढाँचा नै आद्यरूप हो (ब्रोड्किन, १९३४:२९) ।

नेपाली खण्डकाव्यमा अनेक प्रकारक आद्यरूपीय वस्तुको उपयोग भएको पाइन्छ । नायक नायिकाको रहस्यात्मक जन्म प्रकरण, यात्रावृत्तान्त, विवाह, अद्भुत पराक्रम, देवासुर सङ्ग्राम, नायक नायिकाको मिलन र विरह मानव कल्याणका निम्ति गरिने अनेक साहसी कार्यहरू जस्ता आद्यरूपीय वस्तुविन्यास भएको पाइन्छ । यस्ता वस्तु वा घटना संसारका साहित्यमा नै पाइने धारणा छ ।

शर्मा र लुइँटेलका अनुसार आदि प्रकारीय विषयवस्तुहरूमा परिश्रमका साथ गरिएको खोजी, बदला लिन पछ्याउने काम, कठिन कार्यमा विजय प्राप्ति, पाताल प्रवेश, उर्वरताका प्रतीकात्मक कृत्यहरू, जन्त र पुनर्जन्म, बलिदान र त्यस्ता कार्य, स्वर्ग जाने काम आदि छन् (शर्मा र लुइँटेल, २०६१:२०१) मिथकीय वस्तुका बनोटमा देखिने वस्तुघटकहरू नै आद्यरूपीय हुने भएकाले खण्डकाव्यको विषयवस्तु पनि आद्यरूपीय हुने गर्दछ । माथिको चर्चाबाट के बुझिन्छ भने संसारभरि पाइने मिथकहरू आ-आफ्ना प्रकारका भए पनि तिनमा पाइने साझा तत्त्व एकै प्रकारको हुन्छ र त्यही साझा तत्त्वमध्ये एउटा वस्तु वा कथावस्तु पनि हो ।

५.४.३. आद्यरूपीय चरित्र

संसारका मिथक, लोककथा एवम् अनुश्रुतिहरूमा आउने सार्विक चरित्र नै आद्यरूपीय चरित्रका रूपमा देखिन्छन् । खण्डकाव्यमा यस्ता आद्यरूपीय चरित्र निम्नलिखित हुन्छन् :

परिपक्व बालक, संरक्षक वृद्ध, कुटिल सुन्दरी, विदूषक, धामी-भाँक्री, ऋषिमहर्षि, नायक-नायिका, वेश्या, अभिनेता वा कथावाचक, कुव्यसनी, कलाकार, बदला लिने व्यक्ति, ब्रह्मचारी, कातर, गुप्तचर, शिष्य, जुवाडे, देवी, न्यायाधीश, राजारानी आदि ।

शर्मा र लुइँटेलका अनुसार यस प्रकारका चरित्रहरूमा विभिन्न व्यक्तित्व पर्दछन् जस्तै : विद्रोही चरित्र, व्यभिचारी व्यक्ति, सर्वविजेता नायक, शेखीबाज मानिस, कोर्कली गाउँले, भलो गर्ने केटा, स्वयम् निर्मित मान्छे, अभिशप्त मानिस, जादुगर वा जादुगर्नी, बोक्सा-बोक्सी, खलनायक-खलनायिका, राजद्रोही चरित्र, पीडित नारी, सामाजिक उन्नति गरेको मानिस, अपराधभन्दा बढी दण्डित व्यक्ति (शर्मा र लुइँटेल, २०६१:२००) ।

यसप्रकारका आद्यरूपीय चरित्र खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयुक्त भएका हुन्छन् । यसप्रकारको आद्यरूपीय चरित्रका माध्यमद्वारा आदि मनोरचना र तत्कालीन सामाजिक मूल्यमान्यता आदि पक्ष व्यक्त भएका हुन्छन् ।

५.४.४. मिथकीय परिवेश

मानवद्वारा कल्पित विशिष्ट परिवेश नै मिथकीय परिवेश मानिन्छ । मिथकीय परिवेशका रूपमा स्वर्ग, नरक, वैकुण्ठ, गोलोक, त्रिभुवन, चौदहभुवन, वायुलोक, सूर्यलोक, चन्द्रलोक आदि अनेक अदृश्य लोकहरू र वृन्दावन, अयोध्या, द्वारका, मुक्तिनाथ, स्वर्गद्वारी, जेरुसेलम, मक्कामदिना जस्ता यथार्थ लोक अतिशय आस्थाका कारण मिथकीय परिवेशका रूपमा उपभोग भएका देखिन्छन् । सत्य, त्रेता, द्वार र कलियुग, चौदह मन्वन्तर, कल्प, कल्पान्तर, प्राचीन समय, एकादेश आदि समय नै कालातीत कालका रूपमा प्रयोग भएका देखिन्छन् । खण्डकाव्यमा चमत्कार ल्याउन, नायकको वीरता प्रदर्शन गर्न, जीवन र जगत्का रहस्य प्रकट गर्न मिथकीय परिवेश उपयोग भएको हुन्छ । खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयुक्त मिथकीय परिवेशले खण्डकाव्यीय मर्मको उद्घाटन गर्न सकिने हुँदा मिथकीय परिवेश खण्डकाव्य विश्लेषणको महत्त्वपूर्ण पक्ष मानिन्छ ।

५.४.५. मिथकीय बिम्ब

अङ्ग्रेजीको इमेजको नेपाली रूपान्तरण बिम्ब हो । पूर्वीय काव्यमा परम्परा बिम्बलाई छुट्टै तत्त्वका रूपमा चर्चा गरेको नपाइएतापनि पश्चिमी काव्यशास्त्रमा

बिम्बलाई साहित्यिक तत्त्वका रूपमा परिभाषा गरिएको पाइन्छ । बिम्ब शब्दबाट छाया, प्रतिकृति, प्रतिरूप आदि अर्थ व्यक्त भए पनि साहित्यमा यसको विशिष्ट अर्थ रहेको पाइन्छ । कविता भनेको अनेक बिम्बहरूको निर्मिति हो (लेविस, १९५८:१८०) । यसबाट बिम्ब शब्दहरूबाट मस्तिष्कमा बिम्बित हुने एक प्रकारको चित्र हो र यस्तै बिम्बहरूको संयोजबाट कविता बन्ने धारणा रहेको पाइन्छ ।

जगदीशप्रसाद श्रीवास्तवका अनुसार बिम्ब एक तीव्र अनुभूति, एक शून्य मनस्थिति, एक बौद्धिक सन्दर्भ, एक क्षणिक अनुभव अथवा एक व्यञ्जक शब्दचित्र आदि जेसुकै पनि हुन सक्ने देखिन्छ (श्रीवास्तव, १९८५:२५५) ।

बिम्बलाई विभिन्न वर्गमा छुट्याइएको पाइन्छ । ती विभिन्न प्रकारहरूमध्ये मिथकीय बिम्ब पनि एक हो । जगदीश्वर श्रीवास्तवका अनुसार मिथकीय बिम्ब मूलवस्तुपरक या आद्यरूपात्मक हुने धारणा रहेको देखिन्छ भने मिथकीय बिम्बलाई निम्नलिखित सात वर्गमा विभाजन गरेको पाइन्छ ।

आद्यबिम्ब, ब्रह्माण्डबिम्ब, किमाकारबिम्ब, यातुधार्मिकबिम्ब, निजन्धरी बिम्ब, देवाख्यान (पौराणिक) बिम्ब (आस्था, कल्पना, अवधारणा पूजा) मानवद्वारा   अनुभूत गरिएका बिम्बलाई आद्यबिम्ब भनिएको पाइन्छ । यस्ता बिम्बहरू मानवका प्रथम अनुभव मानिन्छन् । यसअन्तर्गत वन, नदी, हिमाल, पहाड, पवन, सूर्य चन्द्रमा, रात्रि, उषा, सन्ध्या, लता, वृक्ष आदि अनेक पर्दछन् । त्यस्तै ब्रह्माण्ड बिम्ब अन्तर्गत भूगोल, खगोल, काल, सृष्टि आदि विषय पर्दछन् । अद्भूत अनौठो वा असामान्य आकार प्रकार र भावसँग सम्बन्धित बिम्बलाई किमाकार बिम्ब मानिन्छ । रावण, कुम्भकर्ण, हनुमान, सुरसा, ड्रागन, जाम्बवान, जटायु आदि आकृति भएका देवदानवका बिम्बहरू किमाकार बिम्ब हुन् । जादु, टुनामुना धार्मिक विधिनिषेध र यज्ञानुष्ठानसँग सम्बन्धित बिम्बलाई यातुधार्मिक बिम्ब भनिएको पाइन्छ । यसरी नै निजन्धरीको सम्बन्ध मिथक र लोकसाहित्यसँग देखिन्छ । यस प्रकारको बिम्बमा लोकनायक-नायिका, अप्सरा, इतिहास पुरुषजस्ता लोकले विश्वास गरेका पात्रहरूको उपस्थिति रहन्छ भने देवाख्यान बिम्बमा पुराणहरूमा वर्णित देवताहरूका स्वरूप एवम् क्रियाकलाप पर्दछन् ।

प्रत्यय बिम्बमा संसारको सृष्टि, मानव उत्पत्ति, भूकम्प, भाग्यजस्ता विषयमा गहिरो आस्था रहेको पाइन्छ । विष्णुको नाभिकमलबाट ब्रह्माको उत्पत्ति, शिवको तेस्रो नेत्रबाट

संसारको विनाश, शेषनागको शिरमा पृथ्वीको अवस्थिति, कामधेनु र कल्पवृक्षबाट मनकामनाको पूर्ति, भाग्यचक्र जस्ता बिम्बहरू यसअन्तर्गत पर्दछन् ।

यी उपर्युक्त बिम्बहरूले खण्डकाव्यलाई सघन र व्यापक बनाउने तत्त्व मानिन्छन् । समाजका आस्था, विश्वासलाई व्यक्त गर्न उक्त बिम्बहरूको उपयोग भएको पाइन्छ ।

५.४.६. मिथकीय प्रतीक

प्रतीक शब्दले कुनै वस्तुलाई चिनाउन प्रयोग गरिने चिन्ह विशेषलाई बुझाउँछ । भाषामा प्रयुक्त शब्दहरू पनि स्वयम्मा प्रतीक वा भाषिक चिन्ह नै मानिन्छन् । साहित्यिक सन्दर्भमा प्रतीक विशिष्ट अर्थमा व्यवहृत भएको पाइन्छ । सामान्य प्रस्तुतार्थबाट विशिष्ट अप्रस्तुतार्थलाई प्रतीत गराउने पद नै प्रतीकका रूपमा व्यवहृत भएको पाइन्छ । प्रतीकलाई विभिन्न आधारमा विभिन्न वर्गमा विभाजन गरिएको पाइन्छ । त्यसमध्ये धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, पौराणिक इतिहासाश्रित क्षेत्रमा प्रचलित प्रतीक वर्गलाई मिथकीय प्रतीकका रूपमा लिइएको पाइन्छ । जगदीशप्रसाद श्रीवास्तवका अनुसार मिथकीय प्रतीक पाँच प्रकारका रहेका छन् :

देव प्रतीक,

अवतार प्रतीक,

कथा प्रतीक,

इतिहासधर्मी चरित्र प्रतीक,

धारणा प्रतीक (श्रीवास्तव, १९८५:९९)

मिथकीय प्रतीक काव्यनिर्माणको महत्त्वपूर्ण पक्ष मानिन्छ । इन्द्र, वायु, कुवेर, विष्णु, वामन, त्रिविक्रम, शिव, समुद्रमन्थन, इन्द्रवृत्तयुद्ध, रासलीला, त्रिपुरदहन, बुद्ध, शङ्कर अर्जुन कल्पवृक्ष कामधेनु जस्ता चारित्रिक एवम् कथात्मक रूपका प्रतीकहरूको पर्याप्त उपभोग नेपाली काव्यमा भएको पाइन्छ (गतौंला,.......पृ.६५)

५.४.७. मिथकीय भाषा

मिथक र भाषा आपसमा सम्बन्धित मानिन्छन् । शम्भूनाथका अनुसार भाषाका आधारस्तम्भहरूमा एउटा साङ्गीतिक पक्ष हो भने अर्को मिथक हो । साङ्गीतिक पक्षले

ध्वनिमा जोड दिन्छ भने मिथकले अर्थबोधात्मक पक्षमा जोड दिन्छ (शम्भूनाथ, १९८५:७१) ग्रीसेली परम्परामा मिथकको अर्थ नै भाषा भन्ने रहेको देखिन्छ ।

मिथकको अर्थ घुमाउरो भएकाले नै म्यकसमूलरले यसलाई भाषाको विकृति भनेको पाइन्छ । उनका अनुसार भाषाभन्दा पृथक् मिथकको सत्ता हुँदैन (सिंह, १९८१:२०८) मिथकको भाषा लाक्षणिक, व्यञ्जनात्मक, प्रतीकात्मक र रूपात्मक रहेको पाइन्छ । नगेन्द्रका अनुसार प्रकृतिको मानवीय पुन: संरचनाका निम्ति मिथकमा उपमा र रूपक दुई उपकरणको प्रयोग गरेको पाइन्छ (नगेन्द्र, १९८७:३६) मिथकीय भाषा स्वाभाविक रूपमा अलङ्कृत देखिन्छ भने त्यस प्रकारको अलङ्करण आदिम मानवको सहज प्रवृत्तिका रूपमा विकसित भएको देखिन्छ । विकोका अनुसार भाषा सङ्केतबाट प्रारम्भ हुन्छ र मिथकीय भाषा हुँदै वैज्ञानिक भाषामा विकसित हुन्छ (विको, १९९२:२९५) मिथकमा नदी, पहाड, झर्ना, ताल आदि सबै प्राकृतिक वस्तु मानवसरह व्यहृत भएको पाइन्छ । आदिम मानवमा सर्वात्मवादको चिन्तन भएको धारणा टेलरद्वारा प्रतिपादन गरिएको छ (सिंह, १९८८:२४) । यिनै अलङ्कारिक, प्रतीकात्मक एवम् चैतन्यीकरण जस्ता भाषिक विशिष्टतालाई मिथक र मिथकीय काव्यमा उपयोग गरिने हुँदा यिनै तत्त्वका आधारमा खण्डकाव्यको भाषिक पक्षलाई विश्लेषण गर्नु उपयुक्त देखिन्छ ।

६. उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यका मिथकीय पात्रहरूको विश्लेषण

६.१. परिचय

वि.सं. २०१७ सालमा प्रकाशित 'उर्वशी' खण्डकाव्य कवि सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठको निकै लामो काव्यसाधनाको प्राप्ति हो । उनले भूमिकामा भनेका छन् "बीस वर्षअघि काठमाडौँमा जेलभित्र लेख्न थालेको यो उर्वशी अहिले तपाईहरूको अगाडि राख्न ल्याएको छु (श्रेष्ठ सिद्धिचरण, भूमिका, क) २८ वर्षको उमेर छँदा लेखिएको र ४८ वर्षको उमेरमा सम्पूर्ण गरिएको यस खण्डकाव्यमा लेखकीय चिन्तनमा पनि केही बदलाव आएको देख्न सकिन्छ । अर्जुनको त्यस बेलाको मनको विजय नै सबकुछ हो भन्ने लेखक ४८ वर्षको उमेर पुगेर हेर्दा म आफूलाई अर्जुन होइन उर्वशी भइरहेको पाउँछु" (श्रेष्ठ, भूमिका क) भन्ने विचार राख्तछन् । "उर्वशी म हुँ, अर्जुन मेरो आकाङ्क्षा र अर्जुनलाई आफ्नो एकलौटी पार्न नसकिएको कारण समेतले गर्दा म विचलित हुन गएको छु (श्रेष्ठ, भूमिका क) समयान्तरले लेखकीय चिन्तनमा स्पष्टत: प्रभाव पारेको कुरा यहाँ देख्न सकिन्छ ।

उर्वशी खण्डकाव्य महाभारतको 'वनपर्व' मा रहेको उर्वशीको अर्जुनसँगको प्रेमयाचनासँग सन्दर्भित मिथकीय वस्तुविधानमा आधारित देखिन्छ। अर्जुनलाई महाभारतको यद्धमा विजयी हुनु थियो त्यसैले उनी शस्त्र-अस्त्रको अभ्यास गर्ने क्रममा संसारका विभिन्न देश र धनुर्धरहरूको प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त गर्दै स्वर्गमा पुगेका थिए। अर्जुनले दानव मारी देवताहरूउपर गरेको उपकारको सट्टा उनलाई आनन्द दिने कार्यहरूको सिलसिलामा उर्वशी सोह्र श्रृङ्गारसहित नृत्य गर्दै थिइन्। नाचगान हुँदै गर्दा अर्जुनले उर्वशीलाई हेर्दै भनेका थिए :

सुरराज ! अहो ! चतुर कलामा

यिनी रहिछन् धन्य

भूल पनि यिनको मीठो चोट

पार्दछ मनमा सन्न। (श्रेष्ठ, पृ. २६)

यसरी उर्वशीको तारिफ गरेका अर्जुनले आफूलाई अस्वीकार गर्लान् भन्ने शङ्का उर्वशीलाई थिएन। त्यसैले उनी सुनसान रातिमा उनको कक्षमा प्रवेश गरेर अर्जुनलाई प्राप्त गर्ने प्रयास गर्छिन्, प्रेमयाचना गर्छिन् :

अर्जुन तिम्रो म भिखारिनी हुँ

जे तिमी सम्झ मलाई

जन्मजन्मतक तिम्रो दासी

बन्न पनि म त राजी। (उर्वशी, पृ. २९)

उठ्न छ गाह्रो, गिर्न छ सजिलो

मैले गिर्न हुँदैन

प्यारो राम्रो भन्दैमा यो

विषलाई पिउन हुँदैन। (उर्वशी, पृ. ४९)

भन्दै उर्वशीको प्रेम अस्वीकार गर्दै तपाईंले दिएको उपदेश ज्ञान एउटा पुत्र भएर स्वीकार गर्दछु भन्ने विचार अर्जुनको देखिन्छ :

उपदेश छ यो धन्य,

आमा अनमोल रतन पाएँ

साँच्नेछु म पछिसम्म

ज्ञान दियौ यो बालक जानी

मेरो कोटि प्रणाम ! (उर्वशी, पृ. ५८)

अर्जुनलाई प्राप्त गर्ने इच्छा बोकेर गएकी उर्वशीलाई आमा शब्दले बज्र प्रहार गरेजस्तै भयो । त्यहाँबाट उनी तिम्रो पुरुषत्वलाई धिक्कार छ भन्दै अर्जुनलाई नपुंसक बन्ने श्राप दिएर निस्किन्छिन् ।

जीवन पथको अर्जुन यात्री

अलमलभित्र फसेनन्

आफ्नै बाटो सुरुसुरु लागे

घुमाउरो टेकेनन् (उर्वशी, पृ. ६६)

भन्दै लेखकद्वारा अर्जुन आफ्नो गन्तव्यमा पुग्न बिचैमा नअलमलिएको कुरा गर्दै उपसंहार शीर्षकमा उर्वशीको विफलतामा गहिरो सहानुभूति प्रकट गरी खण्डकाव्यलाई समापन गरिएको छ ।

मिथकीय वस्तु, पात्रलाई टिपेर लेखिएको 'उर्वशी' खण्डकाव्यको पात्रहरूको विश्लेषण गर्नु नै यस परिच्छेदको प्रमुख उद्देश्य रहेको छ । त्यसैले यहाँ विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

६.२. खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयुक्त चरित्रगत आद्यरूप

खण्डकाव्य मिथकीय आख्यानमा प्रयुक्त पात्रहरू आद्यरूपीय ढाँचाका पाइन्छन् । प्रायःजसो मिथक लोकाख्यान र साहित्यमा पाइने चरित्रहरू आदिम मानवका इच्छा-आकाङ्क्षा, विधि-निषेध आदि मनोभावका मूर्तरूप मानिन्छन् । यसप्रकारका चरित्रहरूले व्यक्ति मनोविज्ञान भन्दा पनि सामूहिक मनोविज्ञानको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने हुँदा आदिम समाजका सामूहिक विधि-निषेध, उच्च अभिलाषा र कुण्ठा, सहभाव एवम् सामूहिक सुख, दुःख आदिलाई व्यञ्जित गरेको पाइन्छ । उर्वशीमा प्रयुक्त आद्यरूपीय चरित्रहरू यसप्रकार पाइन्छन् :

सर्वशक्तिमान, सर्वविजता नायक,

परम रूपवती तर उपेक्षित नायिका

अतिमानवीय चरित्र ⁄ देवचरित्र ⁄ दानवचरित्र

अन्तः शक्ति सम्पन्न ऋषि-महर्षि

(क) सर्वशक्तिमान, सर्वविजेता नायक

महाभारतको 'वन पर्व' मा रहेको मिथकीय कथावस्तुमा आधारित उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यका नायक अर्जुन हुन् । उनी मानवचरित्र भएर पनि सामान्य मानवीय गुणलाई अतिक्रमण गरी विशिष्ट गुणसम्पन्न नायकका रूपमा स्थापित चरित्रका रूपमा यहाँ देखिन्छन् ।

असुरहरूको जोरजुलमबाट प्रताडित सुरगणको प्रार्थना मुताविक अर्जुनले असुरहरूलाई परास्त गरी सुरगणको सुदिन ल्याएका थिए । त्यसैको सत्कार स्वरूप स्वर्गमा उत्सव आयोजना गरिएको थियो । रूपवती कलाकी खानी उर्वशी नृत्य गर्दै गर्दा अर्जुनको एक झलकमै मोहित भएको र अर्जुनको चुम्बन गर्ने एवम् जीवन सार्थक पार्ने कुरा गराइबाट अर्जुनको व्यक्तित्व आकर्षक थियो भन्ने स्पष्ट भएको छ । उर्वशीको कथनबाट अर्जुनको व्यक्तित्व कामोत्तेजक थियो भन्ने कुरा यसबाट स्पष्ट हुन्छ -

झण्डै झण्डै हाल्न पुगेको

अर्जुनलाई अँगालो

छिः म अप्सरा, नकचरी कस्ती

के भन्ठाने होला,

अर्जुन मनमा मेरो तसबिर

कसरी टाँगियो होला ।

स्वर्गलाई असुरहरूको प्रताडनाबाट मुक्त गराउने अर्जुन खण्डकाव्यमा वीर आफ्नो गन्तव्यमा पुग्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अगाडि बढेका धरोदात्त नायकका रूपमा देखिएका छन् । जसरी उर्वशी अर्जुनको प्रथम झलकमै मोहित भएकी छिन् त्यसरी नै अर्जुन पनि उर्वशीको सुन्दरतामा केही आकर्षित भएको कुरा तलको श्लोकमा स्पष्ट हुन्छ -

सुरराज अहो चतुरकलामा

यिनी रहिछन् धन्य

भूल पनि यिनको मीठो चोट

पार्दछ मनमा सन्न । (उर्वशी, पृ. २६)

उर्वशीले शयनागारमा प्रवेश गर्दा देखेकी अर्जुनको स्वरूपलाई कविले यसरी वर्णन गरेका छन् -

बादल ओढी चन्द्र समान

अर्जुन छन् डसनामा

मानो अमृत पौरख-प्याला

पस्केको थलियामा । (उर्वशी, पृ. ३३)

प्रेमको प्याला पिउन उठ, जीवन सार्थक पार्न उठ, मरुथल हिँड्दै गरेको बटुवा भैँ शीतल छहरा देख्नासाथ जसरी त्यसमा निमग्न हुन्छन्, तिमी पनि मेरो प्रणय स्वीकार गर भनी उर्वशीले अनुनय विनय गरेपछि अर्जुन दोधारमा पर्छन्, उनी अलमल पर्छन्, मन ढलपल हुन्छ । त्यही दोधारपूर्ण अवस्थालाई तलका श्लोकमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ -

मूर्ति छ सुन्दर, छाया भीषण

बिर्सीकन बिर्सिन्न

विकट परिस्थिति खडा छ अहिले

उनी दुविधाले सन्न !

शान्ति अशान्ति दोभानमहाँ

मनको नाउँ छ ढलपल

छाडूँ पक्रूँ बिचको द्वन्द्व ।

हृदय छ अलमल अलमल (उर्वशी, पृ. ४३)

अप्सराहरूकी स्वामिनी उर्वशी अर्धनग्न अवस्थामा सुनसान रात्रिमा शयन कक्षमा नृत्य गरिरहेको पाउँदा कुन महापुरुषको मन नचिप्लिएला र ? अर्जुन घरि आँखा थुन्ने, घरि आँखा उघार्ने गर्छन् । उनका खुट्टाहरू बालुवा तटमा फिस्लिए भैँ फिस्लिरहेका छन् । उनी त्यहाँ फ्याँकिएको त्यान्द्रोलाई पनि आधार मान्ने स्थितिमा देखिन्छन् -

फिस्लिरहेछन् पाउ धमाधम

बालू-तटमा अर्जुन

फ्याँकिएको त्यान्द्रो पक्री

आधार उनी मान्दछन् ।

रूपको छटा नक्कल झक्कल यिनको कुनै अर्थ छैन । यी त केवल विनाशको फन्दामा पुर्‍याउने (तान्ने) निमन्त्रण मात्रै हुन् । प्यास लाग्यो भन्दैमा के राल सिँगान पिउँन मिल्छ र ? भन्दै अर्जुन आफ्नै लक्ष्यमा अडिक रहन पुगेको कुरा यसमा स्पष्ट पारिएको छ

प्यास लाग्यो भन्दैमा के

म पिउँ राल सिँगान ?

के हो यो सब, के हो के हो

कस्तो भूठ निदान । (उर्वशी, पृ. ४७)

एकातिर असत्यमाथि विजय प्राप्त गर्नुछ, अर्कोतिर अनुपम सुन्दरी उर्वशीको प्रेम सागरमा डुबुल्की मार्ने अवसर । यी दुवैको दोधारे स्थितिमा अन्तत: अर्जुन आफ्नो महान् उद्देश्य प्राप्तिकै दिशामा अगाडि बढ्ने प्रण गर्दछन् -

उठ्न गाह्रो, गिर्न छ सजिलो

मैले गिर्न हुँदैन ।

प्यारो राम्रो भन्दैमा यो

विषलाई पिउन हुँदैन ।

बढ्नु छ अर्जुन, बढ्नु छ माथि

आज खसाल्न तँलाई

आएको यो बाधालाई

जित्नु छ ज्ञान जगाई । (उर्वशी, पृ. ५०)

यो वासना बाढी क्षण भरको हो । यो सब मेटिएर जान्छ, यसको दायाँ बायाँ कति इन्द्र, कति चन्द्र हराएर गए भन्दै अर्जुन आफूले आफैँलाई यसरी सम्झाउँछन् -

जाग जाग ए मेरो अर्जुन,

मेरो पयर फिस्लाई,

ढाल्न मलाई खोज्दछ कसरी

वासना-बाढी आई । (उर्वशी पृ. ५२)

त्यो सत्‌चित् आनन्द नै परम आनन्द हो । त्यही सत्‌चित्‌का हामी अंश हौं । त्यसैले एक उर्वशीका निम्ति म मेरो उच्च प्रयाण किन त्यागूँ ? अर्जुनको यही निष्कर्ष देखिन्छ -

त्यो सच्चित् सुख हो हाम्रो नै

त्यसकै हामी अंश मुहान्

एक उर्वशीनिम्ति म छाडूँ

मेरो त्यो उच्च प्रयाण ?

उर्वशीलाई आफ्नो शयनकक्षमा देखेपछि अन्ततः आफूलाई ए मान्य नारी जाति के कति कामले पाल्नुभयो । आज्ञा हवस् शिरोधार्य गर्नेछु भन्ने विचार प्रकट गर्दछन् -

खबर गरे म आई हाल्थेँ

तकलिफ किन यो राति

कति कारणले पाल्नु भएको मान्या नारी जाति ? (प. ५५)

उर्वशीले आफ्नो वासनाको आवेग प्रकट गरेपछि अर्जुन जीवन क्षणिक छ,"जीवन यो स्थिर छैन, कमलपत्रको पानीभैँ यो" (पृ. ५७) भन्दै वासनाको बाटोबाट पन्छिन् खोज्दा उर्वशी जीवनका दुईवटा बाटा छन्, एउटा त्याग र एउटा भोग, एउटा पाएर छोडिन्छ र अर्को छोडेर पाइन्छ भन्दै भोगदेखि नतर्सन अर्जुनलाई अनुरोध गर्छिन तर अर्जुन नतमस्तक हुँदै बालक सम्झेर उपदेश दियौ । आमा यो पछिसम्म साँच्ने छु र जीवनभरि ध्यानमा राख्नेछु भन्ने विचार प्रकट गर्छन् :

उपदेश छ यो धन्य,

आमा, अनमोल रतन पाएँ

साँच्नेछु म पछिसम्म ।

ज्ञान दियौ यो बालक जानी

मेरो कोटि प्रणाम

आज मेरो जीवनभर नै

राख्नेछु म यो ध्यान । (पृ. ५८)

यसरी अर्जुनले उर्वशीलाई कुनै दिन आफ्ना पूर्वज पुरुरुवाकी पत्नी र आफ्ना पिता इन्द्रकी प्रेमिका भएकाले 'आमा' शब्दले सम्बोधन गर्दा उर्वशीलाई आफूले टेकेको धरातल नै खस्केको अनुभूति हुन्छ भने लेखक अर्जुनलाई साना मसिना बाधा व्यवधानले रोक्न सकेनन् सागरबिचमै पसेर पनि अर्जुन नभिजी निस्कन सके । उनी महान् अभियानमा बढिरहे भन्ने विचार प्रस्तुत गर्दछन् ।

यसरी हेर्दा अर्जुन सर्वविजेता नायकीय गुण, भएका मानव भएर पनि अतिमानवीय गुणका कारण स्वर्गसम्म पुग्न सफल, कर्तव्यपथमा लम्किरहने, आफ्नो गन्तव्य पथबाट विचलित नहुने आदि समयदेखि मानवमा विद्यमान सदा लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्ने उच्च आकाङ्क्षाकै अभिव्यक्तिका रूपमा देखिन्छन् ।

(ख) परम रूपवती र तिरस्कृत नायिका

उर्वशी आद्यरूपी पात्रका रूपमा खण्डकाव्यमा देखिएकी छिन् । नरनारायणको तपस्याले स्वर्ग डगमगाउन थालेपछि इन्द्रद्वारा उनीहरूको तपस्या भङ्ग गर्न मेनका, रम्भा लगायतका सुन्दर अप्सराहरू पठाउँदा क्रुद्ध भएका नरनारायणले इन्द्रको सेखी चकनाचुर पार्दै सुन्दरता भनेको यो हो भनी तपोबलले उर्वशीको सिर्जना गरेर अन्त्यमा इन्द्रलाई दिएको मिथक पुराणहरूमा प्रसिद्ध रहेको पाइन्छ । अत्यन्तै रूपवती भएका कारण स्वर्गको सभामा उर्वशीलाई दैवीय शक्ति प्रदान गरी अप्सराहरूकी प्रमुख बनाएको मिथकीय वस्तु पाइन्छ । यसरी स्वर्गकी अत्यन्तै रूपवती परीलाई उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यमा नायिकाको भूमिकामा उभ्याइएको छ । आफ्नो एक झलकले एक से एक महापुरुषहरूको मन डगमगाउन सक्ने अप्सराहरूकी नाइके उर्वशी आफ्ना मनोकाङ्क्षा पुरा नहुँदा उपेक्षित बनेको विषयवस्तुलाई यहाँ प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

नन्दन वनको एक भवनमा असुरहरूको पीडाबाट देवताहरूलाई मुक्त गराउने महावीर अर्जुनको सम्मान तथा मनोरञ्जनका लागि महोत्सव आयोजना गरिएको छ । जसमा अप्सराहरूमा श्रेष्ठ उर्वशीको नृत्यले मादकता छाएको छ । चन्द्रमा जस्ती शीतलताकी खानी, रूप र कलाकी रानी, चल्दा जसको आँचलबाट तारारूपी सितारा झर्दछन् त्यस्ती परम रूपवती, कति मुनिमन ढालिसकेकी, कतिको हुर्मत लुटेकी पुष्ट स्तन भएकी कति राजा महाराजाहरूको निद्रा र सपनामा बेचैनी ल्याउने परीहरूकी महारानीका रूपमा यस खण्डकाव्यमा उर्वशीलाई चिनाइएको छ । उर्वशीको सुन्दरताको वर्णन कविले यसरी गरेका छन् :

कतिकी राम्री कतिकी ताजी
        कतिकी छाँट परेकी
यौवन वनमा मस्त भइकन
        सुन्दर फूल खिलेकी
चञ्चल, झलमल, टलबल, सलबल
        सबको गठबन्धन भैं
उर्वशी रूप तिम्रो यस्तो
        धन्य छ, धन्य छ, साँच्चै ।

आफ्नो सुन्दरताको जादूले जे चाह्यो त्यही पाउन सक्ने, एक सानले पृथ्वी कमाउन सक्ने परम रूपवती उर्वशी आज निशामा भ्रमित भएर घुम्दै केही खोज्दै छिन् । रूप र नर्तनबाट मैले आँखाको विश्राम, जीवनको सार र चिरतम लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्न नसकेको अभिव्यक्ति उर्वशीका कथनहरूमा प्राप्त गर्न सकिन्छ ।

सभामा अर्जुनको एक झलकमै आफू आकर्षित भएको र अर्जुन प्राप्तिको चाहना बढेको कुरालाई यसरी व्यक्त गरिएको छ :

झण्डै चुकेको आज सभामा

कोकिलको गायनमा,

प्वाँख कुँडेझैं लाग्यो मेरा

शूल परेर गलामा ।

पसिना बन्दै बाहिर निस्क्यो

मेरा सब चतुर कला,

मैले सकिनँ कण्ठ फुकाउन

के भो के आज ममा । (पृ. २५)

अर्जुनको दर्शनपछि उर्वशीमा प्रेमाकर्षण अत्यन्तै बढेर आउँछ, उनले अप्सराको मर्यादा पनि बिर्सेको नृत्यको तालबाट पनि चुकेको कुरालाई यहाँ प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ -

कसरी कसरी के भो के भो

छाती सब ढक्क फुल्यो

पयर उचाल्नै गाह्रो लाग्यो

नर्तन बीचमै टक्क रुक्यो । (पृ. २६)

उर्वशी आज यसरी सिँगारिएकी छन्, जुन आफ्नै छाया कञ्चन जलमा देख्दा उनी लाजले भुतुक्क हुँदै रजनीसँग आफ्नो अपूर्ण श्रृङ्गारमा पूर्णता ल्याइदिन आग्रह गरेको पाइन्छ -

अलि छिन बढ्छिन् जलमा देख्छिन्

आफ्नो सुन्दर छाया

आफैं देखिन् मान्छिन् लाज

कस्तो कञ्चन काया ।

पख पख रजनी मधुमय सजनी

हेरन मेरो सिँगार ।

अपूर्ण छ कि थपिद्यौ, थपिद्यौ

ल्याउन उसका मनमा ज्वार । (२७/२८)

उर्वशीको अर्जुनप्रतिको आसक्ति यसरी बढेको छ कि उनी आफ्नो भाग्य, पुण्य, ग्रह, नक्षत्र सबैसँग अर्जुनरूपी ब्रत पूर्ण गराइदिनका लागि अनुरोध गर्दछिन् -

अर्जुनको सब भाव-विभाव

मसित मिसाउन लय देऊ ।

आज छ मेरो भाग्य-परीक्षा,

भाग्य बनाउन ग्रह देऊ ।

जन्म-जन्मका मेरा पुण्य,

मेरो काम आइदेऊ । (पृ. २८)

कता कता उर्वशी आफ्नो रूपप्रति अभिमानी पनि बनेकी छिन् । आफ्नो रूपको जालमा कस्ता कस्ता राजा महाराजा त बन्दी बने भने बिचरो अर्जुन कसरी बच्ला ?

धत् लाटी तँलाई हेरी

को मात्र उम्कन सक्ला

तेरो 'आऊ' - मा 'नाइँ' - को

उत्तर कसले जोड्ला ?

अर्जुन विचरो कति खुसी होला

साथ तँलाई पाई

कति कति अर्पण, प्राण समर्पण

उसको मिल्छ तँलाई । (२९)

अर्जुनको व्यक्तित्वबाट कायल बनेकी उर्वशी आफूलाई अर्जुनको भिखारिनी, दासी मान्दछिन् -

अर्जुन तिम्रो म भिखारिनी हुँ

जे तिमी सम्झ मलाई

जन्म-जन्मतक तिम्रो दासी

बन्न पनि त म राजी । (२९)

दैवीय गुणसम्पन्न उर्वशी स्वर्गकी अप्सरा भएकाले कसैसँग प्रेम गर्ने स्वतन्त्रता छैन, तर आफूलाई जे जति गरे पनि अर्जुनलाई नभेटी निको नहुने रोग लागेकाले म आफैँ अर्जुनको बाटो हिँडेकी होइन । कामज्वारले (प्रेम चाहनाले) डोऱ्याइएकी भन्ने विचार उर्वशीको देखिन्छ -

जे जति गरेपनि निको नहुने

अर्जुनलाई नभेटी !

तान्दै तिम्रो आकर्षणले

डोऱ्याइरहेछ मलाई

हैन हिँडेकी, म हिँडाइएकी

पाउन अर्जुनलाई । (३०)

जब उर्वशी उनको शयनकक्षमा प्रवेश गर्छिन्, तब उनीमा देखिएको मनोद्वन्द्वलाई कविले यसरी प्रस्तुत गरेका छन् -

नजर उठाई अलिकति हेर्छिन्

रुक्छिन्-बढ्छिन्, खुम्चिन्छिन्

निद्रित जानी साहस झिक्छिन्

अलि पर गै उभिइन्छिन् । (३३)

चन्द्रमा जस्ता अर्जुन डसनामा सुतेका छन् मानौँ उनी थलियामा राखिएका अमृत हुन् । त्यो देखेर उर्वशीमा देखिएको बेचनीलाई कविले यसरी प्रस्तुत गरेका छन् -

छोऊँ छोऊँ मन अति हुन्छ

तर छुन साहस हुन्न ।

चुमूँ चुमूँ कति मनमा हुन्छ,

तर उसै चुम्न सकिन्न ।

जति-जति हेर्छिन् उति-उति हेर्न

बढ्छ मनमा इच्छा,

चिर रोगीले हेर्दछ जसरी

मृत सञ्जीवनी-गुच्छा । (३४)

एकान्त कक्ष, अर्जुनको सुन्दर मुहारले उर्वशीमा रहेको श्रृङ्गार जागृत भइरहेको, उनी अर्जुनसँग गला मिलाउन, प्रेमले उनका भुजारूपी बन्धनमा कसिन आतुर रहेको प्रसङ्गलाई कविद्वारा यसरी चित्रण गरिएको छ -

अङ् अङ्गले आज निमन्त्रण
'अर्जुन आऊ आऊ'
हाव-भावले गर्दछ सान
अर्जुन गला मिलाऊ ।
मस्काइले प्यास जनाउँछ
प्रेमी भुज-बन्धनको
हेराइले माग्दछ भिक्षा
गालामा चुम्बनको । (पृ. ३६)

त्यो शून्यता अर्द्धनग्न, अप्सरा स्वामिनी उर्वशीलाई कामोत्तेजनाले प्रताडित अवस्थामा देख्दा पनि अर्जुनमा कुनै तत्परता, उत्सुकता नदेखेपछि उर्वशीले अर्जुनसित गरेको संवादलाई कविले यसरी प्रस्तुत गरेका छन् -

के भो, अर्जुन के भो, के भो
के तिमी हृदयविहीन ?
के रोगी पो छौ कि त अर्जुन
निस्क्रिय प्राण मलीन ?
यसरी नलिई पाएको यो
दिव्य सुधाको प्याला
जीवनलाई कुन दण्ड तिमी
दिन्छौ हे पार्थ, निराला ! (पृ. ३९)

सिर्जनालाई नजिस्क्याऊ, नजिस्क्याऊ, नियम प्रकृतिको तोड्न नखोज, भस्म खरानी हौला । प्रलय होला, जीवन निभ्ला, पृथ्वी डढ्ला यो सारा संसार सुक्ला भन्दै उर्वशीद्वारा दिइएको चेतावनीलाई कविद्वारा यसरी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ -

निर्माणसँग नजिस्क नजिस्क
धूलोपिठो हौला ।

नियम प्रकृतिको तोड्न नखोज

भस्म खरानी हौला

प्रलय होला जीवन निभ्ला

होला सिर्जन-संहार

आगो लाग डढ्ला पृथ्वी

सुक्ला यो सब संसार । (पृ. ४१)

उर्वशीको हाउभाउ कटाक्षपूर्ण व्यवहार देखेपछि अर्जुनको मनमा पनि अनेक द्वन्द्व मच्चिन्छ र अन्त्यमा आफूलाई समाल्दै अर्जुन उर्वशीसित सम्मानपूर्ण व्यवहार गर्छन् । अर्जुनको निष्क्रियता देखेपछि उर्वशीले यो जीवनलाई क्षणभङ्गुर भन्दै भोग आनन्दको बाटोलाई नछोड भनी अर्जुनसित गरेको आग्रहलाई कविले यसरी वर्णन गरेका छन् -

अलिकति झस्की उर्वशी भन्छिन्

'क्षणभङ्गुर' भै जानी

रसरङ्गहरू यसमा भर्ने

हैन र वास्तव ज्ञानी ? (पृ. ५७)

तर जब अर्जुनले आमा ! यो उपदेशरूपी अनमोल रतन पाएँ, अज्ञानी बालकलाई ज्ञान दियौ, मेरो कोटिकोटि प्रणाम ! यो म जीवनभर नै ध्यान राख्नेछु भनेपछि उर्वशीको सुखसंसारमा डढेलो लागेको अनुभूति हुन्छ । वज्र प्रहार भएजस्तो लाग्छ । आफ्नो कामेच्छा पुरा गर्ने आराध्यले आफूलाई आमा शब्दले सम्बोधन गर्दा उर्वशीलाई सृष्टि भताभुङ्ग भएजस्तो, महाभूकम्पले सम्पूर्ण धर्ती हल्लाएजस्तो प्वाँख कटेकी ढुकुरजस्तै उर्वशी बन्न पुगेको कुरालाई कविद्वारा वर्णन गरिएको छ ।

आमा शब्दले उर्वशीलाई बेचैन बनायो । अधिसम्मको त्यो शीतल चन्द्रमुहारमा बादलले छोप्यो । आफ्नो रूप र कलाको अवहेलन भएको देखेर म आमा कसरी भएँ भन्ने प्रश्न समेत गर्न सकिनन् । उनलाई द्वार थुनेर बिरालोलाई चुट्दा आफैंमाथि आइलागेझैँ अर्जुनप्रति औधी रिस उठ्यो । उर्वशीले अर्जुनलाई मलाई सम्मानरूपी छुरीले रोप्यौ । तिमीले चाहेको भए बलले लुटेर पनि लिन्थ्यौ । मेरो चाहनाको कुनै अर्थ रहेन भनी तिमीले जित्यौ मैले हारेँ । तिमीले जस्तो व्यवहार मसित गर्‍यौ । तिमीलाई त्यस्तै होस् भन्दै उर्वशी अर्जुनलाई श्राप दिन्छिन् -

चाहेको भए मकन तिमीले

　　लुटी बलले पनि लिन्थ्यौ

मैले चाहनु नचाहनुको

　　अर्थ नै मेटिदिन्थ्यौ ।

जस्तो तिमीले व्यवहार गर्‍यौ

　　त्यस्तै होस् तिमीलाई

यति नै तिम्रो पौरखलाई

　　जान्छु म आज सरापी । (पृ. ६२)

यसरी उर्वशी दैविक शक्तिसम्पन्न परम रूपवती स्वर्गका अप्सराहरूमध्ये प्रमुख, नरनारायणले सिर्जना गरेकी कलाले परिपूर्ण यस खण्डकाव्यकी नायिकाका रूपमा देखिएकी छिन् । अप्सराहरू सधैँ कुमारी नै रहन्छन् भन्ने पुराणहरूमा वर्णन पाइन्छ । सोही बमोजिम अर्जुनकै बाबु इन्द्रको प्रेमका हुँदाहुँदै पनि अर्जुनको चाहना राख्नु, पुरुरुवा (अर्जुनका पूर्वज) की श्रीमती रहिसकेको भए पनि अहिले आएर अर्जुनको चाहना राख्नुले अप्सराहरू अजर र अमर रहन्थे भन्ने मिथक यसमा पाउन सकिन्छ । रूप र कलाले मुक्त हुँदाहुँदै पनि अर्जुनले प्रेम अस्वीकार गरेकाले उर्वशी यस खण्डकाव्यमा उपेक्षित तिरस्कृत युवतीका रूपमा देखिएकी छिन् । उर्वशी नै यस खण्डकाव्यकी प्रमुख पात्र हुन्, उनकै केन्द्रीयतामा यसको विषयवस्तुलाई प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ र शीर्षक पनि उर्वशी नै राखिएकाले उनको केन्द्रीयता स्पष्ट हुन आउँछ ।

(ग) अतिमानवीय चरित्र

मिथक निर्माणमा मानवीय चरित्रभन्दा अतिमानवीय चरित्रको भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण रहेको हुन्छ । उद्यपि यस खण्डकाव्यकी प्रमुख पात्र नायिका उर्वशी स्वयम् अतिमानवीय पात्र हुन् । कहिल्यै बुढी नहुनु, सधैँ कुमारी रहनु, भेष बदलेर जहाँ पनि पुग्न सक्नु आदि कुरा नै अतिमानवीय चरित्रका उदाहरण हुन् । यस खण्डकाव्यमा अतिमानवीय चरित्रका रूपमा स्वर्गका अप्सरा देवता र असुरहरूको सङ्केत गरिएको छ । असुरहरूको प्रताडनाबाट बाँच्न इन्द्र लगायतका देवताहरूले अर्जुनसित गुहार मागेको र अर्जुनले असुरहरूलाई पराजित गरी स्वर्गलाई अभयदान प्रदान गरी सुरक्षित बनाएको सङ्केत यसमा गरिएको छ । मिथकीय

वस्तुविधानमा अतिमानवीय पात्रहरूले टेवा पुऱ्याएको भएता पनि यस खण्डकाव्यमा तिनीहरूको भूमिका खासै देखिँदैन ।

(घ) शक्तिसम्पन्न ऋषिमहर्षि तथा अन्य

नर र नारायणको तपस्याबाट स्वर्ग डगमगाउन लागेको प्रसङ्गलाई यसमा सङ्केत गरिएको छ । उनीहरू तपस्या भङ्ग गराउने सन्दर्भमा उल्टै इन्द्रको मान मर्दन भएको मिथकीय वस्तुलाई यसमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । नर नारायणले आफ्नो तपोबलको प्रभावले उर्वशीको सिर्जना गरेको र इन्द्रलाई दिएको मिथकीय वस्तु यसमा रहेकाले नर नारायणलाई शक्ति सम्पन्न ऋषिमहर्षिका रूपमा यहाँ प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । त्यस्तै शक्तिसम्पन्न जीवितै स्वर्ग गएर इन्द्रको सहायता गर्ने पुरुरुवा जो उर्वशीका प्रेमी एवम् पतिका रूपमा रहेका थिए । उनको सामान्य सङ्केत पनि यस खण्डकाव्यमा गरिएको छ ।

७. निष्कर्ष

जेलको कालकोठरीमा प्रारम्भ गरेर करिब बीस वर्षपछि मात्र पुरा गरिएको 'उर्वशी' महाभारतको वन पर्वसँग सम्बन्धित मिथकीय कथावस्तुमा आधारित देखिन्छ । स्वर्गकी परम सुन्दरी युवती 'उर्वशी' लाई केन्द्रबिन्दु बनाएर लेखिएको यस काव्यमा धर्तीका महावीर कुरु वंशीय राजकुमार अर्जुनको व्यक्तित्वबाट प्रभावित भएर उनीप्रति देखिएको उर्वशीको प्रेमाकर्षण यसको मूल विषयवस्तु रहेको छ । नरनारायणको तपोबलबाट उत्पन्न भएकी, अप्सरा शिरोमणि उर्वशीले कैयौँ ऋषिमुनि र महापुरुषहरूको मन डगमगाउन सफल भएकी थिइन् तर अर्जुनसँगको प्रेमयाचनामा उनी असफल देखिन्छिन् । अर्जुनजस्ता महापुरुषहरू कहिल्यै आफ्नो कर्तव्यपथबाट विमुख हुँदैनन् । चाहे जस्तासुकै बाधा व्यवधान किन नआऊन् । आफ्नो लक्ष्यका लागि यस्ता सयौँ उर्वशीहरूलाई लत्याउँछन् भन्ने विषयवस्तुको प्रतिपादनमा कविद्वारा आद्यरूपीय पात्र अर्जुनलाई यहाँ प्रस्तुत गरिएको पाइन्छ ।

व्यासको महाभारतको 'वन पर्व' मा रहेको मिथकमा अर्जुन महाभारतको युद्धमा विजयी हुन योग्य थिए भन्ने कुरा प्रतिपादन गर्नु नै एकमात्र लक्ष्य थियो, उर्वशी त त्यसको एक साधन मात्र थिइन् । तर सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठले उर्वशी असफल भए पनि उनीप्रति प्रशस्त सहानुभूति राखेको पाइन्छ । 'उर्वशी' कवि श्रेष्ठको जेलको सृष्टि थियो । त्यसबेला जेलको नैराश्यबाट बच्नु पनि एक उद्देश्य थियो । 'उर्वशी' जतिसुकै रूप र कलाकी खानी भए पनि उनी असफल भएकी थिइन् त्यस्तै यो स्वार्थलोलुप संसारमा जतिसुकै असल

वस्तु वा व्यक्ति किन नहोस्, सर्वत्र सधैँ कदरै मात्र हुन्छ भन्न सकिन्न । यही गति हामी राजनीतिक बन्दीहरूको पनि छ भन्ने आश्वासन काव्यसृष्टिको साधनबाट मिल्न सक्तथ्यो ।

उर्वशीले अर्जुनलाई पाउन आफ्नो तर्फबाट गर्नु पर्ने काममा कुनै त्रुटि रहन दिएकी थिइनन् तथापि अर्जुनलाई पाउन सकिनन् । त्यस्तै मलाई पनि लोकबाट सफलताको पुरस्कार नमिल्न असम्भव छैन किनकि म उर्वशी मात्र हुँ, अर्जुन हैन । लोक अर्जुन हो (जोशी रत्नध्वज, साफा समालोचना, पृ. २५) ।

यसरी कवि श्रेष्ठले यस खण्डकाव्यमा आद्यरूपीय (मिथकीय) पात्र उर्वशी र अर्जुन दुवैप्रति समान न्याय गरेको पाइन्छ । मिथकीय पात्र उर्वशीका माध्यमबाट जतिसुकै योग्यता र कला हुँदाहुँदै पनि लोकले पारख गर्न सक्दो रहनछ भन्दै आफू उर्वशी बन्न पुगेको कुरा स्वीकार गरेका छन् । त्यस्तै अर्जुनका माध्यमबाट विजययात्रामा (उद्देश्य प्राप्तिमा) साना मसिना उर्वशीरूपी बाढी तर्दै अगाडि बढ्नु पर्छ भन्ने विचार स्थापना गर्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ ।

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वैदिक ,संस्कृत र नेपाली साहित्य : एक अध्ययन

✍ हरि प्रसाद खतिवडा

(उपप्राध्यापक)

शारदा विद्यापीठ

महेन्द्रनगर, कञ्चनपुर

आलेखसार

वैदिक ,संस्कृत र नेपाली सबै प्रकारका साहित्यले समाजको हित र भलाइ गर्ने गर्दछ । सबै प्रकारका साहित्यले समाजलाई समुचित शिक्षा दिएर अगाडि बढ्न मार्गदर्शन गर्दछ । मूलतः अपौरुषेय काव्यबाट विकसित हुँदै वैदिक, संस्कृत र नेपाली साहित्यको विकास भएको हो । एघारौँ शताव्दीदेखि नेपाली भाषाको विकास भएको हो भने उन्नाइसौँ शताव्दीदेखि नेपाली साहित्यको विकास भएको हो । प्राथमिक कालीन साहित्य बढी मात्रामा संस्कृतलाई अनुशरण गर्दै सृजना गरिएको पाइन्छ भने आधुनिक साहित्य पूर्वीय र पाश्चात्य दुवै साहित्यबाट अनुशरण गरेर लेखिएको पाइन्छ । वर्तमान समयमा आइपुग्दा यी सबै साहित्यको सुव्यवस्थित अध्ययन हुँदै आएको छ भने नेपाली साहित्य पनि समुचित किसिमले फाइुगिँदै गएको पाइन्छ । नेपाली साहित्य विभिन्न प्रवृत्तिका साथ नवीन विषय र शैली लिएर विकसित हुँदै गएको पाइन्छ ।

शव्दकुञ्जिका : पौरुषेय, उपजीव्य, मन्त्रद्रष्टा, विकासशील प्रगतिवाद, सजीवता ।

१. विषय प्रवेश

हितेन सह इति सहित तस्य भाव साहित्य भनेर साहित्यको व्युत्पत्ति गरेको पाइन्छ । संस्कृत सिद्धान्तमा साहित्यलाई काव्यको रूपमा चर्चा गरेको पाइन्छ । काव्यलाई नै साहित्यका पर्यायवाचीका रूपमा लिइएको छ । सम्पूर्ण काव्यलाई अपौरुषेय र पौरुषेय काव्य गरी छुट्याइन्छ । वेद र उपनिषद् आदिलाई अपौरुषेय मान्दै मन्त्रद्रष्टा ऋषिहरूका सङ्कलित देनको रूपमा स्वीकार गरिएको छ भने अन्य पौरुषेय काव्यलाई लौकिक साहित्य मानिएको छ ।

उपजीव्य काव्यका रूपमा रहेका रामायण , महाभारत र पुराणहरू नै संस्कृत काव्यका मूल स्रोतका रूपमा रहेका छन् । संस्कृतका सिद्धान्तहरू सुरु हुनुभन्दा अघि नै यी विकासशील महाकाव्यहरूको रचना गरिएको थियो । संस्कृत साहित्यलाई मूलस्रोत मानेर अन्य नेपाली ,हिन्दी, बङ्गाली आदि साहित्य विकसित भएका हुन् । संस्कृत साहित्यमा वर्णित छन्द ,रस ,अलङ्कार ,गुण ,रीति, ध्वनि आदि सिद्धान्त नै नेपाली

साहित्यमा रहेका छन् ।

नेपाली साहित्य लेखनको प्रारम्भ अन्य साहित्यभन्दा ढिलो भएको पाइन्छ । यसले संस्कृत सिद्धान्तहरूलाई बढी अङ्गीकार गर्दै आए पनि वर्तमान समयमा पाश्चात्य सिद्धान्तका वाद र प्रणाली आदिलाई पनि अङ्गीकार गरी साहित्य सृजना गर्दै अगाडि बढेको पाइन्छ ।

२. समस्या र उद्देश्य

वैदिक ,संस्कृत र नेपाली साहित्यको विकासमा के कस्ता आरोह र अवरोहहरू देखा परेका छन् ? ती समस्याहरूबाट के कस्तो परिवेशमा नेपाली साहित्य अगाडि बढिरहेका छ ? नेपाली साहित्यमा संस्कृत साहित्यको प्रभाव के कति मात्रामा परेको पाइन्छ जस्ता कुराहरू अध्ययन गर्नु पनि यो लेखको उद्देश्य रहेको छ । वैदिक साहित्यदेखि नेपाली साहित्यसम्म आइपुग्दा यसले गरेका उपलब्धिहरूलाई समेत प्रष्ट्याउने काम भएको छ । वर्तमान नेपाली साहित्यका काव्यात्मक ,आख्यानात्मक र अभिनयात्मक विधामा के कस्ता प्रवृत्ति देखा पर्दछन् भन्ने कुरालाई यहाँ केलाइएको छ । जसलाई मूलतः निम्नलिखित बुँदामा प्रस्तुत गर्न सकिन्छ :

१.१ वैदिक ,संस्कृत र नेपाली साहित्यको ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि कस्तो रहेको छ ?

१.२ नेपाली साहित्यको प्रारम्भ , विकास र विस्तार के कसरी हुँदैछ ?

१.३ आधुनिक नेपाली साहित्यका विधामा के कस्ता प्रवृत्तिहरूको विकास भइरहेको छ ?

प्रस्तुत लेखको यिनै समस्यामा केन्द्रित रहेर निचोड निकाल्ने उद्देश्य रहेको छ ।

२. वैदिक साहित्य
२.१ वेदको व्युत्पत्ति

वेद शब्द विद् घञ्(अ)बाट निर्मित भएको हो । ज्ञानार्थक ,सत्तार्थक ,विचारार्थक र लाभार्थकमा यसको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । वेदको अध्ययन गर्नाले आध्यात्मिक र भौतिक ज्ञान प्राप्त हुने हुँदा ज्ञानार्थक , ईश्वरीय सत्ता स्वीकार गर्नु सत्तार्थक ,आत्मा, परमात्मा ,जीव र जगत्को विषयमा विविध प्रकारका तार्किक ज्ञान प्राप्त गर्नु विचारार्थक र इहलोक तथा परलोकबाट प्राप्त हुने श्रेयलाई लाभार्थकका रूपमा लिएको पाइन्छ ।

२.२ वेदको उत्पत्ति

वेदको रचनाकाल र उत्पत्ति सम्बन्धमा विद्वान्हरूका बीचमा विभिन्न मतमतान्तरहरू रहेको पाइन्छ । वेद अपौरुषेय काव्य मानिन्छ । हिन्दू धर्मावलम्बीहरू वेदलाई ईश्वरीय शक्ति स्विकार्दछन् । जसलाई ऋषिहरूले देखे र कालान्तरमा गई यसलाई सङ्कलन गरियो । तर पश्चिमी विद्वान्हरू यो कुरा मान्न तयार देखिदैनन् ।

उनीहरूका विचारमा वेदको रचना ईसा पूर्व ६००० देखि २००० सम्मको समय रहेको हुनसक्दछ । यो मत राख्ने विद्वान्हरूमा मेक्समुलर, कीथ, ग्रासमेन, मैकोडोनेल आदि रहेका छन् ।

पूर्वीय परम्परामा प्रचलित ज्योतिष परम्पराले वेदलाई दुई अरब वर्ष पुरानो मान्दछ । पञ्चाङ्गका अनुसार १ अरब ९५ करोड ५८ लाख ८५ हजार एक सय एक्काइस वर्ष अगाडि यस कल्पको सुरु भएको मानिन्छ । यो कुरा पञ्चाङ्गको बाहिरी पृष्ठमा सृष्टि गताव्दा भनी उल्लेख गरिएको पाइन्छ । ज्योतिषशास्त्रलाई पुरानो वेद मानिन्छ । वेदका छ वटा अङ्गहरू मध्ये ज्योतिष एक मानिन्छ । वेदका षडाङ्ग अन्तर्गत शिक्षा, कल्प ,व्याकरण ,निरुक्त ,छन्द र ज्योतिष पर्दछन् ।

२.३ वेदको विस्तार शाखाहरू

प्रारम्भमा वेद एउटै थियो भन्ने भनाइ रहेको पाइन्छ । समयको गतिसँगै मानिसको बुद्धि पनि मलिन हुँदै जान थाले पछि वेद अध्ययन गर्न कठिन हुन थाल्यो । यही कुरालाई मनन गरी नेपालको दमौली क्षेत्रमा बसी द्वैपायन व्यासले वेदलाई चार भाग लगाएका हुन् भन्ने कुरा भेटिन्छ । जसमा ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद र अथर्व वेद रहेका छन् । ऋग्वेदमा यज्ञकार्य सम्बन्धी, यजुर्वेदमा अध्वर्यु(ऋत्विक कार्य, लौकिक पारलौकिक ज्ञान) सम्बन्धी,सामवेदमा गायन सम्बन्धी र अथर्ववेदमा ब्रह्माद्वारा गरिने यज्ञ, तप आदि कुरा उल्लेख गरिए । जसका कारण द्वैपायन व्यासलाई वेदव्यास भन्न थालियो । समयको गतिसँगै प्रत्येक वेदका मन्त्रब्राह्मण, आरण्यक र उपनिषद् जस्ता शाखा देखिन थाले । यसका अतिरिक्त मूलतः ब्रह्म र आदित्य सम्प्रदाय देखा पर्न गए । पछि गएर ब्रह्म सम्प्रदायबाट वैशम्पायन र आदित्य महर्षि याज्ञवल्क्य हुँदै विकसित भएको पाइन्छ ।

यसप्रकार वेदका शाखा विकसित हुँदै जाँदा ११३१ वटा शाखा हुन पुगे । यी सबै शाखाका मुख्य आधार चाहिँ चारवटा वेद रहेका छन् । चारवटा वेदको सङ्क्षिप्त परिचय यसप्रकार रहेको छ :

(क) ऋग्वेद

ऋग्वेदमा रहेका मन्त्रहरू छन्दमा बाँधिएका छन् । यसका मन्त्रमा ज्ञानविज्ञान, इतिहास, संस्कृति र धर्मका बारेमा वर्णन गरिएको छ । ऋग्वेदमा करिब ११००० मन्त्रहरू रहेका छन् भने १५३८२६ शव्द र ४३२००० अक्षर सङ्गृहीत छन् । ऋग्वेदका मन्त्रहरूलाई दुई तरिकाले सङ्ग्रह गरिएको छ :

अष्टकाध्याय, सूक्त र मन्त्र

मण्डलानुवाक, सूक्त र मन्त्र

ऋग्वेदमा १०२८ सूक्त र २१ शाखा रहे पनि आज भोलि शाकल र वाष्कल शाखा बढी प्रचलनमा रहेका छन् ।

(ख) यजुर्वेद

यजुर्वेदमा रहेका मन्त्रहरू प्रायश: गद्यमा रहेका छन् । यजुःको अर्थ गद्य भन्ने रहेको हुन्छ । यजुर्वेदमा अध्वर्यु अर्थात् ऋत्विक कार्य र लौकिक कार्य एवं पारलौकिक कार्य धर्मोपासना आदि कुराहरू रहेका छन् । यस वेदका मूलतःशुक्ल र कृष्ण गरी दुई ओटा शाखाहरू रहेका छन् । जसमध्ये शुक्लयजुर्वेदको अध्ययन कार्य नेपालमा हुने गरेको पाइन्छ । सूर्यबाट याज्ञवल्क्यले ज्ञान प्राप्त गरी माध्यान्दिनी आदि १५ जनालाई पढाएको भए पनि माध्यान्दिनी र कण्व भन्ने दुई शाखामात्र हाल प्रचलनमा रहेका छन् । शुक्लयजुर्वेदमा ४० अध्याय १९७५ मन्त्र ,९०५२५अक्षर र अनुस्वार (गुँ)१२३० रहेका छन् भने कृष्णयजुर्वेदमा ३१०० मन्त्र ,१५०० ब्राह्मण मन्त्र ,८६ शाखा रहेका छन् । यस सम्प्रदायका प्रथम उपदेशक ब्रह्मा हुन् । वैशम्पायनले ब्रह्माबाट प्राप्त गरेको शिक्षा याज्ञवल्क्यबाट फिर्ता लिएको र मन्त्रहरू छयासमिस हुन गई कृष्णयजुर्वेद भनिएको हो भन्ने कुरा श्रीमद्भागवत आदि पुराणमा वर्णन गरिएको पाइन्छ । वैशम्पायनले आफ्ना शिष्य तित्तिर ,कठ आदि छात्रहरूलाई पढाए पनि हाल तैत्तरीय ,मैत्रायणी ,कठ ,कठक ,पिष्ठल शाखामात्र दक्षिण भारततिर प्रचलनमा रहेका पाइन्छन् ।

(ग) सामवेद

सामवेदको व्युत्पत्ति सा + अम = सामवेद रहेको पाइन्छ । सामको अर्थ गीत रहेको हुन्छ । छन्दोबद्ध मन्त्रहरूले विभिन्न स्वर ,ताल , लय आदि मिलाएर उद्गाताद्वारा गाइने मन्त्रहरूको सङ्ग्रह सामवेद हो । सम्पूर्ण वेदको महत्त्व बुभ्नका लागि सामवेदको अध्ययन हुनु आवश्यक हुन्छ । श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतामा श्रीकृष्ण भन्दछन् : "वेदानाम् सामवेदोस्मि" यसबाट सामवेदको महत्त्व झल्किन्छ । उद्गीत (ॐ) सबै अक्षरमा श्रेष्ठ मानिएभैँ सामवेद सबैभन्दा श्रेष्ठ मानिन्छ । सामवेदमा जम्मा १८७५ मन्त्र छन् भने ती मध्ये १५०४ ऋग्वेदका र बाँकी सामवेदका स्वतन्त्र मन्त्र मानिन्छन् । सामवेदका कौथुम, राणायनीय र जैमनीय आदि १०१ शाखाहरू मध्ये हाल तीन शाखामात्र प्रचलनमा रहेका पाइन्छन् । सामवेदबाट गायन कलाको उद्भव भएको मानिन्छ । नारदीय शिक्षा अनुसार सामवेदका स्वरमण्डली ष,ऋ,ग,म,प,ध,नि, सातवटा स्वरमण्डल रहेका छन् । जसलाई विभिन्न जनावरका आवाजसँग तुलना गरी बाँसुरीका धुनमा मिलाइएको छ ।

(घ) अथर्ववेद

अथर्ववेद चौथो र अन्तिम वेद हो । ऋग्वेद पद्य, यजुर्वेद गद्य र सामवेद गीत्यात्मक भएका

हुनाले कतिपय ठाउँमा वेदत्रयी भन्ने गरेको पनि पाइन्छ । अथर्वा र अङ्गिरस ऋषिद्वारा दृष्टसृष्ट मन्त्रहरूको सङ्ग्रह भएको हुँदा अथर्व वेदलाई अथवाङ्गिरस पनि भन्ने गरेको पाइन्छ । (बराल२०५५ पृ ७६२) अथर्व वेदमा पौष्टिक ,आभिचारिक, सम्मोहन, उच्चाटन ,औषधोपचार, ज्ञानविज्ञान आदि विषय रहेका छन् । वेदहरू मध्ये सबैभन्दा वैज्ञानिक कुराहरू यसैमा रहेका छन् । राजा र राजगुरुहरूलाई अथर्व वेदको ज्ञान हुनु आवश्यक मानिन्थ्यो । सामान्यत परलोकको कम र यस लोकको बढी सम्बन्ध राख्ने हुनाले समाजमा अराजक ,अशान्ति आदिको रोकथाममा अथर्व वेदको महत्त्व रहने कुरा महाकवि कालिदासले पनि उल्लेख गरेका छन् ।

अथर्व वेदलाई सर्वप्रथम वेदव्यासले सुमन्तुलाई सुनाएको मानिन्छ । त्यसपछि सुमन्तुले पिप्पलाद ,तौद मौद,शौनकीय आदि नौ शाखामा फैलाए । अथर्ववेदका मूलतः तीन शाखाहरू रहेका छन् :

आर्षी संहिता

आचार्य संहिता

विधि प्रयोग संहिता

चारवटा वेदका चारवटा उपवेद पनि रहेका छन् । जो यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

आयुर्वेद   (ऋग्वेद)

धनुर्वेद   (यजुर्वेद)

गान्धर्ववेद   (सामवेद)

स्थापत्य)वास्तु)   (अथर्ववेद)

यसप्रकार संसारका प्रचलित वेदहरूको सङ्क्षिप्त परिचय रहेको पाइन्छ ।

१.४ ब्राह्मण

चारवटा वेद र उपवेदपछि ब्राह्मण संहिताको कम देखा पर्दछ । यो ब्राह्मण भागमा वैदिक परम्पराका यज्ञपूजा ,धर्म,संस्कार, सामाजिक मर्यादा ,कर्मकाण्ड इतिहास ,भूगोल,समाजशास्त्र ,मानवशास्त्र चतुर्वर्ग आदि विभिन्न विषयलाई स्पष्ट पारिएको छ । वेदमा सामान्य सङ्केत गरिएका कुराहरूलाई यहाँ स्पष्ट रूपमा उल्लेख गरिएको पाइन्छ । वेदका सम्पूर्ण शाखा ११३१ का छुट्टा छुट्टै त्यति नै ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थहरू रहेका छन् । मूलतः चारवेदका ब्राह्मणहरूमा शुक्लयजुर्वेदका शतपथ,माध्यन्दिनी र काण्व ,कृष्णको तैत्तरीय ,ऋग्वेदको ऐतरेय र कौषितकी ,सामवेदका कौथुम र जैमनीय शाखाहरू रहेका छन् । यी शाखाहरूका पनि उपशाखा र काण्डहरू रहेका छन् ।

१.५ भाष्यहरू

भाष्य भनेका वेदका बारेमा विशेष जानकारी लिन ,वेदको अर्थ बुभ्रुन सजिलो होस् भन्ने हेतुले लेखिएका ग्रन्थहरू हुन् । यति मात्र नभई ब्राह्मणमन्त्र,आरण्यक र उपनिषदको व्याख्या आदिलाई पनि भाष्यका रूपमा लिइन्छ । हिन्दू दर्शनप्रति मोह बढ्दै गइरहेका बेलामा पूर्वीय र पश्चिमी विद्वान्हरूलाई अर्थ बुभ्रुन सजिलो होस् भन्ने धारणाले भाष्यहरू लेखिएका हुन् ।

प्रमुख भाष्यकारहरूमा सायणभाष्य ,महीधर ,उव्वट दयानन्द ,स्कन्दस्वामी ,उद्गीथ ,माधवभट्ट, बेङ्कटमाधव,आनन्दतीर्थ, आदि प्रमुख मानिन्छन् । अन्य आचार्यभन्दा सायण नै प्रमुख मानिन्छन् । उनका भाष्यहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

१ तैतरीय संहिता भाष्य	२ काण्व संहिता भाष्य
३ ऋग्वेद संहिता भाष्य	४ सामवेद संहिता भाष्य
५ अथर्ववेद संहिता भाष्य	६ तैतरीय संहिता भाष्य
७ तैतरीय आरण्यक भाष्य	८ ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण भाष्य
९ ऐतरेय आरण्यक भाष्य	१० ताण्डय भाष्य
११ षड्विष ब्राह्मण भाष्य	१२ सामविधान ब्राह्मणभाष्य
१३ आर्षेय ब्राह्मण भाष्य	१४ देवताध्याय ब्राह्मण भाष्य
१५उपनिषद ब्राह्मण भाष्य	१६ संहितोपनिषद् ब्राह्मण भाष्य
१७ वंशब्राह्मण भाष्य	१८ शतपथ ब्राह्मण भाष्य

१.६ आरण्यक

आरण्यकलाई वेदको तेस्रो भाग मानिन्छ । मानिसले गृहास्थाश्रम सकेर वानप्रस्थ आश्रममा प्रवेश गर्दा आवश्यक पर्ने यावद् कुराहरूलाई यहाँ समेटिएको पाइन्छ । ईश्वरको शान्तपूर्वक आराधना गर्ने उद्देश्यले अरण्यमा गई ध्यान गर्ने भएकोले यसलाई आरण्यक भनिएको हो । वेदका सम्पूर्ण शाखाका अलग अलग शाखाहरू थिए तर वर्तमान समयमा ऐतरेयारण्यक ,शाङ्ख्यायरण्यक आदि ५, ६ ओटा मात्र उपलब्ध रहेका छन् । हिन्दूजगत्मा संस्कृत विषयको महत्त्व बुभ्रुने मानिस कम हुँदै जाँदा यी काव्यहरू पढ्ने सहृदयी पाठक नै दिनप्रतिदिन कम हुँदै गएको पाइन्छ ।

१.७ उपनिषद

उपनिषद्लाई वेदको अन्तिम भाग र गुरुसन्निधिबाट ब्रह्म सामीप्यमा पुर्याउने विद्या मानिन्छ । यो

शास्त्र प्रस्थान त्रयी (गीता,ब्रह्मसूत्र रउपनिषद्)मध्ये मुख्य मानिन्छ । उपनिषदको सङ्ख्या निर्धारण सम्बन्धमा विद्वान्हरूका वीच मतभिन्नता रहेको पाइन्छ । केही विद्वान् १० , कोही ११७ कोही ११३ उपनिषदको सङ्ख्या बताउँछन् । शङ्कराचार्यका भाष्य भएका १० वटा उपनिषद् बढी प्रामाणिक मानिन्छन् । वर्तमान समयमा निम्नलिखित उपनिषदहरू प्रचलनमा रहेका छन् :

कठोपनिषद्	केनोपनिषद्
ईशोपनिषद्	प्रश्नोपनिषद्
मुण्डकोपनिषद्	माण्डुक्योपनिषद्
तैतरीयोपनिषद्	ऐतरेयोपनिषद्
छान्दोग्योपनिषद्	बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्

उपनिषद् कालबाट नै वैष्णव,शैव,शाक्त र तन्त्र आदिको विकास भएको हो भन्ने मान्यता रहेको पाइन्छ । यसप्रकार यिनै उपनिषद्हरूबाट अन्य आयुर्वेद ,धनुर्वेद र गान्धर्ववेदहरू तयार हुन थाले । क्रमश: लौकिक साहित्यका रामायण, महाभारत र पुराणहरू सृजना हुन थाले ।

२. संस्कृत साहित्य

सम् +कृ + क्त =संस्कृत शब्द निर्माण भएको हो । पाणिनिका अनुसार परिष्करण र संयोजन भन्ने यसको अर्थ रहेको पाइन्छ । सम्परिभ्याम् करोतौ भूषणम् ,समवायम् च ।(अष्टाध्यायी ६।१।१३२)

संस्कृत साहित्यको मूल स्रोत पनि वेद नै मानिन्छ । कतिपय विद्वान्हरू साहित्यलाई पञ्चम वेद मान्दछन् । यस विषयमा ई पू २०० शताव्दीतिरका भरतमुनि भन्दछन् :

जग्राह पाठ्यं ऋग्वेदाद् सामभ्यो गानमेव तु ।

यजुर्वेदादभिनयान् रसनाथर्वणादपि ॥

यस भनाइले पनि साहित्यका मूल स्रोत वेदहरू हुन् भन्ने सिद्ध हुन्छ ।

प्रसिद्ध पाश्चात्य विद्वान् प्रो म्याक्समुलर भन्दछन् : संसारको सबभन्दा पुरानो कविता ऋग्वेद हो, पुरानो साहित्य वैदिक साहित्य हो ,पश्चिमी साहित्य त पूर्वबाटै मिलेको हो । मूलत:हाम्रो पनि पूर्व नै हो ।

वेदमा भाषाका लागि वाक् शव्द प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । संस्कृत शव्दको प्रयोग सर्वप्रथम शतपथ ब्राह्मण र भरतको नाट्यशास्त्रमा भएको हो भन्ने मान्यता रहेको पाइन्छ । संस्कृत भाषा जस्तै संस्कृत साहित्य पनि पुरानो रहेको मानिन्छ । के भनिन्छ भने भाषाले ग्रहण गरेको साहित्यिक रूपविना भाषा व्यक्त हुन सक्दैन ।"नाच्छन्दसि वागुच्चरतीति" (यास्क ,निरुक्त ,७।२।२) प्रचीन कालमा संस्कृतको साहित्य वेद र तत्कालीन भाषाको नाम छन्द रहेको पाइन्छ । संस्कृतको प्रचीनतासँगै यसको क्षेत्र पनि व्यापक रहेको छ ।

अफगानिस्तान, थाइल्यान्ड, कम्बोडेसिया, इन्डोनेसिया, भारत, श्रीलङ्का, नेपाललगायत विभिन्न स्थानमा संस्कृत भाषाको विस्तार भएको पाइन्छ । प्रसिद्ध जर्मनकवि विन्टर नित्ज भन्दछन् : "साहित्य शव्दले आफ्नो व्यापक अर्थमा जे पनि बुभाउन सक्छ, ती सबै ठूलो परिणाममा संस्कृतमा पाइन्छन् ।"(दाहाल, साहित्यकोश, ८२८पृ)

यसैगरी संस्कृत ग्रन्थहरू के कति छन् भन्ने सन्दर्भमा एल फिन्स्टनले ग्रीक र ल्याटिन भाषाका भन्दा संस्कृतका बढी भएको उल्लेख गरेका छन् । सन् १९१६ मा हरप्रसाद शास्त्रीले नेपालमा संस्कृत ग्रन्थहरूको खोज गरी ४० हजार पुर्‍याएका छन् । वर्तमान समयमा यसको सङ्ख्या १००००० भन्दा बढी रहेको पाइन्छ । प्रायश: यी संस्कृतका ग्रन्थहरू कुनै न कुनै रूपमा वेदसँग सम्बन्धित रहेका पाइन्छन् ।

भाषा र साहित्यका गुणका दृष्टिले ऋग्वेद उत्कृष्ट देखापर्दछ । यो वैदिक वौद्धिक ऋषि कविहरूको रचनाशीलताको प्रथम उत्थानकाल थियो । यो समग्र साहित्य विषयको विविधता र उन्मुक्तताका दृष्टिले सधैँ स्वाभाविक एव कलात्मकताले सधैँ नौलो देखिन्छ । निश्चय पनि सारा वैदिक साहित्य र हिन्दू दर्शनको बीज छर्ने काम ऋग्वेदले गरेको पाइन्छ । १० मण्डलहरूमा विभाजित ऋग्वेद आकारमा पनि अरु सबै संहिता भन्दा विशाल छ ।

वेदमा प्रयुक्त भाषालाई सरल बनाउन शव्दकोशको रूपमा याष्कले सर्वप्रथम निरुक्त रचना गरे । जसले वेदका कठिन शव्दहरूको अर्थ बुभन सहयोग गर्‍यो । साथै निघण्टु जस्तो अर्को व्युत्पत्ति मूलक र अर्थ समाविष्ट कोश प्रकाशित गरे । जसले वैदिक र संस्कृतका कठिन शव्दहरूको अर्थ बुभन सहयोग गर्‍यो ।

यसपछि संस्कृत साहित्यमा रामायण र महाभारतको स्थान उच्च रहेको छ । रामायण र महाभारतलाई आदर्श मानी धेरै काव्यहरू सृजना गरिए । यी दुवैका रचनाकार वाल्मीकि र व्यास वैदिक कालका भए पनि वैदिक साहित्यको भाषालाई छाडी लौकिक संस्कृत भाषालाई समातेर आफ्ना महाकाव्य लेख्न अग्रसर हुन पुग्दछन् । साथै महाभारतका रचनाकार व्यासले अठार पुराणको रचना पनि यही भाषामा गरेका थिए । समय क्रमका हिसाबले रामायण केही पहिलाको रचना भए पनि ऐतिहासिकता र यथार्थपरकताका दृष्टिले महाभारत बढी महत्त्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ ।

महाभारतलाई महाकाव्य मात्र नमानेर समग्र साहित्य पनि मानिन्छ । जो महाभारतमा छ, त्यो अन्य साहित्यमा पनि पाइन्छ , जो महाभारतमा छैन ,त्यो अन्य कुनै साहित्यमा पनि छैन । यस काव्यलाई महानिर्माण जस्तै लामो समयको प्रयास मानिन्छ । यसको पुरानो नाम जय रहेको पाइन्छ । जो धृतराष्ट्र र सञ्जयको संवाद थियो । जसमा महाभारतमा वर्णित युद्धमा पाण्डवको विजय भएको थियो । क्रमश: वेदव्यासले वैशम्पायनलाई ,वैशम्पायनले जन्मेजयलाई सुनाए । पछि गएर उच्चश्रवाले नैमिषारण्यमा आई धेरै ऋषिहरूलाई सुनाएपछि यो महाभारत अठार पर्वमा विभाजित भई पूर्ण भयो ।

पुराण पनि संस्कृत साहित्यको मूल स्रोतको रूपमा रहेको पाइन्छ । पुराणका कथामा इतिहास ,सृष्टिको उत्पत्ति, जातिहरूको उत्पत्ति आदि विभिन्न कुराहरूलाई श्रृङ्खलित रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । पुराणको लक्षण यसप्रकार रहेको छ :

सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वन्तराणि च ।

वंशानु चरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणम् ॥

पुराणका सङ्ख्या र उपपुराणका सङ्ख्या सम्बन्धमा आचार्यहरूका बीच विभिन्न प्रकारका मतमतान्तरहरू पनि रहेको पाइन्छ । यति भएर पनि पुराणको सङ्ख्या चाहिँ अठार नै उल्लेख गरिएको पाइन्छ ।

मद्वयं भद्वयं चैव बत्रयं वचतुष्टयं ।

अनापलिङ्गकुष्कानि पुराणानाम् प्रचक्षते ॥

	पुराणका नाम	श्लोक सङ्ख्या
१	मार्कण्डेय पुराण	९०00
२	मत्स्यपुराण	१४00
३	भागवतपुराण	१८000
४	भविष्यपुराण	१४५00
५	ब्रह्मपुराण	१0000
६	ब्रह्माण्डपुराण	१२000
७	ब्रह्मवैवर्तपुराण	१८000
८	वराहपुराण	२४000
९	विष्णुपुराण	२३000
१0	वायुपुराण (शिव)	२४000
११	वामनपुराण	१0000
१२	अग्निपुराण	१५४00
१३	नारदपुराण	२५000
१४	पद्मपुराण	५५000
१५	लिङ्गपुराण	११000
१६	गरुडपुराण	२९000
१७	कुर्मपुराण	१७000

१८	स्कन्दपुराण	८१०००
जम्मा	श्लोक सङ्ख्या	४००००० (चार लाख)

यी उल्लिखित महापुराणका अतिरिक्त अन्य उपपुराणहरू पनि उत्तिकै मात्रामा रहेका छन् । कतिपय पुराणहरूको कथावस्तु समान रहेको पनि पाइन्छ । कुनै पुराणमा कुनै देवतालाई सर्वोच्च स्थान दिएर वर्णन गरिएको पाइन्छ भने कुनै पुराणमा अन्य कुनै देवतालाई । यसका अतिरिक्त सङ्क्षेपमा चाहिँ एक अर्का पुराणको कथावस्तु मिल्दो जुल्दो रहेको पनि पाइन्छ । यसका साथै पुराणलाई सात्विक, राजसी र तामसी गरी पनि अध्ययन गरेको पाइन्छ ।

(क) सात्विक पुराण

(ख) राजसी पुराण

(ग) तामसी पुराण

यी पुराण ,उपपुराणपछि बुद्धसम्बन्धी ग्रन्थहरू

प्रकाशित हुन थाले । जसमा प्राकृत भाषा र पाली भाषाले महत्त्व पाउन थाले । तत्कालीन अशोकले त प्राकृत पाली भाषालाई राजभाषा बनाउने प्रयास पनि गरेका थिए तर संस्कृत भाषाका अगाडि ती भाषा सूर्यका अगाडिका दिया भए । अर्कातर्फ पाणिनि, कात्यायन, पतञ्जलि जस्ता व्याकरणका धुरन्धर विद्वान्हरू संस्कृत साहित्यको विकासमा लागि परेका थिए ।

समयको क्रमसँगै बुद्ध धर्मका अनुयायीहरू अश्वघोष ,नागार्जुन ,बसुवन्धु आदि विद्वान्हरूले बुद्धधर्मका ग्रन्थ संस्कृत भाषामा नै लेखेका थिए । विक्रमादित्यको उदयदेखि पाँचौं शताब्दीसम्म संस्कृतभाषाको स्वर्णयुग नै मानिन्छ । यस समयमा कालिदास जस्ता महाकवि आफ्ना महत्त्वपूर्ण कृतिहरू लिएर देखा परेका थिए । उनी महाकाव्य, नाटक र अन्य काव्यकृति लिएर देखा परे भने भरतमुनि नाट्यशास्त्र लिएर देखापरेका थिए । यस समयमा देखापर्ने प्रमुख आचार्यहरू र कृतिहरूमा भारविको किरातर्जुनीयम्, माघको शिशुपालबधम्, श्रीहर्षको नैषधीयचरितम्, सुबन्धुको वासवादत्त, वाणभट्टको कादम्बरी, दण्डीको दशकुमारचरितम् भट्टनारायणको वेणीसंहार, भवभूतिको उत्तररामचरितम्, मम्मटको काव्यप्रकाश ,विश्वनाथको साहित्यदर्पण, जगन्नाथको रसगङ्गाधर आदि प्रमुख रहेका छन् ।

यी काव्य र लाक्षणिक ग्रन्थहरूमा प्रायशः पुराण, महाभारत र रामायणका कथालाई विषयवस्तु बनाई रचना गरिएको पाइन्छ । फाट्टफुट्ट रूपमा बुद्धको विषयलाई कथानक बनाई पनि काव्य रचना गरेको पाइन्छ । यसको उदाहरणका रूपमा हर्षबर्धनले लेखेको नागानन्द नाटकलाई लिन सकिन्छ । यसप्रकार संस्कृत साहित्य धेरै उच्चता प्राप्त गरेको महत्त्वपूर्ण निधि मानिन्छ ।

समग्रमा अध्ययन गर्दा संस्कृत साहित्यको स्थान विश्व साहित्यमा नै उच्च रहेको पाइन्छ । संस्कृत साहित्यका पुराण, महाभारत, रामायण आदि ग्रन्थहरूको प्रभाव नेपाली, हिन्दी, बङ्गाली आदि पूर्वीय साहित्यमा व्यापक रूपमा परेको पाइन्छ ।

३. नेपाली साहित्य

नेपाली साहित्यको मूल स्रोत संस्कृत साहित्य नै रहेको छ । पुराण आदिका रचनाकार र मन्त्रद्रष्टाका रूपमा रहेका धेरै ऋषि महर्षिहरू तथा संस्कृत काव्यका रचनाकारहरू नेपालमा नै रहेका पाइन्छन् । प्रमुख मन्त्रद्रष्टाका रूपमा रहेका विश्वामित्रले कौशिकी नदी (कोसी)मा बसेर मन्त्र सङ्कलन गर्नु, वाल्मीकि आश्रम भैसालोटनमा हुनु, व्यासको वासस्थान दमौलीमा हुनु, पाणिनि गुफा अर्घाखाँचीमा हुनुले पनि नेपाली साहित्य र संस्कृत साहित्यको नजिकको सम्बन्धलाई दर्साउँछ ।

यसका अतिरिक्त नेपाली भाषामा लेखिएका ऐतिहासिक अभिलेखहरूको भाषा हेर्ने हो भने संस्कृत मिश्रित नेपाली रहेको पाइन्छ । ऐतिहासिकताका सन्दर्भमा मिथिला साहित्य र कला ,बुद्ध साहित्य र कला ,किराँत साहित्य र कला झल्काउने काव्यकृतिहरूको लेखन नेपालमा नै सुरुवात भएको पाइन्छ । नेपालका धेरै साहित्यकारहरूले नेपाली भाषाका अतिरिक्त संस्कृत भाषामा आफ्नो कलम चलाएको पाइन्छ ।

नेपाली साहित्यको काल विभाजन गर्ने क्रममा विभिन्न किसिमका मतमतान्तरहरू रहेको देखिन्छ । जसमध्ये प्रमुख मतमतान्तरहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

१. नेपाली साहित्यको कालविभाजन गर्ने पहिला व्यक्ति रत्नध्वज जोशी हुन् । उनको कालविभाजन यसप्रकार रहेको छ :

    (क) प्राथमिक काल   प्राक् भानुभक्त काल

    (ख)माध्यमिक काल   भानुभक्तदेखि लेखनाथसम्म

    (ग) आधुनिक काल   मुटुकोव्यथादेखि हालसम्म

२. डिल्लीराम तिम्सिना र माधव भण्डारीले नेपाली साहित्यलाई निम्नलिखत तरिकाले वर्गीकरण गरेका छन् :

    (क) प्रारम्भिक काल   (ख) उत्थान काल

    (ग) विकास काल   (घ)आधुनिक काल

३. तारानाथ शर्माले नेपाली साहित्यको वर्गीकरण यसप्रकार गरेका छन् :

    (क) भानुभक्त पूर्वयुग

    (ख) भानुभक्त युग

(ग) मोतीराम युग

(घ) क्रान्तिपूर्व युग

(ङ) क्रान्ति उत्तर युग

४. समग्र रूपमा नेपाली साहित्यलाई अध्ययन गर्दा निम्नलिखत चरणमा विभाजन गरी अध्ययन गर्न सकिन्छ :

सूचना कालीन नेपाली साहित्य सुरुदेखि १८०७ सम्म

प्राथमिक कालीन नेपाली साहित्य १८०८ देखि १९३७ सम्म

माध्यमिक कालीन नेपाली साहित्य १९३८ देखि १९८५

आधुनिक कालीन नेपाली साहित्य १९८६ देखि २००६ सम्म

क्रान्ति उत्तर कालीन नेपाली साहित्य २००७ देखि हालसम्म ।

४.१ सूचना कालीन नेपाली साहित्य सुरुदेखि १८०७

नेपाली भाषाको उद्भव सँगसँगै नेपाली साहित्य पनि अङ्कुराउन थालेको पाइन्छ । वि सं १०३८ को दामुपालको अभिलेखबाट नेपाली भाषाको जन्म पछि नेपाली साहित्यका केही छिटा भएका लेखरचनाहरू प्रकाशित भएका पाइन्छन् । मूलतः यससमयमा राजागगनीराजको यात्रा, भास्वती ,बाजपरीक्षा, प्रायश्चित प्रदीप, अजीर्णमञ्जरी आदि कृतिहरू रचिएका पाइन्छन् । यसैगरी पृथ्वीनारायण शाहले नुवाकोट युद्ध गरेका बेला लेखेको रघुनाथ भाटको आशिक नामक कविता प्रकाशित हुन्छ । यो कवितामा संस्कृत ,मैथिली , भोजपुरी आदि भाषाको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ ,। यी उल्लिखित नेपाली रचनाहरू साहित्यका पूर्वसूचको रूपमा रहेका छन् ।

४.२ प्राथमिक कालीन नेपाली साहित्य १००८ देखि १९३७

यो चरणभित्र नेपाली साहित्यका सम्पूर्ण विधाहरू पर्दछन् । यी सबै विधाहरूको सुरु र अन्त्य एउटै रहेको पाइँदैन । कविता लेख्दै जाँदा कथा र कथा लेख्दै जाँदा कविता लेखिएको पाइन्छ । साथै समय क्रम पनि तलमाथि भएको भेटिन्छ । केही वर्ष फरक पर्न गए पनि समग्र रूपमा यसलाई छुट्याएको पाइन्छ । प्राथमिक कालीन साहित्यभित्र मूलतःकविता ,कथा ,उपन्यास ,नाटक, निबन्ध, एकाङ्की खण्डकाव्य, महाकाव्य आदि विभिन्न विधाहरू पर्दछन् । जसमध्ये केही प्रमुख विधाहरूको चर्चा यसप्रकार रहेको छ :

४.२.१ कविताको विकासक्रम

४.२.१.१. प्राथमिक काल   १८२७ देखि १९४०

४.२.१.२. माध्यमिक काल   १९४० देखि १९७४

४.२.१.३. आधुनिक काल   १९७५ देखि हालसम्म ।

४.२.१.१. प्राथमिक काल

यो काल सुवानन्द दासबाट सुरु भई मोतीराम भट्टको उदय हुनुभन्दा अगाडिको समयसम्म बुभिन्छ । यस काललाई पनि वीरधारा र भक्तिधारा गरी अध्ययन गरिन्छ ।

(क) वीरधारा

पृथ्वीनारायण शाहले एकीकरण गरेका विषयवस्तुलाई उठान गरी प्रशंसा गरिएका रचनालाई वीरधाराका कविता भनिन्छ । यस धाराका कविताहरूमा वीरताको वर्णन ,र शासकस्तुति बढी गरिएको पाइन्छ । केही महत्त्वपूर्ण कवि र कविताहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

सुवानन्द दास	पृथ्वीनारायण शाह
शक्तिबल्लभ अर्याल	तनहु भकुण्डो
यदुनाथ पोखेल	गोर्खासेना वर्णन
गुमानी पन्त	धन्य गोर्खाली राजा

(ख) भक्ति धारा

सुगौली सन्धि पछि जनतामा आएको नैराश्यता र   जनमानसमा आएको ईश्वरीय लगावमा लेखिएका कविताहरू भक्ति धारा अन्तर्गतका रहेका छन् । यसलाई पनि मूलतः कृष्णभक्ति, रामभक्ति र निर्गुणभक्ति गरी अध्ययन गरेको पाइन्छ ।

(अ) कृष्णभक्ति धारा

ईश्वरको साकार रूप स्वीकार गरी मूलतः कृष्णलाई आराध्य बनाई लेखिएका कविताहरू यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् । कृष्णका विभिन्न चरित्रहरूलाई र गोपिनीहरूसँग गरेका रासलीलाहरूलाई कविताको विषयवस्तु बनाएको पाइन्छ । यस धारामा देखापर्ने प्रमुख कवि र रचनाहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

इन्दिरस	गोपीका स्तुति (१८८४)
वसन्त शर्मा	कृष्णचरित्र (१८८४)
हीनव्याकरणी विद्यापति	सातराग (१८८८)
पतञ्जली गजुर्याल	वालगोपाल वाणी

(आ) रामभक्ति धारा

श्रीरामलाई आराध्य बनाई लेखिएका कविता यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् । जसमा रामको चरित्र, सीताको चरित्र र हनुमानको चरित्र आदि प्रमुख मानिन्छन् । यस धाराका केही कवि र कविताहरू यस प्रकार रहेका छन् :

रघुनाथ पोखेल	सुन्दरकाण्ड
भानुभक्त आचार्य	रामायण (१९१०) भक्तमाला (१९१०)

(इ) निर्गुण भक्तिधारा

निर्गुण भक्तिधारा भन्नाले ईश्वरलाई निराकार मान्ने सिद्धान्तलाई बुझिन्छ । यसले मुर्तिपूजाको विरोध गर्दछ । ईश्वरलाई निराकार शक्ति स्वीकार गरेर त्यही विषय उठान गरी सृजना गरिएका कविताहरू यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् । यस धारामा रहेर साहित्य संजना गर्ने कवि र कविताहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन्:

शशीधर	वैराग्याम्बर
अगमदिलदास	सोह्र निर्गुण कविता
अखण्ड दिलदास	पाँच निर्गुण भजन
ज्ञानदिलदास	उदयलहरी

४.२.२ कथाको विकासक्रम

नेपाली कथाको उत्पत्ति खोज्दै जाँदा शक्तिबल्लभ अर्यालको महाभारत विराटपर्व (१८२७) सम्म पुग्न सकिन्छ । सिद्धान्त अनुरूपका कथा नभए पनि यसलाई नै कथाको प्रारम्भ विन्दु मानिन्छ । सो समयदेखि हालसम्मको कथायात्रालाई निम्नलिखित तरिकाले अध्ययन गरिन्छ :

४.२.२.१ प्राथमिक काल

शक्तिवल्लभ अर्याल	महाभारत विराटपर्व (१८२७)
भानुदत्त	हितोपदेश मित्रलाभ (१८३३)
अज्ञात	पिनासको कथा (१८७२)
मुन्सी	तीन आहान (१८७६)

४.२.३ नाटकको विकासक्रम

नेपाली नाटकको प्रारम्भ अन्य साहित्यिक विधा भन्दा धेरैपछिमात्र भएको हो । लिच्छवि कालमा गरिने पुत्रोत्सव ,छैटी ,उपनयन संस्कार जस्ता धार्मिक अनुष्ठानमा अभिनय गरिएका नाटकहरू नै कालान्तरमा गएर लिखित नाटक साहित्यमा परिणत भए । शक्तिवल्लभ अर्यालको हास्यकदम्बबाट सुरु भएको नेपाली नाटकले वर्तमान अवस्था सम्म आइपुग्दा विभिन्न प्रकारका आरोह अवरोहहरू पार गरेको पाइन्छ । जसलाई निम्नलिखित तरिकाले अध्ययन गर्न सकिन्छ :

प्राथमिक काल	१९५५ देखि १९४३
माध्यमिक काल	१९४४ देखि १९८५
आधुनिक काल	१९८६ देखि हालसम्म ।

४.२.३.१. प्राथमिक काल

प्राथमिक काललाई नेपाली नाटकको पृष्ठभूमि कालको रूपमा लिइन्छ । संस्कृत हिन्दी, उर्दू आदिका नाटकहरूलाई अनुवाद गरी दरबारमा मञ्चन गरिएका नाटकहरू नै यस समयका नाटकका रूपमा रहेका छन् । यस कालमा देखापर्ने नाटक र नाटककारहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन्

शक्तिवल्लभ अर्याल	हास्यकदम्ब (१८५५)
भवानीदत्त पाण्डे	मुद्राराक्षस (१८९०)

प्राथमिक कालीन समयमा नाटकहरू खासै प्रकासित हुन सकेको पाईदैन । अनुवाद गर्ने परिपाटीमा नै सीमित रहेको पाइन्छ । दरबारमा मनोरञ्जनका निम्ति छोटा नाटक मञ्चन गरेर आनन्द लिने प्रचलनचाहिँ रहेको पाइन्छ ।

४.२.३.१. माध्यमिक कालीन नेपाली साहित्य (१९३८ देखि १९८५

३.३.१. कविताको माध्यमिक काल (१९४१ देखि १९७४

नेपाली कविताको माध्यमिक काल मोतीराम भट्टबाट सुरु भई सूक्तिसिन्धुसम्मको समयावधिलाई बुझिन्छ । यस समयको मुख्य विशेषता भनेको शृङ्गारिकता हो । प्राथमिक कालीन परम्परामा देखा पर्ने भक्ति भावलाई मूलतः त्याग गर्दै शृङ्गारिकताको विषयवस्तु अवलम्बन गरेको पाइन्छ । यस समयमा प्रकाशित कवि र कविताहरू यस प्रकार रहेका छन् :

मोतीराम भट्ट	पिकदूत (१९४५)
शम्भुप्रसाद ढुङ्गेल	पञ्च प्रपञ्चक (१९६१)
राजीवलोचन जोशी	केदारकल्प (१९४८)
पहलमानसिँह स्वाँर	अङ्केन्दुशेखर (१९५६)
शिखरनाथ सुवेदी	बृहद् कृष्णचरित्र (१९५५)
	शिखरनाथ भाष्य (१९५७)
रामप्रसाद सत्याल	वीरपत्नी (१९५५)
कृष्णप्रसाद रेग्मी	रम्भा शुकसंवाद (१९६०)
	पट्ठापट्ठीको प्रीत प्रबन्ध (१९७२)आदि

३.३.२. कथाको माध्यमिक काल (१९५८ देखि १९९१)

कथाको माध्यमिक काल गोरखापत्रको प्रकाशनदेखि मैनालीको उदय पूर्वसम्म रहेको पाइन्छ । यस समयमा प्रकाशित गोरखापत्र (१९५८) ,सुन्दरी (१९६३) ,माधवी (१९६५) गोर्खाली (१९७२) आदि पत्रिकाहरूले ठूलो योगदान पुर्‍याएका छन् । यस समयका केही कथा र कथाकारहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

सदाशिव शर्मा	सुन्दरीभूषण (१९६३)
रामप्रसाद सत्याल	कलावती (१९६४)
रूपनारायण सिँह	अन्नपूर्ण (१९८४)
प्रेमसिँह आले	करनीको फल (१९८६)
सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली	देवीको वली (१९८३)
रामसिँह गोर्खाली	एउटा गरीब सार्कीकी छोरी (१९८६)

३.३.३ नाटकको माध्यमिक काल (१९४४ देखि १९८५)

नेपाली नाटकको माध्यमिक काल मोतीराम भट्टको अनूदित शाकुन्तलावाट भएको हो । रूपान्तरणमा सीमित रहेको नेपाली नाटक परम्परामा केही मौलिकताका लक्षणहरू देखा पर्दछन् । यस चरणका केही नाटक र नाटककारहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

मोतीराम भट्ट	शाकुन्तला (१९४४)
	प्रियदर्शिका (१९४८)
पहलमानसिँह स्वार	अटलबहादुर (१९६२)
	विमलादेवी (२०३२)
शम्भुप्रसाद ढुङ्गेल	रत्नावती (१९७२)
	शकुन्तला नाटक (१९७६)
लेखनाथ पौड्याल	भर्तृहरिनिर्वेद (१९७४)
सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली	श्यामी कमारी (१९७४)
पारसमणि प्रधान	बुद्धचरित्र (१९८१)
महानन्द सापकोटा	रातकान (१९७९)
भैयासिँह गजमेर	नलदमयन्ती (१९८१)

३.३.४.आधुनिक कालीन नेपाली साहित्य (१९८६ देखि   हालसम्म)

आधुनिक कालीन नेपाली साहित्य नवीन विषय र शैलीकासाथ अगाडि बढेको पाइन्छ । नयाँ विषय ,नयाँ प्रस्तुति तथा पाश्चात्य सिद्धान्तका नयाँनयाँ वादलाई अवलम्बन गरी साहित्यहरू सृजना गरिएको पाइन्छ । यसलाई आधुनिक र क्रान्ति उत्तर काल भनेर पनि चर्चा गरेको पनि पाइन्छ । तर यहाँ दुबैलाई एउटैमा राखी अध्ययन गरिएको छ । जसलाई सङ्क्षेपमा निम्न लिखित तरिकाले अध्ययन गरिन्छ :

३ॱ.४. १. कविताको आधुनिक काल (१९७५ देखि हालसम्म)

कविताको आधुनिक काल सूक्तिसिन्धुको प्रतिबन्ध र परिष्कावादको उदयसँगै भएको हो । यस समयमा पाश्चात्य साहित्यमा देखिएका विभिन्न सिद्धान्त र वादहरू अवलम्बन गरी कविता सृजना गरिएका छन् । जसमध्ये प्रमुख वादहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

३.४.१.१ परिष्कारवादी धारा (१९७५ देखि १९९०)

संयमता ,परिष्कार ,अनुशासन ,र पारम्परिकतालाई आधार मानेर लेखिएका कविता यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् । यस धारालाई अवलम्बन गरी लेखिएका केही कवि र कविताहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

लेखनाथ पौड्याल	ऋतुविचार (१९७३)
	सत्यकलि संवाद (१९७६)
	तरुण तपसी)२०१०)
धरणीधर कोइराला	नैवेद्य (१९७७) स्पन्दन (२००४)
कुलचन्द्र गौतम	अलङ्कार चन्द्रोदय (१९७५)
महानन्द सापकोटा	मनलहरी(१९८०) अपुङ्गो (२००७)
सोमनाथ सिग्देल	आदर्शराघव (२००५)
बालकृष्ण सम	आगो र पानी (२०११)
	चिसो चूल्हो (२०१५)

३.४.१.२. स्वच्छन्दतावादी धारा (१९९१ देखि २०१६)

स्वच्छन्दता, काल्पनिकता ,भावुकता र विद्रोहात्मकता आदि प्रयोग गरी लेखिएका कविताहरू यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् । परम्परागत मान्यता विपरीत स्वच्छन्द तरिकाले मनका भाव व्यक्त गर्नु यस धाराको आफ्नो पहिचान हो । यस धाराका प्रमुख कवि र कविताहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा	मुनामदन (१९९२)
	कुञ्जिनी (२००२)
	शाकुन्तल (२००२)
	सुलोचना (२००३)
सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठ	उर्वशी (२०१७)
	मेरो प्रतिविम्ब (२०२१)
	आँसु (२०५०)
युद्धप्रसाद मिश्र	चरा (१९९४)बाढी (२०४०)
गोपालप्रसाद रिमाल	आमाको सपना (२०२०)
माधवप्रसाद घिमिरे	नवमञ्जरी)१९९४)
	गौरी (२०१५)

राजेश्वरी (२०१७)

भूपि शेरचन   नयाँ झ्याउरे (२०१०)

घुम्ने मेचमाथि अन्धो मान्छे (२०२६)

म वी वि शाह   उसैका लागि (२०१५)

हरिभक्त कटुवाल   संझना (२०१७)

३ ४ १ ३ प्रयोगवादी धारा (२०१७ देखि २०३५)

पाश्चात्य सिद्धान्तमा प्रचलित नवीन वाद ,प्रणाली आदिलाई अवलम्बन गरी नयाँ विषय र प्रस्तुतिका साथ लेखिएका कविता यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् :

मोहन कोइराला   सूर्यदान (२०२२)

लेक (२०२३)

मोहन कोइरालाका कविता (२०३०)

द्वारिका श्रेष्ठ   शीतको थोपा (२०१५)

उपेन्द्र श्रेष्ठ   निम्तो (२०१७)

मदन रेग्मी   मदन रेग्मीका कविता (२०३४)

वैरागी काइँला   वैरागी काइँलाका कविता(२०३१)

बानिरा गिरी   एउटा जिउँदो जङ्ग बहादुर (२०३१)

३ ४ १ ४ समसामयिक धारा (२०३६ देखि हालसम्म)

समसामयिक धारा अन्तर्गत २०३६ सालको जनमत सङ्ग्रहपछि भएका विभिन्न आन्दोलन र उतार चढावलाई आधार मानेर लेखिएका कविताहरू पर्दछन् । जसमा केही प्रमुख कविहरू निम्नलिखित रहेका छन् :

दिनेश अधिकारी   फणीन्द्र नेपाल

विष्णुविभु घिमिरे   शैलेन्दु साकार

सरुभक्त   विमल कोइराला

मञ्जुल   मञ्जु काँचुली

३ .४. २ आधुनिक नेपाली कथा (१९९२ देखि हालसम्म)

नेपाली कथाको आधुनिक काल मैनालीको नासो कथाबाट सुरु हुन्छ । यसकालमा नयाँनयाँ

प्रवृत्तिकासाथ कथाहरू लेखिने गर्दछन् । यस समयमा देखा पर्ने प्रमुख धाराहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

३ . ४ २. १ आदर्शोन्मुख यथार्थवादी धारा

समाजमा रहेका यथार्थ विषयवस्तुलाई टपक्क टिपी आदर्शको रङ्गरोगन गरी लेखिएका कथाहरू यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् । यसकिसिमका कथाहरूमा आदर्शको पाठ प्रस्तुत गरिएको हुन्छ । यस धारामा रहेर कलम चलाउने कथाकारहरूमा गुरुप्रसाद मैनाली ,बालकृष्ण सम , पुष्कर शमशेर आदि रहेका छन् ।

३ .४ २ .२ सामाजिक यथार्थवादी धारा

सामाजिक जनजीवनको विषयलाई अलिकति पनि तलमाथि नपारी जस्ताको त्यस्तै प्रस्तुत गरिएका कथालाई सामाजिक यथार्थवादी कथा भनिन्छ । यस धारामा रहेर कथा सृजना गर्ने कथाकारहरू लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा ,भीमनिधि तिवारी ,परशु प्रधान आदि रहेका छन् ।

३ .४ .२ .३ मनोवैज्ञानिक यथार्थवादी धारा

व्यक्ति वा समाजको बाहिरी पक्षभन्दा व्यक्तिको आन्तरिक पक्षमा केन्द्रित रहेर सृजना गरिएका कथाहरू यस अन्तर्गत पर्दछन् । व्यक्तिको मनोविश्लेण ,यौनकुण्ठा र दमित चाहनाहरूको सूक्ष्मरूपमा चित्रण गर्नु मनोवैज्ञानिक कथमहरूको विशेषता हो । यस धारामा रहेर कलम चलाउने कथाकारहरूमा विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइराला, भवानी भिक्षु ,गोविन्द बहादुर गोठाले, विजय मल्ल आदि रहेका छन् ।

प्रगतिवादी धारा

प्रयोगवादी धारा

समसामयिक धारा

३. ४.३ नाटकको आधुनिक काल (१९८६ देखि हालसम्म)

नेपाली नाटकको आधुनिक कालको सुरु अनुवाद प्रक्रिया त्यागी शेक्सपियरको दुखान्त सिद्धान्तलाई अवलम्बन गर्दै अगाडि बढेको पाइन्छ । यस समयमा विभिन्न प्रकारका वादहरूलाई अङ्गीकार गरी नाटकहरू सृजना गरिएका छन् । जो यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

स्वच्छन्दतावादी धारा   सामाजिक यथार्थवादी धारा

मनोविश्लेषणात्मक धारा   प्रयोगवादी धारा

निष्कर्ष

संसारमा साहित्यको स्थान सर्वोपरि रहेको छ । कुनै पनि राष्ट्रमा भाषा र साहित्य राष्ट्रका गहनाका रूपमा रहेका हुन्छन् । संस्कृत साहित्यलाई संसारको सबैभन्दा प्राचीन सृजना मानिन्छ । ऋग्वेद संसारको सबैभन्दा पुरानो र महत्त्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थ हो । पूर्वीय संस्कृत साहित्यका रामायण र महाभारत कल्पवृक्ष समान रहेका छन् । यिनै काव्यहरूलाई आदर्श मानेर संसारका धेरै भाषामा काव्यहरू रचना गरिएका छन् । मूलतः नेपाली साहित्य पनि संस्कृत काव्यलाई आधार मानेर अगाडि बढेको पाइन्छ ।

विकासशील महाकाव्यका रूपमा रहेका रामायण र महाभारत जस्ता काव्यहरूबाट अधिकांश साहित्यका विधाहरूले आफ्नो विषयवस्तुको उठान गरेको पाइन्छ । आधुनिक कालको विकाससँगै प्रयोगवादी धारालाई अङ्गीकार गरेर लेखिएका विधाहरूले पाश्चात्य साहित्यमा प्रचलित विषयवस्तुलाई समेत उठान गरी साहित्य सृजना गरेको पाइन्छ ।

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