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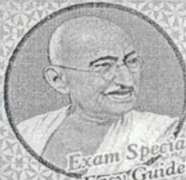
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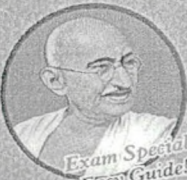


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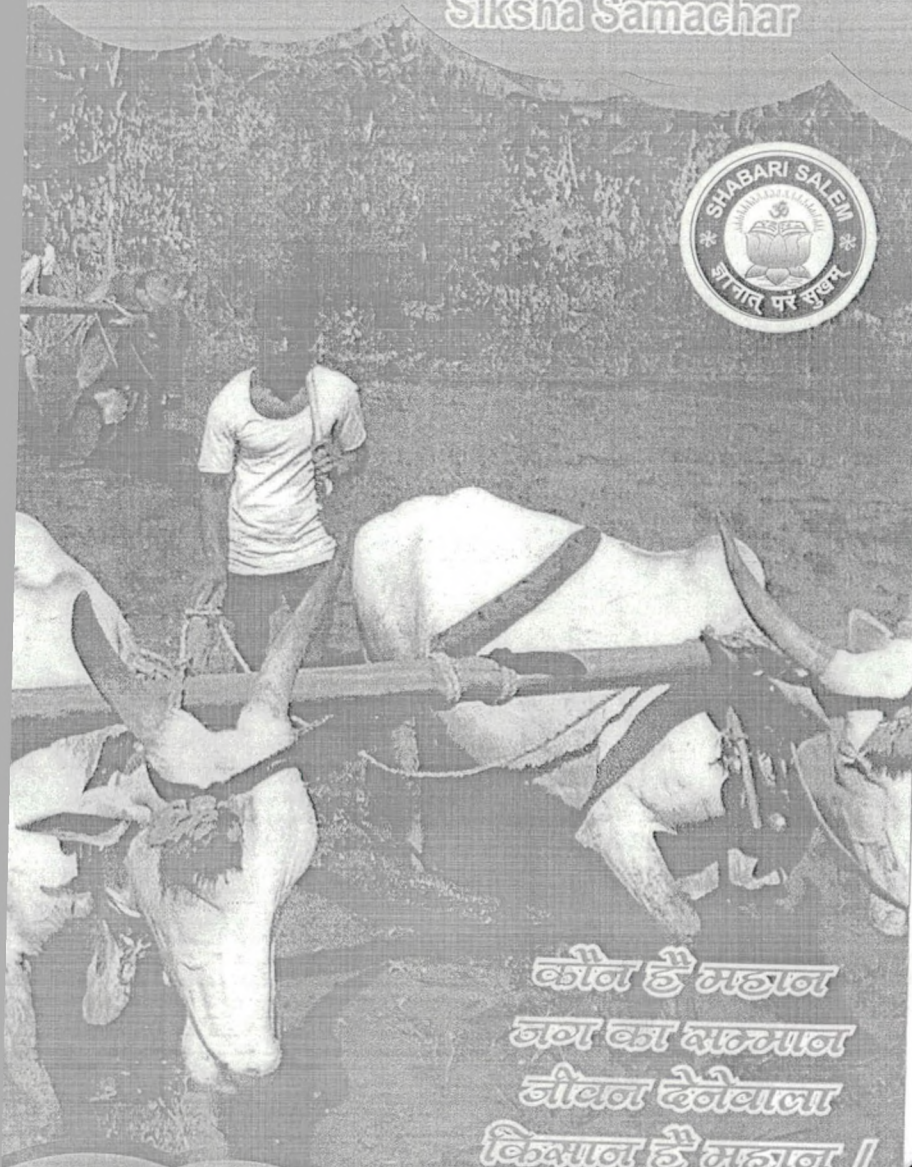
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वर्ष 1

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ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासकार वृंदावनलाल वर्मा

— डॉ. शशि प्रभा जैन, श्री. के.वी. महालक्ष्मी, कोवै

प्रस्तावना :

ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास के क्षेत्र में वृंदावनलाल वर्मा के पदार्पण से ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास के विकास का एक नया अध्याय आरंभ होता है । अंग्रेज़ी साहित्य के प्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासकार सर वाल्टर स्काट से तुलना करते हुए कुछ विद्वानों ने वर्माजी को हिन्दी का “वाल्टर स्काट” कहकर पुकारा है । वर्माजी ने ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास लिखने के साथ ही साथ अनेक सामाजिक उपन्यासों, कहानियों और नाटकों की भी रचना की है परन्तु इनकी ख्याति का मुख्य आधार इनके ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास ही हैं ।

जीवन परिचय :

श्री वृंदावनलाल वर्माजी का जन्म 9 जनवरी सन् 1889 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मऊरावीपुर (झाँसी) नामक स्थान में एक सामान्य कायस्थ परिवार में हुआ था । इनके पिता श्री अयोध्याप्रसादजी, झाँसी में तहसीलदार के दफ़्तर में रजिस्ट्रार (कानूनगो) थे । इनकी माता श्रीमती सबरानी धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति की थीं । वर्माजी का वंश जाति से कायस्थ किन्तु कर्म से क्षत्रिय रहा है ।

बचपन से ही उनकी शिक्षा में विशेष रुचि थी । परिवार में अकेले पिता ही कमानेवाले थे । इसलिए हाईस्कूल की पढ़ाई के बाद किसी सरकारी दफ़्तर में कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया । 1909 ई. में नौकरी को छोड़ उन्होंने पुनः पढ़ना प्रारंभ किया । ग्वालियर के विक्टोरिया कॉलेज से बी.ए. करने के पश्चात् 1913 में आगरा कॉलेज से एल.एल.बी. की परीक्षा पास की फिर झाँसी में ही रहकर वकालत प्रारंभ कर दी ।

वकालत के काम के बीच वर्माजी समय निकालकर साहित्य, इतिहास और पुरातत्व आदि का अध्ययन करते थे और साहित्य साधना करते थे । इन दिनों इनकी रचनाएँ विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित होती रहीं । वर्माजी कई वर्ष तक झाँसी नगर की नगरपालिका के अध्यक्ष भी रहे । एक “फार्म” भी खरीदा

जिसे इन्होंने बाद में बेच दिया । साहित्य साधना की ओर इतने प्रवृत्त हुए कि एक दिन वकालत भी छोड़ दी और सारा समय अध्ययन और लेखन में देने लगे । वर्माजी एक अच्छे निशानेबाज और शिकारी रहे हैं । अपने अवकाश के क्षणों में वे शिकार की खोज में दूर जंगल में निकल जाया करते थे । शिकार के शौक के परिणामस्वरूप ही वर्माजी को बुन्देलखंड के जंगलों के सौंदर्य और चप्पा-चप्पा भूमि का परिचय प्राप्त हुआ । बुन्देलखंड के इस ज्ञान और अनुभव के इनके ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासों में सजीव वातावरण की सृष्टि करने में गहरा योगदान दिया है । आगरा विश्वविद्यालय ने इन्हें डी.लिट्. की उपाधि प्रदान कर सम्मानित किया । इनका देहावसान 23 फरवरी 1969 को हुआ ।

साहित्यिक परिचय :

वर्माजी की साहित्य-सांधना का प्रारंभ नाटक रचना से हुआ है । सन् 1927 से वे उपन्यास की ओर झुके । उन्होंने अनेक कहानियाँ भी लिखी हैं । एकांकी नाटक और फिल्मी नाटकों की ओर भी इनका ध्यान गया है । इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि इनकी प्रतिभा सर्वतोमुखी है । हिन्दी कथा-साहित्य में वर्माजी का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । सामाजिक उपन्यासों की अपेक्षा उनके ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास अधिक सफल हैं । वर्माजी की सृजन-कल्पना ऐतिहासिक रोमांसों में खूब रमी है, इसलिए उन्होंने ऐतिहासिक सत्य की रक्षा करते हुए अनेक रोचक कहानियों से हिन्दी कथा-साहित्य को समृद्ध किया है । भारतीय इतिहास के साथ वे अपने प्रांत के भूगोल से भी भली-भाँति परिचित हैं । श्री वृंदावनलाल वर्मा हिन्दी उपन्यास साहित्य की एक अद्वितीय विभूति हैं । उन्होंने अपनी अनमोल ऐतिहासिक रचनाओं द्वारा हिन्दी के भंडार को भरा है । इससे हमारे साहित्य का गौरव बढ़ा है । वृंदावनलाल वर्मा की निम्नलिखित कृतियाँ उल्लेखनीय हैं -

क) ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास :

गढ़ कुण्डार, विराटा की पद्मिनी, झाँसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई, कचनार, मृगनयनी, मुसाहिब जू, अहिल्याबाई, टूटे काँटे, माधवजी सिधिम आदि ।

ख) सामाजिक उपन्यास :

हृदय की हिलोर, कुण्डली चक्र, संगम, लगन, अचल मेरा कोई, अमर बेल,

कभी न कभी आदि ।

ग) कहानी संग्रह :

दबे पाँव, कलाकार का दंड, हर सिंगार, अँगूठी का दान, ऐतिहासिक कहानियाँ, शरणागत आदि ।

घ) ऐतिहासिक नाटक :

हंस मयूर, पूर्व की ओर, झाँसी की रानी, सेनापति अदल, जहाँदार शाह, फूलों की बोली आदि ।

ङ) सामाजिक नाटक :

राखी की लाज, बाँस की फाँस, मंगलसूत्र, नीलकंठ, सगुन, पायल, पीले हाथ आदि ।

प्राप्त पुरस्कार व सम्मान :

वर्माजी की साहित्य-सेवा को दृष्टि में रखकर इन्हें निम्नलिखित उपाधियाँ प्रदान की गईं :

1. आगरा विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा डी.लिट्. की मानद उपाधि -1958 ई. में ।
2. भारत सरकार से पद्म भूषण -1965 ई. मे
(वर्माजी ने सरकार की हिन्दी के प्रति नीतियों से असंतुष्ट होकर इसको लौटा दिया ।)
3. हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन से 'साहित्य-वाचस्पति' -1965 ई. में इनके अतिरिक्त इनको निम्नलिखित पुरस्कार भी प्रदान किए गए :-
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Research can be defined as the search for knowledge, or as systematic or scientific investigation with an open mind, to establish novel facts, solve new or existing problems, prove new or develop new theories. Research takes us beyond our usual knowledge. It is undertaken to explore / confirm an idea, question or challenge and modify them; probe an issue; solve a problem or make an argument in relation to what others have done. It will definitely help to shape one's thoughts.

A considerable amount of research makes progress possible. Research stimulates scientific and inductive thinking and it promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization. Research provides the basic for nearly all government policies in an economic system.

Research is a voyage of discovery. Mankind possesses the instinct of inquisitiveness, when the unknown confronts him he wonders at it and his inquisitiveness makes him probe the unknown and thus he gains a fuller understanding of the world. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and method, whatever it be, man employs for obtaining the edge of the unknown can be termed research. It is an intellectual activity and hence the term should be used in a

The purpose of research is not simply to show the readers what you know. It is an effort to extend a conversation about a subject that is ongoing, a conversation that includes voices of people who have already spoken, often in different contexts and that may never meet together. The research writer begins his research with his own questions; and then finds the voices that speak to him. He then writes about what others have helped him to understand.

"All progress is born of inquiry. Doubt is often better than overconfidence, for it leads to invention" – is a famous Hudson maxim, which brings out the real significance of research.

A research paper presents the results of one's investigation on a selected topic. Since it is based on thoughts, facts and ideas gathered from a variety of sources, the experience of gathering, interpreting, documenting information, developing and organizing ideas and drawing conclusions and communicating them clearly prove to be of great importance.

A research paper is a form of written communication, which should present information and ideas clearly and effectively. The facts and opinions drawn from the research and the statements made should be supported by the documents collected.

There are many factors that motivate people to undertake research. The possible motives could be

(i) Desire to get a research degree along with its consequential benefits;

RESEARCH: THE CHALLENGE TO SELF

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Research objectives/problems:

- Desire to get intellectual joy of doing some creative work.
- Desire to be of service to society.
- Desire to get respectability.

The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own specific purpose, the research objectives could be grouped in the following manner.

- To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it. (Exploratory or formulative research studies).
- To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual situation or a group. (Descriptive research studies).
- To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated. (Diagnostic research studies).
- To test a hypothesis of casual relationship between variables. (Hypothesis testing research studies).

The essential steps that should be followed while writing a research paper are

1) Selecting a topic

Different courses and different instructors offer widely varying degrees of freedom to students to select topics. If topics are given one needs to select and narrow it down to a specific one

so that in-depth study could be done leading to possibility for new interpretations

2) Finding information through sources

Preliminary reading is essential as one evaluates and refines topics. To find information one can surf the Internet. For general or background information, useful URLs, dictionaries, reference works, library research sources, collection of abstracts, guides to research, biographical sources, general information online, almanacs or encyclopedias online such as Britannica could be checked. Search engines and other search tools could serve as a starting point. Print materials could also be checked.

3) Library Research Strategy

In research one moves from general sources to those that give topics more specific treatment. One has to start from the general sources and then move on to progressively more specialized indexes and materials, digging more deeply as one becomes more and more of an expert in his own right.

4) Compiling a working bibliography

As the researcher discovers information and opinions on his specific topic, he should track of sources that he may use for the paper. A record of such sources is called a working bibliography. Eventually, he will transform the working bibliography into a work-cited list.

5) Thesis Statement

After careful thinking, the thesis statement should be written down in one sentence. The thesis statement is like a

beliefs of one's trust. The main portion of the research paper consists of a series of arguments to support and defend this belief.

6) Making a tentative outline

Since the research paper requires a comprehensive planning, a tentative outline is the best way to arrange one's thought in an orderly way. There are many different ways to outline; if the instructor does not specify, the method that works best for one could be chosen among the following:

- ✓ Clusters
- ✓ Note cards
- ✓ Free writing
- ✓ Informal outline
- ✓ Formal outline

If cards or sheets are used each card or sheet should be marked with the outline code or reference like *I B2 a.* or *II C* etc. All the note cards or paper should be put in the order of the outline. While using a word processor, file names that match with the outline codes could be created. Then summarizing, paraphrasing or quoting directly for each idea of the plan should be done.

7) Organization of the information

An effective organizational method is the key to write a quality research paper. All the collected information should be organized according to the research outline. The research data then should be critically analyzed. Then with the best available



the information should be checked for the accuracy and
for their timeliness, updation and conciseness.

Other views should also be taken into account if they help to
write the paper. This is the most important stage of the paper
where the ideas formed and information collected are
organized, synthesized, sorted out and digested and something
new about the topic is learnt / arrived at. The thoughts, ideas, insights
formed and research findings should be effectively communicated
to others.

Writing the first draft

One should start with the outline. All the related notes that
are collected and marked with capital Roman numeral I should be
checked carefully. A different symbol could be used to mark the spot
where one would like to check back a paragraph so that it would
be easy to find the location again. Once the editing is done the
symbol could be deleted.

Revising the outline and draft

The paper should be read for any content errors. Thoughts
should be arranged and rearranged to follow the outline.
Revising of outline can also be done if necessary, but the
structure of the research paper and the readers should be kept in

Writing a strong ending

Readers remember beginnings and endings. Beginning of
the paper engages the reader's interest, it's more often specific than
general and it fulfills the purpose of the paper, defining for the

where it is headed. A beginning for a research paper should state or imply its thesis or controlling idea. The conclusion is also very important in a research paper. It should summarize the major findings. It could also suggest new areas worth exploring, highlight an especially important aspect of the topic, offer a rethinking of the paper, or end of the line of the research. The conclusion could be general, or it could be specific.

Final draft

The research paper's final manuscript should be "Reader-Friendly". Research paper requires an abstract, an introduction, a discussion of method, a presentation of results, and a discussion of those results. These sections are clearly defined by a series of paragraphs, making it easier for readers to examine the parts of the paper they are most interested in. Some visual aids might help to make the paper Reader-Friendly. Eg. graphs, illustrations and tables.

Language and Style

The organization and development of the researcher's ideas, the coherence of his presentation, and his command of sentence structure, grammar, and diction are all important considerations, as are the mechanics of writing – capitalization, spelling, punctuation, and so on. Because good scholarship requires objectivity, careful writers of research papers avoid language that implies unsubstantiated or irrelevant generalization about personal qualities.