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Content

Application of Personal Laws relating to Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance-need of Uniform Civil Code in India

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Introduction

UCC is not an emerged topic of interest in India followed by Shah Bano case in 1985. The debate arose when the question of making certain laws applicable to all citizens without reducing the fundamental rights.

In 21 century also a woman is expecting a kind of maintenance or alimony from her husband either for herself or for her children is to be debated as she may be richer than husband and though she is not ready to live with her in laws and husband relatives, she wants maintenance moreover because of her greed she wanted to go for divorce and in turn wanted to claim maintenance. Getting divorce and claiming maintenance is more in urban areas than rural areas, it may be due to lack of their rights, ignorance and it may be because the husbands are uneducated or agriculturists or unemployed.

Personal laws are distinguished from public law and cover marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption and maintenance. While Article 25-28 of the Indian Constitution guarantees religious freedom to Indian citizens and allows religious groups to maintain their own affairs, article 44 of the constitution expects the Indian state to apply directive principles and common law for all Indian citizens while formulating national policies[1].

Personal laws were made applicable during the British period, mainly for Hindu and Muslim citizens. The British feared opposition from community leaders and refrained from further interfering within this domestic sphere. The Indian state of Goa was separated from India due to colonial rule in the erstwhile Portuguese Goa and Daman, retained a common family law known as the Goa civil code and thus is the only state in India with a uniform civil code till date. However, the Goa civil code is not uniform as it has special provisions for different communities, for example, it allows bigamy to Hindu men if the wife does not deliver a child before the age of 25 or a male child before the age of 30. Following India's independence, Hindu code bills were introduced which largely codified and reformed personal laws in various sects among Indian religions like Buddhists, Hindus, Jains and Sikhs but exempted Christians, Jews, Muslims and Parsis, being identified as distinct communities from Hindus 2.

The objectives of the Research

To understand the concept of maintenance under various laws

To examine whether women really need maintenance

To critically evaluate and understand the contemporary problems of personal laws.

Review of literature

1. Hindu Women Right to Maintenance by Preethi Sharma by Deep and Deep Publications in 1990

In this book it is clearly given in the 1 chapter relating to evolution of the concept of Maintenance since ancient days till the modern period, chapter 2 provides Married Women's right to maintenance, chapter 3 married woman's Right to reside separate and claim Maintenance, chapter 6 provides Proceedings after a decree, and Chapter 8 provides Hindu female right against the Hindu Joint family Property.

2. Law of Maintenance by Dr. Chakraborty's by Sodhi publications2003 edn.

It is having totally 10 chapters all chapters are discussed with respect to maintenance how it is provided under Cr.P.C, Adoption and Maintenance Act, under Islamic Law and under personal Laws. And it also provides how the orders are maintainable what are the procedures etc.,

3. Same sex Marriage an Overview edited by Nandini C P published by The ICFAI University Press, 2008.

This book is having totally articles written by Experts and published in leading Magazines and Journals. it gives an overview of family law from traditional aspect and modern day, the partnership status, the lessons of legal history, Gay marriage and Immigration etc.

Research Methodology

This study is doctrinal and Non-doctrinal in nature and the sources are both primary and secondary in nature which includes Text books, articles, Law journals, internet sources and Decided Cases. The researcher is adopting case study and Questionnaire method to do research as there many Judgements of the Courts, Seminar papers. Newspapers, and referred cases in connection with this research.

Historical Background:

During British India (1858–1947)

The debate for a uniform civil code dates back to the colonial period in India. It is evident from our personal laws like Hindu law and Muslim Law should be kept outside such codification[3]. the British separated this sphere which would be governed by religious scriptures and customs of the various communities (Hindus, Muslims, Christians and later Parsis)[4]. These laws were applied by the local courts or panchayats when dealing with regular cases involving civil disputes between people of the same religion; the State would only intervene in exceptional cases.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, favouring local opinion, the recognition of individual customs and traditions increased[5].

The Muslim Personal law had no uniformity in its application at lower courts due to the diversity of the local cultures in different parts of India. Due to pressure from the Muslim elite, the Sharia law of 1937 on marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption, succession and inheritance.

Legislative reforms in India

Certain Hindu customs prevalent at the time discriminated against women by depriving them of inheritance, remarriage and divorce[6]. Reformers like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar were instrumental in outlawing such customs by getting reforms passed through legislative processes. Since then British feared opposition from orthodox community leaders, only the Indian Succession Act 1865, which was also one of the first laws to ensure women's economic security, attempted to shift the personal laws to the realm of civil. The Indian Marriage Act 1864 had procedures and reforms solely for Christian marriages[7].

Married Women's Property Act of 1923 and the Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928, which in a significant move, permitted a Hindu woman's right to property[8]. but the same privilege is not given to Muslim women.

The later Special Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1923 permitted Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains to marry either under their personal law or under the act without renouncing their religion as well as retaining their succession rights[9]. During these 1948–1954 period. Ambedkar recommended the adoption of a uniform civil code but he resigned after he faced severe criticism in the parliament[10].

Later years and Special Marriage Act

The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides a form of civil marriage to any citizen irrespective of religion, thus permitting any Indian to have their marriage outside the realm of any specific religious personal law. The Special Marriage Act allowed Muslims to marry under it and thereby retain the protections, generally beneficial to Muslim women, that could not be found in the personal law. Under this act polygamy was illegal, and inheritance and succession would be governed by the Indian Succession Act, rather than the respective Muslim Personal Law. Divorce also would be governed by the secular law, and maintenance of a divorced wife would be along the lines set down in the civil law. Therefore, the Special Marriage Act provided significant protection to religious minorities which could not be found in the Personal Law of their religion such as the Muslim Personal Law.

Aftermath of Shah Bano Begum's case

The Shah Bano case soon became nationwide political issue and a widely debated controversy[11]. The advanced Indians as well as Muslim women supported the Supreme Court judgement as being supportive of women, The All India Muslim Board defended the application of Muslim Personal Law which was based on Sharia Law and denied divorced Muslim women the right to alimony. The judgement of the Supreme Court, which sought to offer protection to Muslim women was argued to be an attack Muslim Personal Law by conservative Muslims.

UCC is meant to replace various laws currently applicable to various respective communities, which are inconsistent with each other. These laws include the Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act, Indian Christian Marriages Act, Indian Divorce Act, Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. Meanwhile, certain codes like Sharia (Islamic laws) are not codified and solely based upon religious scriptures and interpretations. The proposals in UCC include monogamy, equal rights for son and daughter over inheritance of paternal property, and gender and religion neutral laws with regards to will, charity, divinity, guardianship and sharing of custody.

Response of the Indians

Since India is a 'secular' nation The rights of Hindu women are far more progressive (and constitutional, by virtue of being gender-neutral and secular) than those of Muslim women, who are governed by Muslim Personal Law.[12] The Indian state of Goa

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[3] Banerjee, Anil Chandra (1984). *English Law in India*. Abhinav Publications. p. 134. ISBN 978-81-7017-183-6. Archived from the original on 17 February 2017. Retrieved 14 September 2023.

[4] Sarkar, Sumit; Sarkar, Tanika (2008). *Women and Social Reform in Modern India: A Reader*. Indiana University Press. ISBN 978-0-253-22049-3.

[5] Sarkar, Sumit; Sarkar, Tanika (2008) pg 263. *Women and Social Reform in Modern India: A Reader*. Indiana University Press. ISBN 978-0-253-22049-3.

[6] Chavan, Nandini; Kidwai, Qutub Jehan (2006) pg 263. *Personal Law Reforms and Gender Empowerment: A Debate on Uniform Civil Code*. Hope India Publications. ISBN 978-81-7871-079-2.

[7] Samaddar, Ranabir (2005) pg 50, 51. *The Politics of Autonomy: Indian Experiences*. SAGE Publications. ISBN 978-0-7619-3453-0.

[8] Chavan, Nandini; Kidwai, Qutub Jehan (2006) pg 87,88. *Personal Law Reforms and Gender Empowerment: A Debate on Uniform Civil Code*. Hope India Publications. ISBN 978-81-7871-079-2.

[9] Singh, Shiv Sahai (1 January 1993). *Unification of Divorce Laws in India*. Deep & Deep Publications. pp. 7, 287–288. ISBN 978-81-7100-592-5.

[10] Ratnaparkhi, M.S. (1997). *Uniform Civil Code: An Ignored Constitutional Imperative*. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors. p. 52. ISBN 978-81-7156-722-5.

[11] Lawrence, Bruce B; Karim, Aisha (2007). *On Violence: A Reader*. Duke University Press. ISBN 978-0-8223-9016-9.

[12] Anand, Hardik (28 May 2018). "Amend Hindu Marriage Act to ban same-gotra marriages: Khaps". *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved 13 August 2021.

abides by Goa Civil Code. It is a set of civil laws, originally the Portuguese Civil Code, which continues to be implemented even after the Indian annexation of the state in 1961[13].

Legal expert and rights groups suggest amending gender discriminatory laws, rather than implementing a uniform civil code. An example of such a law is Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 which applies to women of all communities without the need for a uniform civil code.

International scenario on uniform civil code

Israel, Japan, France and Russia are strong today because of their sense of oneness which we have yet to develop and propagate. Virtually all countries have uniform civil code or for that matter uniform law- civil or criminal. The European nations and US have a secular law that applies equally and uniformly to all citizens irrespective of their religion. The Islamic countries have a uniform law based on shariah which applies to all individuals irrespective of their religion.

Law Commission says about UCC

In 2018, the Law Commission submitted a 185-page consultation paper on the reform of family law at the Modi government's report recommended that discriminatory practices, prejudices, and stereotypes within a particular religion and its personal laws should be studied and amended.

The disparity which is there in Personal laws are as follows:

Marriage:

Muslim marriages are considered to be the Contractual marriage they follow polygamy. where as Hindu marriage is Sacrament Marriage. Polygamy is not recognised.

Divorce:

Only husband is eligible to give talaq to his wife wherein Hindu law anybody can give divorce.

Maintenance:

Maintenance Under Muslim Law

under the Muslim law, If the marriage is void or irregular, except where there were not sufficient witnesses, the Muslim husband is not obliged to pay any amount of maintenance to his wife only during Iddat period.

The wife of a Muslim man, whether she is the first wife or the second, has the right to claim maintenance from her husband. From the time she is old enough for matrimonial intercourse, the Muslim husband's duty to maintain her arises. However, the death of the husband puts an end to the right of the wife to claim maintenance.

Under Hindu law

As per the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a Hindu male is legally obligated to maintain his spouse. Maintenance includes provision for food, residence, clothing, education and medical attendance and treatment.

A Muslim women is permitted to take maintenance only during iddat according to their Islamic law.

Drawbacks for Uniform Civil Code

The government can't decide about once religion since We are governed by the Constitution of India.

The implementation of Uniform Civil Code is a cumbersome task due to wide diversity of our nation. Cultural differences from state to state and community to community is yet another hindrance for a unified personal law.

Interference of state in personal matters

The constitution provides for the right to freedom of religion of one's choice. With codification of uniform rules and its compulsion, the scope of the freedom of religion will be reduced. The people from different communities are not willing to adopt the secular laws separated from personal laws. So, it is not fair to impose the traditions of one group upon other groups. The focus should be on other less contentious issues that the Indian society is facing.

Findings, suggestions & Conclusion:

Granting of maintenance is a measure of social justice. It is a fundamental duty of a man to maintain his wife, aged parents, children and near relatives so long as they are unable to maintain themselves. It can be concluded from the recent judicial decisions that the Courts have been progressively liberal in deciding cases regarding maintenance. Section 125 of Cr. P.C. intends to protect indirectly the basic human right of individual. Parliament of India can bring necessary legislations. The maintenance cases must be considered as a secured obligation and the suggestions contained in the Law Commission's 73rd Report with requirement of upkeep claims must be actualized. Women are the foundation of the society and they need to be protected. Children are the future of the society and therefore they also need to be supported and protected. Thus, the legal and moral obligation of the husband to maintain his wife and children must be recognized by the law. It is suggested that there is room for changes and improvement in the present law of maintenance according to the present needs.

At last, I would like to conclude that citizens belonging to different religions follow different cultures and traditions of their own they do have their own policies and perspectives which they are using since many years. suddenly if the laws are changed which may affect their individual perspectives also. On the other hand which is not only an affront to the nation's unity, but also makes

[13] Call to implement Goan model of civil code". *New Indian Express*. 15 May 2012. Archived from the original on 8 May 2014. Retrieved 22 October 2013.

one wonder whether we are a sovereign, secular, republic or a loose confederation of federal state, where people live at the whims and fancies of mullahs, bishops and pandits.

I strongly support the crusade for the implementation of the UCC and equate the personal laws. I support it, not because of any bias, but because it is a need of the hour. It is the high time that India must have a uniform law dealing with marriage, divorce, succession, inheritance, and maintenance. Uniform Civil Code is a must for a country where secularism is given great prestige in resolving outrageous problems of the nation.

Automation and Artificial Intelligence on Employment and Labor Market Dynamics

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Abstract:

In the wake of the rapid advancement of automation and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies over the years, this study undertakes a comprehensive examination of their profound impact on employment and labor market dynamics in a global context. The transformative potential of automation and AI in reshaping the world of work is a subject of increasing concern and interest. To shed light on this crucial issue, our research focuses on a comparative analysis of developed and developing economies, each facing distinct challenges and opportunities.

This investigation encompasses a multifaceted assessment of how automation and AI influence employment trends, wage disparities, and the overall structure of labor markets. By utilizing empirical data and case studies here , we aim to unravel the implications of these advanced technologies on job displacement, skill requirements, and the emergence of new industries and its possibilities. We explore how these trends differ between advanced economies where automation is prevalent and emerging markets striving to adopt these technologies to achieve development.

The study also delves into the socioeconomic consequences of these paradigm   shifts, emphasizing income distribution, job polarization, and potential societal implications. Additionally, we evaluate the role of policy initiatives, education and training programs, and labor market flexibility in mitigating potential disruptions or maximizing the benefits of automation and AI.

Through this research, we seek to provide valuable insights and recommendations for policymakers, businesses, and workers alike, as they navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by automation and AI. By understanding the complex interplay between technology and labor markets, we aim to contribute to the development of strategies that foster economic growth and prosperity while ensuring a fair and inclusive future for the global workforce.

Introduction:

In recent decades, the rapid advancement of automation and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has transformed the landscape of employment and labor markets worldwide. Automation and AI are reshaping the way we work, offering new possibilities, and chances while also raising significant concerns. The integration of these technologies has the potential to enhance productivity, reduce costs, and improve the overall quality of work. However, the widespread adoption of automation and AI systems has also prompted concerns about job displacement, skills obsolescence, and economic inequalities. As these technologies continue to evolve, it is imperative to investigate their impact on employment and labor market dynamics comprehensively.

Statement of the Problem:

The relentless integration of automation and artificial intelligence in various industries has given rise to several pressing issues. This research aims to address the following problems:

1. **Job Displacement**: As automation and AI systems become more sophisticated, there is a growing concern that a significant portion of the workforce may be at risk of job displacement, leading to potential unemployment and economic instability.
2. **Skills Mismatch:** Automation and AI may require a shift in the skills demanded by the labor market, potentially leaving workers with obsolete skills at a disadvantage and requiring significant investments in retraining and upskilling.
3. **Economic Inequality**: The unequal distribution of the benefits of automation and AI can lead to economic disparities, with some segments of the population benefiting more than others, exacerbating income inequality.
4. **Future Labor Market Dynamics:** It is crucial to understand how employment patterns and labor market dynamics will evolve as a result of automation and AI, and to anticipate the challenges and opportunities that will arise in the future.

So what we can say is that the relentless integration of automation and artificial intelligence (AI) into various industries has given rise to several pressing issues. These include the potential for significant job displacement, as workers are replaced by automation systems, raising concerns about unemployment and economic instability. Moreover, this technological transformation may require a shift in the skill sets demanded by the labor market currently, potentially leaving workers with outdated skills at a disadvantage and necessitating significant investments in retraining and upskilling. Furthermore, there is a growing concern about the unequal distribution of the benefits of automation and AI, which could lead to economic disparities, exacerbating income inequality. Finally, understanding how employment patterns and labor market dynamics will evolve in the future due to the pervasive use of automation and AI is of paramount importance for anticipating the challenges and opportunities that will arise.

Research Questions:

To address these problems, the following research questions will guide our investigation:

1. What is the extent of job displacement caused by automation and AI, and how does it vary across industries and regions?
2. How are automation and AI impacting the skill requirements in the labor market, and what strategies can be implemented to address potential skills mismatch?
3. What are the socioeconomic consequences of the integration of automation and AI, and how can policies be formulated to mitigate economic inequalities?

4. How will employment and labor market dynamics change in the future due to automation and AI, and what are the implications for individuals, businesses, and governments?

Scope of the Study:

This research will focus on the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on employment and labor market dynamics on a global scale, with specific attention to the changes occurring in various industries and regions. The study will encompass both the challenges and opportunities arising from the widespread adoption of automation and AI, and will explore potential solutions to address the issues identified. We will utilize a combination of quantitative data analysis, case studies, and expert interviews to provide a comprehensive analysis of the subject.

Objectives:

The primary objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To assess the extent and nature of job displacement caused by automation and AI in various industries and regions.
2. To analyze the impact of automation and AI on the skill requirements of the labor market and propose strategies to bridge potential skills gaps.
3. To examine the socioeconomic consequences of automation and AI and identify policy recommendations to address economic inequalities.
4. To forecast and provide insights into future employment and labor market dynamics in the context of increasing automation and AI integration.

This research aims to contribute to a better understanding of the implications of automation and AI on employment and labor market dynamics and to provide valuable insights for policymakers, businesses, and individuals to navigate this transformative era effectively.

Methodology

The methodology employed in this study relies on secondary data sources to investigate the impact of automation and artificial intelligence (AI) on employment and labor market dynamics. Secondary data was collected from a variety of reputable sources, including academic publications, government reports, industry analyses, and datasets from research institutions. The data sources span a significant timeframe to capture historical trends and recent developments, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the subject. The collected data includes information on employment figures, technological adoption rates, skill requirements, and socioeconomic variables. This study employs a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative data analysis to examine statistical trends and qualitative data interpretation to provide in-depth insights into the nuances of AI's impact on labor markets. The use of secondary data provides a robust foundation for comprehensive research and analysis, enabling a comprehensive assessment of the objectives related to job displacement, skill shifts, socioeconomic consequences, and future labor market dynamics.

Theoretical Framework:

The impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on employment and wages can be understood through a theoretical framework that considers multiple factors:

1. **Type of AI Development:** The nature of AI systems being developed is a critical factor. AI can be categorized into narrow or general AI, with the former being focused on specific tasks and the latter having broader capabilities. The implications for employment and wages depend on which type prevails.
2. **AI Deployment:** The manner in which AI is deployed plays a significant role. If AI is integrated to streamline and automate routine, repetitive tasks without creating new opportunities, it may displace workers. In contrast, AI used to augment human capabilities and create high-productivity tasks can positively impact employment and wages.
3. **Market Conditions:** Economic factors and market conditions influence the adoption and impact of AI. Economic growth, demand for specific industries, and labor market flexibility can all affect how AI influences employment and wage trends.
4. **Policy Measures:** Government policies and regulations, such as labor laws and investment in education and workforce training, can shape the effects of AI on employment and wages. These policies can mitigate job displacement and promote wage growth.

Conceptual Framework:

The conceptual framework for understanding the impact of AI on employment and wages encompasses the following elements:

1. **AI-Induced Automation:** AI can lead to the automation of tasks within various industries. This includes the use of robotics and machine learning to perform repetitive and routine activities previously carried out by human workers.
2. **Skill Enhancement:** AI has the potential to augment human skills by automating mundane tasks, allowing workers to focus on higher-value activities that require creativity, problem-solving, and decision-making. This can enhance the productivity of employees.
3. **Wage Dynamics:** The introduction of AI can result in different wage dynamics. While some workers in high-productivity, AI-related roles may experience wage growth, others in occupations that are automated may face stagnation or wage decline.
4. **Job Displacement:** The automation of certain tasks through AI can lead to job displacement, impacting specific industries and workers. It is essential to consider the scale and nature of this displacement.

5. **Labor Market Adaptation:** The labor market's ability to adapt to AI-induced changes plays a crucial role. Measures such as reskilling and upskilling programs can aid workers in transitioning to new roles in AI-related fields or other growing sectors.
6. **Consumer Demand:** The impact of AI on employment and wages is interconnected with consumer demand. If AI technologies enhance productivity and reduce costs, it can lead to increased consumer demand, potentially boosting the need for human labor in complementary roles.

Socio- political Framework:

1. **Technological Determinism vs. Social Shaping:** This framework explores the extent to which technology (AI) determines changes in employment and wages versus how society's choices, policies, and regulations shape the outcome. It addresses questions about who controls AI development and how decisions are made regarding its implementation.
2. **Political Economy:** Investigating the distribution of power and resources in the AI-driven economy is essential. This framework assesses how AI influences employment and wages in relation to the concentration of economic and political power and the role of multinational corporations, governments, and labor unions.
3. **Equity and Inequality:** This perspective considers how AI contributes to income inequality and economic disparities. It examines the consequences of AI for marginalized or vulnerable groups and how social policies can mitigate or exacerbate these disparities.
4. **Labor Market Dynamics:** The sociopolitical framework focuses on how AI interacts with labor market structures, including factors like collective bargaining, labor laws, and worker rights. It assesses the potential for AI to enhance or erode worker protections.
5. **Globalization and Offshoring:** The framework also considers the impact of AI on globalization and the outsourcing of work to lower-wage countries. This can have ripple effects on employment and wages, both locally and globally.
6. **Ethical and Moral Considerations:** The sociopolitical framework includes a critical examination of the ethical and moral dimensions of AI in the workplace. This involves evaluating questions related to privacy, surveillance, discrimination, and workers' rights.
7. **Policy and Governance:** The role of government policies and international governance structures in regulating AI and addressing its impact on employment and wages is a key aspect of this framework. It considers the role of AI in influencing policy decisions and the efficacy of policy measures in shaping AI's effects.

Literature review

Autor, D. H., & Salomons, A. (2018). Is Automation Labor-Displacing? Productivity Growth, Employment, and the Labor Share. In this paper, Autor and Salomons examine the impact of automation on employment and the labor share. They find that while automation can increase productivity, its effects on employment vary by sector. Automation is more labor-displacing in some industries, while in others, it can coexist with employment growth, with significant implications for the labor market.

Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2014). The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies. This book provides a comprehensive overview of the impact of AI and automation on employment. Brynjolfsson and McAfee argue that while these technologies create new opportunities and enhance productivity, they also raise concerns about job displacement and the need for labor force adaptation.

Chui, M., Manyika, J., & Miremadi, M. (2016). Where machines could replace humans—and where they can't (yet). This McKinsey Global Institute report explores the sectors and tasks most susceptible to automation. The authors discuss the potential effects on employment and the need for reskilling and upskilling to adapt to an increasingly automated labor market.

Acemoglu, D., & Restrepo, P. (2020). Robots and Jobs: Evidence from US Labor Markets. Acemoglu and Restrepo analyze the relationship between the adoption of industrial robots and employment outcomes in the United States. Their research sheds light on the differing effects of automation across industries and regions, emphasizing the importance of education and skill development.

Frey, C. B., & Osborne, M. A. (2017). The future of employment: How susceptible are jobs to computerization? This influential study assesses the vulnerability of various jobs to computerization. The authors estimate that a significant percentage of jobs could be automated in the coming years, leading to significant changes in the labor market.

World Economic Forum. (2020). The Future of Jobs Report. This annual report provides insights into the changing nature of work due to technological advancements, including automation and AI. It discusses the skills required in the future workforce and the strategies needed for labor market adaptation.

Recent developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have created fears about large-scale job loss, stemming from its ability to automate a rapidly expanding set of tasks (including non-routine cognitive tasks), and its potential to affect every sector of the economy. There are concerns about employee well-being and the broader work environment, linked to the idea that AI may soon become pervasive in the workplace and threaten and undermine humans' place in it.

AI also has the potential to complement and augment human capabilities, leading to higher productivity, greater demand for human labour and improved job quality. From a theoretical perspective, the impact of AI on employment and wages is ambiguous, and it may depend strongly on the type of AI being developed and deployed, how it is developed and deployed, and on market conditions and policy. However, the empirical evidence based on AI adopted in the last 10 years does not support the idea of an overall decline in employment and wages in occupations exposed to AI.

While AI is capable of performing some non-routine cognitive tasks, some bottlenecks to adoption still remain, and many tasks still require humans to carry them out. Thus, much of the impact of AI on jobs is likely to be experienced through the reorganisation of tasks within an occupation. Certain groups of workers may be more capable or better positioned to take

advantage of the benefits that AI brings, use AI in a way that is complementary to their work, and avoid its negative impacts. AI is likely to reshape the work environment of many people, by changing the content and design of their jobs, the way workers interact with each other and with machines, and how work effort and efficiency are monitored.(Reference -*" The impact of Artificial Intelligence on the labour market: What do we know so far?"*-by DIRECTORATE FOR EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, Marguerita Lane, Anne Saint-Martin OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 256)

What is Artificial Intelligence?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines, enabling them to perform tasks that typically require human cognitive functions such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making. AI systems use advanced algorithms, vast datasets, and computational power to recognize patterns, make predictions, and adapt to changing circumstances. AI can be categorized into narrow AI, designed for specific tasks, and general AI, which possesses human-like intelligence across various domains. It has applications in diverse fields, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and more, revolutionizing industries and enhancing efficiency while raising important ethical and societal questions about its use and impact.

Origin and development of AI The concept of Artificial Intelligence

(AI) was first introduced in the mid-20th century. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined by John McCarthy in 1956 at the Dartmouth Conference, which is often considered the birth of AI. Early AI research focused on symbolic AI, which used rules and logic to mimic human reasoning.
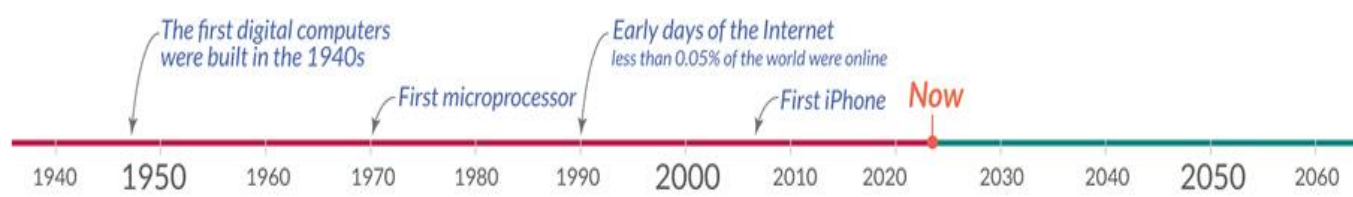
Source: OUR WORLD DATA

In the 1950s and 1960s, AI pioneers like Alan Turing and Marvin Minsky developed the theoretical foundations of AI and created programs that could perform tasks such as game-playing and problem-solving.The 1970s and 1980s saw the emergence of expert systems, which were rule-based AI systems capable of solving complex problems in specific domains.During the 1990s and 2000s, AI research shifted towards statistical approaches, including machine learning and neural networks. These techniques led to breakthroughs in natural language processing and image recognition.
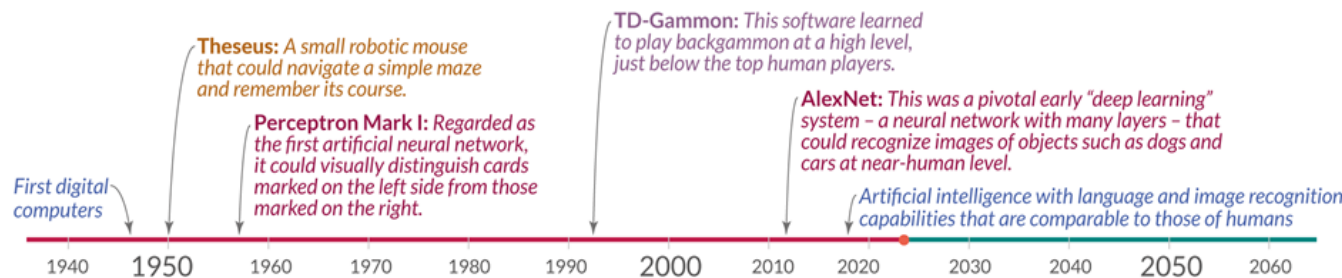
Source: OUR WORLD DATA

In recent years, AI has seen significant advancements, driven by the availability of massive datasets and increased computational power. Machine learning, deep learning, and reinforcement learning have enabled AI systems to achieve remarkable feats, from self-driving cars to language translation and medical diagnostics. AI's history is marked by both periods of optimism and AI winters, where progress was slower. Nevertheless, AI has evolved into a transformative force shaping modern technology and society**.**
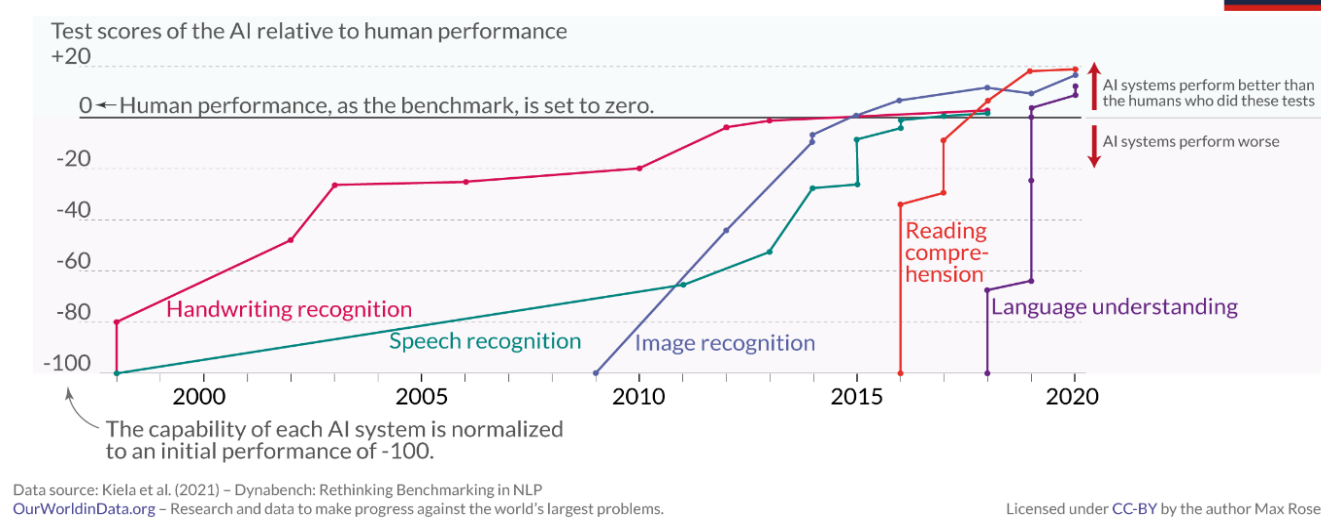
AI's Historical Development: AI's origins date back to the 1940s, coinciding with the advent of electronic computers. One of the earliest showcased AI systems was 'Theseus,' Claude Shannon's robotic mouse from 1950. Over time, AI has evolved,

culminating in cutting-edge systems like DALL-E and PaLM, which can produce photorealistic images and interpret and generate language, representing some of the most computationally intensive AI systems to date.

The rise of artificial intelligence over the last 8 decades: As training computation has increased, AI systems have become more powerful

The color indicates the domain of the AI system: ● Vision ● Games ● Drawing ● Language ● Other

Shown on the vertical axis is the **training computation** that was used to train the AI systems.

10 billion petaFLOP
Computation is measured in floating point operations (FLOP). One FLOP is equivalent to one addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division of two decimal numbers.

100 million petaFLOP
The data is shown on a logarithmic scale, so that from each grid-line to the next it shows a 100-fold increase in training computation.

1 million petaFLOP

10,000 petaFLOP

100 petaFLOP

1 petaFLOP = 1 quadrillion FLOP

10 trillion FLOP

100 billion FLOP

1 billion FLOP

10 million FLOP

100,000 FLOP

1,000 FLOP

10 FLOP

Minerva: built in 2022 and trained on 2.7 billion petaFLOP
Minerva can solve complex mathematical problems at the college level.

PaLM: built in 2022 and trained on 2.5 billion petaFLOP
PaLM can generate high-quality text, explain some jokes, cause & effect, and more.

GPT-3: 2020; 314 million petaFLOP
GPT-3 can produce high-quality text that is often indistinguishable from human writing.

DALL-E: 2021; 47 million petaFLOP
DALL-E can generate high-quality images from written descriptions.

NEO: 2021; 1.1 million petaFLOP
Recommendation systems like Facebook's NEO determine what you see on your social media feed, online shopping, streaming services, and more.

AlphaGo: 2016; 1.9 million petaFLOP
AlphaGo defeated 18-time champion Lee Sedol at the ancient and highly complex board game Go. The best Go players are no longer human.

AlphaFold: 2020; 100,000 petaFLOP
AlphaFold was a major advance toward solving the protein-folding problem in biology.

MuZero: 2019; 48,000 petaFLOP
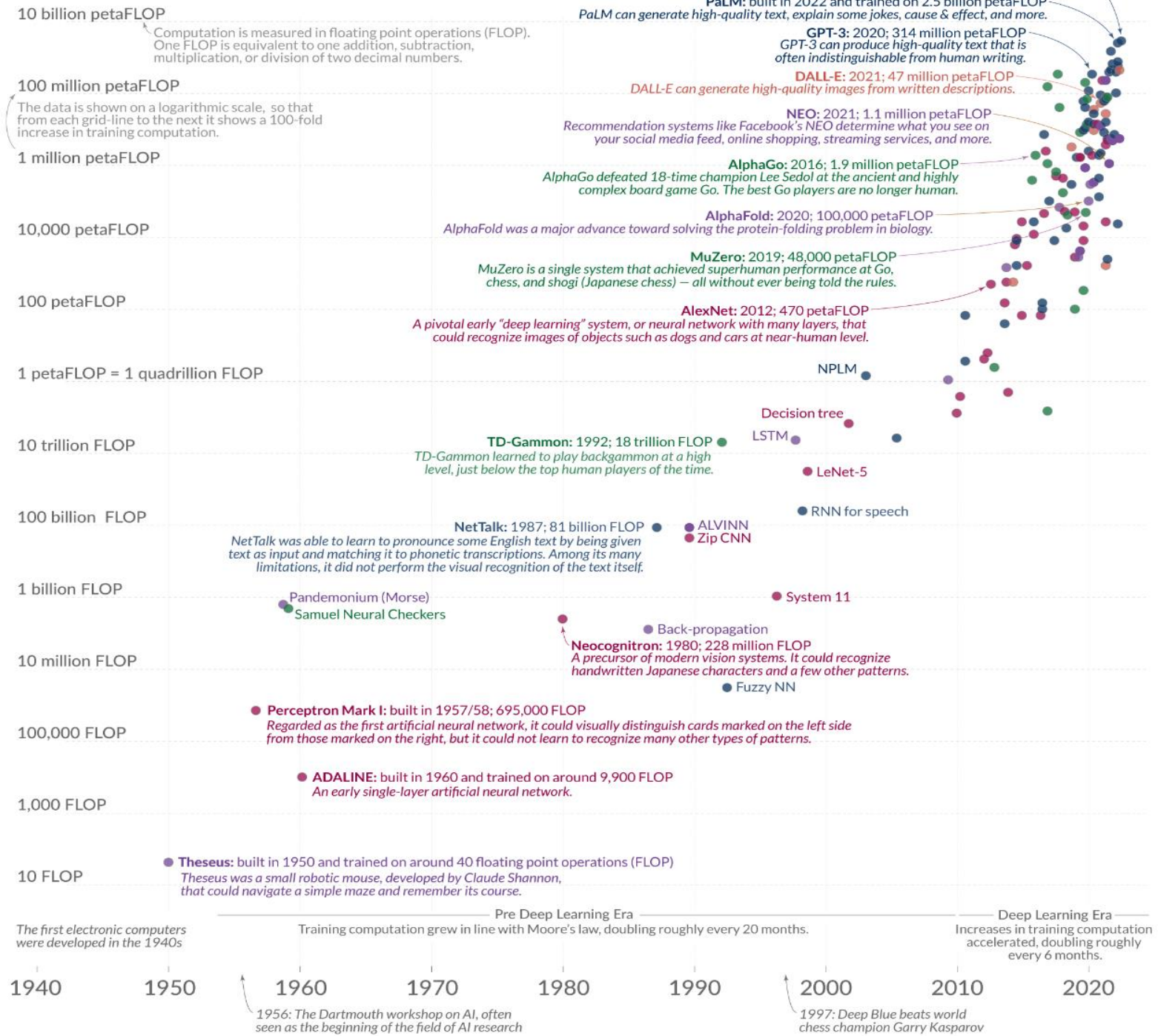*MuZero is a single system that achieved superhuman performance at Go, chess, and shogi (Japanese chess) — all without ever being told the rules.*

AlexNet: 2012; 470 petaFLOP
A pivotal early "deep learning" system, or neural network with many layers, that could recognize images of objects such as dogs and cars at near-human level.

NPLM

Decision tree

LSTM

TD-Gammon: 1992; 18 trillion FLOP ●
TD-Gammon learned to play backgammon at a high level, just below the top human players of the time.

● LeNet-5

● RNN for speech

NetTalk: 1987; 81 billion FLOP ●
NetTalk was able to learn to pronounce some English text by being given text as input and matching it to phonetic transcriptions. Among its many limitations, it did not perform the visual recognition of the text itself.

● ALVINN
● Zip CNN

Pandemonium (Morse)
Samuel Neural Checkers

● System 11

● Back-propagation
Neocognitron: 1980; 228 million FLOP
A precursor of modern vision systems. It could recognize handwritten Japanese characters and a few other patterns.

● Fuzzy NN

● **Perceptron Mark I:** built in 1957/58; 695,000 FLOP
Regarded as the first artificial neural network, it could visually distinguish cards marked on the left side from those marked on the right, but it could not learn to recognize many other types of patterns.

● **ADALINE:** built in 1960 and trained on around 9,900 FLOP
An early single-layer artificial neural network.

● **Theseus:** built in 1950 and trained on around 40 floating point operations (FLOP)
Theseus was a small robotic mouse, developed by Claude Shannon, that could navigate a simple maze and remember its course.

The first electronic computers were developed in the 1940s

Pre Deep Learning Era
Training computation grew in line with Moore's law, doubling roughly every 20 months.

Deep Learning Era
Increases in training computation accelerated, doubling roughly every 6 months.

1940   1950   1960   1970   1980   1990   2000   2010   2020

1956: The Dartmouth workshop on AI, often seen as the beginning of the field of AI research

1997: Deep Blue beats world chess champion Garry Kasparov

The data on training computation is taken from Sevilla et al. (2022) – Parameter, Compute, and Data Trends in Machine Learning. It is estimated by the authors and comes with some uncertainty. The authors expect the estimates to be correct within a factor of two.
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Charlie Giattino, Edouard Mathieu, and Max Roser

Source: OUR WORLD DATA

Exponential Growth in Training Computation: Training computation, a critical aspect of AI development, has witnessed remarkable exponential growth. Initially, this growth aligned with Moore's Law, doubling approximately every 20 months. However, since around 2010, the rate of growth has accelerated, with a doubling time of only about 6 months. This rapid expansion has resulted in substantial increases in training computation, such as PaLM's 2.5 billion peta FLOP, more than 5 million times that of AI systems like Alex Net just a decade earlier.

Implications for the Future of AI: AI researchers examine these long-term trends to anticipate the future of AI. For instance, AI researcher Ajeya Cotra conducted a prominent study, exploring the increase in training computation and estimating when AI could match human brain capabilities. Her latest update suggests a 50% probability of achieving "transformative AI" by 2040, less than two decades from now. This historical perspective offers valuable insights into the trajectory and potential of AI development.

Fear of AI in taking human roles

The fear of AI taking over human roles and jobs has been a growing concern in recent years. As artificial intelligence continues to advance and permeate various industries, there is apprehension about the potential for automation to displace human workers. While AI has the capacity to streamline processes and enhance productivity, it also raises questions about the long-term impact on employment. Many worry that automation may lead to job loss in sectors heavily reliant on manual tasks, potentially resulting in unemployment and economic instability for individuals and communities. Additionally, the fear of AI taking over roles extends to concerns about skills obsolescence, as workers may find their abilities outdated and irrelevant in an increasingly automated workforce. These concerns underscore the importance of proactive measures, such as upskilling and workforce

adaptation, to mitigate the potential adverse effects of AI on employment and ensure a more seamless transition into an AI-augmented future.

There are several measures, ways, and methods for upskilling to prepare for the changing job landscape driven by AI and automation. Here are some effective strategies:

1. Online Courses and MOOCs: Enroll in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and online learning platforms such as Coursera, edX, and Udacity. These offer a wide range of courses in various fields, allowing you to acquire new skills at your own pace.
2. Certifications: Pursue industry-recognized certifications that demonstrate your expertise in a specific domain. Certifications can be particularly valuable in fields like IT, project management, and data science.
3. Bootcamps: Consider attending coding bootcamps or specialized training programs. These immersive, short-term courses provide intensive training in high-demand areas like software development, data science, and digital marketing.
4. Continual Learning: Cultivate a habit of continual learning. Stay updated with the latest industry trends, research, and best practices. Follow industry blogs, attend webinars, and read books and articles related to your field.
5. On-the-Job Training: Some employers offer on-the-job training or tuition reimbursement programs. Check with your employer to see if they provide opportunities for skill development.
6. Skill Development Platforms: Explore skill development platforms like LinkedIn Learning and Skillshare. These platforms offer a wide range of courses, tutorials, and resources to enhance your skills.
7. Professional Networking: Join professional organizations and attend industry conferences and seminars. Networking can lead to valuable connections and insights about skill requirements in your field.
8. Mentorship: Seek out mentors who can guide your skill development. They can offer personalized advice and help you identify the most relevant areas for improvement.
9. Practical Projects: Apply your skills to real-world projects. Whether through freelance work, volunteer opportunities, or personal projects, practical experience is invaluable for skill development.
10. Collaborative Learning: Engage in group projects or collaborative learning. Working with others can help you learn from their experiences and perspectives.
11. Adaptive Learning Tools: Use adaptive learning platforms that tailor content to your individual learning needs, helping you progress efficiently.
12. Soft Skills Development: Don't neglect soft skills like communication, teamwork, and problem-solving. These are highly valuable in the workplace and can set you apart from others.
13. Time Management: Effectively manage your time to balance work, learning, and personal life. Setting aside dedicated time for skill development is crucial.
14. Feedback and Assessment: Regularly seek feedback on your progress and use self-assessment tools to track your skill development.
15. Lifelong Learning Mindset: Embrace a mindset of lifelong learning. Recognize that skills and industries evolve, and your commitment to staying adaptable and open to learning is vital for your career growth.

Measures, ways, and methods for upskilling to prepare for the changing job landscape driven by AI and automation

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Positive Reshaping Benefits of AI:

1. Increased Efficiency at workplace: AI can automate repetitive tasks, reducing human error and enhancing overall efficiency in various industries.
2. Improvement in Healthcare Sector: AI can assist medical professionals in diagnosing diseases, analyzing medical images, and developing personalized treatment plans, leading to better patient care.
3. Providing Enhanced Customer Service: Chatbots and virtual assistants provide 24/7 support, improving customer interactions and response times in industry.
4. Safety and Security: AI-driven surveillance systems and algorithms can enhance security by identifying potential threats and anomalies.
5. Innovative Products: AI-powered innovation has led to products like self-driving cars, smart devices, and personalized content recommendations.
6. Data Analysis: AI can quickly process vast amounts of data, helping businesses make data-driven decisions and uncover insights.
7. Environmental Impact: AI can optimize resource use, reduce energy consumption, and aid in environmental monitoring and conservation efforts.

Negative Impacts of AI:

1. Job Displacement: Automation driven by AI can result in job loss in industries that rely on manual labor.
2. Privacy Concerns: AI's ability to process and analyze personal data raises concerns about data privacy and surveillance.
3. Bias and Discrimination: AI systems may perpetuate biases present in training data, leading to discriminatory outcomes in areas like hiring and lending.
4. Ethical Dilemmas: The use of AI in autonomous weaponry and surveillance poses ethical dilemmas and concerns about accountability.
5. Skills Obsolescence: Rapid technological changes may render some skills obsolete, requiring continuous upskilling and adaptation.
6. Economic Inequality: The benefits of AI may be unevenly distributed, exacerbating economic inequalities.
7. Security Risks: AI can be exploited by malicious actors for cyberattacks, identity theft, and other security threats.

Reshaping Work: The Profound Impact of AI and Technology Induction

The effectiveness of AI and technology induction in the workplace has been profound, transforming the way we work and the efficiency with which tasks are accomplished. AI systems and technological advancements have streamlined processes, improved data analysis, and enhanced decision-making. They have also introduced new opportunities for remote work, collaboration, and innovation. From automated customer service chatbots to data-driven insights, these tools have become integral in various industries. However, the successful integration of AI and technology into the workforce hinges on proper training, adaptable work cultures, and ethical considerations to ensure that employees can leverage these tools effectively. The ongoing partnership between human expertise and machine capabilities has the potential to reshape work environments, making them more dynamic, data-informed, and responsive to the ever-evolving demands of the modern world.

The Second IT Revolution: Unleashing the Power of AI

AI is often considered the next major revolution in the field of information technology, and some even refer to it as the "second IT revolution." The first IT (Information Technology) revolution primarily focused on the development of computers, the internet, and software applications. The second IT revolution, represented by AI, builds upon these foundations to create intelligent systems that can mimic human cognitive functions, learn from data, and make decisions.

AI has the potential to transform industries, automate tasks, and create new opportunities. It's driving innovation in areas like machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics. While the comparison to a "revolution" is apt, it's worth noting that AI is not a replacement for IT but an evolution and augmentation of it. AI technologies are becoming increasingly integrated into various aspects of IT, enabling more intelligent and efficient systems and applications.

Table 1-AI's Impact on Occupations: Comparing Automation, Enhancement, and Future Challenges"

Occupation	Affected by AI	Enhanced by AI	Potential Threats
Data Entry Clerks	Affected: Automation of data entry tasks reduces demand.	Enhanced: AI tools can assist in data processing and validation.	Threat: Reduced job opportunities.
Manufacturing Workers	Affected: Automation of repetitive tasks like assembly lines.	Enhanced: Improved quality control and efficiency with AI-driven robotics.	Threat: Job displacement in labor-intensive manufacturing.
Customer Support	Affected: Chatbots handle routine inquiries.	Enhanced: AI improves customer service with quicker response times.	Threat: Reduction in human customer support jobs.

Radiologists	Affected: AI aids in medical image analysis.	Enhanced: Improved diagnostic accuracy and efficiency with AI assistance.	Threat: Reduced need for radiologists in routine scans.
Financial Analysts	Affected: AI automates data analysis and forecasting.	Enhanced: AI tools enable faster data analysis and pattern recognition.	Threat: Job displacement for routine tasks.
Writers and Editors	Affected: AI generates content and assists in editing.	Enhanced: AI-driven tools help writers with research and proofreading.	Threat: Competition with AI-generated content.
Taxi Drivers	Affected: Autonomous vehicles may replace traditional taxi services.	Enhanced: AI navigation systems make driving safer and more efficient.	Threat: Potential job loss due to self-driving vehicles.
Accountants	Affected: AI automates data entry and accounting tasks.	Enhanced: AI improves accuracy in financial analysis and auditing.	Threat: Job displacement in routine accounting tasks.
Retail Sales Clerks	Affected: Automation of checkout processes with self-checkout kiosks.	Enhanced: AI-driven customer recommendations and inventory management.	Threat: Reduced demand for cashiers.

Occupations Affected by AI: The first category includes roles that experience the immediate effects of AI-driven automation. For example, data entry clerks, manufacturing workers, and retail sales clerks see the automation of routine, repetitive tasks that were previously manual. While this may lead to efficiency gains, it also raises concerns about job displacement and a shift in required skill sets.

Occupations Enhanced by AI: The second category consists of occupations that benefit from AI integration. Roles like financial analysts and writers/editors find that AI tools enhance their performance. AI assists with data analysis, content generation, and proofreading, resulting in improved accuracy and efficiency. These roles experience an evolution rather than a threat, with AI acting as a valuable assistant.

Potential Threats in the Future: The third category presents roles that may face potential threats in the future due to AI advancements. Radiologists, customer support, and taxi drivers are examples. While AI enhances their efficiency and services, the potential for job displacement looms, particularly in routine tasks. Radiologists may find that AI can handle routine scans, and autonomous vehicles may impact traditional taxi services.

In short , the analysis emphasizes the need for workforce adaptation and upskilling to ensure that individuals in affected occupations can navigate the changing employment landscape effectively. While AI offers numerous benefits, it also raises important questions about the future of work, requiring proactive measures to mitigate potential threats and seize the opportunities AI presents**.**

Table 2: AI's Impact on a Diverse Workforce: From Automation to Expertise

Occupation	Most Affected by AI	Least Affected by AI
Data Entry Clerks	Teachers	Research Scientists
Manufacturing Workers	Truck Drivers	Doctors
Customer Support	Retail Sales Clerks	Judges
Radiologists	Fast Food Workers	Artists
Financial Analysts	Bank Tellers	Mathematicians
Writers and Editors	Cashiers	Psychologists
Taxi Drivers	Waiting staff	Software Developers
Accountants	Assembly Line Workers	Registered Nurses
Production jobs involving inspection and quality control	clinical lab technicians, optometrists and chemical engineers	Massage therapists, animal scientists, archaeologists, and plasterers and stucco masons.

This table illustrates how AI has varying effects on different occupations, from those most susceptible to automation, such as data entry clerks and manufacturing workers, to complex professions where the impact is limited, like doctors, scientists, and researchers. It underscores the multifaceted nature of AI's influence on the job market, ranging from roles that experience significant changes to those that rely on uniquely human skills and expertise, making them less susceptible to automation.

Bottlenecks of AI

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made significant advancements, but it still faces several bottlenecks and challenges:

1. **Data Quality and Quantity:** AI algorithms require large, high-quality datasets for training. Insufficient or biased data can lead to inaccurate or biased AI models.

2. **Ethical and Bias Concerns:** AI systems can perpetuate biases present in their training data. Addressing ethical concerns and reducing bias in AI models is a significant challenge.

3. **Interpretability:** Many AI models, especially deep learning models, are often considered "black boxes," making it challenging to understand their decision-making processes.

4. **Robustness and Security:** AI models are susceptible to adversarial attacks, where input data is subtly altered to fool the AI system. Ensuring robustness and security is a critical challenge.

5. **Lack of Common Sense and Context:** AI often lacks common-sense reasoning abilities, making it challenging to understand and respond accurately in context.

6. **Energy Consumption:** Some AI models are computationally intensive and energy-consuming, contributing to environmental concerns.

7. **Limited Transfer Learning:** Extending the knowledge gained from one AI task to another is still a challenge, requiring substantial retraining.

8. **Regulatory and Privacy Compliance:** AI applications must adhere to various legal and privacy regulations, posing compliance challenges.

9. **Human-Machine Collaboration:** The optimal integration of AI into human workflows and decision-making processes is still evolving and requires thoughtful design.

10. **Job Displacement:** While AI can enhance productivity, it may lead to job displacement, necessitating efforts to reskill and upskill the workforce.

11. **Computational Resources:** Training advanced AI models demands powerful hardware and significant computational resources, making access a bottleneck for smaller organizations and researchers.

Table 3 "AI Impact Dynamics: Short-Term vs. Long-Term Effects on Productivity, Job Displacement, and Capital"

Factor	Short-Term Impact	Long-Term Impact
Productivity	Short-Term: Immediate efficiency gains in tasks.	Long-Term: Sustainable productivity improvements as AI evolves and integrates into workflows.
Job Displacement	Short-Term: Some job roles may be affected due to automation of routine tasks.	Long-Term: Job roles evolve, some displaced, but new roles emerge as AI augments human capabilities. Skill adaptation becomes crucial.
Capital	Short-Term: Initial investment in AI technology and infrastructure.	Long-Term: Accumulated capital as AI continues to enhance productivity and create new business opportunities. Capital allocation strategies evolve with AI.

This table illustrates how the short-term impact of AI often includes immediate productivity gains and the potential for job displacement, while in the long term, AI can lead to sustainable productivity improvements and the creation of new roles and business opportunities. Capital allocation strategies also adapt to the evolving AI landscape.

Empirical Evidence

Empirical evidence consistently points to the reduction of labor due to the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into various industries. For instance, a study conducted by Brynjolfsson and McAfee in 2014 found that the adoption of AI and automation technologies has led to job displacement in sectors that heavily rely on routine and repetitive tasks. In a more recent study published in 2020 by Brynjolfsson, Horton, and Ozimek, it was revealed that automation and AI technologies have led to a decline in the demand for routine occupations and have particularly impacted labor markets in industries such as manufacturing and clerical work. These empirical findings underscore the transformative impact of AI on the workforce, highlighting the need for proactive measures, including workforce reskilling and adaptation, to address the challenges posed by automation and AI-driven job displacement.

Discussion and Conclusion

The study sought to comprehensively assess the impact of automation and artificial intelligence (AI) on employment and labor market dynamics while addressing four key objectives:

1. Extent and Nature of Job Displacement: The study examined the extensive job displacement caused by automation and AI in a variety of industries and regions. Empirical evidence, such as findings from Brynjolfsson and McAfee in 2014 and Brynjolfsson, Horton, and Ozimek in 2020, consistently highlighted the disruptive effects of AI, particularly in sectors relying on routine and repetitive tasks. It was evident that these technologies had led to significant workforce changes.

2. Impact on Skill Requirements: The research delved into the transformation of skill requirements in the labor market due to automation and AI. It was evident that as automation took over routine tasks, there was a growing demand for more advanced and specialized skills. The study proposed strategies to bridge potential skills gaps, emphasizing the need for reskilling and upskilling to adapt to evolving job roles.

3. Socioeconomic Consequences: The study also considered the socioeconomic consequences of automation and AI. It became evident that economic inequalities were emerging as certain sectors and skill sets were disproportionately

affected. The study highlighted the need for policy recommendations to address these inequalities, including measures to ensure equitable access to educational and employment opportunities.

4. Future Employment Dynamics: The research forecasted future employment and labor market dynamics in the context of increasing automation and AI integration. It became clear that the integration of these technologies would continue to evolve, creating new opportunities and challenges. The study emphasized the importance of proactive measures, anticipating the need for ongoing adaptation and policy interventions to ensure a smooth transition into an AI-augmented labor market.

In conclusion, the study underscores the profound impact of automation and AI on employment and labor market dynamics, encompassing job displacement, skill shifts, socioeconomic consequences, and the need for proactive adaptation. It emphasizes that while AI presents opportunities for efficiency and innovation, addressing the challenges posed by automation requires a multifaceted approach involving education, policy, and a forward-looking mindset to harness the full potential of these technologies while mitigating their negative effects.

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सूफी काव्य में भारतीयता का उन्मीलन पद्मावत के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में

डॉ. नवीना जे नरितूक्किल्

असिस्टन्ट प्रोफसर

हिन्दी विभाग

बी.सी.एम कॉलेज, कोट्टयम, केरल

'सूफी' शब्द की उत्पत्ति और अर्थ के संबंध में विद्वानों के बीच में काफी मतभेद रहे हैं "कुछ लोगों को धारणा है कि मदीना में मस्जिद के सामने एक सुफ्फा (चबूतरा था, उसी पर जो फकीर बैठते थे वे सूफी कहलाये। एक अन्य दल के विचार में सूफी शब्द 'सोफिया ;ज्ञान) का रूपांतर है। ज्ञान के कारण हो उनको सूफी कहा जाता है। अधिकतर विद्वानों का मत है कि सूफी शब्द वास्तव में सूफ (ऊन) से बना है। ईसा के समय में भी 'वपस्तिमा' देनेवाला जॉन था युहना भी सूफधारी था।

डॉ. रामकुमार वर्मा के अनुसार ईसा की आठवीं शताब्दी में इस्लाम धर्म में एक विप्लव हुआ, राजनीतिक नहीं धार्मिक । पुराने विचारों के कट्टर मुसलमानों का एक विरोधी दल उठ खड़ा हुआ। वह फारस का एक छोटा सा समप्रदाय था। इसने परंपरागत मुस्लीम आदशों का ऐसा घोर विरोध किया कि कुछ समय तक इस्लाम के धार्मिक क्षेत्र में उथल-पुथल मच गई। इस संप्रदाय ने संसार के सारे सुखों के प्रति विमुखता प्रकट की थी। संसार के सारे ऐश्वयों और सुखों को स्वप्न और बनावटी बातों से उनको घृणा सो आयी । सरलता और सादगी का आदर्श अपने सम्मुख रख उस संप्रदाय ने अपने शरीर के वस्त्र भी बहुत साधारण रखे। वे थे सफेद ऊन के साधारण वस्त्र । फारसी में सफेद ऊन को 'सूफ' कहते है इसी शब्दार्थ के अनुसार सफेद ऊन के वस्त्र पहननेवाले व्यक्ति सूफी कहलाने लगे जो संत थे। उनेक परिधान के कारण ही उनके नाम की सृष्टि हुई । (कबीर का रहस्यवाद डा. रामकुमार वर्मा)

प्रो. रामपूजन तिवारी ने अपनी पुस्तक "सूफीमत साधना और साहित्य" में लिखते है कि इसमें संदेह की गुंजाइश नहीं कि प्रारंभिक काल में संन्यास जीवन और रहस्यवादी प्रवृति का संयोग उमैप्पा खलीफों के शासन के अंतिम दिनों में ही दिखने लगता है और वह उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता ही जाता है। पहले जहाँ 'सूफी' शब्द व्यकितयों के नाम के साथ जुड़ा हुआ मिलता है वहाँ पचास वर्षों के भीतर इसका प्रयोग संपूर्ण ईराक के रहस्यवादी साधको केलिए होने लगा और दो सौ वर्ष बीतते न बीतले प्रायः सभी मुस्लीम रहस्यवादी साधकों केलिए इसका व्यवहार होने लगा। तब से आज तक 'सूफी' शब्द का व्यवहार उसी अर्थ में होता आ रहा है।

सूफीमत का भारत में प्रवेश

भारत में सूफी के प्रवेश की निश्चित तिथि बताना कठिन है। लेकिन इसमें संदेह नहीं कि भारत में मुस्लीम आक्रमण होने से ही सूफी साधक भारत आने लगे थे। भारत में मुसलमानों के आगमन दो प्रकार से हुए है। एक ओर तो लुटेरे और देश को जीतनेवाले आक्रमणकारी आते रहे और दूसरी ओर व्यापारी

आठवीं सदी में दक्षिण भारत में अरब व्यापारियों के दलों के आने जाने का उल्लेख मिलता है। इन दलों के साथ आनेवाले सईद-नाथरशाह और बाबा फखर अल-दीन के नाम इस्लामी धर्मप्रचारकों में मुख्य है। मुसलमान सैनिक देश में धर्मपरिवर्तन भी करते थे। लेकिन इनका प्रभाव हिन्दुओं पर नहीं पड़ाए लेकिन भारत में उस समय आये उदार शांत सूफी साधकों ने उनके हृदय पर विजय प्राप्त करना आरंभ किया। ईसा की तेरहवीं शताब्दी में तथा इसके बाद बड़े बड़े धर्मप्रचारकों वीरों और सूफी साधकों के नाम सुनने को मिलते है। ईसा की चौदहवीं शताब्दी में इनका पूरा जोर रहा। धर्मप्रचारकों का यह जोर ईसा की पन्द्रहवीं और सोलहवीं शताब्दी में बहुत कम हो गया और सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में प्रायः लुप्त हो गया।

शोख इस्लाम (११०५ई) नवरशाह (१०३९६) शास सुलतान रूमी (१०३५ ई. में बंगाल में आये थे)ए अब्दुल्लाह (१०६५ ई.) दाता गंजबरुश (१०७२ ई) नूरु द्दीनए बाबा आदिम शाहिदए मुहम्मदली (१२ वी शती ई) आदि सूफी दरवेश भारत वर्ष में धर्मप्रचार करने आये थे।

संक्षेप में इसप्रकार कहा जा सकता है कि ९ वीं सदी में चिंताशील सूफी संतों के संपर्क में आने के कारण भारतीय समाज अनेक प्रकार के दार्शनिक सिद्धांतों से सशक्त हुआ। १२ वीं शताब्दी के लगभग आते ही भारत में पूर्ण रूप से इन्होनं प्रवेश कियाए यद्यपि सूफी साधुओं का इससे भी पहले भारत में आना आरंभ हो गया था। १२वीं से १६ वीं शताब्दी के मध्य विभिन्न साधक कवियों और धर्मोपदेशकों के आश्रय में इस विचारधारा का अपना साहित्य बन गया। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सूफी विचारधारा जो मूल रूप में इस्लाम धर्म के स्रोत से प्रवाहित हुई थीए अपने विकासकाल में इस्लाम से अधिकाधिक दूर हो गयी। इस प्रतीति का मुख्य कारण यही समझना चाहिए कि सूफी साहित्य हिन्दुओं के प्रति सहिष्णु था। हिन्दुओं की कहानियांए शैली एवं व्यवहार को अपना लेने से सूफी साहित्य हिन्दुओं के निकट आ गया और जो कुछ भी हो इतना स्पष्ट है कि सूफी विचारधारा ने हिन्दू धर्म का विरोध नहीं किया।

प्रेमाश्रयी शाखा

सूफी साधना में 'प्रेम' का अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। सूफी साधकों को 'प्रेमि-साधक' कहा जाए तो असंगत न होगा। 'प्रेम' उनके काव्य में समस्त प्रतीकों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रतीक है। सूफी चाहे जिस किसी को प्रेम का पात्र कहेए परंतु उनका प्रियतम परमात्मा ही है। उसी प्रियतम को वे अपने प्रेम का अलंबन मानते है। उसी के प्रेम में वे समस्त संसार को निमग्न देखते है। शायद इसी कारण से भारतीय जनता ने विश्वासपूर्वक इनकी साधना के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा अर्पित की। मुइनउद्दीनए कुतुब्बुद्दीन काकीए फरीद शकरगंजए शेख चिश्तीए निजामुद्दीन औलियाए सलीम चिश्ती तथा मुबारक नागोरी आदि सूफी साधकों को समान भाव से हिन्दु और मुसलमान जनता समादृत करते थे।

इस सन्दर्भ में आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी लिखते है कि "मध्ययुग बहुत कुछ करामतों का युग था। उस युग के प्रत्येक साधु संत के नाम पर दो-चार करामाती किस्से मिल ही जाते है। इन करामतों और उनकी स्थिति से लोग परस्पर एक दूसरे की ओर आकृष्ट होते थे। दोनों ज्यों ज्यों निकट आते गये त्यों- त्यों अधिकाधिक अनुभव करते गये कि दोनों में तात्विक मतभेद बहुत कम है। कबीर आदि संतों ने इस बात पर बहुत ज़ोर दिया। इन्होंने हिन्दुत्व और मुस्लमान के बाह्य आवरण को हटाकर उनका असली रहस्य पहचानने की चेष्टा की मुसलमानों की ओर से यह काम प्रेम - कहानियाँ लिखकर सूफी संतो ने किया "।

आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल जी ने कबीर जैसे संतों से अधिक इस मुद्दे पर प्रभाव डालने योग्य सूफी कवियों को ही माना है। उनके अनुसार - "मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच जो रागात्मक संबंध है वह उनके द्वारा व्यक्त न हुआ । अपने नित्य के जीवन में जिस हृदय का अनुभव मनुष्य कभी कभी किया करता हैए उसकी अभिव्यंजना उनसे न हुई। कुतुबनए जायसी आदि इन प्रेम कहानी के कवियों ने प्रेम का शुद्ध मार्ग दिखाते हुए उन सामान्य जीवन दशाओं को सामने रखा जिनका मनुष्य मात्र के हृदय पर एक सा प्रभाव दिखाई पड़ता है। हिन्दु और मुसलमान हृदय को आमने सामने करके अजनबीपन मिटाने बालों में इन्हीं का नाम लेना पडेगा - "इन साधकों ने हिन्दी में एक विशेष प्रकार के साहित्य को लुप्त होने से बचा लिया।" आचार्य डा. हजारीप्रसाद के शब्दों में - 'कबीरदास के निर्गुण भजनए सूरदास के लीलागान और तुलसीदास के रामचरितमानस अपनी अन्तर्निहित शक्ति के कारण अत्यधिक प्रचलित हो गये और हिन्दु जनता का संपूर्ण ध्यान अपनी ओर खींचने में समर्थ हुए। परंतु जन - साधारण का एक और विभागए जिसमें धर्म का स्थान नहीं थाए जो अपभ्रंश साहित्य के पश्चिमी आकार से सीधे चला आ रहा थाए जो गाँवों की बैठकों में कथानक रूप से और गान रूप में चल रहा थाए उपेक्षित होने लगा था। इन सूफी साधकों ने पौराणिक आख्यानों के बदले इन लोक प्रचलित कथानकों का आश्रय लेकर ही अपनी बात जनता तक पहुँचाई।

सूफी कवियों ने आत्मा की कल्पना पुरुष के रूप में तथा परमात्मा की कल्पना नारी के रूप में की है। इनके काव्यों में राजकुमारी तथा राजकुमार का वर्णन नहीं बल्कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से आत्मा और परमात्मा का ही वर्णन हुआ है। सूफी मत के अनुसार परमेश्वर जात तथा मुहम्मद सिफत है। जिससे अनंत शक्ति का उद्भव होता है। इन शक्तियों का नाम नजूल और उरुज है। नजूल से तात्पर्य लय होने तथा उरुज से उत्पन्न होने। प्रत्येक धर्म का आधार सत्य है। इस सत्य को सूफी संप्रदाय में 'हक' कहते है। इस 'हक' के अनुसार सत्य दो माने गये है। पग़डी रहस्य भावना का प्रतीक है। सांसारिक विषय वासना और मोह से बचने केलिए सूफी अंगरेखा पहने रहते है जिससे प्रत्येक धर्माचरण ही करे।

सूफी कवि फारसी की मसनवि शैली में ही अपने काव्य लिखते थे। इनमें कहीं भी सर्ग-बद्ध भारतीय काव्य-शैली नहीं है। मसनवियों की शैली के अनुसार प्रथम स्मृतियों होती है जिनमें प्रायः क्रमानुसार ईश्वरए मुहम्मद साहबए खलीफाए गुरु एवं शाहेवक्त की स्तुति का प्राधान्य रहता है। भारतीय सूफी काव्यों में भी इसी पद्धति का अनुकरण हैए साथ ही भारतीय पद्धति का भी पर्याप्त प्रभाव है।

संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है कि प्रेमगाथाओं की सामान्यविशेषताएँ सूफी काव्यों में प्रतिबिंबित हैए परंतु स्पष्ट रूप से इस काव्य की ऐतिहासिक और साहित्यिक दृष्टि से सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इसने हिन्दु और मुस्लीम संस्कृति का समन्वय कराने का अदभुत रूप से प्रयास किया है। इन कावियों ने भारत में जन्म लिया था यहाँ की रीति - नीतिए रहन-सहन तथा सामाजिक और धार्मिक वातावरण से परिचित थे। ऐसी दशा में यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक था। उनका दृष्टिकोण भी उदार था। भारतीय साहित्य के प्रभाव के साथ - साथ इनमें भारतीय दर्शन तथा हठयोग आदि की क्रियाओं का भी समावेश है।

हिन्दी के प्रमुख सूफी कवि

हिन्दी साहित्य में सूफी साहित्य दो धाराओं में व्यक्त हुई। प्रथम हिन्दी या खड़ीबोली में (ब्रजए पंजाबीए दकनी और अन्य प्रांतीय बोलियों से मित्रित) और द्वितीय अवधी में। खड़ीबोली में सूफी साहित्य फुटकर पदाेंए दोहों और ग़ज़लों आदि के रूप में रचा गया। अवधी का सूफी काव्य ही हिन्दी में प्रमुख प्रेमाख्यानक काव्य के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। पहले कहा जा चुका है कि जो कथाएँ इन साधकों ने पद्यबद्ध कीए वे मौलिक रूप से भारतीय थी और जन साधारण में लोक - कथाओं के रूप में चली आ रही थीं। उन्होंने उनके प्रभाव को समझा और उन्हें अपने भावों के प्रचार का माध्यम बनाया।

मुल्ला दाउद के 'चन्दायन' को लोग इस परंपरा का प्रथम प्रसिद्ध काव्य बताते है। इस नाते उसका ऐतिहासिक महत्व विशेष है। इस काव्य में नूरक और चंदा की प्रेम - कथा का वर्णन है। इसका रचनाकाल १३१८ई. है। 'यह समय अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजी के शासन का था। इसके पश्चात कुतुबन की मृगावती' ही इस परंपरा में प्रसिद्ध हुआ है। जिसका रचनाकाल १५६० है। मृगावती मेंए मृगावती और चन्द्रगिरि के राजकुमार की प्रेम - कथा का वर्णन पाया जाता है। कथा का वर्णन दोहाे चौपाई तथा सोरठा और अरिल्ल छंदों में हुआ है। इसमे 'शामी परंपरा का प्रभाव पूर्णरुपेणा परिलक्षित होता हैए साथ ही भारतीय परंपरा का भी इस पर प्रभाव है। राजकुमार की मृत्यु के बाद दोनों राणियाँ सती हो जाती है और तब कवि कह उठता है:-

"बाहर वह भीतर वह होई।
घर बाहर को रहे न जोई।।
विधि कर चारित न जाने आनु
जो सिरजा सो जाहि नियानू ।।

मधुमालती के रचयिता मंझन है। अनुमानतः इसका रचनाकाल १५७५ से १५८५ के बीच में कहा जा सकता है। इसकी कथा तथा वर्णन शैली अपनी पूर्ववर्ती ग्रन्थों की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रांजल व कोमल है। इसमें कनेसर के राजकुमार मनोहर और महारास की राजकुमारी मधुमालती की

प्रेम - कथा के साथ ही साथ उपनायक ताराचन्द तथा उपनायिका प्रेमा की कथा का भी वर्णन हुआ है। इस काव्य में प्रेम का निरुपण तथा कथा का संगठन और विरह का बड़ा मनोहारी चित्रण हुआ है। यह काव्य वर्णन - प्रधान है। कहा जाता है कि इसे अपने समय में सर्वाधिक ख्याति मिली थी। कवि ने अपनी कोमल भावनाओं को मनोहर कथा-सूत्रों में बड़ी सावधानी से पिरोया है। इस काव्य के अत्यधिक प्रभावशाली होने का एक प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि इसके कवि ने प्रेम भाव को प्रायक्ष दर्शन के आधार पर जाग्रत कराया है।

मृगावती और मधुमालती के बाद 'पद्मावत' का ही नाम आता है, क्योंकि जायसी के परवर्ती उसमान कवि ने भी इनका उल्लेख अपनी कृति में किया है।

मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी और उनका पद्मावत

पद्मावत हिन्दी साहित्य का एक जगमगाता रत्न है, जिसकी ज्योति कभी क्षीण होनेवाली नहीं, इसके प्रेमार्व्यान का प्रभाव इतना पड़ा कि उसके बाद प्रेमाख्यानक काव्यों की एक परंपरा सी चल पड़ी, वह उन्नीसवीं शाताब्दी के मध्य तक चलती रहती।

पद्मावन के अमर प्रणेता जायसी ने अपना कथानक भारतीय हिन्दु परिवारों से लिया। रत्नसेन, पद्मावती, और नागमती का परिचय हिन्दु-चरित्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। पद्मावत की भाषा अवधि है, जिसका माधुर्य अपनी समकक्षता में अन्य किसी को नहीं ठहरने देता। सम्पूर्ण पद्मावत दोहा और चौपाई छन्दों में लिखा गया है। जायसी के काव्य पर भारतीय दर्शन और हठयोग का पूरा-पूरा प्रभाव है। नीचे की पंक्ति में अद्वैतवाद की स्पष्ट झलक है

"हौं - हौं कहत सबै मति खोई।
जो तू नहिं आदि सब कोई।।" - पद्मावत

वैसे तो सभी सूफी कवि हृदय से उदार थे, किंतु जायसी में वह तत्व चरम अत्कर्ष पर था। पद्मावत में जायसी ने भारतीय समाज का जो ममस्पर्शा चित्र प्रस्तुत किया वह उनके काव्य की बड़ी विशेषता रही है। नागमती में भारतीय हिन्दु रमणी का आदर्श रूप और पद्मावती में पति-प्रेम की एकनिष्ठता एवं सतीत्व की भव्य आभा का दिग्दर्शन कराकर जायसी ने अपने विशाल हृदय और उसकी चरम संवेदनशीलता का परिचय दिया है। भारतीय समाज की अनेक रीति-नीतियों एवं परंपराओं का बड़ा सफल चित्रण पद्मावत में हुआ है।

पद्मावत की कथावस्तु को हम प्रमुख रूप से दो भागों में बाँट सकते है- ? पूर्वार्द्ध, षट्कृतु वर्णन खंट तक और २. उत्तरार्द्ध, नागमती वियोग खण्ट से आगे तक। पूर्वाद्ध में प्रेम की पीर एवं प्रेम पथ की यात्रा का वर्णन है और उत्तरार्द्ध में प्रेम परीक्षा की जाती है। रत्नसेन की सिंघल द्वीप यात्रा से लेकर पद्मावती को लेकर चितौड़ लोटने तक की कथा को पूर्वाद्ध माना जाता है तथा राघव को चितौड़ से निकाले जाने से लेकर पद्मिनी के सती होने तक की कथा को ऐतिहासिक माना जाता है। लेकिन हमें यह मत भूलना चाहिए कि पद्मावत एक साहित्यिक कृति है, जायसी भी इतिहासकार न होकर एक महान कलाकार हैं। चितौड़, दिल्ली आदि ऐतिहासिक स्थान है तथा कथा भी लोकप्रचलित है। लेकिन लौकिक प्रेम के वर्णन के द्वारा, आध्यात्मिक प्रेम की गंभीर व्यंजना ही जायसी का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। जायसी ने अपने पद्मावत के अंत में लिखा है:-

"मैं एहि अरथ पंडितन्ह बूझा। कहा कि हम किछु और न सूझा।।
चौदह भुवन जो तर उपराही। ते सब मानुष के घट माँही ।।
तन चितउर मन राजा कीन्हा। हिय सिंहल, बुद्धि पद्मिनीचीन्हा
गुरु सुआ जेहि पंथ दिखावा। बिनु गुरु जगत को निर्गुन पावा ।।
नागमती यह दुनियाँ धन्धा। बाँचा सोई न एहि चित बंधा।।
राघवदूत सोई सैतानू । माया अलाउद्दीन सुलतानू ।।
प्रेम-कथा एहि भाँति बिचारहु । बूझि लेहु जौ बूझे पारहु ।।

अर्थात् रत्नसेन और पद्मावती की प्रणय कथा साधारण मानवीय प्रेम की कथा न होकर आत्मा और परमात्मा के प्रणय की कथा है। जीवात्मा रूपी रत्नसेन, ब्रहमरूपी पदमावती को प्राप्त करने केलिए जिन जिन कष्टों का सामना करता है वे सब एक सूफी साधक के मार्ग की कठिनाईयाँ है। सिद्धि को प्राप्त करने के हेतु इन सभी विषय स्थलों से प्रत्येक सूफी साधक को गुज़रना पड़ता है। सूफी साधना में जगत् और प्रकृति का बहिष्कार नहीं, वरन् उसके कण कण में ब्रहम के अपरिमित सौन्दर्य का दर्शन किया गया है। जीवन और जगत का सौन्दर्य उस परम ब्रहम का सौन्दर्य है। तात्पर्य यह है कि लौकिक सौन्दर्य के माध्यम से ही पारलौकिक सौन्दर्य का उद्घाटन समस्त सूफी साधकों और कवियों का उद्देश्य था।

जायसी उन सभी कलाकारों के सिरमौर है। उनका पद्मावत इस सत्य का जीता-जागता प्रमाण है। पद्मावत के बाद लिखे गये प्रमुख प्रेम काव्यों की तारिका डॉ. विमलकुमार जैन ने अपने शोधग्रंथ

"सूफीमत और हिन्दी साहित्य" में इसप्रकार दी है: -

काव्य	कवि	काल
१. चित्रावली	उसमान	सन् १६१३ई
२. ज्ञानदीप	शेख नवी	लगभग सन् १६१९ई
३. हंस जवाहर	कासिमशाह	लगभग सन् १७३१ ई.
४. ईन्द्रावती	नूर मुहम्मद	लगभग सन् १७४४ ई
५. अनुराग बाँसुरी	नूर मुहम्मद	लगभग सन् १७६४ई
७. प्रेमरतन	फाजिलशाह	सन् १८४८

इनमें 'चित्रावली' और 'ज्ञानदीप' की अलग पहचान होती है। कवि उसमान ने अपनी लोकोक्तियों के द्वारा काव्य में एक विचित्र प्रभावोत्पादकता ला दी है। 'ज्ञानदीप में राजा ज्ञानदीप और देवजानी की कथा वर्णित है। कहना न होगा कि इस काव्य में भी परंपरागत गुणों और यथेष्ट सरसता का समावेश है। "इन्द्रावती" और अनुराग - बाँसुरी के रचयिता नूर मुहम्मद है। डॉ. विमलकुमार जैन के शब्दों में "अनुराग - बाँसुरी तो तत्वज्ञान की मंजूषिका ही है। ईश्वर जीव के मध्य मनोवृत्ति के सहारे प्रेम कथा का ऐसा सुन्दर चित्रण अन्यत्र मिलना दुर्लभ है। "

पदमावत के अतिरिक्त जायसी की अन्य दो कृतियाँ हैं- आखिरी कलाम और अखरावट। अखरावट सिद्धान्त ग्रन्थ होने के नाते काव्य की दृष्टि से अधिक महत्व नहीं पा सका। आखिरी कलाम कवि की प्रारंभिक कृतियों में से जान पड़ती है। इस ग्रन्थ को पढ़ने से हमें इतना अवश्य आभास मिल जाता है कि कवि अपनी प्रतिभा को विकसित करने केलिए उत्सुक और प्रयत्नशील है।

इस परंपरा के समस्त ग्रन्थों का अवलोकन करने के उपरांत हम इस निष्कर्ष पर आते है कि इन कवियों की दृष्टि सूफी मत के प्रचार पर टिकी रही है। लेकिन इससे भी अधिक सराहनीय बात यह है कि थे कवि बड़े उदार थे और सात्विक विचारों के थे। इनका हृदय प्रेम की पीर से भरा हुआ था। उनकी संपूर्ण रीति-निति भारतीय है। हिन्दु-मुस्लीम संस्कृति के प्रति समन्वयात्मक प्रेम - भावना सभी काव्यों में व्यक्त हुई है। इन सारी खूबियों के कारण हिन्दी साहित्य में सूफी कवि और उनके साहित्य अमर रहेंगे।

परिशिष्ट

सहायक ग्रन्थ सूची	लेखक/संपादक
१. हिन्दी साहित्य की भूमिका	आचार्य हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी
२. जायसी की काव्य साधना	प्रो. दानबहादुर पाठक
३. जायसी आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन	भारतभूषण 'सरोज'
४. हिन्दी साहित्य का अतीत	विश्वनाथप्रसाद मिश्र
५. हिन्दी सूफी काव्य और योग साधना	डॉ. ई. मोहनदास
६. कबीर का रहस्यवाद	डॉ. रामकुमार वर्मा
७. जायसी	डॉ. रामपूजन तिवारी
८. सूफीमत और हिन्दी साहित्य	डॉ. विमलकुमार जैन