

#### जाहिदूल दीवान

प्रखर राष्ट्रवादी चिंतक, शोधकर्त्ता एवं अध्यापक डॉ. जाहिदुल दीवान का जन्म असम राज्य के बरपेटा जनपद के बनबहार गांव में सन् 1985 में हुआ था। अल्पसंख्यक किसान परिवार में पर्ल-बढ़े डॉ. जाहिदुल दीवान ने अपनी मेहनत व संघर्षीं के बलबूते पर अब तक पोस्ट-डॉक्टरेट तक की शिक्षा हासिल की है। चार भाषाओं के जानकार डॉ. जाहिदल दीवान की कई पुस्तकें भी प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। आपकी प्रकाशित पुस्तकों में- इक्कीसवीं सदी में मध्यकाल का पुनर्पाठ (2018), प्रवासी साहित्य और भारतीय संस्कृति (२०१९), लोक परंपरा और भारतीय संस्कृति (२०१९), अनुवाद और तुलनात्मक अध्ययनः एक भारतीय दृष्टि (2019), भारतीय साहित्य चिंतन (2020), भारतीय संस्कृति का नया दौर (2020), विविध भाषा विमर्श (2020), हिंदी प्रवासी साहित्य में स्वदेश (2020), A Study Of Indian Languages And Culture (2020), Discovering India Through Language, Literature and Culture (2020), साहित्यिक विमर्श एवं नई सांस्कृतिक चुनौतियाँ (2020), व्यावहारिक अनुवादः एक अध्ययन (२०२१) आदि प्रमुख रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। आपकी 'गुरू नानक' (२०२०) शीर्षक एक अनुदित पुस्तक भी प्रकाशित हो चुकी है। आप 'एकेडमिक जगत' (द्रिआविक मासिक पत्रिका) के प्रकाशक एवं प्रचान संपादक भी हैं। आपने कई संस्थाओं की भी स्वापना की है जिनमें शोधसंवाद-रिसर्च फोरम (शोध संस्था), एकेडमिक पॉलिटिकल विंग (राजनैतिक विचार-मंच) आदि प्रमुख रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं।संप्रति आप अध्यापन एवं शोधकार्यों से जुड़े हुए हैं।





## हिंदुत्व ही राष्ट्रवाद है

सनातन भारत की संकल्पना और वीर सावरकर





जाहिदुल दीवान



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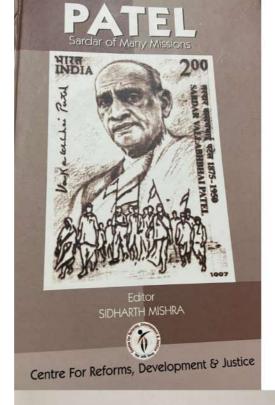
## हिंदुत्व ही राष्ट्रवाद है

सनातन भारत की संकल्पना और वीर सावरकर





जाहिदुल दीवान



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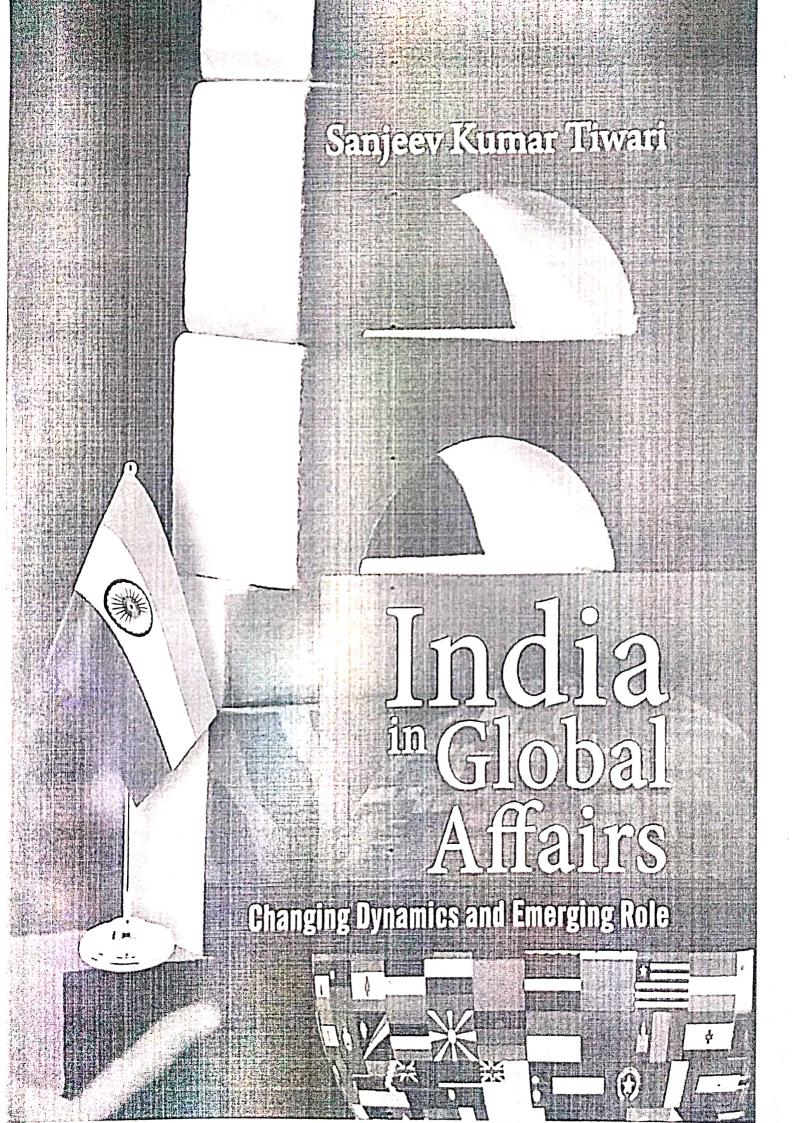
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Dr Rajeev Kumar



Deputy Prime Minister of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Pater (Photo Courtesy PB)



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## China's Growing Influence in Nepal: Implications for India

Rajeev Kumar

ladia and Nepal have shared close civilizational and socio-cultural relationship to a "unique and special" relationship between them to mages that led to a "unique and special" relationship between them tographical proximity and religious affinity have further been instrumental and dose people-to-people contact between the two countries. The 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship stands as the hallmark of this cordiality across India-Nepal Peace and Friendship stands as the hallmark of this cordiality across India-Nepal horders. While India-Nepal relationship is age-old and continues to be cordial, with hiccups in between, the relationship between Nepal and China has been more of a pragmatic and agenda-based. In fact, very recently, even China-Nepal relationship has been termed as being of a 'special' kind and 'as high as the Himalayas' by many in the political circles of both the countries. Many political analysts in China have started to look at Nepal as an 'all-weather friend'.

Geography further reinforces the kind of relationship Nepal can share with India or China. However, until the 1950s, China was least interested in Nepal. But, with the takeover of Tibet in 1951, Nepal shared physical boundaries with China and, thus, became strategically important for China. Thus, over the last few years, South Asia has become an arena of competition between India and China; both are competing to increase their influence throughout the region. Particularly in Nepal as it has a unique geo-strategical position significant to both China and India.

## India and China in Nepal: Striving for 'Sphere of Influence'

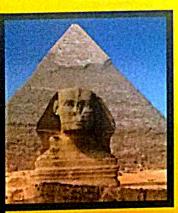
Nepal is a landlocked country, bordering India in the east, south, and west, and the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) to the north. It shares an open border of 1,751 km with India running through 20

# History and Historiography

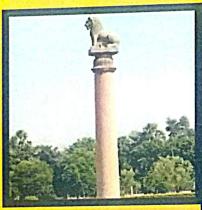
From Ancient to Modern World

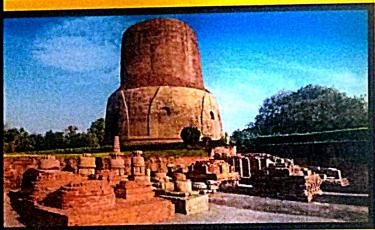
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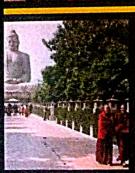
Ashu J Nair & Srotoswini Borah



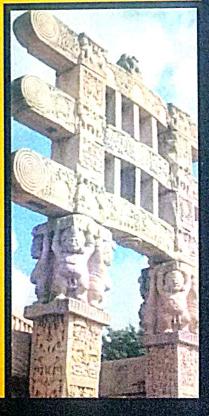












## CHAPTER - TWELVE

## Archaeology and Museums: Rethinking Sense of Identity in India

#### Rajeev Kumar

#### Introduction

Indian history was obscure, till the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with certain doubts and discrepancies regarding the data, dates and developments through ages. Chronology for a certain epoch in the Indian past could hardly be fixed with conviction. Whatever record was there was solely based upon the textual tradition which could not go beyond the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. The turnaround, which made this question of uncertainty answerable to an extent, came with the discovery of the methodology of archaeology in India. Though this was the unintended result of the British subjugation, it helped in bringing accuracy of description and documentation of the material remains and their visual and textual record for deriving objective knowledge about the past.

Early interest in natural history initiated the interest in museums. From their beginnings, archaeological museums have reflected a complex and dynamic balance between the demands of developing, documenting, and preserving objects on the one hand and sharing knowledge, access, and control on the other. In India they were, however, results of private collections. In the 20th century (post-independence) the archaeological museums became significant and the government museums started collecting