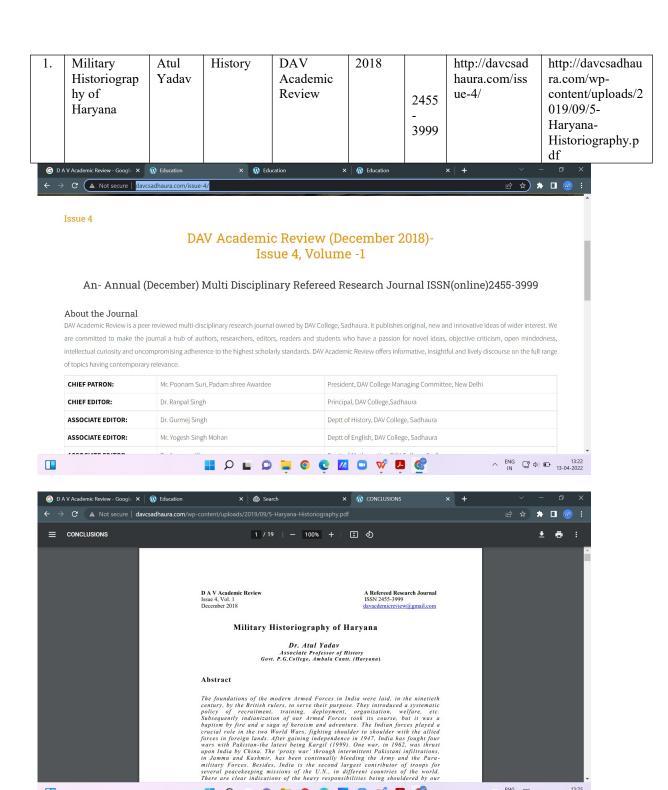
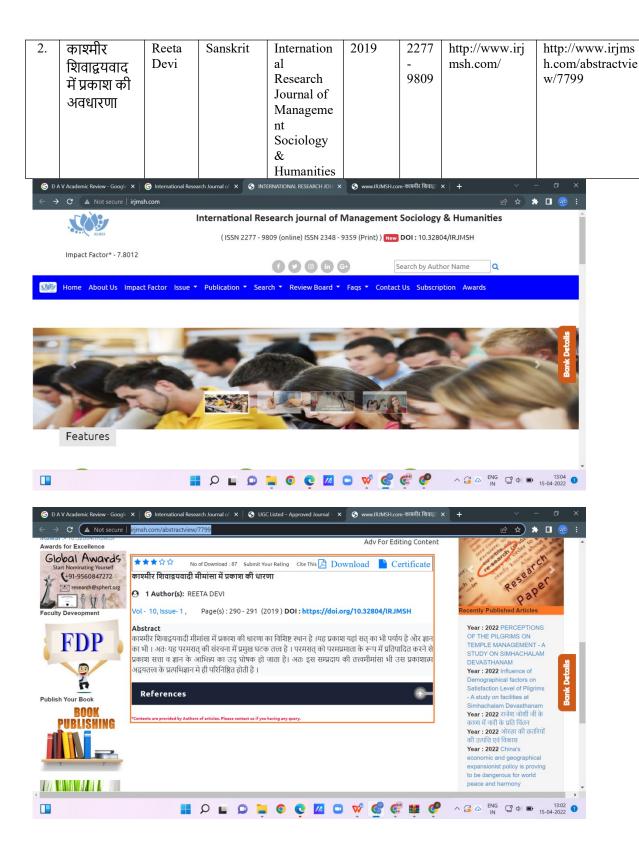
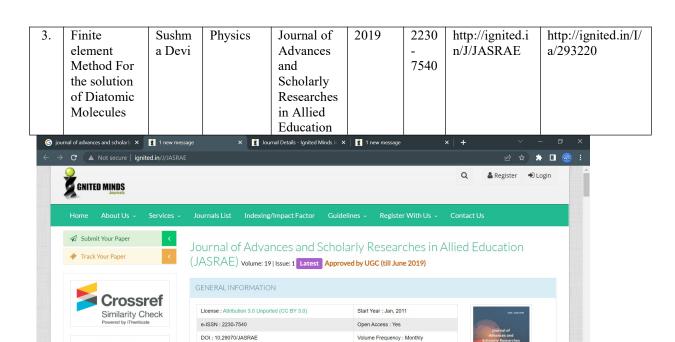
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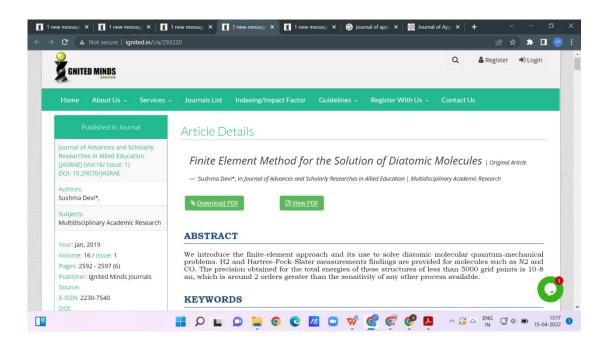


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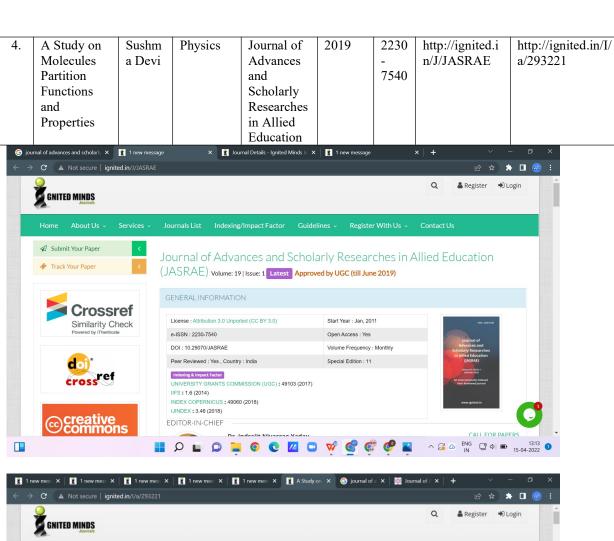
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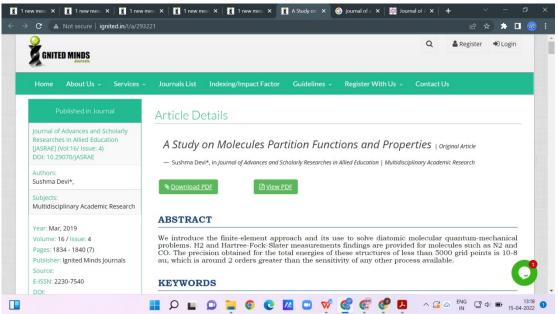
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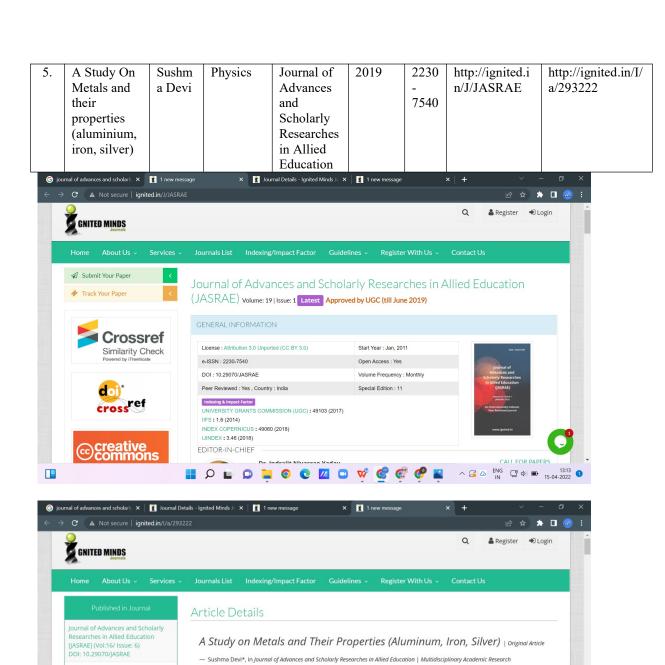
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Metals are one of the most commonly used forms of engineering products. Any of their characteristics, e.g. elastic constants, may be specifically linked to the existence of the metallic bonds between the atoms. On the other side, macro and microstructural characteristics of metals, such as point faults, dislocations, grain borders, and second phase particles, regulate their yield, flow, and fracture stress. Photos of microstructural components may be collected through advanced imaging techniques. As metals are ke engineering components, a knowledge of mechanical and fatigue properties of metals used in engineering structures is necessary. This Paper presents mechanical properties and, the proliferation and plasticity actions of metals such as wrought iron and mild steel used in engineering. In this study, we explore the

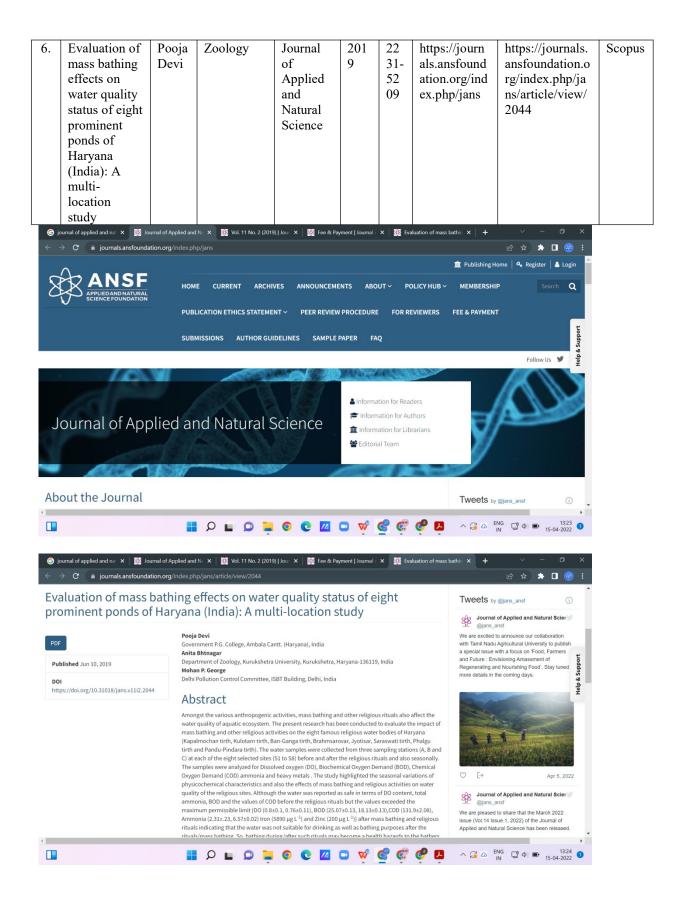
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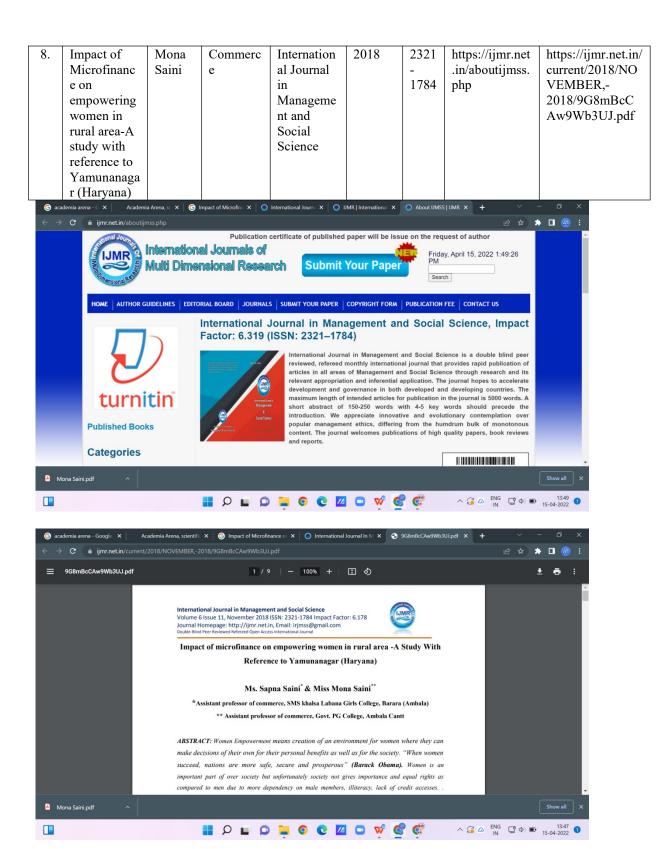
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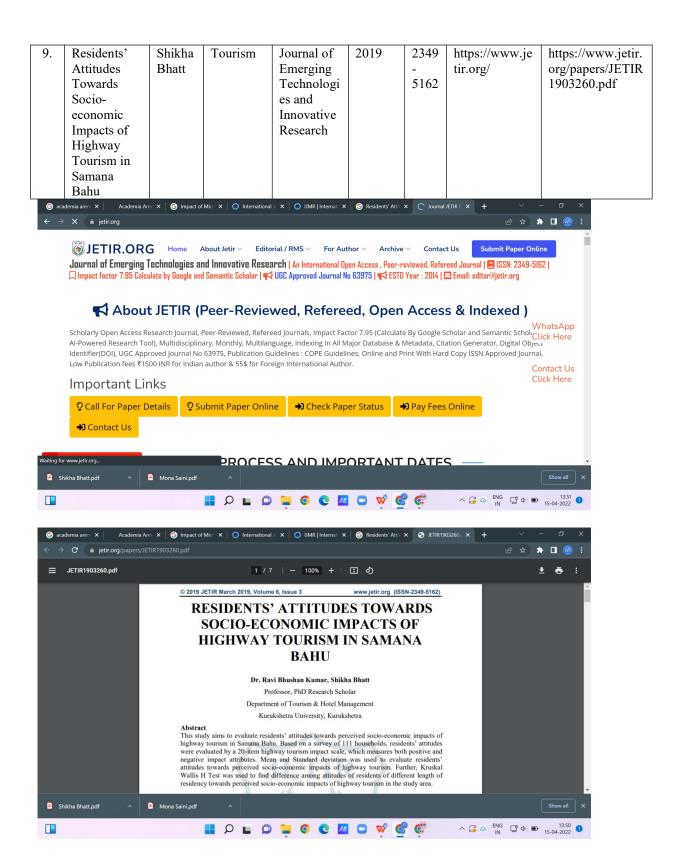
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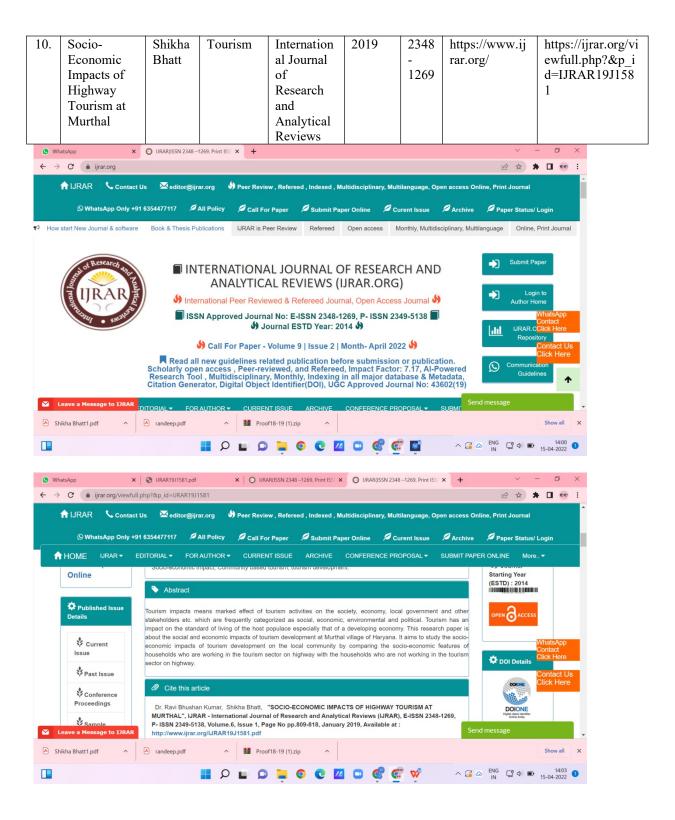


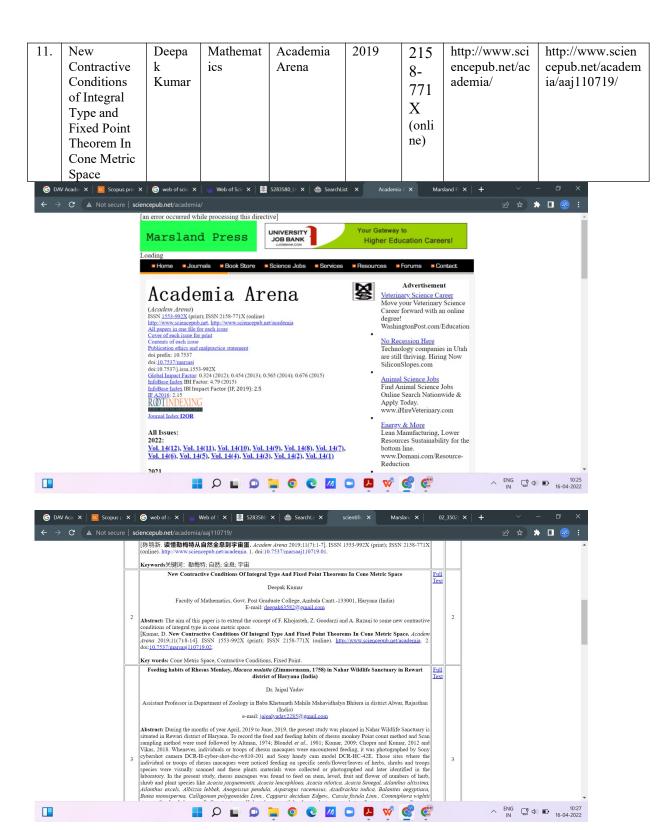






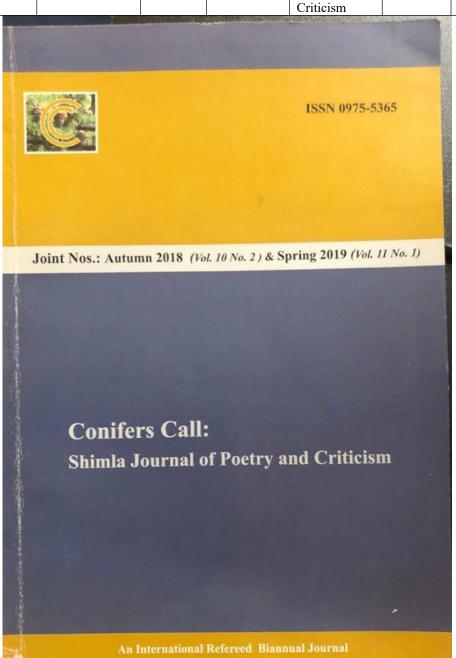








13.	Draupadi Speaks	Anju Jagpal	English	Conifers Call: Shimla Journal of Poetry and	2019	0975- 5365	https://coniferpublic ations.wordpress.co m/about/
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Confers Call: Shimla Journal of Poetry and Criticism is an international referred biancual journal. It is primarrly a poetry journal devoted to the most noble and thought provoking genre of creative writing is primarily a poetry former or vocation mind from the time immemorial and has manifested its multiple dimensions vide diverse forms of expression. It has been a vehicle to express human emotions and dimensions star diverse formation at large. Besides presenting poetry pertaining to nature, love, scenarios neces of significant and justice and bringing the poets of the world together gender, training, place, with critical and theoretical perspectives regarding literature with a view to Compete Case and engages restaure in general and poetry in particular. It also gives place to critical book deepen understanding of inerature in general and poetry in particular. It also gives place to critical book reviews thus providing a genuine feedback and paying attention to the labour of the writers. We hope that the call of Shirnia considers shall go far and wide and sensitize the readers to cutstanding ecological and environmental concerns, thereby providing them an opportunity to express their poetic selves and share their critical concerns.

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Draupadi Speaks...

Anju Josephi

DRAUPADI of The Mahabharata has been one of the most tragic and contentions characters of archetypal women in the Indian imagination since the inception of the great epic itself. Considered the cause of tremendous destruction of human race and the harbinger of one of the greatest wars, she has also been assigned the proud place among the panchsatisand panchkanyas. Though "counted among the five supremely virtueus women, honoured as "Panch Satr"," yet "In Mythology, the name Draupadi still bears stigma and is often contemptuously uttered by people in society." Neither has she been accorded the respect due to her or reverence, nor has she been considered the epitome of virtues to be emulated by womenfolk. She has always been ridiculed and rejected for her polyandrous marriage to five Pandava brothers. The stories of her birth, beauty learning, pride and haughtiness suffice to intimidate the willful and the ambitious woman in a patriarchal society even today as Draupadi has been alleged of transgressing the normative socio-cultural boundaries many a time and punished fittingly for those audacious acts.

According to Chaturvedi Badrinath "The Mahabharata never stifled Draupad's voice." One cannot challenge or refute this assertion entirely, yet the question arises whose voice has it actually been? Is it really Draupadi who speaks or is the just a mouthpiece of the author/s of the epic? If she herself had the liberty to put forth her mind, why could she not defend herself and why did she choose the epithet of a cursel woman for all times to come? Where was the need to retrieve her sobbing silences and her agonized self from the archives of cultural history and coax her to speak up now?

C. R. Deshpande very rightly says, "Over the years of its existence the Mohabharata has been playing a very important role not only in the lives of the people of India but also in the lives of the people of South East Asia. ... The Mahabharata has not only influenced the literature, art, sculpture, and painting of India but it has also moulded the very character of the Indian people." He agrees with Oldenberg that "in the Mahabharata breathe the united soul of India and the individual souls of her people." Dr. V. S. Sukhantar claims, "Whether we realize it or not, it remains a fact that we it India still stand under the spell of the Mahabharata. ... Venerable for its very antiquity. it is one of the most inspiring monuments of the World and an inexhaustible mine [st the investigation of the religion, mythology, legend, philosophy, law, custom and political and social institutions of ancient India." Thus, the Mahabharata is not just at epic of the ancients; it is a living tradition and the very life source of Indian sociopolitical and cultural moorings. We derive sustenance and recheck our facts going back to our ancient sources to justify our present and take pride in being their inheriters Since we are the inheritors and the past belongs to us all, we can also take the liberty if move toward the hind side and inspect and project what has somehow been left out of

overlooked for a long time and also to re-examine and reinterpret the established facts through different canons.

It is hardly disputable that ours has been a largely patriarchal society and in such a society woman is merely an appendage to Man sans identity and voice of her own. Like other soulless things, she is also a 'thing' for the consumption of man. Uma Chakravarti digs out the episode of Gargi challenging Vagnavalkya in the debate and how she gets intimidated into silence. The daughter of a famous philosopher, Gargi shoots sharp questions regarding soul which is considered a prohibited subject for the lesser beings and "instead of answering them, he [Yajnavalkya] abruptly ended the debate with a typical assertion of brahmanical male power. Do not, O Gargi, push your inquiry too. far lest your head should fall off." Thereupon Gargi fell silent." Chakravaeti observes. that it is noteworthy that "while recourse to violence is actually necessary to tame or break the resistance of men who need to be subordinated the mere threat of violence is enough to silence women."

Draupadi, however, breaks her silence only after the worst imaginable happens to her in the court of the Kauravas in the presence of all her male elders and her five mighty husbands. None but the divine comes to her rescue, whereas, bound by their duty, their charma, all present in the court, including DharamrajYudhishthir and Bheeshm Pitarnah become the mute spectators of the most horrible insult meted out to a helpless menstruating woman. No one has any answer to her appeals and questions. For her defeated eldest husband, the codes of his charma are far more important than the respect and dignity of his wife. It is only her vengeful yow and curse of total armihilation of the Knuravas and the powerful yet emasculated on lookers, that prompts Dhritrashtra to seek forgiveness from Draupadi for the wrongs done to her and he begs her to ignore the regrettable incident. It has been a blot on our cultural heritage as there is hardly any parallel anywhere of such a heinous crime and physical punishment as public disrobing of a royal woman. This event also reinforced the patriarchal conviction that a wife is man's property and he has the right to put her on stake like his other belongings.

After such a rejection and abuse of her person, Draupadi was left only with two choices-either to end her life and put to shame, utter subjugation and constant threat of similar penalty the whole womankind forever, or to average the wrong keeping herself inflamed. A woman of mettle, she took to the latter recourse, which accelerated the Great War of Mahabharata. Even today, she is held responsible for that enormous devastation and is considered the cause of patricide and fratricide. Had she chosen death, instead of revenge to reclaim her self-respect, who would have set the moral order right in favour of the poor woman? Had our history been any better supporting the transgression and bruised egos of Duryodhan and Kama, rejected in the swayanwara? Could it have been as great a monument as the Mahabharata is considered today, had Draupadi not taken the responsibility of salvaging her own honour? Isn't it ironical that the wife of five supreme men of her times, in essence Draupadi was all alone in her life and death except the steady support of Krishna who