

Epidemic Diseases in India During Mughal Period (1526-1707)

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Epidemics constituted the most formidable among different types of natural calamities which broke out frequently during the reigns of the great Mughals in India. During that period people suffered much due to the visitation of numerous pestilences. A large number of men, women and children belonging of different communities fell victim to various diseases. Generally, every famine was followed by pestilences like the plague, cholera, small-pox, kala-azar and malaria which took a toll of countless persons. An attempt has been made here to throw some light on incidence and impact of epidemics during Mughal rule in India.

We have inadequate references regarding epidemics under the first two Mughal Emperors Babur and Humayun, but the long reign of Akbar and his successors witnessed a number of pestilences like the plague, kala-azar, small-pox, cholera, malaria etc.

Plague : During the reign of Akbar, Plague broke out in 1575 AD which afflicted most of the cities of India. Multitudes of Gujarat suffered severely from this disease and many of them died immediately. In 1597 too, the disease ravaged Lahore and some of the children were abandoned by their parents. The epidemics depopulated many houses of Gujarat and some of the adjoining areas of Lahore. The province of Bengal was visited by a severe plague in 1575 AD. and the

habitants of Gaur suffered much. They had to vacate their houses in the depth of rains. Every day, the panic stricken crowds used to take shelter in the houses of their companions and friends. Gradually things came to such a pass that people were unable to bury the dead and threw the corpses into the water. Everyday the news of the death of a number of the Amirs and their servants was communicated to Munim Khan, Khan-i-khanan, who was the governor of the province at that time. He did not, however, take any warning and did not give up living there. His pomp and show was such that “no one had the boldness to remove the silk-cotton of negligence from his ear; and give him information of what was happening”.²

Early in 1616 AD. at the close of the tenth year of Jahangir’s reign, plague broke out in certain parts of India and gradually increased until it raged with great fury. This dreadful calamity arose in the parganas of the Punjab. It reached Lahore and a large number of the Hindus and the Muslims lost their lives from it. It then proceeded towards Sirhind and through the Doab as far as Delhi and the surrounding places. It destroyed many villages and parganas in that part of the country.³ The calamity was so severe in Kashmir that a darwesh who had performed the last sad rite of washing the corpse of a friend, met the same fate on the very next day. A cow which had fed upon the grass on which the body of the man was washed also died. The dogs, which ate the flesh of the cow, also fell dead on the spot. In India, no place was free from this visitation which continued to devastate the country for about eight years.⁴

In January 1617 AD the plague was much violent in Agra. Sir Thomas Roe remarked that the number of the daily victims of the plague had come down to one hundred in Agra and chances of clearing the city had further brightened. The outbreak of the epidemic of 1618-19 continued all through the spring of 1619. The Imperial officers of Agra reported to the Emperor that the average daily rate of mortality of the city was about one hundred.⁵

This virulent disease also broke out in almost all the parts of the Deccan during the reign of Shahjahan.⁶ When a severe famine was raging in the whole of the Deccan. The sufferings of the people were further aggravated by the plague which came in the wake of the famine. The plague depopulated the Deccan and the inhabitants were compelled to take shelter in northern India. The Emperor tried his best to relieve the distress of the people caused by the famine, but he could not do anything to help the people against the plague. This terrible pestilence caused the loss of more than half of the army. The distress was so great that men unable to carry their wives with them were even prepared to kill them. Even the imperial household felt the sad effects of this epidemic.⁷

In 1687 AD a pestilence broke out during the sieze of Golkunda which depopulated Hyderabad and caused havoc in the royal camp. At night heaps of the dead bodies used to accumulate. But Aurangzeb held on with grim tenacity and

called up reinforcements. Golkunda was completely enclosed by him with a wall of wood and ingress to the fort was stopped. After his return to Bijapur a deadly plague broke out in the city and the royal camp in October 1688 AD. It killed about thousands of people including some of the nobles of Aurangzeb's reign. Jaswant Singh's illegitimate son, Muhammad Raj, died while Firoz Jang escaped with the loss of his eyes⁸. Khafi Khan has described vividly the outbreak of the plague in Bijapur and the Deccan in 1689, but Mustaid Khan Saqi's description of Bijapur plague of 1688 is more graphic. He writes thus : "In the middle of the month of Muharram (16th October- 14th November, 1688) a terrible plague broke out and carried off men. The health of the people became impaired and ruined by declining from their normal condition..... Death wanted to remove the seed of human kind altogether from the world"⁹

Kala-azar : A very formidable fever known as kala-azar broke out in Sindh in 1592 AD. On account of the strangeness of the land and refractoriness of the peasantry provisions became scarce and food became very dear. Some ascetics of the region had a vision to the effect that the people were beholding the retribution of their disobedience and were suffering the punishment. The panacea for both the high and the low was to recognize this, and " to acquire bliss by supplicating the unique of age, and to offer presents in accordance with their means and give them to the needy"¹⁰. Next morning the secret was revealed and the proposition was carried into effect. Consequently the sickness diminished.

A similar type of illness swept through the eastern provinces of Akbar's empire in 1603 AD. A large number of Mughal Amirs fell a prey to this epidemic, the notable of them being Haider Khan, Muin-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Lal Khan, Hazi Khan, Hashim Khan, Haji Yusuf Khan, Mirza Khan. Though in that year people in the eastern provinces had suffered due to various reasons, the pestilence caused the greatest possible hardship to them¹¹. One of the most important casualties was Gulbadan Begum, the paternal aunt of Akbar. Her illness continued for some days and the medicine of the provisions was of no avail. She died on Monday 7th February 1603 AD¹². Due to the epidemic, food became scarce and the air grew unwholesome. The calamity had a sobering effect on the rebels against the empire.

Small-pox : It appears from the Persian chronicles that the Mughal India was not free from small-pox. During the period between 1670 and 1677 AD, Calicut witnessed an epidemic of small-pox which frightened carpenters away and necessitated the hauling of boats to another place where workmen were available. The pestilence was so virulent that it carried people off as fast as the plague. Most of the domestic servants of the English factories had contracted the disease and ultimately three of them died.¹³

Cholera : It is certain that cholera existed in India during the seventeenth century. Places of pilgrimage such as Hardwar, Prayag, Puri, etc., where pilgrims assembled in large number, were especially vulnerable.¹⁴ Due to lack of roads and communications in Mughal India the crowds which assembled at the great tirthas could not disperse early. They stayed several days at the places of pilgrimage and took polluted water and food materials which resulted in the outbreak of cholera. Besides the places of pilgrimage this disease also broke out off and on in different parts of the Mughal Empire. Spasmodic cholera broke out in Aurangzeb army at Bijapur in 1657-58 AD. The disease was epidemic in form and before it attacked the Mughal camp with sad violence, it had already prevailed for some years in Deccan and Gujarat. Khafi Khan describes it as very terrible which generally proved fatal in a few hours¹⁵.

Malaria : According to Abul-Fazl a large number of people died of malaria during the reign of Akbar. He gives a list of officials who died of malaria in 1575 AD. at Gaur after their return from Orissa. The most important among them were Munim Khan, Haider Khan, Mirza Quli Khan, Ashraf Khan and Abdul Hassan¹⁶.

Malaria also swept through Ahmedabad during Jahangir's visit to that city in 1618 AD and caused heavy mortality among both the Indians and the Europeans¹⁷. However, the pestilence at Ahmedabad was characterized by a very high temperature and appearance of large and dark coloured blisters on the body. Death ensued in a few hours and even the small English community lost seven members. Again, in the second half of the year of 1673, malaria broke out which swept away many people of the Mughal Empire. It was characterized by violent fever and pain in the head of the victim.

In August 1662 AD, malaria was, however, rampant in the eastern part of the Mughal Empire near Mathurapur. At that time Mir Jumla was campaigning in Assam¹⁸. The whole of Assam was infected and about thirty thousand of its people died of malaria that year. In the Mughal camp fever and flux carried off hundreds daily. Medicine had no effect and the dead could not be given a decent burial on account of their large numbers. There was no suitable diet or medicine for the sick in the royal camp. All had to live on coarse rice. Very small quantities of wheat, pulse, ghee, sugar and opium were available at fabulous price¹⁹. Thus sickness and scarcity continued together to make the life of the people miserable. When the life at Mathurapur became unbearable the army returned to Garhgaon. Most of the stored rice and many of the sick were left behind for want of transport. The pestilence reached its zenith when the refugees from Mathurapur infected the garrison at Garhgaon. All kinds of foodstuffs disappeared except coarse red rice. The poor did not spare even leaves on the tree, the grass on the ground and the herbs on the riverside to satisfy their appetite. Even Mir Jumla lived and ate like common soldiers relevant explain.

To sum up, epidemics broke out in India during the reigns of the Great Mughals. Various diseases like the plague, kala-azar, small-pox, cholera and malaria caused much trouble to the people of that period. However, no significant attempt worth the mention was made by the Mughal Emperors to stem the epidemics and thus improve the condition of the suffering people of the society. Consequently, a large number of people irrespective of their social status-men, women, soldiers and government officials-lost their lives. Thus the pestilence took a heavy toll of human lives during the period under review.

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Ethnic Conflicts in contemporary India

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During the colonial rule, India was divided into several provinces for administrative purposes. This division paved the way for other language communities, in the post-colonial era, to make demand for a separate state of their own. The formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953, on the demand of Telugu speakers in Madras Province, opened doors for other language groups to make similar demands. Further, these demands were endorsed by some of the nationalist leaders. Thus today, each language group has a State of its own, such as, Gujarat for the Gujaratis, Kerala for Malayalees and so on. At the state level, regional language is often used as the medium of instruction in schools, and colleges. This affinity and allegiance felt towards one's own language and region is often reflected outside the State of origin, that is when migrants to a new setting start their own voluntary associations to cater to their cultural needs. Thus language, in India, has been an important premise on which people have established their identities and have drawn social boundaries for defining their 'in group' and the 'out group'. Thus, it is not uncommon to find a Tamil Association in northern belt like UP or Delhi or a Malayalee association in Middle East or a Bengali association in the U.S.A. Another form of ethnic identification is religion. In India Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and Zoroastrianism are some of the religions practised by its people. In Block 4 of this course, you were introduced to the social organisation of these religious communities in India. In terms of numerical strength, Hindus form the majority community in India. A number of Hindu Gods and Goddesses are worshipped by different linguistic groups spread across India. It is the numerical strength of the Hindus that has been one of the factors which have led certain Hindu loyalists like the RSS (Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh) to assert that India is a Hindu State. In terms of economic dominance, there are disparities within a

religious group and between religious communities. For instance, the Zoroastrian community is numerically very small in India. But their economic resources and status are much better than many other communities. There is historical evidence to prove that the various religious communities in India have coexisted peacefully through time. Of course, there is also evidence that reflects the conflict between religious communities. The most well known clashes have been between Hindus and Muslims. One of the major social problems of India has been the communal divide problem. When one group asserts its interests and identity at the cost of another group, the communal divide emerges. For more information on the problem of communal divide The varna system, however, has provided flexibility in terms of social mobility. Over the ages, several lower castes have used a higher caste status as a reference group, and have sanskritised their ways and formulated mythologies to legitimise their claims. For instance, a tailor caste in Tamil Nadu, which claimed the status of the Bhavsara Kshatriyas, went to the extent of organising an All India Conference in order to legitimise their claims. This social mobility when accompanied with economic and political power automatically brought about an enhancement in the status of the lower castes. But most of the situations show the close association of ritual purity, economic and political power and education, as echoed in the varna scheme. Thus the “twice born castes” not only had ritual purity but also had greater access to 17 Ethnic Relations and Conflicts economic and political power and education. The Shudras and the outcastes, on the other hand, not only suffered the stigma of ritual impurity but also lived in abject poverty, illiteracy and had no political power. Since the British rule, however, the political, economic power equation, between different castes has been altered. Both the British government and the Constitution of free India tried to introduce legal provisions to reduce the inequality between castes. The Backward Classes movement which emerged significantly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries also contributed to upward social mobility of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Groups of cognate (related) castes formed a large ethnic block and began to fight for a shift in the traditional distribution of power. They became politically viable. In the next unit, on social movements, we will be referring to the Backward Classes movement. What is important to remember here is that the caste has become an important basis of division between different groups of castes. In some cases, the cleavage has been between the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin upper castes. For instance, the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers Society) founded in 1873 by Jotiba Phule was anti-Brahmin in its orientation. Phule fostered a sense of identity among many middle level non-Brahmin castes like the Kunbis, Malis and Dhangars in Maharashtra, Brahmins were identified as exploiters and the non-Brahmins as the exploited it was during the British rule that ethnic groups like certain backward castes and

classes began to organise themselves into strong associations. The British administration, on its part, provided its own source of legitimacy to the awakening among the non-Brahmin and depressed castes. Several new avenues were thrown open for claiming higher status. English education became the basis of new employment opportunities, which were free of caste consideration. Education was made available to everyone, though in actuality only the Brahmin and upper non-Brahmin castes made use of it. The British introduced a series of administrative reforms such as the Minto Morley Reforms of 1909, Montague Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 and the Govt. of India Act of 1935 which gave the backward classes and minority groups increased political power, economic benefits and educational opportunities (Rao, 1974: 6). In 1850 the Caste Disabilities Removal Act was passed to provide liberty to all for conversions at will from one religion to another or from one caste to another. Members converting into another religion or caste did not lose their rights of inheritance, including property. Freedom to practice one's own religion, language and culture was bestowed on all.

34.5.2 The Constitution of India

After the advent of independence in 1947, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Drafting Committee and Minister of Law in the Government. For deliberations of important subjects different committees were set up. The Minorities Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. Reservations in Legislature and Services was discussed by this committee. After heated debates it was agreed that the Constitution that was being drawn for India must contain adequate safeguards for those people who have been hitherto discriminated and exploited. The Constitution of India conceived of equality in terms of equality of opportunity and equal protection under the laws. Certain groups were specifically singled out for special treatment namely: (a) the Scheduled Castes, (b) the Scheduled Tribes, and (c) the socially and educationally Backward Classes. The Constitution sanctioned reservation of seats in the educational institutions, in public employment and in State legislatures including the national Parliament in favour of members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It also sanctioned reservations in educational institutions and public employment in favour of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. The Constitutional provisions are arranged in five sections. The various provisions relate to several aspects like right to equality, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and right to profess and practice religion. The Constitution through its article 17 abolishes the inhuman practice of untouchability and forbids the practice of it in any form, making it an offence punishable by law. The Constitution has also made provisions for the minorities. Though the Constitution has not specifically defined a minority, it has established the liberty of the minorities by making freedom from disabilities a fundamental right.

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Constitution any group which constitutes numerically less than 50 percent of the population can be called a minority. But this leaves the term ambiguous, as it does not explain whether this “less than 50 percent of the population” is as compared to that of a region or State of India. The minority Acts however, cover all religions excepting Hinduism, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The following are some of the Acts passed in favour of the minorities. Article 15 of the Constitution, explains the specific discriminatory situation on religion, caste race, sex and so on. It prohibits the subjection of any citizen to any disability, liability, restriction or conditions on groups only of the above mentioned factors. Article 29(1) endows the right to any citizen who possesses a distinct language, script or culture to conserve the same. Article 30(1), bestows the right on the linguistic and religious minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. The intention of the Constitutional guarantee on minority rights, is mainly to promote the distinctiveness of religious and linguistic minorities in the country. Their distinctiveness was not seen as division by the founding fathers of Indian Constitution, but as a positive contribution to the rich tapestry of unity in diversity in India. They felt that minorities were in a weaker position and that they needed protection if they were to participate in national development. The legislation on Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes was meant to promote the advancement of socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Both minority rights and reservation policy for the Backward Classes are becoming increasingly sensitive issues in Indian society. In several ways and at different times both have been the focus of divisive debate and destructive violence. In our next section, we will describe certain forms of conflicts that have emerged on ethnic grounds. In 1980s tension and conflict arose over the issue of language. The government’s desire to create a wider national movement in an otherwise segmental ethnic society expedited tensions in several parts of the country. The Government selected Hindi as the national language to create a national community by joining all the members of the different ethnic communities. This attempt at ‘unity in diversity’ had adverse effect on the Indian population. We have evidences of violence in the South like Tamil Nadu, where severe rioting took place over the Hindi issue. According to the non-Hindi speakers, the language policy of the government meant an advantage for the Hindi speakers, who are perceived to dominate the economic institutions and have political authority. To illustrate this type of conflict, we will describe the language conflict in Assam. In Assam too, riots broke out in 1972, between the immigrant Bengali Hindus and the local Assamese population. The Assamese demanded the withdrawal of the option of answering in Bengali. Earlier, similar riots had occurred after independence, when the Assamese had demanded their language be made the regional language. These conflicts must be viewed within the economic and political structure of Assam.

There are three communities that dominate the different sections of the economic sphere of Assam. The Bengali Muslims, who are migrants from Bangladesh, who either serve in the tea gardens or manage their own land; the Marwaris, who monopolise trade; and the Bengali Hindus, who are migrants from West Bengal, and dominate the administrative services. The Assamese were unable to avail these opportunities as they lacked in skills and contacts to take up banking activities of the Marwaris. Secondly, they lacked education 21 Ethnic Relations and Conflicts to take up the administrative jobs. Finally, they were unwilling to work in the estates at low wages. India's Independence had two effects on Assam. The Congress party that came to power in the State then, was dominated by Assamese and there was a growing emergence of an Assamese middle class. This middle class with its interest in the administrative services considered the Bengali Hindus an obstacle to their economic advancement. Also any policy giving job preference to the Assamese would have automatically applied to the Bengali Hindus who have lived there for many decades. And the latter being more qualified stood a better chance for recruitment. These facts materialised in the growing fear of economic domination amongst the Assamese middle class who wanted to prevent the growing economic strength of the Bengali Hindus. The Assamese middle class reacted through an assertive regional identity in order to claim their due share in the economic development.

34.6.2 Religious Conflict

The genesis of religious conflicts in India is often attributed to the advent of Muslims to this country. But this kind of theorisation is erroneous, as communalism, as a socio-political form is a modern phenomenon. Tensions had prevailed between the Hindus and Muslims prior to the colonial rule, due to the expropriation or dispossession of power of the Hindus by the Muslims (Malabar). But these tensions were accentuated later with the British introduction of electoral policy and the imperialist divide-and-rule policy; this gave rise to the competitiveness and hostility between the two communities. This later materialised in the emergence of the Muslim League leading later to the formation of Pakistan. Though the nationalist leaders believed that the communal problems would be resolved in the post-Independent period, they were proved wrong. The manifest cause behind the rioting of August 1980, was the entry of a pig in a congregation during Id. Some 50,000 persons were gathered to listen to the qutbah or sermon, when the pig wandered inside violating the Muslim sense of cleanliness and defiling the sanctity of the prayer. This incident was followed by looting, arson, and rape by a frenzied mob. The rampaging and killing by one group was retaliated by the other party. This incident throws light on in the socio-political structure of the town. The Muslims in this town had been traditional artisans engaged in making brassware vessels. In the latter part of 1970s, some of them have started manufacturing brassware and exporting it to the West Asian countries. This has broken the existing monopoly of

the immigrant Punjabi businessmen. These immigrant Hindu Punjabis were originally from Pakistan who came to India after Partition. The relative success and prosperity to the Muslim businessmen disturbed their Hindu counterparts. The Muslims were securing extensive orders from West Asian countries and their commonality of religion with these West Asian countries magnified and adverse fears of the Hindu businessmen on communal lines. The Muslims were rapidly acquiring sufficient capital to purchase sophisticated tools, to own property and were expanding their business in a 22 Social Change large scale. The spectre of Muslim dominance and Gulf money was raised. The political parties exploited these fears. The trade interests and economic jealousies became instrumental in fanning the fires of communalism aided by political parties and financed by traders. A climate of hostility and suspicion was created, which resulted in violent rioting. ii) Hindu-Sikh Conflicts in Punjab When viewing the Hindu-Sikh situation we are faced with a problem. Compared to the previous cases of language and religious conflicts discussed earlier, here we are confronted with people who are culturally well assimilated. The Hindus and the Sikhs in Punjab often intermarried. The case of one of the sons of a Punjabi-Hindu family being converted to Sikhism is not uncommon. Unlike the Hindu-Muslim relations, there have been no historical animosity between the Sikhs and the Hindus. Yet sharp conflicts arose between the two communities in 1980s. There had occurred a succession of violent happenings. Starting with the killing of innocent people in Punjab, followed by the army action in the Golden Temple, and the subsequent assassination of the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This assassination was followed by a frenzy of mass killing of Sikhs in Delhi and surrounding areas. There was a one sided brutal assault on the Sikhs. Their property was set on fire and goods stolen from their shops. The whole community was made a scapegoat for the actions of a few co-religionists. The intensity of the violence was more on the outskirts of the city than within. The Punjab problem can be viewed in the light of the political rivalry between one-time ruling Congress party at the Centre and the Akali Dal in Punjab. This militant political wing of the Sikh community demanded not only religious autonomy but economic and political autonomy as well. Their demand of share in river water, hydro-electric power, control over Chandigarh, Abohar and Fazilka areas, all echoed this desire. The Akalis represented the aspirations of the Sikh upper class, who had come in direct conflict with the Punjabi Hindu upper class. The difference in the ideologies of the Hindus and the Sikhs could be traced to their social division. A high proportion of the Sikhs resided in the rural areas and were engaged in rural activities, whereas a high proportion of the Hindus lived in the urban areas and followed commercial and administrative services. In their intercommercial rivalry, the businessmen of the two communities found it to their advantage to mobilise their respective communities. The Akalis on their part

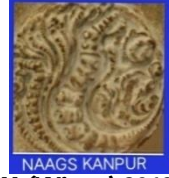
wanted to assert their religious hold over the prosperous Jat Sikhs, who dominated the rural areas, and were getting increasingly alienated from the traditional religious hold. Thus both for the Akalis and the affluent section of the Sikhs, the assertion of the communal identity by way of religious channel had become most essential for mass support. This growing need to alienate from the mainstream of Indian nationalism, derived its support and finance from affluent Sikhs, especially those residing abroad. The Sikhs were divided into the terrorists, the supporter of the fundamentalist ideology and those who did not support it, the moderates. 23

Ethnic Relations and Conflicts 34.6.3 Common Features of Ethnic Conflicts

Certain general features can be observed from the study of ethnic conflicts in India. These are: Ethnic conflicts are a consequence of organised communal bodies. For the conflict to become a public issue, usually the organised bodies, which are backed by political parties, have to come to the fore. Thus communal bodies become institutionalised. Ethnic conflicts indicate that whatever be the manifest cause language, region or religion the latent cause is not rooted in cultural disparity. Conflicting economic and political interests form the basis of the latent cause. The tensions generally arise when a minority group feels deprived of an equal position in either the economic or political sphere as compared to the majority group, uses the primary ties to motivate and activate their ethnic group against the dominant group. For instance, the Hindu Sikh conflict was between peoples who were not culturally different, but rather were well-assimilated group. Thus, we may say, that ethnic conflicts arose not because of some common goals but because of conflicting interests. The allegiance or the basis of group loyalty depends on the principle of mutual interest. For instance, during the 1972 Assam riots, the Bengali Muslims, who share cultural similarities with Bengali Hindus did not side with them, instead they supported the Assamese in exchange of not being ousted from their land, by the politically active Assamese.

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Historical Pattern of Migration and religious conflicts in India

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India is characterized by more ethnic and religious groups than most other countries of the world. Aside from the much noted 2000-odd castes, there are eight major religions, 15 odd languages spoken in various dialects in 29 states and seven union territories, and a substantial number of tribes and sects. Three ethnic or religious conflicts have stood out of late: two occurred in the states of Assam and Punjab; another, the more widely known Hindu-Muslim conflict, continues to persist. The Assam problem is primarily ethnic, the Punjab problem is based on both religious and regional conflicts, while the Hindu-Muslim problem is predominantly religious. Of the three conflicts mentioned, Assam has attracted the largest attention of late. Not since the 1947 partition of India have so many people been killed and uprooted as a result of ethnic or communal violence. By most available reports now, mob violence has claimed four thousand lives, rendered about 200,000 homeless, and forced a large number to leave the state for protection elsewhere. The immediate occasion of this bloodshed was the election held in February, though conflict and tension have been present for the last three years. In Assam, three culturally disparate groups have been in collision: the Assamese, the Bengalis (both of which have segments of Hindus and Muslims) and the tribals, which are localized communities. Assam has had the highest rate of population growth in India since the beginning of this century. Migration into the state accounts for a substantial part of this growth. Most migrants came from Bengal, including what is now Bangladesh (known as East Bengal before the 1947 partition and East Pakistan from 1947-71). Bengali migrants were both Hindus and Muslims. Bengali Hindus started arriving after the British created tea plantations in

the middle of the nineteenth century. Because of their educational advantage over Assamese, they were better suited to man the growing administrative and professional machinery. Bengali Muslims on the other hand, were mainly peasants. They originated predominantly in East Bengal, a highly populated area with low agricultural productivity and a fragmented landholding pattern incapable of supporting large families. In contrast, Assam was less populated, many areas were unsettled, and there was less pressure on the land. Bengali peasants made large tracts of waste, flooded and forested land habitable and productive along the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River, an area that is also populated by indigenous tribal groups, especially the Lalung¹.

Overall Bengali dominance began to manifested itself in various ways. They held urban professions, their language was more developed and widely used in Assam, and their educational and even numerical superiority became more than evident. With the halting spread of education in the twentieth century, the Assamese middle class slowly emerged, and with the growth of the Assamese middle class, the seeds of what has been called "little nationalism" were sown in Assam.

After the partition of 1947 and the transfer of a very large Bengali Muslim district of Sylhet to East Pakistan, the Assamese middle class came to power for the first time in about a century. Through expanded educational programs and the use of Assamese as a language in the university, this newly acquired power, electorally buttressed, was used to consolidate the position of the Assamese middle class against Bengali dominance in administrative services and professions.

On the other hand, the various tribes on the lower ranges were less developed than both of these contending communities. Depending on the preponderance of one or the other in their local context, they felt pressured, even exploited, culturally, economically and politically by both groups. Despite the existence of an international border, the migration from East Pakistan continued alongside migration from West Bengal. There is considerable dispute over the actual magnitude, but the most comprehensive estimate shows that between 1961 and 1971 the proportion of Assamese declined for the first time and that of Bengali speakers increased; between 1971 and 1981 itself, as many as 1.2 million migrants were added to a population of 14.6 million in 1971. Moreover, the number of registered voters increased dramatically from 6.5 million in 1972 to 8.7 million in 1979, a rise which cannot be totally attributed to the coming of voting age to the previously ineligible. This last discovery of the Election Commission was, in fact, the starting point of the present phase of the organized student movement

¹ Barth, F. 1969. Ethnic Groups and Boundaries. The Social Organisation of Cultural Differences

supported by large sections of the Assamese middle class. The movement has wide-ranging demands including development of Assam and greater share of benefits from its rich national resources, including oil, for the Assamese. Why the issue of deportation of "illegal aliens" has come to be the focus of the movement needs some explanation. Despite the general anti-Bengali sentiment, the expulsion of migrants that came from West Bengal - these migrants are predominantly Hindus - could not be brought about legally or politically. Interstate movement and residence are perfectly legal in India, and the Assamese economy and society, despite the antagonism, is inextricably linked with West Bengal.

On the other hand, the "post-1947 place of origin" of migrants from Bangladesh, largely Muslim, makes them "aliens" and their migration, for political purposes, can be called "illegal." The students thus found a ground for demanding their expulsion. Additionally, these Muslim migrants provided unstinted support to the Congress Party, now represented by Mrs. Gandhi, and the party in turn patronized them, so much so that local politicians of the Congress Party seem to have put aliens on the electoral rolls irrespective of whether or not they had Indian citizenship.

It is in this atmosphere that the elections were called. Mrs. Gandhi has been heavily criticized in India for her decision to call the elections. Two considerations seem to have gone into her decision: her need for an electoral victory due to the reverses her party had suffered in recent state elections, and her intention to negotiate with a new set of elected leaders who would possibly be more pliable than students on the issue of "aliens." Large-scale violence and destruction of lives, property, bridges, and various other resources resulted. In addition to the predictable attacks on Bengalis in the towns, there were massacres in which first pro-election Boro tribals attacked Assamese villages at Gohpur and later, in the worst massacre witnessed in independent India, another tribe, the anti-poll Lalung, reportedly with Assamese support, killed scores of Bengali Muslims in Nellie.

The spread of urban conflict to villages seems to be partly a result of the emergence of support for leftist parties in the previous elections. The land reform-oriented agrarian program of the left and its attempt to create a base in the Muslim peasantry seems to have antagonized the Assamese landlords and wealthier peasantry. The most popular party of the left, the Communist Party Marxist (CPM), is in power in West Bengal and therefore is associated with Bengalis. Moreover, tribals seem to be involved in the struggle over land, attacking whichever community, Assamese or Bengali, in possession of most of the land in their respective local situations. Hold over government, struggle for jobs, land scarcity, and population influx have thus intensified the historical differences between Assamese and Bengali into violent ethnic antagonisms in Assam. All of this took place in a context of acute underdevelopment of Assam and slow

economic growth. The anti-aliens agitation is an expression, among other things, of the Assamese fear of becoming politically swamped by an ever larger Bengali presence in the state.

Starting in August 1980, mounting communal tension between Hindus and Sikhs in the state of Punjab led to violent clashes, in the last year in particular. Unlike Assam, Punjab is a state with the highest per capita income. It is the seat of the Green Revolution in India, whose biggest beneficiaries have been the rich Sikh peasants. In Punjab, Sikhs are a majority, Hindus, a minority.

Although religious symbols have been used for the mobilization of Sikhs and the secessionist slogan of Khalistan (a sovereign state of Sikhs) has been raised, the Sikh's charter of demands, drawn from the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, has strong economic and political components, unlike in Assam where the issue of aliens has sidelined economic demands.

The "major" religious demands by the Sikhs, including greater radio time for religious broadcasts over federally controlled radio, and a separate legislative act for Sikh religious shrines, were granted by New Delhi this past February. The major political demands are greater powers, including financial, for the states vis-a-vis New Delhi. A commission has been appointed to review these demands.

The economic demands include a greater share of river waters for irrigation and larger central investment in the industrial sector of Punjab. The territorial and the waters issues are the only unsettled points left. Other demands, minor at present, may later assume importance. The agitation continues unabated.

According to the 1971 census, Sikhs constituted 60.2% of Punjab's population and Hindus 37.5%. In the villages, the Sikh majority was even greater, constituting 69.4 % of the total rural population as opposed to 28.6% Hindus. In the urban areas, however, Hindus formed the majority, 66.4 % against 30.8 % Sikhs. Trade and services, rather than manufacturing, are the main sectors of urban economy in Punjab, and Hindu traders are dominant in both. The agricultural sector is dominated by the Sikh cultivating castes, known as jats. Green revolution, based as it was on biochemical and mechanical inputs in agriculture and surplus production for market, has deeply linked trade with agriculture and made the latter dependent on the market. Both for buying modern inputs and selling surplus produce, the rich Sikh farmer has to go through the urban market, dominated by the Hindu trader. So long as the economic pie kept increasing, this incongruity did not much matter, but when prices of food grain and other crops stopped increasing, a clash of interests between the Sikh farmer and the Hindu trader was created².

² Mittal: New Delhi Danda, Ajit K. 1999 (ed.) Ethnicity, Nationalism and Integration. The Asiatic Society: Calcutta

Irrigation problems have worsened the situation. That Punjab has the best irrigated agriculture in the country is not enough for the rich peasant; while 1.4 million hectares in Punjab are canal-irrigated, two million hectares are dependent on tubewells. Due to its power and diesel needs, tubewell irrigation, is "three to nine times more costly" (India Today). The prosperity of the rich peasantry has thus slackened. Other developments have occurred. Landlessness has increased from 17.3 percent in 1961 to 32.1 percent in 1971 and more later. The landless, mostly Untouchables and low caste Hindus and Sikhs, have also become politicized by the leftist Agricultural Labor Union. Sikhs in urban trades are neither economically nor numerically as dominant as the Hindus. And finally, the proportion of Sikhs in the Army has fallen from 35 percent to 20 percent.

Amid these mounting uncertainties, religion both divides and unites. For the rich Sikh peasantry, faced with Hindu traders on the one hand and politicized labor on the other, religion performs a useful role. It unites the Sikh trader, who is also opposed to the Hindu trader, and the low caste Sikh laborer by dividing the agricultural labor into low caste Sikhs and low caste Hindus or Untouchables. Religious slogans appeal to the religiosity of the insecure small Sikh peasant and the unpoliticized Sikh laborer. It is unlikely that these links would have automatically led to political action without the mediation of political parties. This mediation did not simply reflect the emerging socio-economic divisions; it deepened them. The two main rural parties, the ruling Congress and the Akali Dal, a party dominated by the rich Sikh peasantry, have contributed much towards this deepening. Scholars have noted the schizophrenic character of Punjab politics. It has a "dual political system and a dual political area," one secular and the other religious and confined to Sikhs³.

Since the exhaustion of the green revolution in Punjab, this is the first time that Akalis have not been in power. Although they had their first relatively stable rule from 1977 to 1980, Congress returned to power in 1980. The Akali elite, when in power, did not take up any of its present demands with New Delhi where its partner in electoral alliance, the Janata Party, ruled, but soon after the rival Congress returned, agitations were launched in support of the demands. The power implications seem reasonably clear: unless the enhanced economic power of the rich Sikh peasantry is matched with political power, peace will be difficult to maintain in Punjab. Either political power should compensate for the halt in its economic prosperity, or greater economic incentives must return as expressed in the river waters issue. Interests of the Akali political elites have thus

³ Alien and Unwin: London. Barua, Indira et al (ed.) 2002. Ethnic Groups, Cultural Continuities and Social Change in North-East India

coincided with those of the discontented peasantry. Religion is a particularly effective vehicle of political mobilization in such a situation, for that alone can prevent the increasing differentiation in the Sikh community from fragmented and weak political expression. The ruling Congress has also played an electoral game. In an effort to weaken Akali Dal, it has, in the recent past, supported rabidly communal factions, including the present messiah Sant Bhindranwale, in the SGPC elections. The Congress is clearly not interested in settling the problem unless some political or electoral gains are likely, or unless the violence reaches explosive proportions.

Of all the religious and ethnic issues in contemporary India, history has cast its deepest shadow on Hindu-Muslim relations. The most critical contemporary phase of this history was the partition of 1947. A Muslim sovereign state of Pakistan was born amidst ghastly communal violence but almost as many Muslims as there were in the new constituted Pakistan, for various reasons, stayed in India. The partition did not solve the Hindu-Muslim problems; it caused the situation of the Muslims in India to deteriorate. They were blamed for the division of the country, their leadership had left and their power was further weakened by the removal of all Muslim-majority areas except Kashmir. Most of all, the conflict between India and Pakistan kept the roots of the communal tension perpetually alive and pushed Muslims into the unfortunate situation of defending their loyalty to India. Even 36 years after independence, the problem has not been overcome; Hindi-Muslim riots have in fact increased in the last few years.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that the entire Muslim community in India has been under pressure. First, even though a minority (according to the 1971 census, 11.2 percent of the Indian population was Muslim as opposed to 61.2 percent caste Hindus), Muslims are in a majority in one state and constitute 13.5 to 24 percent population in five states. There are 39 districts in India in which they comprise from between 20 percent to 94 percent of the population. Many cultural differences exist among them. Only 45 percent speak Urdu and there are caste and sect divisions. As many as 73 percent live in villages; only 27 percent are urban. This is particularly important, after 1947 the Hindu-Muslim riots occurred for the most part, in urban centers. Most of these towns are modernizing, middle-size towns such as Aligarh, Moradabad, Meerut, Ranchi, Baroda, Hyderabad, Trivandrum. In the big and/or industrialized cities such as Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, the communal fury, whenever it has erupted, has remained confined to the older parts of the city. Villages have remained largely undisturbed. Acute communal consciousness occurs largely in the middle class; its most fertile bases lie in the lower middle classes of growing middle size towns of sizeable Muslim populations. Discrimination exists at other levels in other parts of the country. Decline in the status of Urdu in north India, widespread use of Hindu mythologies

and symbols in school textbooks and continuing controversy over the foremost educational institution of Muslims, the Aligarh University, have indeed done much to provoke Muslim fears. Evidence that the police and administrative machinery in recent riots have sided with violent Hindus has further deepened widespread feelings of discrimination⁴.

The emerging character of electoral politics have made matters worse. Communal Hindu parties apart, even the ruling Congress Party, professedly secular, has, since independence, had a dualistic character. The secular strain in the Congress was represented by Nehru but the communal strain was also present in the form of Patel, India's first Deputy Prime Minister, and was more pronounced at the provincial level. Nehru's stature kept the communal strain in check, but in the seventies, the party machinery has been taken over by the new generation of leaders, whose power and mobilization is based less on secularism or socio-economic programs and more on exploiting caste and religious divisions at the local levels. If Nehru showed the integrative potential of democratic politics, the new leaders have shown its divisive potential. Muslims are the largest minority. Their votes can swing political fortunes. Parties have not hesitated to fan communal flames for electoral gains. The most recent example of this was the openly communal campaigning by the Congress in the violence-torn Assam elections. This new mode of realpolitik has been adopted by the new provincial and local leaders of most parties. The higher recent incidence of Hindu-Muslim riots has a good deal to do with this new phenomenon⁵.

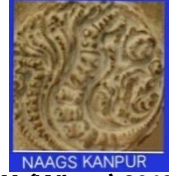
Conclusion

It is easier tout line these problems than suggest what should be done about them. In a situation of mutual distrust, almost any solution will generate controversy. Still, three solutions seem plausible. First, further decentralization of power to states would be of considerable help. This would partly address the problems in Punjab and Assam, both of which have complained of the gap between the resources they are entitled to and the resources they actually process. Second, a conscious attempt needs to be made to improve the educational attainment and economic level is easily demonstrated of Muslims whose socio-economic backwardness is easily demonstrated. The Muslim elite could do much in this respect. Special educational privileges are constitutionally sanctioned but they ought to be worked on. Modern liberal, as opposed to religious, education would be of great help. The government, for its part, could allay the apprehensions of the

⁴ Gupta, Dipankar 2000. Culture, Space and the Nation-State. Sage Publications: New Delhi

⁵ Weiner, Myron 1978. Sons of the Soil: Migration and Ethnic Conflict in India. Oxford University Press: Delhi

Muslim community by better representing Muslims in the police and paramilitary forces. Third, the pro Muslim so called secular leaders, to the extent that they exist, must make a sustained effort to reintroduce and deepen secular, socioeconomic concern in democratic politics. Partisan communal leaders and communal electoral mobilization, both within and outside the communal parties, but particularly within the ruling party, should be exposed. Aware leadership political, social and intellectual has to work for this political reconstruction. Definitive resolution of problems may be inordinately difficult but substantial alleviation is not.



Quest for Identity in Dalit Literature

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Dalit literature is a literature of realization, not of imagination. Most of Dalit literature is written in the last decades of 20th century or in the 21st century. It is a literature of protest and pain. This literature calls for freedom and equality. Maharashtra is the origin place of Dalit literature in India. Suffering, pain and oppression are the main themes of Dalit literature. Dalit literature describes dreadful and humiliating events of Dalit world. It is not a literature of particular caste, but deals with the life of all those who work hard and are exploited and oppressed in the society. Dalit writers started expressing themselves through autobiographies. Dalit autobiographies capture the tension which grows out of a continuous battle between loss of identity and asserting of self. Dalit writer assert that Dalits should come in the mainstream of society. The process of realization is unique in the history of personal narratives which is generally absent in non-Dalit autobiographies. Dalit Literature is mostly taken as a modern-day phenomenon of literature of protest. It is understood as a marginal writing fighting for freedom and equality. Most of the writings in this genre deal with writings by or on Dalits created in or after twentieth century. The works in this period deal with suffering, pain and oppression which the Dalits have experienced throughout history. This kind of literature calls for freedom, changes, appeal for equality, and a critical of social conventions torturing them in the name of culture and tradition.

The term Dalit literature was first used in 1958 at the first ever conference of this literature in Bombay although the seeds of this literature can be traced to the poem 'AchhutkiShikayat' (Complaint of an Untouchable) written by Hira Dome. This

first subaltern poem written by a subaltern himself was published in a leading magazine Saraswati in 1914 A.D. Thereafter Tagore's Ghore Bahire (The Home and the World), Premchand's Godan (The Gift of the Cow). Mulraj Anand's Coolie and Untouchable, Girish Karnad in his play Tale Danda and Mahashwea Devi in Water contributed to the establishment of new canon in Indian Writing in English. Kannada writer U.R. Ananta Murthy's novel Samskara: A Rite For A Dead Man deals with the problem of untouchability with the sensibility that few works of literature have shown. There is a strong and significant group of Dalit writers and critics who firmly believe and vehemently assert that early writings of born Dalit must qualify as Dalit literature. They mention that no body can feel the pain and suffering of a Dalit except a born Dalit. Besides, Dalit consciousness is a cardinal ingredient for Dalit and it has to be closely associated with the emancipator ideology of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar and Jyotiba Phule. They affirm that this is the only yardstick which has to be employed for evaluating the dalitness of Dalit literature. They feel that there is a big difference between an imagined pain (of the Savarna) and the actual pain suffered by the Dalit. Dalit literature portrays the painful reality of the suffering world along with articulating a radical revolt against the age and time-honored defective tradition, conventions and dogmas of major religions. Dalit literature is a literature of protest, pain and agony. Its beginning can be traced to the undocumented oral folklore and tales of the past decades. Dalit literature as genre was established in the 1960s and 1970s when a spurt of Dalit writing was published in Marathi and Gujarati. Nearly two decades later Tamil Dalit writing marked

its identity in the literary map of Tamilnadu. A Dalit woman is a Dalit amongst Dalits. Doubly oppressed by a patriarchal and caste-tyrannical society. A Dalit woman nonetheless has exemplary endurance and the indomitable spirit which bounces back against all odds. The time has come for Dalit writers to not only lament their subjugation but also to simultaneously celebrate with pride the dauntless spirit of Dalit men and women. Contemporary Dalit literature portrays dreadful and humiliating events of Dalit world. It represents inequality, sorrow and misery of the oppressed class. Dalit literature tells us about the cultural conflict of the socially, economically, and culturally deprived and disadvantaged group of people. It requires literature to be revolutionary, didactic and doctrinaire.

Dalit literature is not a literature of a particular caste. M .N. Wankhade holds the view that Dalit literature deals with the life of all those who toil and are exploited and oppressed. Wankhade defines Dalit literature in the following words:

The word "Dalit" does not refer only to Buddhists and backward class, but also to all those who toil and are exploited and oppressed. This definition is in accordance with that given by Babu Rao Bagul in the Dalit literary conference at Mahad.

However, the word "Dalit" has become synonym for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes because 90 percent of the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes live below poverty line. They have been the real victims of the disparaging dogmas of Hindu religion. Even today they are living in the lowest stratum of the society.

It is autobiography through which the Dalits started expressing themselves. It has been the perfect medium of the Dalits to reveal their pains, sufferings, emotions and feelings in literary form. Autobiographies constitute a significant segment of Dalit literature. Most of the autobiographies are tales of personal sufferings of the Dalit writers fused with their interpersonal responses and community feelings which they experience in a Hindu society. Dalit Autobiographies capture the tension which grow out of a continuous battle between loss of identity and asserting of self. The very process of writing autobiography by the Dalits is a form of resistance against various forms of oppression. A large portion of Dalit literature is in autobiographical form whether it is Dalit poetry, or novels, theatrical dialogues or critical prose works- all these forms bear a confessional mode, made by the authors themselves. The confession is mostly made to invoke the bitter experiences the authors have gone through in their lives. The process of realisation is unique in the history of personal narratives which is generally absent in non Dalit autobiographies. It is unfortunate that the autobiographies written by Dalits, tribals and other marginalized people have been systematically neglected. This is because these autobiographies challenge the dominant assumption of a society based on caste, class, ethnicity and other forms of discrimination and seek to establish a new form of social order based on equality and social justice. Autobiographies by Dalits do not celebrate the rise of an individual to a position of power and glory, but emphasise complex Interpersonal relationship and asense of solidarity. They concern a much under spectrum of issues related to social relations at the micro- level encompassing village, family, caste, peer groups, school, factory, urban streets, slums and the like. Treatment of these issues is direct and rooted in self perceptions and experiences. Dalit literature is deeply concerned with identity formation and its assertion to regain the self-confidence and self worth of the marginalised sections in our society. The question of Dalit identity has assumed critical significance since the last two decades. Dalit literature provides critical insight on the question of Dalit identity. Emerging as special stream in a literary landscape, it tends to cover a wide range of ideas and insights governing the social mindset of the Dalits. It also concentrates a critical evaluation of the predated social and cultural practices. Dalit writers themselves are either victims or witness to social inequities and violence. Some have direct or indirect links with social, political and cultural organizations of Dalits. A few among them are staunch social activists and often use literature as a vehicle to propagate their views

on Dalit identity and the prevailing social consciousness. Dalit writers tried to make their own self identity in the society of caste and discrimination.

There are signs of hope and optimism in Dalit literature affirming the identity and assertion are worthy social and cultural projects which need to be abandoned because of some setbacks or crises. The will to assert and conquer is primary. Dalit writers are of the view that this will or desire of becoming is crushed under the social and cultural hegemony of some castes and classes. They assert that basic human rights are denied to a vast section of humanity which has lost its capacity to question those occupying positions of power and authority. The quest for one's identity is a prime mover in the struggle for social equality and justice.

This research paper will consult Dalit autobiographies like Om Prakash Valmiki's 'Joothan : A Dalit's Life', Daya Pawar's 'Baluta' and Baby Kamble's 'The Prison We Broke'. All autobiographies show how the writers tried to get self identity in the upper class society. They tell about their pains and sufferings faced by them in the hands of upper class people. A quest for identity is the main theme in these three autobiographies. Om Prakash Valmiki was born in 1950 at the village of Barla in the Muzzafar Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. He retired from Government Ordnance Factory. He died in 2013. His famous autobiography 'Joothan' was published in 1997. It was translated into English as 'Joothan : A Dalit's Life' in 2003. It is an account of Valmiki's Journey from his birth and upbringing as an untouchable in the newly independent India of the fifties to his present as a Dalit. It is also report card on untouchables. It is an indictment of the problematic in view of the Churaha community, the lowest caste in the destined hierarchy of the Brahminical system of Varna. In this strong testimony the author paces through a journey of exploitation, misery, poverty, social invisibility and disgusting tendencies of a post independent India. The text shows the suppression of the Dalit suffered in silence, foreshadows the perpetual desperation of the Dalit self. Valmiki writes: Untouchability was so rampant that while it was considered all right to touch dogs and eat or cows and buffaloes, if one happened to touch a churaha, one got contaminated or polluted. The churahas were not seen as human.

Dagdu Maruti Pawar was born in 1935 to a Mahar Dalit family in Dhamangaon in the district of Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra. His autobiography 'Baluta' was published in 1978. It was translated into English by Jerry Pinto in 2015. Baluta was the first Dalit autobiography to be published in Marathi. It is mouthpiece of oppression and marginalization of women of his own community as well as other women. Pawar records his life and suffering, exploitation, termination and discrimination. It is account of the experiences of an untouchable struggling for a peaceful existence, mentally tormented but in capable of retaliation in word and deed. The autobiography presents a world of scavenging women, alcoholic men, deprivation, sex and death. It presents very pitiable condition of women. Even

today most of the women has no self identity. They are continuously struggling to make their self identity. Baby Kamble was born in Veergao, a village in western Maharashtra, in 1929. The autobiography 'The Prison We Broke' was published in English in 2008. It is the first autobiography by a Dalit women in India. It is a graphic insight of the lives of the oppressed and downtrodden in India. It is a milestone in changing the attitude and the tone of Dalits. It is more of a socio-biography rather than an autobiography. The book initiates the transformation of a dalit women from victimhood to self hood. Baby Kamble stressed on the unbalanced polarities between the two genders. She conveys the process of silencing the Dalit women. The autobiography presents a realistic picture of oppressive caste and patriarchal beliefs of Indian society. Kamble depicted the life of her community and people showing that how brahmanical domination had turned the mahar into slaves. The book describes the mental and physical violence against women by the public and private spheres.

Aravind Malagatti is another important and versatile Dalit literary scholar who is known for his progressive and critical thoughts. He came under the limelight when he wrote poems during his university days. He is well-known for his collection of short stories Mugiyada Kathegalu. He is closely associated with the Dalit literary movement, and without referring to his name one cannot read Kannada literature in modern times. He is one among those Dalit scholars who constantly interact with the society and provide possible remedy to issues; overall, his presence is felt everywhere in Karnataka. His Government Brahmana is the first Kannada Dalit autobiography published in 1994. It looks as though Malagatti quenched the thirst of people who were waiting for Kannada Dalit autobiographies, because by the time of 1990's, key Marathi Dalit autobiographies like Akkarmashi, Uchalya, Baloota were published. These autobiographies had set a new trend in Indian literary history. But in Kannada, it looked as though Dalit writers were satisfied with the forms of poetry, short story and novels, to some extent plays. But Malagatti seems to break the literary silence over writing an autobiography. Its influence on readers is so immense that today many Indian Universities have prescribed Government Brahmana in their syllabi. It has successfully attracted number of critical reviews and textual interpretations; it is because of the intension behind writing the text as well as the style of the narration. Generally, a Dalit autobiography is seen from a biased perspective that it will have fierce language, sharp wit, personal attack, and political in presentation. But Government Brahmana stands above all such literary prejudices. The text claims Dalit identity so smoothly that the readers are forced to think over the social concerns the author expresses. No one gets offended by reading it, yet the message is conveyed to the point. Three translators have contributed in bringing the Kannada version of Government Brahmana into English; Dharani Devi Malagatti, Janet Vucinich, and N

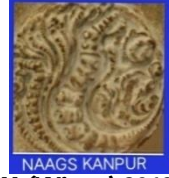
Subramanya, in 2007. A question rises in this context; Ooru Keri was written after the publication of Government Brahmana, and it was translated into English in 2003, but Government Brahmana was translated in 2007. Why is there delay in translating this autobiography? Though the question looks out of context, it is certainly connected with the political intensions behind selecting a text and leaving other. Well this question will be dealt later. Structurally speaking, Government Brahmana contains twenty two episodes, but there is no linear narration; narration move from past to present or the other way. It is a new experiment by not following a chronology in order to break the tradition and set a new trend. All the twenty two episodes are interwoven to hatch Dalit experience. From “preface”, by Vucinich, to “afterword”, by Tharakeshwar . B., the text maintains coordination. The most important aspect is the direct interaction with the reader. He tells the reader about his life journey from remote village of Vijayapura district, where Dalits’ lives hardly found any hope of emancipation; their existence was almost forgotten by the established institutions. The incidents like “Coins on the corpse”, “She buffalo”, “Handya’s hose”, and “My colony and my study” tell the plight of Dalits’ existence. They explain the way Dalits are suppressed when they tried to move away from the shackles of caste. In the middle of the text, Malagatti refers to his college life in order to spread light on how caste controls every activity and emotion of a Dalit. From the section sixteen to twenty, he narrates the complex situation of Dalits where their identity is caught between too many ideologies, and the mask of fake ideologies is removed by not hurting anyone’s emotions. Malagatti wants to tell his and his community problems without blaming any individual. He flaunts the ‘gentleman’ nature by adopting an inclusive approach towards his society. Laxman Gaikwad’s The Branded The Branded is the first autobiography in its kind; a life story of a thief who not only confesses his deeds but also explains the reasons behind them. It is a life story of Laxman Gaikwad who belongs to Uchalya community, a tribe that is known for theft since colonial regime. Uchalya was a notified community under the ruthless ‘Criminal Tribes’ Act of 1871. The nomadic tribe is forced into thieving profession by the British, Indian landlords, and upper caste Hindus. As a result, one is born a thief in this community, and he or she is not able to come out that ‘brand’ called thief. The Branded is a struggling saga of one such Uchalya who revolts against the institutionalized suppression. He openly embraces his identity being Dalit, at the same time he braces up to change the conditions of Uchalya community. The Branded, by Laxman Gaikwad, is written in 1987, and is translated from Marathi into English in 1998 by P. A. Kolharkar under the initiative of Sahitya Akademi. The autobiography is not divided into chapters or episodes; it flows gradually along with timeline. Though it does not include chronology strictly as the author declares that he has neither birth date not caste, but it narrates the author’s life

incidents from childhood to adulthood. The work begins with certain clarification over his identity, and moves on to tell the story. It is set in Dhanegaon in Latur of Maharashtra. There is introduction of the family members, their occupation, present economical situation, and the pendulum situation of the whole community. From the beginning to the end, the autobiography explains the hostility of Uchalya people who are caught between too many chains. First of all, they are thieves out of compulsion; they are punished by the police for the 'crime', Patel takes his share in the theft, police loot in the name of raids even though they receive bribe to relieve the arrested Uchalyas. This enforced crime on the tribe goes to such an extent that if a Uchalya has a desire to quit thieving profession, he or she is not given a fair chance, in turn, one is punished brutally. It is a heart rending story of a child who constantly introspects about the wretched conditions of his and his community life. The author's childhood experiences are full of sad incidents, they are dominated by constant suppression. His life in school hardly provides him emotional shelter; in contrast, education pushes his identity crisis into deep sorrow. But after school days, he tries to gain his voice against the oppression. His migration to urban area provides little relief, but again when his identity is revealed, he is ill-treated and misused by politicians. Perhaps, his mobilization with Dalit Panther, reading of Ambedkar literature, and association with workers union gives him strength to fight the social evil forces. At this point of time, his personal life, economical condition, and emotional support deteriorate gradually. He does not complete his education till today. He is still working for the emancipation of Uchalya community by awakening them with education, jobs, and political participation. At each level in the autobiography, the narrator tries to convince the readers about his conditions which are not fictitious. He pleads the 'civilized' society not to push his community people into theft. He demands for equal opportunities to move along with the changing time. He urges everyone to abolish the venomous caste hierarchy from its root, so that humanity can prevail. Gaikwad's granny Narasabai, mother Dhondabai, father Marthanda, school teacher, and his life in Latur become the centre of debate as each one opens various interpretations. "While condemning corruption at higher levels, Gaikwad obviously does not justify the actions of his community" (Kumar Narratives 201). The text makes an attempt to explore possible ways to liberate the tribal people by respecting their identity. Sharankumar Limbale's *The Outcaste* Sharankumar Limbale wrote *Akkarmashi* in 1984 which was first and original version. Later it is translated into English as *The Outcaste* by Santosh Bhoomkar in 2003 after many drafts. There are three versions (1984, 1990, 1999) of *Akkarmashi*, but the first edition's translation is available in English. The information is worth mentioning, because, the publication of the autobiography had created an impact on the whole country that Limbale he himself had to face the wrath of his own kith and kin. At

the outset only the author declares that his history is his mother's life, at most his grandmother's; it does not move beyond that. This declaration says a lot about the experiences of Limbale. His mother is the metaphor of rape, and he is the result of such heinous assault. His grandmother is a confused identity as she is associated with a Muslim old man. Adding to the grief, he is not aware of his father, or though he knows, he is deceived of getting his father's name in the society. There won't be any other Dalit autobiography that would present the story of an individual's identity crisis so brutally. When *The Outcaste* was published, the whole literary world was shocked. Reacting to the reception of the work Limbale says: ...when savarna readers read this, they write me, 'Limbaleji', we feel ashamed that our ancestors have committed such excess on your society. We feel that this is very shameful'. It is very good that such feelings and sentiments are produced in the savarna reader. It generates a guilty conscience in the savarna reader; and not only guilt, but also a conviction that the injustices and excesses that have been committed against Dalits must not continue. Though much research work is not available on Dalit literature, only a few research papers and articles are available. Dalit literature is a new literature. Most of the literature of this kind is written after 1970. This has been neglected area of research. Some authentic and relevant books and research articles have published in recent years.

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Demystifying the Image of Eunuchs: A Study of Indrani Majumdar's *The Paradox of Vantage Point*

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to demystify the image of 'Hermaphrodites' or 'Eunuchs' in our society where they always have been defined in a derogatory manner. The novel *The Paradox of Vantage Point* concerns the life of three friends-Anwasha, Vikram and a Eunuch Raghbir who later plays an imperative role in their lives. The titular "paradox" eventuates when Anwasha "has to, under unavoidable circumstances, share her room with a Eunuch" who later becomes her best friend. The Eunuch's character who was the "Knight in the shining armour" for Anwasha also becomes the object of mortification for her in public. The novel shows Anwasha's "vantage point" from where she commiserates with Raghbir on the one hand but also feels hesitant when it comes to accepting him outside the walls of her house. The character of Raghbir in the novel basically deconstructs the crippled mindset that excludes eunuchs from the mainstream society, considering them as despicable creatures. The paper also deals with the idea of how a Eunuch, even if he liberates himself from the societal boundaries, educates himself and even manages to live a "cultured" life different from his community still struggles to attain the desired respect in society. It basically shows the constant intimidation of society towards a Eunuch who, leaving all his anticipatory roles, tries to fit in the "civilized" life.

Key Words: Exclusion, Gender Identity, Eunuchs, Indian Society, Discrimination

“Eunuch” according to the definition means an "individual in which reproductive organs of both sexes are present" but in India, we commonly address them as "Hijras". They are one of the hardly researched, abused, scorned and callously neglected groups in Indian Society. They live in ghettos, face discrimination and earn their livings by begging, dancing and whoring. They are often considered as objects of curiosity, ridicule exploitation and abuse and also a mistake of God in the so-called "civilized society". In India, they are the stigmatised, socially marginalised and economically impoverished people.

Indrani Singh Majumdar who is a budding writer shows the audacity to touch this sensitive issue that even other prominent writers hesitate to deal with. She begins her career with the novel *The Paradox of Vantage Point*, which explores the predicament of eunuchs and the heart-wrenching harassment that they face because of being different from the other two accepted gender divisions.

The novel begins with the protagonist Anwasha Nair, a writer in the novel who lives a secluded life in one Bhk apartment but soon one eunuch who lives opposite to her seems to be a threat to her seclusion when people of his community start to come over his apartment and make a loud noise by "speaking, Clapping and giggling", all the gestures that we usually expect from Eunuchs. But the beauty of the novel lies in its very depiction of the main eunuch character Raghubir Kishor who not being monstrous or evil (that we usually expect them to) creates a different picture of his identity. He doesn't dress up in a typical eunuch look, instead dresses himself as a normal human being particularly a male figure who "used to roam around in casual shirts and formal pants".

The most obvious expression that we have of a eunuch is a man wearing female attires and their gestures of clapping hands are the most expected expressions and their defining characteristics but the Eunuch character in this novel doesn't conform to the societal stereotypes instead described as a normal soul with strong personality. The source of his income is not begging or performing at ceremonies, but instead he works "as a typist (stenographer) in the courtroom". Even though he leads a life of a normal human being working from nine to five in the office, he always has been a stone in the eyes of the society because of his identity as a "Eunuch".

The character of Raghubir in the novel is the most courageous and self-determined who didn't even hesitate to run away from his native place. He managed to escape from his own father who wanted to hand him over to eunuch community because he was "the sole reason for his parents to hang their necks in shame". He was blinded even by his own parents who just wanted to get rid of him but Raghubir courageously pursued the path different from his eunuch world. After everything, he "never wanted to be the part of this world" instead wanted to make a new one

where “self-reliance was more than anything else”. He manages to educate himself and makes himself capable of playing every role in the society that a normal person can, still he has been deflated at every step of his life.

"Every morning when I see myself in the mirror, I never sense anything ABNORMAL in my traits. I breathe, eat, read, write, walk and sleep the same way you people do. I am also probably equivalent to you in terms of education" (Majumdar, *The Paradox of Vantage Point*, 16)

Even his education and employment had no meaning for people in his society but his sexual deformity was enough for them to tag him as a despicable object. He seems to be a threat to the so-called "reputation" of the civilized society that Anwasha explains while complaining about him to the secretary. She says

"Our Avani Complex is one of the posh areas and imagine what impressions you are projecting of our place with.....with.....with having a Eunuch as tenant...He may spoil the decorum of a civilized flat society in near future"
(8)

Further, Irony occurs when Anwasha who wanted to get rid of the Eunuch Raghbir, ends up sharing her flat with him. She also gets dumbstruck when she gets to know that the person she had an aversion for, is indeed more an ideal person having a strong, proud and confident persona. He is portrayed as a strong figure who is not ashamed of being a Eunuch; he says "Yes I am a Eunuch. And not for a second, I am ashamed for it. It has been a greatest blessing because it has made me more open to face challenges with confidence" (16)

He even becomes the ideal character for Anwasha later, who often actuates her into writing whenever she finds herself suffering from writer's block. The character of eunuch Raghbir appears more strong to the readers when he proves to be a more loyal friend to Anwasha than her other 'male' friend Vikram Mandane who lives next to Anwasha's apartment. People of our society believe eunuch only a person who lacks full male/female sexual organs and even the quality of both of them but the character of Raghbir, I believe, has the vigour and strength of both the genders and that makes his persona even stronger. He was capable of safeguarding Anwasha(or any woman) that even the manhood or masculinity of Vikram hesitates to. It becomes clear when Anwasha hearkens to Vikram's self-absorbed comment on Raghbir's encounter with some 'rowdy guys' who 'were constantly trying to lay hands on a girl'. Raghbir saves the girl courageously delineating his staunchness and even blurts out his anger for the people who fail to respect women in society.

"Vikram I cannot stay quiet when I see anyone smudging equality. Women are not objects of lust that you enjoy and later throw in the dustbin." (64)

This incident, I believe itself elucidates society's fallacious notion regarding eunuchs that identifies them as fragile creatures. People these days fail to realize

that a person's genital organ can't manifest the person's identity. A woman with feminine organ can also have masculine power that sometimes a man can lack. In the same way, it would be a mistake if we characterize someone based on his/her sexual organ.

Many contemporary socialists and theorists in the field of cultural studies investigate it and see sexuality only as a social construct. They believe that identity is never immanent in an object; it is constructed out of discourses. As a person's identity is the effect of the discourses of religion, race, class, gender, caste and sexuality. Judith Butler was one among those theorists who in her work *Gender Trouble* explains that 'there is no gender identity behind the expressions of gender; that identity is performatively constituted by the very "expressions" that are said to be its result'. Identity and the 'subject' (Butler, *Gender Trouble*, 25), she suggests are performative constructs. One arrives at an identity, say male, through the performative act of behaving like a male. She proposes that Gender is not a fact or natural, but the effect of discourses that are controlled by power structures. It is

"a repeated stylization of the body, a set of repeated acts within the highly rigid regulatory framework that congeal over time to produce the appearance of substance, of a natural sort of being" (*Gender Trouble*,33)

In the same way, the character of Raghbir cannot be categorized based on his genital deformity because his strong and distinctive personality can put anyone calling him "chakka" into shame. "chakka" basically is the word that we refer to a male person lacking masculine power. But In this novel, Raghbir's "performative" actions are manly that surely distinguish him from other members of his Eunuch community.

Further in the Novel, the reader finds the hypocrisy in the characters of "normal" human beings i.e Anwsha and Vikram. They both being friends of Raghbir feel ashamed when it comes to showing any kind acquaintances with him in public, Raghbir on the other hand proves to be their best friend and supporting shoulder when it needs to be. The hypocrisy of both Anwsha and Vikram portrays the real Indian psyche that is dual and can't accept the socially ostracized class like Raghbir. It is reflected in Anwsha who believes that "All our lives we have been taught to raise our eyebrows to anything that doesn't conform to societal stereotypes. And this will not change for many more decades unless we bring the changes from the grass-root level". (38) Her hypocrisy is revealed when she once meets some publishers for her book that she has been writing by Raghbir's constant stimulation. She was reluctant in introducing Raghbir to them, feeling what image it will project of her if they get to know her acquaintance with a Eunuch. She "reduced a respectable person" who was her "best friend to a laundry man in a fraction of second". Anwsha who was a writer by profession

"wrote audacious, straight-forward articles about women empowerment, gender equality, peace and security, humanitarian actions, just now refused to acknowledge her eunuch friend and roommate in front of other 'normal' people. Someone who spoke at lengths criticizing people who treat eunuchs as a separate entity, just now lost the right to qualify as a human being. Someone who urged and inspired thousands of people through her writings to expunge the age-old dogma and routines, just now submissively embraced the world of normalcy in front of everyone".(89)

Ragubir who was a "Knight in the shining armour" for Anwasha is merely reduced to an object of mortification for her. Even her novelty fails to show the audacity to accept him as her own best friend and that elucidates the very idea of *The Paradox of Vantage Point* as the author explains it the point "when you are expected to take stands, you keep mum".

After examining the social milieu of a Eunuch's character in the novel I feel that this novel challenges the pre-conceived hierarchy of the two accepted genders which excludes those who do not conform to these two divisions. In a society where the gender roles of male and female are strictly specified, hijras as human beings find themselves trapped between these divisions. So, the research paper explores this execrable reality of our society that stigmatizes these sexual minorities from the mainstream society.

The novel also forces the reader to contemplate over this significant issue that has not been taken into consideration since many decades. Even the homosexuals and women are not deprived of their rights in the present scenario but the eunuchs are still overlooked and are seen as loathsome objects perhaps because of their abominable practices of prostitution and begging. So the novel can also be seen as an attempt to show the necessity of facilitating the education, employment and all basic civil rights to Eunuchs that can elevate them to respectable positions.

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SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN MODERN INDIA

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The socio-religious movements flourished in India centuries before, but in the 19th century it received as impetus due to the activities of various scholars. Among them Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshav Chandra Sen, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Ram Krishna Paramhans and Swami Vivekanand were most popular. In fact, the socio-religious movements received momentum after the unsuccessful revolution of A.D. 1857. Various movements surfaced in India, one after the other and they tried to reform the religion and wipe off all the evils which were rampant in society. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first Indian who founded a reformist movement in India. He wanted to modernize India as early as possible; therefore, he was called the '*representative of Modern age*'. He was a staunch supporter of the theory of oneness of God and he was totally against idol worship, ritualism, blind faith and superstitions. In order to give practical shape to his ideals and to take them to the ears of the people, he founded *Brahmo Samaj on 20th Aug., 1828*, which was a significant step in purification of Indian culture. In A.D. 1833 Raja Ram Mohan Roy died in England when he was making efforts for reforming the British Administrative system.¹ God is one only he is worthy of worship. He is prohibited from being worshipped as God or Goddess. People of every caste or class had the right to worship God. There is no need of a symbol for devotion. Soul and God is immortal. Salvation can only be achieved by giving up committing of sins. These were the main principles of Brahmo Samaj.²

Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded *Arya Samaj on 10th Apr. A.D. 1875 in Bombay* and passed the rest of his life in establishing Arya Samaj branches at different places. During his life Swami Dayanand wrote three famous books – (1) *Satyarth Prakash*. (2) *Ved Bhashya Bhumika*, (3) *Ved Bhashya*. God is formless,

omnipotent, beneficial, immortal, fearless. The vedas are the storehouse of knowledge. An individual should believe in Karma and rebirth and should not believe in idol worship and avtarvad. These were the famous principles of Arya Samaj.

The word theosophy originated from the word *Theo (God) and Sophi (Wisdom)*. Its meaning is *'Knowledge of god!* Hence the word 'Theosophical society' means that society which is constantly trying for knowledge of God. This society was founded in New York in *A.D. 1875 by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott*. Both of them were invited in India by Swami Dayanand Saraswati and after reaching here, they came in contact with the socio-religious movements in India. Later on, a branch of theosophical society was established in *A.D. 1886 at Adyar in Madras. Mrs. Annic Besant*, an Irish Lady was the chief worker of this branch. To propound an organization of the people on the basis of brotherhood. To study ancient religion, science and philosophy available in any part of the world. To develop the divine powers of men. These were the chief aims of theosophical society.³

The Aligarh Movement played a prominent role in the all-round progress and development of the Muslims and did a lot of work in the field of education, social setup, economic progress and modernization of India seeing the Hindus progressing constantly, the Indian Muslims also began to advance on the path of progress and development. To improve the relations between the English and the Muslim. To inspire the Muslims towards the study of English and to lead them towards modernization were the two purpose of sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan. Being impressed by the ideals of sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan, Mr. Theodore Beck, the principal of the Anglo-Oriental College helped him a lot and incited Muslim communalism because he was seeing the future of English rule in India in these views of the Muslims.⁴

Ram Krishna Paramhans was worshipper in a small village of Calcutta. He had all faith in the Indian thought and culture but he considered in the equality of all the religions. He considered that Ram Krishna, Hari, Christ and Allah are the different names of one God.⁵ Sincere as he always was, he could do nothing from mercenary motives, nor did he ever do anything which he did not thoroughly believe.⁶ He did not believe in the religions dogmas and stressed the development of soul. He was in favour of selfless meditation and had faith in devotion to God. To quote Ram Krishna in his own words. *"In whatsoever name or form, you desire to call him, in that very form and name you will see him."* Swami Ram Krishna played a significant role in the establishment of the ancient glory and honour of Hindu religion. Although Ram Krishna Mission was founded by Ram Krishna Paramhans, this name was given to it by Swami Vivekanand. The life and thought of Swami Ram Krishna are the soul of this mission. Ram Krishna did not

devote himself to the task of preaching but he shook the feeling of spiritualism of India by his conduct and prepared many persons for preaching before his death.⁷ Mahatma Gandhi writes about him, ***“The story of Ram Krishna Paramhans’s life is a story of religion in practice. His life enables us to see God face to face”***. He inspired the people to live in this world, do your work and instead of crushing your desires, devote them to the search of God. He emphasised the making of character very much. He used to say. ***“It is useless to pore over holy scriptures and sacred sastras without a discriminating and dispassionate mind. No spiritual progress can be made without discrimination (Viveka) and dispassion (Vairagya).”*** Swami Vivekananda was the disciple of Ram Krishna but there was a sharp difference of opinion between Ram Krishna Paramhans and Swami Vivekananda. Ram Krishna was a symbol of Hinduism whereas Narendranath (Swami Vivekanand) was influenced by the western education, and he believed in argumentation and intellectualism. But with the passage of time his ideas underwent a change and he became a staunch devotee of Ram Krishna Paramhans.⁸ When Ram Krishna was on his death bed, he handed over all of his disciples to Narendra Nath and said, ***“I Leave all these disciples of mine at your disposal. You see that they should remain busy in the spiritual activities and do not go back to their homes.”*** Reforms in Hinduism and Love towards humanity and service were the chief aims of Ram Krishna Mission but Swami Vivekananda was not only a social and religious reformer but also the most awakened man of his time who was very well acquainted with the political problems which were afflicting the contemporary society.⁹ Swami Vivekanand also played a significant role in boosting the spirit of nationalism. Thus, it is evident that Swami Vivekananda also played a significant role in boosting the spirit of nationalism. Thus, it is evident that Swami Vivekananda played a significant role in the development of Indian civilization, culture and nationalism. His efforts infused new life and vigour into the Hindu religion which was almost dead. It not only strengthened its position in India but also enhanced the glory of Indian religion in foreign countries.¹⁰ The Swami claimed himself to be not only a reformer but a greater reformer than any of the social reformers. “To the reformers I will point out, that I am a greater reformer than any one of them. They want to reform only little bits; I want root-and-branch reform. I do not believe in reform, I believe in growth. Feed the national life with the fuel it wants but the growth is it own.¹¹ Swami Vivekananda used to say, ***“Religion is neither in books, nor in intellectual consent, nor in reason. Reason, theories, doctrines, books, religious ceremonies, are all helps to religion, itself consists in realization.”*** Thus, the contribution of Swami vivekananda cannot be ignored in the field of awakening, renaissance and nationalism. Really, Swami Vivekananda was the greatest gift of God to the Indian Society.¹²

Social stratification is a characteristic of all societies. The different occupations are held in different degrees of esteem in different societies or within the society at different times.¹³ In recent times, social mobility as a process has become more active. *M.N. Srinivas* has explained it through the processes of Sanskritisation and Westernisation. *MeKim Marriott, Louis Dumont and Rajni Kothari* have also found social mobility prevalent at different levels.¹⁴

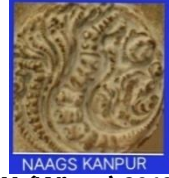
The members of the priestly class were at one time rated higher than the members of the other classes in India. But today it is not so. A doctor or engineer enjoys greater prestige than a priest. Likewise, if a person becomes a minister from an ordinary shopkeeper, his status is also enhanced. On the other hand, if the minister loses his job and comes to his old shop, the status enjoyed by him as a minister is lost. Thus it is seen that people in society continue to move up and down the status scale. This movement is called *Social Mobility*. Mobility is to be distinguished from migration which is a movement in geographical space. Mobility has been classified as (1) *Vertical & Horizontal Mobility*, (2) *Open & closed Models of Mobility*, (3) *Inter generational Mobility*. Horizontal Mobility refers to change of residence or job without status change, such as a teacher's leaving one school to work in another or even in a factory as a welfare officer. Vertical Mobility refers to movement in any or all of the three areas of living. Class, occupation and power involving status change. Open system mobility refers to the free movement in status change. It does not recognize the formal fixation of status. In such a system, status can be achieved, mobility is motivated and encouraged. In a closed model of mobility, status is based on birth or caste. It is impossible to change one's caste. The Indian society furnishes the example of closed model whereas the American society is an open model of Mobility. Inter generational mobility refers to mobility between generations, i.e; movement between a father's generation and a son's generation. The present day industrial society is marked by inter-generational mobility.¹⁵

Sociologists study social mobility in order to ascertain the relative "openness" of a social structure. The greater the amount of social mobility, the more open the class structure. In general the principal condition that favours or prevents mobility is the rate of social change. It may be noted that political, economic, religious or other revolutions may produce rapid social mobility so as to reduce the upper classes to the bottom of social scale and to elevate to the top classes formerly at the bottom.¹⁶ "***A socialist system needs economic development more than a capitalist one.*** Therefore, one of the immediate aims of the leaders of the socialist states was to reach the level of more advanced capitalist countries in industrialization, urbanization, development of communications, and mass education. All these process imply an increase in social mobility in socialist countries as well as else where." It is emphasized that the rate of social mobility is

not uniform in all the countries. In India the rate of social mobility is naturally low because of the caste system and the farming culture of the country. Though under the impact of recent changes the people in the lower social scale are moving up, yet the rate is slow.¹⁷

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NIKOLAI GOGOL'S DEAD SOUL: AN EPISODE OF CLASS STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA

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Abstract

The corrupt "underbelly" of Russian 19th century community is exposed by Nikolai Gogol's novel *Dead Souls*. The book's plot is referred as the title on the basic level in which Chichikov, the main character that has set to souls or amass serfs for the name he has. The dead souls are bought by Chichikov from the rich landlords who don't seem much interested to do a background check about Chichikov and his intention to buy the dead souls. The people were ready to make the deal as it was profitable for them. It is presented that the society existed during the 19th century was corrupted as both the buyer and the seller involved in unlawful activities. Even though their actions remain consistent with societal expectations, they are corrupted and showing how really that the Russian society is fraudulent. The reader question has been aroused by Gogol that shows the Russian's ultimate ethicalness in 19th century. In the point of fact, contemporaries of Gogol may be derided, by which a grotesque and bleak are depicted rather the Russian provincial townships' romanticized version & they are inhabited by erudite people (Gogol, 2004).

About Nikolai Gogol

On April 1, 1809, Nikolai Gogol was born in Ukraine. During that period, Ukraine was part of the Russian Empire. Gogol rejected the Polish heritage which was followed by his ancestors. Gogol's father was a writer, poet and playwright. As the pen name of his father "Yanovsky" didn't reflect his identity and was considered as an "artificial Polish addition", Gogol dropped it. In his literary works, the culture and folklore of Gogol's youth would emerge as a theme (Nabokov, 1961).

At the age of twelve, Gogol left for boarding school. He became known for his writing skills when he was studying in an institution in Nezhin. He wrote poetry and prose about his teachers and friends. He was critically attacking them and included humor in his writing. With the aim to become a civil servant, Gogol went to Saint Petersburg at the age of nineteen. During that period, Saint Petersburg was the cultural and political capital of Russia. Gogol realized that he needed more money and connection to get selected. After he failed to pursue his dream, he tried to work in other careers (Fanger, 2013).

He burned all the copies of his poetry collection which he wrote in his school days as his attempt to self-publish them failed. He even had the thought of emigrating to US. He embezzled the amount sent by his mother to pay the mortgage on the family farm. He used that money to go to Germany and toured the country and returned to Saint Petersburg. At this point of time, he was broke and had no hope for bright future. A lower wage office work in government office was accepted by him as he had no choice (Shapiro, 1990).

He didn't stop his writing even though he was going through a tough time. He continued to write till his death which presents his passion towards writing. He wrote about everything he observed and experienced. He tried to publish his works about Ukraine & his childhood in Russian periodicals. "*Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka* (1831–32)" was the first work which got published. It was a two volume collection of 8 whimsical narratives with an interest in folklore and Ukrainian community. It became his first success in writing career. It also triggered his interest to produce more literary works. His famous works are "Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka", "Mirgorod", "The Government Inspector", "Petersburg Tales" and "Dead Souls" (Glass, 1977).

Brief of the novel

Chichikov who is a middle-aged gentleman living in the middle social class. The exploits of Chichikov are followed by the story. This gentleman, Chichikov has come to a small town & turned the charm on to the wealthy landowners & local officials. Since he has set about carrying his mysterious & bizarre plan out for acquiring "dead soul", Chichikov has slightly revealed about his purpose or purpose. On the basis of how the landowner owned many serfs or souls, the landowners would be taxed by the government, as per the census. In his period,

censuses remained infrequent, thus taxes would be paid by landowners on serfs that were no living for longer period, thus it is the "dead souls" (Fusso, 1993). These dead souls exist on the paper only. In the villages Chichikov visits, he has sought to purchase from the landlords. Merely, he tells the sellers that he has certain uses for these sellers. Anyway, the sellers would be off, as a needless tax burden's present owners would be relieved by selling them.

The townspeople do not remain as flat stereotype even though they come with Chichikov across gross caricatures. Each is rather neurotically individual and the official failings were combined that Gogol satirizes with a suite of personal quirks curiously. At first, it is assumed by Chichikov, setting off for the surrounding estate that the ignorant provincials remain eager for giving up their dead souls in the exchange of a token payment. It is proved that collecting rights to dead people is difficult due to the greed, suspicion & the landowners' distrust that occur persistently. Still, he has tried to manage for acquiring some of the 400 souls, the sellers are promised for secrecy & then it is returned to the town for having the certain transactions that legally recorded (Valentino, 1998).

Chichikov then back in the town. He is still treated like as a prince by the petty officials, & they has celebrated to honor him for his purchases. Yet, it is flared up by rumors very suddenly that every serf or soul that he bought are all dead souls. He had a plan of eloping with the daughter of the Governor. It is followed that in the confusion, the irrational backwardness and gossip-hungry townspeople is conveyed most delicately. Suggestions are absurdly given by people that the notorious vigilante 'Captain Kopeikin' or Chichikov is Napoleon in disguise. Immediately, the disgraced traveler is ostracized from the company where he had enjoyed more & has no idea or choice yet to get out of the town. The author depicts Chichikov as a former mid-level government official who had fired for avoiding jail after corruption (Bojanowska, 1998). In fact, a macabre mission of Chichikov for acquiring "dead souls" is one of his "get rich quick" schemes. Enormous loan will be taken out and the money will be pocketed by him against when enough dead souls are acquired.

Second part of the novel depicted that Chichikov has moved to another side of Russia & has an idea of continuing his venture. Chichikov has tried to aid the landowner Tentetnikov who can gain favor with General Betrishchev that's how the Ulinka, general's daughter and Tentetnikov may get married. Chichikov has agreed to visit Betrishchev's relatives for making this happen, starting from Colonel Koshkaryov. Later, he started to move from estate to estate, absurd characters & encountering eccentric all the way. An estate from the destitute Khlobuyey is purchased eventually yet it is arrested when he has tried to forge the Khlobuyev's rich aunt willingness (Lounsbery, 2001). Later, he is pardoned more thanks for the kindly Mourazov's intervention yet they force to get way from the village. The end

of the novel is like, middle sentence with the prince who had arranged the arrest of Chichikov while giving a grand speech against corruption that rails in the Russian government.

Presenting the Class Struggle in Russia

The novel begins with the arrival of a businessman named “Chichikov” in the town of N during the 19th century. He was there on a mission to start his business. He was very keen to stick to the business while staying in the town. He made conversation with the local people and enquired about the serfs. Serfs are the labourers who work on the field owned by the landlords. They have a market price with which they can be bought or sold. Chichikov was very friendly with the people he met at the town. He praised them and attracted them with his conversation. It was easy for him to communicate with them as he was well-informed on various subjects. He created the image of well-respected and well-educated person among the town people. He came to know about the details of which landlords owned more serfs. Even though Chichikov conversed with everyone, he always came to business after exchanging some initial pleasantries. This shows that he is highly motivated and interested in his business. The character of Chichikov is represented as a conman as he tried to cheat the people for his own profit.

“The gentleman induced the waiter to retail certain fragments of tittle-tattle concerning the late landlord of the hostelry, the amount of income which the hostelry produced, and the character of its present proprietor. To the last-mentioned inquiry the waiter returned the answer invariably given in such cases —namely, “My master is a terribly hard man, sir.” Curious that in enlightened Russia so many people cannot even take a meal at an inn without chattering to the attendant and making free with him!”
(Dead Souls, Part I, Chapter 1, 10)

Chichikov was very curious to know every detail about the serfs and the landlords. So, he asked about all the information regarding the land owners i.e. their behavior, habits, likes and dislikes, etc. and he also asked about the condition of the serfs who are employed in the field of landlords. Chichikov enquired about the dead serfs, the total count of them, the reason behind their death and whether there were any spread of disease. All these questions were related to his business but the people of the town didn't have any clue about that. They were surprised by these questions but they answered it as they have positive attitude towards Chichikov. They believed there might be an interest or other particular reason

behind his questions. They never doubted him as he was good natured and well behaved person. Without knowing the true intention of Chichikov, they helped him by providing the answers.

“Nevertheless not all the questions which the gentleman asked were aimless ones, for he inquired who was Governor of the town, who President of the Local Council, and who Public Prosecutor ... the most exact particulars concerning the landowners of the neighbourhood. Which of them, he inquired, possessed serfs, and how many of them? How far from the town did those landowners reside? What was the character of each landowner, and was he in the habit of paying frequent visits to the town? ... he asked, much sickness about —whether sporadic fever, fatal forms of ague, smallpox, or whatnot?”(Dead Souls, Part I, Chapter 1, 11)

After socializing with the local people, Chichikov got the information of which landlords own more number of serfs. With that data, he headed to the next stage of his business where he met the landlord in person for business proposal. The first landlord he met was Manilov. Chichikov observed the vast estate of Manilov and his serfs who were working in it. After dinner, Chichikov and Manilov headed to the study room to discuss the business proposal. Chichikov enquired about the dead serfs. He told Manilov that he is willing to buy the dead serfs. Initially, Manilov was shocked by this business proposal. Chichikov convinced that it's a profit for Manilov as he doesn't have to pay taxes for the dead serfs and the whole process is legal. Finally Manilov accepted and signed the deed.

““I want the peasants themselves only,” replied Chichikov.

“And I want dead ones at that.”

“What? —Excuse me, but I am a trifle deaf. Really, your words sound most strange!”

“All that I am proposing to do,” replied Chichikov, “is to purchase the dead peasants who, at the last census, were returned by you as alive.”

Manilov wondered whether, for some unknown reason, his guest had lost his wits; wherefore he spent some time in gazing at him with anxious intentness. But the guest's eyes seemed clear —they contained no spark of the wild, restless fire which is apt to wander in the eyes of madmen” (Dead Souls, Part I, Chapter 2, 29)

On the way to Sobakevich's estate, Chichikov met Nastasia Korobotchkawho offered him to stay in her house as his carriage was struck in

mud. In the morning, Chichikov examined the interior of the house and her land from the window. He directly started to enquire about the serfs who are working in her field and the total count of the dead serfs. She was puzzled by his question. She also suspected that she is being conned by him. She was hesitant when he offered to buy the dead serfs even after his convincing. Chichikov lost his patience and started to threaten her by banging his chair on the floor. She got scared and accepted the deal at once. It is represented that force has been used by Chichikov to make her sign the deal for his business and Nastasia Korobotchka is not interested in this deed. People of the town are cornered and forced to do the deal without their consent.

““Why should you be so angry with me? Had I known that you were going to lose your temper in this way, I should never have discussed the matter.”

“No wonder that I lose my temper! An egg too many is no great matter, yet it may prove exceedingly annoying.”

“Well, well, I will let you have the souls for fifteen roubles each. Also, with regard to those contracts, do not forget me if at any time you should find yourself in need of rye-meal or buckwheat or groats or dead meat.”

“No, I shall never forget you, madam!” he said, wiping his forehead, where three separate streams of perspiration were trickling down his face.” (Dead Souls, Part I, Chapter 3, 45)

In the last chapter of Part I, the author has described about the character of Chichikov. He was from a poor family and was away from his parents while he grew up. From his childhood days, he had the interest in business which is done by cheating others. In his school days, he made a mouse to perform tricks and sold it to his classmates. Once he was going for office, he used relationship to gain promotion and broke up with the girl as soon as he was promoted. He got a work in customs to find smuggled goods as he was talented in it. He made a deal with the largest smuggling group. The deal was to allow certain smuggled goods in exchange of huge amount. Chichikov was caught and lost almost everything. He came to know that mortgage loans can be taken for the estates which are made up of dead souls. With this idea, Chichikov came to the town N and decided to expand his business. In the end, people came to know about him and the police were in search for him. Chichikov fled the country as soon as possible.

“Nevertheless events did not turn out as Chichikov had intended they should. In the first place, he overslept himself. That was check number one. In the second place, on his rising and inquiring whether the britchka had been harnessed and everything got ready, he was informed that

neither of those two things had been done. the sort of excuses usually offered by servants when a hasty departure has become imperatively necessary”(Dead Souls, Part I, Chapter 11, 135)

In the second part of the novel, Chichikov went to the other part of Russia where he met Tientietnikov. He welcomed Chichikov into his estate and made him stay there temporarily. Tientietnikov disclosed his affection towards Ulinka who was the daughter of the general with whom he was not in best terms. Chichikov offered that he will help to resolve the issue. He went to the general's house and had conversation with him. The general liked Chichikov much as they had a hearty conversation with laughter. The general agreed for both the selling of dead souls to Chichikov and the marriage of his daughter to Tientietnikov. The general asked Chichikov to inform his relatives about the wedding. Chichikov went in search of the house of Colonel Koshkarev.

Conclusion

This novel “Dead Souls” remains as one of the supremely living art works that has spilled over with absurdity, humour & passion. In this, one of the characters, Chichikov, who have met all kinds of fit into society's stereotypes & exaggerated possible land-owners' caricatures in Russia. In 19th century, Russia has experienced deeper issues mainly corruption when speaking to relatable human faults. Chichikov has taken advantages of people's weakness in the society that changing as he has understood the people who want him to act. People's ignorant in the 19th century had made them to believe in this untruthful man like Chichikov. At that time, if people wanted to have goodness in their life, they trust it blindly without investigating it clearly. Thus, the study shows the Russian people's faults and flaws during that time and the characters were portrayed these defects. It finally touches the political setting and also it helps people to know about the historical settings & politics of the era.

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 rRdkyhu l ECU/kka dks tkrk gA Hkkjr rFkk jke ds chp 0; ki kfjd l ECU/k l ekV vkxLVI
 1/2ai 0 31 l s 14 bD1/2 l s uhjks ds dky rd viuh ijkd" Bk ij FkhA dtkk.k dkyhu Blik
 cukus dh dyk ea if'pe 'kSyh dk Li"V vudj.k fn [kkbz n3rk gA jkeu eepk ^vkj bZ tk3d
 v0rkzVh; 0; ki kj ea Loh—r Fkh] dh rtZ ij dtkk.kka us vius fl Dds pyk; A buds fl Ddka
 ea xhd] ikfFkZ u] jkeu vk3; Hkkjr; rRoka dk vuBk feJ.k gA dfu3ke us foe] dfu"d]
 g0pLd , oa okl 03 ds l kus ds fl Ddka dh ijh3kk djs ds fu"d" kZ fudkyk fd dtkk.kks ds l kus
 ds nhukj fl Ddka dk vk3 r rky 423 xsu gA

bl dky ea VDI ky dyk ds fodkl ds l kFk dbZ uxjka dk fodkl g0rk l kFk gh
 dkjhxjh , oa f'kyi dk Hkh fodkl n3kk tkrk gA³ bl dky ea yk3; midj .kka dk c; kx
 rsth l s c<+jgk FkhA jkT; ka ds vk; qk fuekZk ds vfrfj ä xteokfl ; ka ds fy; s y0kj dk
 vf/kd egRo FkhA bl dky ea y0kjka ds vyx xte gkus dh tkudkj feyrh gA i3jlyl
 ds fo0j.k l s Kkr g0rk gS fd Hkkjr l s cuh yk3s , oa bLkr dh olRq vYhdk ds
 cnjxkgka dks Hksth tkrh FkhA rFkk i3jlyl us HkM3p cnjxkg }kj k fon3kka dks Hksth tkus
 okyh rks dh olRw/ka dk Hkh mYys[k fd; k gA⁴

³ >k] Mh0, u0 , oa Jh ekyh] cKphu Hkkjr dk bfrgk l i 0 219

⁴ i3jlyl] 7@40&41

bl dky ea —f'k mRiknu vfrfjä ek=k ea gksus ds dkj.k —f'k mRi kn 0; ki kj dh oLrqcu x; sD; käd bl dky ea 'kgjhdj.k gksus ds dkj.k mi HkkDrk oxZ dk fodkl gqvk tksfd vfrfjDr mRiknu ij fuHkj Fkka ddkk.k dkyhu lkekT; dh fLFkr vUrjKZVh; Fkh rFkk ^egku fl Yd ekxZ dh rhuka 'kk[kkvka ij ddkk.kka dk vf/kdkj Fkk vksj bl dky&[k&l/ ea 'kkär , oa 0; oLFkk gksus ds dkj.k okf.kT; dks i; kZr çk&l kgu feykA nvl js 'kCnka ea ddkk.k dky dks fon'sk 0; ki kj ea çxfr dk ; ç dgk tk; s rks vfr'; kSDr u gksch vksj js'ke ekxZ ij cl s gksus ds dkj.k gh eFkj[k] r{kf'kyk] cukj l] ikfVyiç , oa Jkolrh vkfn dk rsth l s uxjhdj.k gqvkA l osy us ftØ fd; k gS & fd jkeu lkekT; , oa ddkk.k lkekT; ds chp 0; ki kfjd l Ecu/k çFke l s rrrh; bā rd viuh ijkdK'Bk ij Fkka⁵ ; wku , oa fel z l s Hkh ddkk.kka ds 0; ki kfjd l Ecu/k Fks D; käd fel z l s ddkk.kka dh eçek, a çktr gqZ gārFkk jkeu l ekV vksLVI , oa fVosj; l ds fl Ddš Hkkjr ea Hkh feys gārFkk i fjl yl us fy[kk gS fd Hkkjr h; ukfod vjc , oa vYhdK ds rV ij tkrs FkA bl dky ds vfhkys[kka ea foHkku Jš.k; ka tš s & of.kd] l kfkökg] Jš'Bu dk ftØ vk; k gS bl ds vfrfjDr fofo/k 0; ol k; ka ds f'kyih l āk Fks tš s & l ukj] tkšjh] b=l kt] dkski ky vkfnA jkseyk Fkij us fy[kk gS fd f'kyih cMh l ā; k ea bu Jš.k; ka ds l nL; curs gā D; käd 0; fDrxr : i l s çrLi/kkZ djuk buds fy, dfBu Fkka T; ka&T; ka 0; ki kj c<fk x; k çed[k Jš.k; ka dk vdkj Hkh c<fk x; k rFkk gea dk'kh dh l hek ij fLFkr , d xkø dk mYys[k Hkh feyrk gS tgka Hkkjh l ā; k ea c<bZ jgrs FkA rRdkyhu vkfFkd fodkl ds l gh fp=.k dh —f'V l s — f'k , oa fl pkbZ 0; oLFkk dh l ā[klr tkudkj vki š{kr gā bl dky dh pjd l āgrk ea pkoy dh 15 fdLeKa ea ^dye* dks vPNh fdLe ds : i ea rFkk 5 ?kV; k fdLeKa dk Hkh ftØ vk; k gā⁶ l pqr l āgrk ea ^e/kfydk* , oa ^unheç[k* xgy dh nks fdLea dgh xbZ rFkk chgh] ; o] xks/kæ] v.kj ek"j] l "kā xeç] mek ¼vyl h½ , oa ygl q vkfn dh [krrh bl dky ea cMh ek=k ea dh tkus yxh FkA⁷ Qyka ea ukjxh] l kšhj ds çj rFkk ikjkor fdLe ds l ø dk vf/kd mRiknu gksus yxk Fkka bl dky ea Hk; d j nfhkZk ds çdki l s cpus ds fy; s LFkku&LFkku ij tyk'k; ka rFkk ufn; ka dks çkdkdj —f=e fl pkbZ dh 0; oLFkk dh x; h Fkh D; käd dfu"d f}rh; ds vkjk vfhkys[k l s tkudkj feyrh gS fd nl QkB ¼n'kOgj½ uked 0; fā us tu l k/kkj.k dh HkykbZ ds fy; s , d dçk [kçok; k vksj jktk us bl ds fy; s , d yk[k fl Ddka dk nku fn; kA⁸

bl dky ea o.kZkdj dh ifjdYiuk ds vfrfjä /keZ dk Hkh vk'k; fy; k x; k gā D; käd bl l e; foHkku /kekā ea , d çdkj dh gkM+gks xbZ fd os fd l çdkj l s bu fon'skh 'kk l dka dk l eFkZ çktr djrs gā i kjā fjd çkā.k /keZ dk : i karj.k gks jgk Fkk vksj Hkfā Hkkouk ds iç dk mn; bl dky ea fo'kš : i l s gqvkA oš.ko] 'kō , oa çkš l Hkh

⁵ feJ] Mko t; 'kadj] b.Vjdki ZfcVohu bf.M; k , .M n ok.VuZ oYMZ çkphu Hkkjr dk l kekftd bfrgkl i0 639

⁶ pjd l #] 27@7&8 , oa 11

⁷ euçefr] 9@39] 10@90

⁸ xçr] i h0, y0] çkphu Hkkjr ds çed[k vfhkys[k i0 169

/kēā us vi us }kj fonf'k; ka ds fy; s [kksy fn; Å bā k l s igys , oa bā oh l u-dh çkj Ækd
'krkfn; ka ea fonf'k; ka us oS.ko , oa 'kō /keZ dks l eFkZ Hkh fn; kA

dÿkk.k dky ea 'kō] oS.ko , oa cks) /keZ ds fodkl ds Øe ea cks) /keZ ds fodkl ea
l ekV dfu"d dk fo'kSk ; ksnku gS D; kfid cks) /keZ dh prfKZ l æhfr dfu"d ds l e; ea
vk; kstr dh xbz ftl ea f=fi Vdka ij foHkk"kk'kkL= dh l æ—r ea jpuk gPÅ dfu"d dh
eepkva ij cQ) rFkk vl; nørkvka dh vk—fr; ka dk vādu bl rF; dks bāxr djrk gS fd
cks) /keZ ea ij Eijkr fopkja l s gVdj rRdkyhu l e; kuq kj ifjorū fd; s tk jgs FkÅ
çkphu cks) er ds vuq kj cQ) ekuo txx ds iFk çn'kd ek= Fks ij Urq/khj &/khj s budk
LFkku nōijd gks pyk A os nō: i ekus tkus yxs ftluga mikl uk }kjk çklr fd; k tk
l drk Fkk vks) muds prfnZ cks/kl Roka , oa vl; nō ifjokj dk vkfoHkkZ gP/k vks) cQ)
ds thou l s l EcfU/kr LFkyka us rHFZ LFkyka dk : i ys fy; k ½y[ecuh] l kjukFk] cks/kx; k]
dqkhuxj bR; kfn ½ vks) egkure-cQ) dh iutk 'kq gks xbz çkjEHk ea budk vlR Ro çrhka
tS s & Lrñ] /kePØ] i knpkl] cks/ko{ k vkfn }kjk 0; ä fd; k tkus yxk vks) dkyUrj ea
mudh efrZ Hkh cukbz tkus yxh vks) bl uo ifjorū ; æ l Eçnk; dks egk; ku dgk x; kA
egk; ku l s rRi ; l mR—"V ekxZ vks) ghu; ku l s rRi ; l fu—"V ekxZ l s gÅ egk; ku dk
mn; dfu"d ds dky l s dkQh igys gks pPkk FkÅ⁹ çFke 'krkfnh ea v'o?kksk ds f'k"; , oa
cks) /keZ ds l çfl) vkpk; l ukxktū us vi uh vf}rh; çfrHkk }kjk bl l Eçnk; dks l æ<+
nk'kZud vk/kkj çnku fd; kA egk; ku l Eçnk; ds l gt gks ds dkj.k ; g vR; f/kd
ykdç; gksrk pyk x; k D; kfid ghu; ku er dk vuq j.k fcuk xglFk thou dk R; kx
fd; s l EHko ugha FkÅ

etenkj us Hkh mYy[k fd; k gS e/; , f'k; k ea cks) /keZ dk çl kj dÿkk.kka l s cgr
igys gks x; k Fkk vr% r[kfkj Lrku cks) 'kkL=h ?kksk d dfu"d ds dky ea vk; kstr l æhfr
eamilFkr jgk Fkk vr% dÿkk.kka ds l e; ea cks) /keZ ds pjekRd"l dk Kku gksrk gÅ

cks) /keZ ds vfrfjDr bl dky ea cā.k nørkvka ds ukeka l s ifjp; gksus dh
tkudkjh feyrh gÅ fxl s , oa fMehVj dks—"k vks) cyjke ekuk tkrk gÅ 'kō er l s
Hkh yxs ifjpr Fks D; kfid foedMfQI d ds l e; l s gh cā.k nōka dk vādu fl Ddka ij
fd; k tkus yxk vks) foe ds fl Ddka ij f'ko] unh] f='koy dh vk—fr vādr Fkh rFkk
ml us egS oj dh mikf/k Hkh /kkj.k dh ftl l s ml ds 'kō gksus dh tkudkjh feyrh gS rFkk
gP" d ds fl Ddka ij f'ko] Ldñ , oa fo".kq vkfn nørkvka dh vk—fr; ka çklr gPZ gÅ tks bu
'kk l dka ds mlgha /kēā l s l EcfU/kr gksus dk l ædr djrh gÅ dfu"d dks vi us ikfVyi æ ds
vfhk; ku ea v'o?kksk çklr gP/k ftl us dfu"d dks cks) /keZ ea nhf{kr fd; k D; ka fd eFkj k
; i vfhky[k l s dfu"d ds çkjEHkd cks) u gksus dh tkudkjh feyrh gS ftl ea }kn'kj kf=
; K dk irk pyrk gS tks fd oSnd /keZ dh vks) bāxr djrk gÅ dfu"d ds miyC/k
orēku fl Ddka ij fofo/k nōh&nørkvka tS s & f'ko] cQ) vFk'kk ekok ukuk'kgh] yach]
Qjh vkfn dk vādu gP/k gÅ¹⁰ ftl l s; g l fipr gksrk gÅ fd dfu"d l Hkh /kēā dk l Eeku
djrk Fkk vks) l Hkh ds nōh&nørkvka dks vknj dh —fV l s n[krk FkÅ bl dk ; g dkj.k

⁹ nūk , uO] , Li ØVI vkQ cQ) Le i0 25&39

¹⁰ f=i kBh vkjā, l O] çkphu Hkkjr dk bfrgkl i0 165

Hkh gks l drk gSfd dfu" d ds fo'kky l ketT; ea fofHklu /kekā ds vuuykbZ fuokl djrs Fks vks ml us viuh çtk dks l arV djus ds fy; s l Hkh /keZ ds norkvka dks fl Ddka ij vñdr dj; k gkA dñkk.k jktk oS.ko , oa 'kō çHkko l s vNirs ugha jgs muea l s , d us Hkxoku okl mō dk uke /kkj.k fd; kA fonskh 'kkl dka }kjk cks) /keZ viuk, tkus l s Hkh budk 0; oLFkk ea l ekošk vkl ku gks x; k D; kñd bl l s tkfr] o.kz vkfn l s l EcfU/kr dkbZ l eL; k <us dh l Hkkouk ugha FkhA¹¹

dñkk.k dkyhu ykSdd thou ea 0; ki kj dk egRoiwkZ LFkku Fkk D; kñd bl l e; 0; ki kj dh çedkrk ds dkj.k vf/kdkā oxZ 0; ki kj dsek/; e l s l e) gks yxkA bl dky ds eukjat u ds l k/ku ds : i ea cPps ckyw ds f[ky kSika l s rFkk ; øk ykx dñ] 0; k; ke , oa dñrh bR; kfn [ksy [ksyrs Fks rFkk bl dky ds eukjat u ds l k/ku ; a-ka dh l ph e&Hkj h] 'k[k] i rg] l qkkd g] nñdHkh] oh.kk] enax] fdñduk vkfn 'krfey gñdñkk.k dkyhu eñrZ ka bl dky ds ykSdd thou ij çdk'k Mkyus ea fo'kSk l gk; d fl) gñZ gñ xkalkj dyk ea eñjki ku djrs dñj dk mYys[k fd; k tkrk gS tks nka s gkFk l s l; kys ea e | i ku dj jgk gS vks nks xhd ; øfr; ka muds ikl ea [kMñ gS ftuea l s , d ; ørh ds gkFk ea xhd eñjki k= , EQkj k gS nksuka ds ij/kku xhd Ykd gS , oa fl j xhd 'ksh ea iês l s vkc) gS rFkk bl ds uhps ckyd dh , d Nks/h vk-fr gñ bl h Øe ea eFkj k ds /kø Vhys ij çkr Lñ ds vM ij cus -' ; ka dk mYys[k fd; k tk l drk gñ dñ cñ eñrZ ka Hkh bl h Jskh ea vkrh gñ bl dky dh vf/kdkā eñrZ ka dk fl j eMk; k gñk , oa dñ ea l qkj kys cky n'kz s x; s gS bl dky ds HkSrd thou mñufr'khy gks dk egRoiwkZ çek.k bl dky ea yky cyq i RFkj ds ç; kx l s cuh gñZ eñrZ ka gñ eFkj k ds dykdjka us fl =; ka dh eñrZ ka ds fuekZk ea cMñ : fp fn [kñbz gñ buds 'kjhj ij oL= , oa vkñkñk.kka dk ç; kx U; wure fd; k x; k gñ dykfonka dh ekU; rk gS fd eFkj k dykdjka us vi us vki dks : f<+ ka ds cakl l s furkar eñr dj fy; k Fkk rFkk os /kfeZ , oa l kñ-frd -' ; ka dks ij h Lora-rk l s vya-r dj jgs Fks tks fd bl dky dh HkSrd thou dh >yd ds : i ea -f'Vxkpj gksr gñ¹² dñkk.k dky ea Hkjr; l ã-fr dk foLrkj 0; ki kj ds ek/; e l s e/; , f'k; k ea [kkrku] ; kj dñ] dk'kxj rFkk fel ; wuku , oa jke tS s nS kka ea gñk bl ds vfrjñ phu ea Hkh Hkjr; l ã-fr dk çpkj gñk] 0; ki kfj; ka ds l kFk gh Hkjr; /keZ vks l ã-fr Hkh bu {ks=ka ea igph bl fy; s ; s {ks= Hkjr; l ã-fr ds çfreaka ds : i ea Hkh LFkfi r gñ rFkk i kS kf.kd tkrd dFkkvka ea bu ; k=kvka dk foLrkj l s o.kz gñ 0; ki kj ds rdudh , oa 0; ofLFkr çk: i dk çkjEHk dñkk.k dky l s gh gksrk gS vks ; g dky oS.ko] 'kō , oa cks) /keZ ds fodkl dk dky gñ vks bl ?kVuk l s Hkh igys Lo.kz Hkñe Yo.Mkpkbuk½ ea dñ cks) çpkjd igpA D; kñd v'kñd ds l e; ea 'kks k vks mñkj Lo.kz Hkñe ea x; s vks blugkus ; gka cks) /keZ dk çpkj fd; k vks etenkj us Hkh mYys[k fd; k gS fd e/; , f'k; k ea cks) /keZ dk çl kj dñkk.kka l s cgr igys gks x; k Fkk D; kñd rñkñj Lrku dk cks) /keZ 'kkl=h ?kSkd dfu" d ds dky ea vk; kñtr l akhfr ea mi flFkr jgk Fkk ft l l s Kkr gksrk gS

¹¹ >k] Mh0, u0 , oa Jh ekyh] çkphu Hkjr dk bfrgkl i0 242&243

¹² vxoky okl mō 'kj.k] Hkjr; dyk i0 223

fd Hkkjrh; l̄—fr dk fonśkka ea çl kj dtkk.k dky l s i wZ Hkh Fkk fdUrqbI dky [kA/ ea l̄—fr dk çl kj , oa fodkl 0; ki kj ds vR; f/kd c<us ds dkj.k cgr rhoxfr l s gq/kA Hkkjrh; bfrgkl ea dtkk.kka ds fof'k"V LFkku çktr djus ds dkj.kka ea , d fcaq; g Hkh gksck fd bl dky ds jktkvka us Hkkjrh; /keZ , oa l̄—fr dks l̄ân; rk l s Lohdkj dj ml s vi us /keZ , oa l̄—fr ds : i ea fodfl r fd; k] l̄—fr ds bl vkRel krhdj.k ds l̄ânHkZ es ge l ekV dfu"d dks ns[ka ftUgkaus ckS) /keZ ds l̄j{k.k ds egku nkf; Ro dk fuokg djrs gq d[you ea ckS) l̄achfr dk vk; kstu fd; k ; | fi bl l s i wZ ds dky [kA/ka ea Hkh rhu l̄achfr; ka Øe'k% vtr'k=] dky'kkd , oa v'kkd tS sykdfç; 'kkl dka ds dky ea gPZ Fkh] fdarq dfu"d dh l̄ân; rk us bl dky dh l̄—fr dks fof'k"V igpku nh vkSj bl dky ea ckS) /keZ ds vf/kd ykdfç; gkaus dk dkj.k ç) dh , oa ckS/kl Roka dh efrZ }kj i utk dk çkjEHk Hkh gA D; kAd efrZ dsek/; e l s i utk djuk l̄ekU; tu ds fy; s vf/kd l gt gks x; kAbI dky dh l̄—fr ds eW; kadu ea efrZ dyk dk fo'kSk LFkku gS & xkakkj dyk rFkk eFkj dyk dk fodkl bl dky ea l okZ/kd gqk ; | fi xkakkj dyk dh mRi fUk dk Jkr , f'k; k ekbuj rFkk gS usLVd dyk Fkh bl h çdkj 'k) Hkkjrh; dyk tks eFkj dyk ds uke l s çfl) Fkh] dks çJ; nsus okyk dtkk.k 'kkl d dfu"d gh Fkk ftl us fonśkh dyk ds l̄ello; l s Hkkjrh; dyk , oa l̄—fr ds fodkl dks , d l̄e<+ fn'kk nhA¹³ vc ge eek ç.kkyh ds ckjs ea ns[ka rks bl l s i wZ ds dky [kA/ka ea fofue; dk tks ek/; e 0; ki kj ea ns[kus dks feyk og Fks & vukt] xk;] fu"d] ipekDZ d"kkā .k vkfnA bl dky l s igys fd l h ; kstuk c) , oa l̄oekU; vUrjZVh; eek dk vkfoHkZb ns[kus dks ugha feyk yfdu bl dky ea igyh çkj ; kstukc) : i l s fodfl r l̄kaus , oa pkanh ds fl Dds ik; s x; } tks fd dtkk.kka ds fo'o dh fofHkUu l̄H; rk/vka , oa l̄—fr; ka l s t[us gkaus dk l̄kç; gA bl dky ds 0; ki kj ds pje ij igp tkus ea eek ç.kkyh dk fo'kSk LFkku gS vkSj Hkkjrh; 0; ki kj dk vUrjZVh; fLFkfr rd igpus ds fy; s eek ç.kkyh dks l̄e<+ djuk vko'; d Fkk tks fd dtkk.k 'kkl dka us fonśkh 'kkl dka ds fl Ddka l s mRi kfgr gkdj fd; k tks fd Hkkjrh; vFkD; oLFkk , oa 0; ki kj rFkk l̄—fr ds vknku&çnku ea l̄gk; d fl) gPZ dtkk.k dkyhu l̄—fr ds eW; kadu ea l̄kfgR; d fodkl ds i{k dks j [kuk vuqpr u gksck D; kAd bl l s i wZbrhZ dky ea ; | fi vFkZ kkl= tS h vf}rh; & i[rdā fy[kh xbZ fdarq bl dky ds ç) pfjr , oa l̄kñnkum tS s egkdK; ka dk l̄kfgR; ea fo'kSk LFkku , oa mYys[kuh; ; ksxnku gS vkSj l̄cl segRo i wZ rF; ; g gSfd bl dky dh l̄—r jpukvka ea fonX/k ¼ kf.MR; i wZ jpuk½ ijEijk dk l̄ekoš gqk vkSj fonX/k ijājk ea v'o?kkSk dks vkfn dfo ekuk x; k gA bl çdkj ; g dguk vfr'; kSDr u gksch fd dtkk.k dkyhu ykd l̄—fr dk Hkkjrh; bfrgkl ea , d fof'k"V LFkku gA

¹³ vxoky] okl qn 'kj.k] Hkkjrh; dyk



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तःलः वःमः धःनःवः एःअःफःहःजःकः जःकः लःसः मःलः दःसःमः ; लःसः धः लः लः/कः/कः/कः ; कः

मःमःमःमःमः . कः अःतःकः

Q.Sy.k.s.b.M.k.s.k.l.t.h

fouk; duxj mn; ij jktLFkku

iFohjkt jkl ks dk bfrgkl yfku ds fy, igyk mi; ks jktizkflr ea gqk] ogha jkl ks dks egRoimkz ekudj fo'o ea ml dh [; kfr fnykus dk Js duzy tEl Vkm dks tkrk gA Vkm us ij.k.k] vk[; ku] eku; rkvka vks] tuJfr; ka ea bfrgkl ds rRoka o l=ka ds 'kksku dh lh[k jkl ks l s gh xg.k dh FkA og jkl ks dh l kexh ij u dpy ek/k Fk cfYd ml us vius x# l sfu; fer : i l s bl xBFk dks l qdj l e>us dh vknr fodfl r dj yh FkA Vkm us jkl ks ds 30 gt.kj NUnka dk vuokn fd; k FkA yfdu] vius thoudky ea og viuk vuokn u ij.k dj l dk u gh izkf'kr djok l dka

jkl ks ohjji ds ifrfuf/k dko; dks dgk tkrk gA fMxy bl dh Hk'kk gks'h gS vks] ml h ds mnkYk xS NUnka ea jkl ka dks jpk vks] xk; k tkrk gA , d izkj l s ; g ohjdko; Hkh gS vks] ohj&ohjka ukvka ds xqkka dh iR; {k vks] ijksk izkflr Hkh gA Hkjrpk; Z ds 'kCnka ea xqkdhru dh tks ijEijk jgh] og bl dko; ds vlr xr iogeku gS D; kAd ftl ea b"V inkFkZ dh ikflr ; k mnas; dh fl f) ds fy, l d kj ds xqk'kkyh inkFkka dk c[kk.k fd; k tk, rks og xqkdhru dgk tkrk g& ykds xqkkrfjDrkukeFkkZuka ; = dhrZeA' ck.k] okDifrjkt vkfn us bl ijEijk dks xqkl k/; vks] xqk vkjk/; ekuk gA jkl ks dks ns'ktHk'kk vks] fo'kskr% oshHkZ vkfn jhr ea jpus dh ijEijk jgh gS vks] Li"Vr% LojkrkYk : i ea xkus dh HkA iR; {k xk; s tkus ij jkl ks dko; i#k ea i#"kkFkZ dk tkxj.k djrk gS vks] ijksk ea l uk, tkus ij Jkrkvka ds fy, ij.k gks tkrk gA egkj"Vh ikdr l sydj fMxy rd jkl ks dh jpuk dk idkg jgk gS vks] jko.kogk] xkMogk l sydj vuod ohl yn] iFohjkt] gEehj vkfn ds jkl ks egkdko; jpsx, gA

izkflr] ohjkd vks] jkl ks

l dr ea Hkh ohjka ds pfjrka dks fy[kk x; k ftudks izkflr dko; ds : i ea tkuk x; k vks] ^ohjkd^ Hkh dgk x; k gA jktizkflr dh i'ik, a bl dh i'V djrh gS rFkfi , d&, d ohj ds fo'k; ea vks] dkyoe dks ydj jpsx, foj.k ds fy, Hkh ohjkd 'kCn dk 0; ogkj feyrk gA yk]LrEHk ij mRdh.kz pUnjkt&izkflr bl dh mnkgj.k gA jkl ks vks] izkflr tS h jpukvka ea ik; % uk; d ds xqkka dh izka k feyrh gS vks] ck) vkpk; Z l kxjullh us bu xqkka dh l [; k vkB ekuh g& 1- 'kkkk] 2-

foykl] 3- ek/kq] 4- LFKS] 5- xkEHkh;] 6- yfyr] 7- vksk; Z vks] 8- rstA ohj egki # "kka ds ; sgh egkxqk gkrs gâ vks budks NUnks) : i eafn [kykuk gh jpukdj dks b"V gksk gâ²

dYg.k us ekuk gSfd dfo; ka ds i Hkko vfuopuh; gS D; kâd ml l s viuk vks ijk; k ; 'k: ih 'kjhj vej gksk gk tkrk gâ veriku l s doy iku djus okys dk Hkkârd 'kjhj vej gksk gs yfdu dfo ds dk0; ker dk iku djus ij dfo dk vks ml ds dk0; ea of.kr ik=ka dk ; 'k%kj hj fpjLFkk; h gk tkrk g& ol | % dksfi l qkkL; UnkLdUnh l l ploxaqkâ ; uk; kfr ; 'k%dk; % LFKS â LoL; ijL; pAA dksU; dkyefr ØkUra us q i R; {krka {ke%â dfo iztki frLR; DRok jE; fuekz k'kkfyu%â³

egr-, frgkl d l kr

; s dk0; bfrgkl ds iæqk l kr ekus tkrsgâ yfdu pîd Jîr&Lefr iðkg ea jgus l s muds ikef.kd ikB dks ydj l oky Hkh de ugha mBk, tkrA iFohjkt jkl ks dks ydj , d s vud ?kVukØe 19ohal nh l s l keus vkrs jgs gâ 17ohal nh dh jkt izkflr ea jkl ks l sm) j. k nâdj ml dky rd jkl ks ds , frgkl d egRo dh fn'kk ea l dr fd; k x; k g& Hkk"kk jkl k i qrdk; ; ð L; kSDrflr foLrj%â⁴ gkykâd ml ea jkoy l ejfl g dk 'kgkcpñhu xkjh l s eplkyk gksus dk l UnHkz fn; k x; k gS vks bfrgkl dkjka us bl s =fViwkz ekuk gS D; kâd xkjh ds Hkkjr ij geys 1191&92 bZ ea gq vks l ejfl g dk l e; 1272&1302 bZ dk jgk gâ dfojtk ' ; keynkl nf/kokfM+ k us bl fn'kk ea vud rdka dks nrs gq , f'k; kfvD l kd k; Vh ds tuzyka ea fy [kk vks mudk ifrdkj mn; ij ds gh ekgyuky fo". kâke i M; k djrs jgâ iFohjkt jkl ks dh ikef.kdrk dks ydj Nks/h&cMh i qrdâ Hkh l keus vkbâ

jkl ks dh l kexh dk , frgkl d l UnHkâ vks l k{; ka ds mnâs; l s igyk vks l 'kDr mi; kx duzy tEl VKM usfd; k Fkk vks og bl xBfK ds v/; ; u ea vkdB Mre gq/k FkA bl h xBfK l s ml us fMxy Hkk"kk jpukdj dh iðfRr] fcEcka vkfn dk vH; kl fd; k Fkk vks vius in jgrs gq gh bl ds Nanka dk fu; fer vuðkn djrk jgrk FkA , ukYl , M , h/hfDoVht vkD jktLFkku ds izdk'ku l e;] 1828 bZ rd og jkl ks ds vuðkn ea yxk gq/k FkA gkykâd bl fn'kk ea ml dh #fp x# Kkupan ; fr us tkr dh FkA Kkupan us vius l e; ds pkj.kka l s fo'kSk Lohdfr ikdj bl ds l Eiknu vks i Bu dk dk; Z VKM ds fy, 'k# fd; k FkA bl dk vk'k; gSfd jst hMv jgrs gq gh ml us bl xBfK dks i <uk 'kq fd; k FkA Lo; a VKM us bl dh fo'kSkrvka dk bl irkj fy [kk g&

1- pan dk bfrgkl bl ; q dk l kolkkâ bfrgkl gâ ml ds xBfK ea 69 v/; k; gSftuea , d yk [k in gâ bl ea jktk iFohjkt ds ohjRo ds dk; kâ dk o.ku gS yfdu jktLFkku ds iR; d dgyhu ifjokj ds iðzka dk dñ u dñ fooj.k ml ea gâ bl fy, ; g gj tkr ds ijkoYkka ea l jf {kr g& ftl ds ikl Hkh jktiur dgykus dk dkbZ cgkuk gâ

2- bl ea l s gh og vius ; ks k iðzka dk l dkku ik l drk gS tks ; ð dh ygjka dk iku djrs Fks tc fdjeku ds njkâ l s ; ð ds cny fgepy l s fgUnrku ds ebkuka ea vk pps FkA

3- iFohjkt ds ; ð kâ ml dh l â/k; kâ ml ds vl â; v/khuLFk djn jkt; ka rFkk mu v/khuLFk jktkvka ds LFkku o oâkka ds o.kzka l s Hkj k gq/k pln dk ; g xBfK , d egRo iwkz , frgkl d vks HkSk&kyd Lekjd xBfK gâ

4- bl ea i ks kf.kd vk [; kulâ jhr fjoktka vks ; qhu ekufi drk dh l puvkva dh Hkh i pgrk gâ mDr fo'kSkrvka ds l kFk gh VKM bl jkl ks jpu dh n#grkvkâ tfVyrkvka dks Hkh Lohdkjrk gq/k dgrk gSfd bl dfo dks Bhd l s i <+ ikuk Hkh , d l Eeku dk fo"k; gS vks ejs x# dks bl dk; Z ds l cl s JSB l Eiknu ds fy, i s kâj pkj.kka l s Hkh vuðfr ikr gâz FkA t s t s sos i <fs x,] eâs 'kh?krk l s rhl gtkj inkâ ij vuðkn dj fy; kA D; kâd] eâ bu cksy; ka dh vkRek l s ifjfr Fkk] e q s dbZ ckj yxk t s eâs ml dfo dh eny pruk dks vkRel kr dj fy; k Fkk rFkfi ml dh l eLr JSBrk vks vFkz dh xgjkbZ dks eâs ikr dj fy; k] , d k rks l kpuk ek= /k"Vrk gh glosâ ; | fi e q s i r k gS fd ml us fd l ds fy [kk Fkk] ml ds l okz/kd fi z fcEcka vks Hkkoukvka dks eâ jkst kuk vius bn&fxnz ds ykska l s l qrk Fkk tks muds gh oâkt gâftuds dk; kâ dk ml us o.ku fd; k gâ bl h dkj.k eâ ml ds

vFkZ dks l e>us ea l Qy gqvk tcf d dko; dyk ea pln l s vf/kd d dky Hkh , d vU; dfo mu vFkka dks l e>us ea foQy gkrk gA

bl xBFk ij vius mDr fopkjka ds l kFk gh VKM usfy [kk gSfd eS us pan dh NUnkc) l p ukvka dks vius 'kqd x | ea i Lr q fd; k gS vks ep s vk'kk gSfd ejk og dk; ZegROI wZ fl) gkskA⁵

VKM us vius xBFk ea , srgkl d foj .k ds l kFk&l kFk viuh ; k=kvka dk foj .k fy [kk o i kn fVlif.k; ka ds : i ea vius v/; ; u o vuHkoka dks Hkh fy [kk gS ftudh vks i k Boka dk /; ku de gh tkrk gS tcf d oscgr egRo dh l kexh gA viuh bl futh vFkO; fDr ea VKM us crk; k gSfd ml us bl , d yk [k Nnka okys egk pkj .kh; xBFk ds yxHx 30 gtkj NUn vxst h ea vufnr fd, gA yfdu] og vuokn u rks ijk dj l dk vks u gh vius thoudky ea ml dk izdk'ku djok l dka og vuokn ckn ea Hkh izdkf'kr ugha gqvk vU; Fk jkl ks ds ijkus i k B dk vuokn geamiyC/k gks tkrkA bl vk/kj ij pn ds ckjs ea dfr; l p uk, a tkkZ vckge fxz l u us ekMuZ fyVjjh fglVh vkB fglUnrku 3] , Q ea VKM ds , d l nh ckn miyC/k djokbz gA ynu fLFkr jkWy , f'k; kFvd l kd k; Vh ea tE l VKM l xg ea og fo'kky iFohjkt jkl ks dh ik.Mfyfi vHkh Hkh iath; u l q; k 120 ij ekStm gSftl dk mi; ks VKM us vius xHkhj v/; ; u] i rdka ds y[ku vks vuokn ds fy, fd; k Fkka dks/k ds egjkt fd'kqj fl g us jkl ks dh ; g ik.Mfyfi miyC/k djokbz Fkha epkM+ ds egjk.kk Hkhefl g dk Hkh bl dks l Eikfnr djokuseal g; ks jgk Fkka ; g ik.Mfyfi diMs ds ftYn okyh gS vks dkxt ij fyf [kr gA y[ku ea yky vks dkyh L; kgh dk iz, ks gqvk gA bl dk vkjEHk bl izdkj gqvk g&

Jhx.kskk; ueAA Jh x#H; ks ueAA vFk Jh dfo pn ojnkz dr iFkhjkt pksyku jkl k jh i kFkh egjktkf/kjkt egjktth Jh 5 dh'kqj fl qkth y"kkb uohA vFk iFke vkfniol fy"; rA iFke l kVd NnA Aa vkfn iuE; uE; xj; a okuh; ons i; al "Va /kkju /kkj; a ol prh yNh l pjukJ; A re xqfr"Vfr bl nqVngua l jukFk fl) J; A fFkj pj txe tho pnue; a loz lojnke; AA1AA o/kvk NnA iFke l paxyA iFke l paxy emy Jqroh; A Lefr l R; ty fl ap; bA l qr# , d /k/kae mh; kAA f="kv l k'kjfEe; f=i jA oju iYk eqk iYk l q; kA dq p jxHkkg l QyA mdr vye vehjA j l njlu ikj l jfe; vkl vl u dfodhjAA 2AA dfoYkAA iFke fd; eay iekua fuxe la t; on/kjA f=xq l k'k fpga pDdA oju yXxs l qYkNjA Ropk /kae m) fj; A l Hk QW; ks pko fnnfl A Oe l Qy mn; rA vfr l pRr e/; ofl A Mfyu ok ; U=i ufr /kfrA Lokn var thou dfj; A dfy tk; u yXxSdyd bgA l fYk efYk vk<fr /kfj; AA

bl izdkj bl ekrdk ea l kVd] oFkwk] dfoYk] Hkqaxiz kr] nkgk tS s NUnka dk iz, ks gqvk gA ifr i"B 26 i dDr; ka dks fy [kk x; k gA vyx fn [kkus ds fy, vks NUn dh l q; kvka ds iz, ks ds fy, yky L; kgh dk iz, ks fd; k x; k gS tcf d 'kSk i k B dkyh L; kgh ea fy [kk x; k gA bl ea dty 722 i = gA

plskuladspj= dk fu.kZ d

vius xBFk ea jkl ks ds vucl mnkgj .kka ds emy ea VKM dk fo'okl Fk fd plskuka dk o k ikphu dky l s; 'kLoh jgk gS vks pln cjnkbZ us bl h rF; dk vuoknu fd; k gA⁶ l el h tS s 'kk l d dks Hkh ya tks fd plskuka dk fgrSkh jgk] ; | fi ikfjokfd ij koYk ml ds dk; ka ds fo" k; ea eS ugha gS yfdu ml ds pfj=] dk; ka vks rRdkyhu bfrgl ds foj .k ds fy, pln dks gh ; kn fd; k tk, xkA⁷

VKM us jkl ks xBFk dh i; kr izka k dh yfdu frfFk; ka dks l ks l ky i hNs dh fy [kus dh i d fYk dks Hkh i dM+fy; k Fkka VKM usfy [kk gSfd fd l h fofp= dkj .k l s plskuka tkfr; ka ds bfroYkka ea mudh l Hkh rkjh [ka 100 l ky i hNs djds fy [kh xbZ gA ml dk er gSfd , d h cjk b; ka jkt i ur pkj .k dh dfr ea l ekos' kr gks tk,] ; g , d l keku; ckr gA ; gh ugh , d h ?kvukvka dh baxfr; ka Hkh nta tks dkyOe l svyx yxrh Fkha ; Fk&

1- pn ojnkz dk tledky l or-1215 crk; k vks dgk fd NUn ea rpl feykus ds dkj .k ; g tleo"l l or-1115 fy [kk tkrk Fkka⁸

2- v.kfgyokM+iKV.k ij chl yno ds dCts dk l e; l or-1086 dh txg l or-986 fy[kk gprk gA⁹

3- gkMk oak ds l Fkki d b"Viky dks l or-1081 ea vkl hj dk fdyk iklr gprk yfdu gkMk bfroyk ea l or-981 fy[kk gprk gA¹⁰

4- ohl yno ds ohj dk; ka ds o.ku ds id x ea jkl ks ea fn, x, ml ds l e; ea l or-921 if{klr gA¹¹

VKM dsvufnr vak vls ml ds mi ; ks dh ; pr ; ka

VKM ds ikl iFohjkt jkl ks dh tks ekrdk Fkh] ml ea ^ l e; ^ okj NUnka dk foHktu vls l x Bu fd; k x; k Fkka ^duukst l e; ^ dk mnkgj.k ml us fn; k gS ftl ea pksku ujsk }kjk dUukst dh jktdepjh ds vigj.k dk o.ku gA bl l e; l s, d vak dk VKM dr vuokn bl idkj gA

1/4-1/2 rhl jsfnu ds ; p ea gkMk jktdepjka dk uke cM+ l Eeku ds l kfk ysuk pfg, A mlgkaus ihNs ykS/rs gq iFohjkt dh cM+ ohjrk l s j{kk dhA fQj gkMk jko gEeh vius HkbbZ xHkhj ds l kfk yk[kh ?kkM+ ij l okj gprk vius Lokeh ds ikl igpdj mlgkaus dgk& gs tkaysk! vki Lo; a dks cpk, A t; pan dh l B; i dR; ka dks ge jkdrs gA gekjs ?kkM+ l Ei wZ j. kHkfe dks os sgh [kkn nax} t s tgkt l epz dh l rg dks [kkn nrk gA¹²

VKM us l e j l h vkfn jktkvka ds l UnHkZ ea tks foj.k fn; k gS ml ea og ekurk gSfd bl id x dk ikjHk ge dfo pan dsfn, x, foj.kka l s djks vls og vLohdj.kh; ugha gkskA

1/4-1/2 iKV.k ea Hkkyk Hkhe pkyD; gdf l dk 'kjhj ykgs ds l eku etcir gA vkcwior ds Aj tB iekj gS tks /k p rkjs ds l eku ; p ea vVy jgrk gA eokM+ ea l e j l g gS tks 'kfdR' kkyh jktkvka dk Lokeh gS vls fnYyh ds nheu ds jkLrs ea ykgs dh ygj ds l eku gA bu l cds e/; e Lo; a dh 'kfdR l s 'kfdreku e.Mkj dk jktk ukj jko gS tks e# dh 'kfdR gS vls fdl h l s ugha Mjrk gA fnYyh ea l cdk Lokeh vuax gS ftl ds cykos ij eMkj] cixkj] fl ak] tkyokV rFkk ml dh l hek ds vl; jktk] i s kkoj] ykgkj] dkakMk ds vf/ki fr rFkk muds iozh; l keur vls dk'kh] iz kx] x<+no xhj ds jktk rjar vk igpr gA l hej ds jktk fujl rj mul s Hk; Hkhr jgrs gA¹³

VKM us dgk gSfd pan us chl yno ds usRo ea , df=r gkaus okys jktiur ohjka dk cMk l tho fp=.k iLnr fd; k gA chl yno fgmwkeZ dk l j{kd gS vls ml us bLykeh geykoj egem dk l keuk djus ds fy, vius l sudka dk p; u fd; k gA , dek= v.kfgyokM+iKV.k ds pkyD; 'kkl d us ml dh l suk ea 'kfkfe gkaus l s bludkj dj fn; ka bl h otg l s ml dks ckn ea pksku ds dki dk Hktu cuuk iMka bl vuPNn dk 'kcn'k% vuokn #fpdj fl) gksk&

1/4-1/2 jktdepj us xks yoky tB dks vtej dk l Hkjj l ka k vls ml dks dgk fd rfigkj h LokfeHkfdR ij ea fultj gA vc bl pkyD; dks dgka Bks feysk\ og vtej uxj l s vlxsc<k vls fo'kky >hy ds ikl igyk iMko MkykA ogka ml us vius djn , oa v/khuLFk l keurka dks cyk; ka ekul h ifjgkj viuh Qkst ydj e.Mkj l s vk; k vls ml us jktdepj ds i s NqA fQj ml l suk dk vkhk. k Lo: i xfigyr vk; ka fQj rj j ds l kfk ikol j] jkexkM} eokr dks Lokeh ekgs Hkh vk; ka Mxji j ds ekfgy us ckgus ds l kfk viuk ns utjuk Hkst fn; ka gkFka dks tkMl j cykp vk; k yfdu ckeuh ds Lokeh us fl ak NkM+fn; ka fQj] HkVuj l s utj vk; k rFkk FRVvk vls eprku l s uyclnh vk; ka tc Mjkoj ds Hkfe; k HKVh ds ikl cykok igpk rks ml us vkKk dk ikyu fd; ka ekyuokl] tknsu] ekjh] cMxutj Hkh vlrjon ds dNokgka ds l kfk vk, A v/khuLFk eMka us muds pj.kka dh vpZuk dhA bl ds ckn rk[krij l s l suk vkbZ ftl dk usRo xks yoky tB dj jgk Fkka fujok.k] Mj] pansy vls nkfgek ds l kfk A/ ij cBdj mn; ijekj cMk rst h l s vk; ka¹⁴

ijkl sdh l pukvack l R; ki u

VKM us fy[kk gSfd mi ; pr Nks l s vuPNn ea jktiurkuk ds oakkuDe ds bfrgkl dk , d y?kq 'kksk izak l ekfgr gks x; k gS vls Hkh vf/kd ikphu pkj.kka ds }kjk fn, x, bl idkj ds oakkuDeka ds foj.k l } pks os fdrus gh l f{klr gA gea bu oakka dk ikelf.kd Kku fey l drk gA

pn ojnkbz us ; g vuPNn døy ; g inf'kr djus ds fy, fy[kk gS fd iFohjkt chl ynø dk mYkj kf/kdkjh Fkka¹⁵

bfrgkl yfkd VKM bl izdkj ds foaj.k ij vka[k emdj fo'okl ugha djrk] u gh og , d k djus ds fy, dgrk gA og , d vU; vuPNn ekjokM+ds i kphu bfroykka l s nrk gSftl ea ekjokM+ij , d eqLye vkøe.k dk foaj.k gS tcf d geykojka ds bfrgkl ea ml geys dk ftø ugha gA foaj.k dh l R; rk ml ea vk, gq ukeka ds vU; l edkyhu l k rka ea mi yC/k gksus l s fl) gkrh gA ; | fi bl izdkj dh l puk, a bruh fc[kjh gøz gkyr ea feyrh gS fd muea l kea L; fcBkdj mul sfudyus okyh ; FkkFz dh fdj.k dks igpkuuk dfBu gkrk gS yfdu ifjJeh 'kkskdrkz ds fy, bu bfroykka ea cgr dN gS vks budk l E; d-v/; ; u dj og de l s de ; g rks crk gh l drk gSfd , d gtkj l ky igys ; gka fdu jktoakka dk jkt Fkka

VKM dk ; g dguk Hkh ml dh fu"i{krk vks fujlurj vuq akku dh iøfrR dks crkrk gS fd vi ; kR] cpdkus vks vl arksttud foaj.k ds chp ea jkt iurkuk ds bfrgkl dkj dks Bkd l puvka dh ryk'k djuh i M r h gA ifjJe l s dk; Z djus ij ml dks bl izdkj ds rF; fey tkrsgaftul s ml dk ifjJe l kFkd gkrk gS vks ml dks fujk'k ugha gksuk i M r kA¹⁶ Lo; a VKM us pln ojnkbz dh dfr l s fy, gq m)j.kka ea vk, jktkvka ds ukeka dks xHkhjrk l s fy; k vks mudk ij h{k.k fd; kA ml us bu ukeka ea l s pkj uke l edkyhu jktkvka ds Lohdkjs vks dgk fd buea l s , d dh l gk; rk l s ge chl ynø dh frfFk dk Li"V fu/kkz.k dj l drsgS vks ckdh rhu l s ml dh i qV gks tkrh gA bu ukeka ea l s igyk /kkj ds jtk Hkkt ds i e mn; kfnR; ijekj dk gA dbZ vfHky[kka dh l gk; rk l s VKM us ml dk l e; l ør~1100 l s l ør~1150 fu/kkzjr fd; kA bl l s mi ; ør l øk ea ml ds 'kkfey gksus dk l e; ml ds jktRo dky ds chp dk l e; fl) gkrk gA bl h rF; dks izdkj l urj l s i qV djus okys i øk.kka ea Mjkoj l s vk, Hkks e; k HkVVh dk mYys[k gA pln dks ; fn bl fo"k; ea dN l Unsg gkrk rks og HkVV; ka dh orøku jkt/kkuh tS yej dks HkVV; ka dk fuokl LFkku dgrka

vi us NUnka ea pln usftl rjg dh 'kCnkoyh dk mi ; kx fd; k gS VKM us mudh i k e f . kdrk ds fy, vfHky[kka l s rnyuk dk ekxZ Hkh xg.k fd; kA og dgrk gSfd fnYyh ea fQjkt 'kkg ds egy ds chp ea l Fkr ifl) l rEHk ij [kps gq ukeka ea igyk uke chl ynø %ohl kynø½ dk gA pln us bl dk ftø ; g dgrs gq fd; k gSfd ; g fuxeckk^ ea l Fkr gS rFkk ^pkjgkuka dh ; 'kksckFk^ dk o.ku djrk gA fuxeckk fnYyh l s dN vks ; epkrV ij ekst m rhFkLFkku gS vks ml l rEHk dks fuf'pr gh fuxeckk l s gVkdj fQjkt 'kkg ds egy ea nkskj k LFkkr fd; k x; k gA

bl vfHky[kk dk i k jEHk vks vUr , d gh frfFk] 15 oSkk[k] l ør~1220 ds fnu gkrk gA ; fn bl dh l gh ifrfyfi rS kj dh tk, rks bl ea chl ynø dk dkbZ mYys[k ugha gks l drk fl ok; bl ds fd ml s ifrok&pkgeku&fryd&'kkdEHkj h&Hkkr fr ds i øt ds : i ea j [kk x; k gA iFohjkt l ør~1220 ea fnYyh ij 'kkl u dj jgk Fkk vks l ør~1249 ea ml dk o/k gks x; k Fkka ml ea ml dh i kphu inoh 'kkdEHkj h Hkkr fr dks l jf{kr j [kk x; k gA ml js vuPNn ea bl ckr dk gokyk gSfd nks rkjh[kka ea l s igyh ij fo'okl ugha djuk pkfg, vks l ør~1220 ds LFkku ij l ør~1120 i < øk pkfg, tcf d chl ynø us EyPNka dk l økj fd; kA yfdu] ; fn bl l ør~ dks 1220 gh i < k tk, rks ; g l Ei wZ vfHky[kk ifrok pkgeku dk fl) gkrk gS vks ml ds vks chl ynø ds chp ea de l s de Ng i hf < ; ka dk vUrj gA l ødr ea , d vks nks vøka ds chp ea bruk l kn' ; gSfd nksuka ds chp Hke i øk gksuk , d l k e U; l h ckr gA¹⁷ VKM dk ; g ifjJe fl) djrk gSfd pn ds o.ku dks ; gh xg.k ugha fd; k tkuk pkfg, cfYd vU; l k r k j fo'kksdj vfHky[kk; l k {; ka l s ml dh l R; rk dk ij h{k.k fd; k tkuk gh bfrgkl vks dkykuøe dh n r V l s fujkin gks l drk gA pln us mYys[k fd; k gSfd iFohjkt ds ; ø ka ea l kFk n s us okyka ea jktkj ds cM x ut j Hkh Fkka pn us mudk ftø cgr l Eeku ds l kFk fd; k gA bl h vk/kkj ij VKM us 1813 bz ea , d ny jktkj Hkkt k Fkk tks i kphu dky ea cgr ifr" Bki l r uxj Fkk vks ogka cM x ut j ka dk i Hkko Fkka os Hkh dNokga dh rjg Lo; a dks jke ds oakt

ekurs FkA bl idkj VKM us vud id aka dh iq"V dh fn'kk ea Hkh viuh 'kk&kd idfYk dk ifjp;
fn; kA¹⁸



rdlāds l gkjsjkl ksdk ijh{k.k

, d sgh vuud mnkgj .kka vksj rdlā ds vk/kkj ij VKM usfo'okl fd; k fd jkl ksdk ys[ku l e; l or~1066 l sl or~1130 ds chp ea eku l drsgā bl l e; rd 36 jkt dgyka dh ekU; rk dk fodkl gks ppk FkA ; gh ughā pan us bu jkt dgyka ea vfxudgy dks l okāke crk; k vksj A vl; dk tle rks fL=; ka l s gqvk vksj vfxudgy ctge.kka dh v/; kfRed 'kfdR ds dkj .k vfxudqM l smRi l u gq A pksjkuka ds xls=kpk; Z Hkh crk, x, g& l keon] l keoākj e/kqūh 'kk[kkj] okpk xls=] ip ijokj tuā] yVdudkj h fudkl] plnHkkxk ukMh] Hkxq fu'kku] vFEcdk Hkoku] ckyui= dkyHkS k vkw vpysoj egknō] prhkt pksjka¹⁹ pan ; g Hkh l dr djrk gS fd foØe dh vkBoh l nh ea ryaakuk rd pksjkuka dk i Hkko jgk Fkk gkykd i Fohjkt ds uke ds l kFk gh bl jktoāk dh Hko; rk dk l wZvLr gks x; k Fkk] , d k fd i ksf.kd vkw ij Hkh mudk vf/kdkj ugha jg x; k FkA pksjkuka ds jkT; ds fo" k; ea dfo pan ds , d Nln dk vuokn VKM usfn; k g& efg"erh l s budh vku dk Māck kou fdyka ea xatrk FkA BVBK] ykgj] eyrku vksj i s kkoj ij budk vf/kdkj FkA mYkj ea cnbukFk ds ioāka rd budk l kekT; FkA dky l s vl j Hkx x, vksj og fnYyh ds l kekT; dk fgLl k cu x; kA us ky ds i n s k dks ml gkaus eYyuh dks nsfn; kA norkvka ds vk'khokh yd j os efg"erh ykV vk, A²⁰

bl vk/kkj ij VKM us viuk erfn; k gSfd fdl h l e; ; sl okp l Ykk ds Lokh FkA ; | fi budh l Ykk vf/kd l e; rd dk; e ugha jghā uehk dh i dr ij efg"erh vksj ekgsoj budh l Ykk ds dlnz jgs ftuds mYkj vksj nf{k.k nksuka vksj buds jkT; QsYs gq FkA budh tulā; k c<us ij ; s nf{k.k ea vxsc<vksj ekā] vl hj] xkydqMk rFkk dkd.k ij budk vf/kdkj gks x; kA mYkj ea rks ; s xack ds mnxe LFky rd igp x, FkA Hkjr ea bfrgk ys[ku dh i dYk ds i k j hkd dky ea VKM us fdl h l r ds fo'ySk.k vksj vl; l rka l s rgyuk ds er dks cgr l ko/kkuh l s j [kA ; g iz kl i Fohjkt jkl ksd i l x ea ns[kuk glokA

jkl ksdh izlā k vksj =fV; ka

bl idkj duzy tēl VKM us vius xBfK ^, ukYl , M , dhfDoVht+vkD jktLFkku^ ea vuud LFkka ij i Fohjkt jkl ksdk gokyk fn; k gā u dōy jkti rka ds fy, cfYd ej & eh.kk vka ds foj .k ea Hkh ml us bl ds jpf; rk pln dfo ds m) j.k fy, gā esky vkfn dh ; k=k ds i l āka dks oS fDr d : i l sfy [krs gq VKM dg mBk fd pln cjnkbZ dh xokgh ij vfo'okl djus dk dkbZ dkj .k ugha gā

pln dks m)r djrs gq VKM us dgk gSfd ^i Fohjkt vxj fgUnvka ds ; fuyfl l lej l h dh l ykg ekurs rks Hkjr ea dHkh bLykeh jkt dk ; q ugha gkrA yfdu] i Fohjkt us vnE; l g l vksj mrkoy s u ea lej l h ds ijke'kz dks vul qk dj fn; kA tc ohjrk vksj foosd nksuka l s gh ml dh j {kk ugha gks l dh rc ml ds fy, eR; q dk oj .k djus okyka ea fPrkM+ ds lej l h i Fke 0; fDr FkA os nksuka gh vl; jkti r iē [kka ds l kFk ?k?kj ds rV ij ohj xfr dks i klr gq A mudh eR; q ds fnu dks gh ml egku~dfo us izy; dh l k k nh gS D; kīd vflre ; q ds ckn ; g n s k i j k /khu gks x; kA esus pīd bl ds dko; kRed bfrgk dk vuāko i klr fd; k gS vksj bl gkaus Hkh eqs viuh l Ei wkZ l gkuHkfr; ka l efi r dh gS bl fy, buds i fr viuh Hkkouk ds vuq i eqs esky ds [k.Mg jka ea , d fo"kkni wkZ l k n ; Z fn [kkbz fn; kA ^

VKM us 1822 bz dh 21 Ojoh dks esky ea Hke.k djrs vksj eflnj o efrz ka dk fp=kadu djokrs gq xgej ds rVortz > jus ds fdukjs eflnj vksj egy n s [k Fks ftuea i Fohjkt dk uke vīdr n s [k FkA ml ds l keus ds egyka dks lej l h ds uke l s tkuk tkrk FkA VKM us fy [kk gSfd lej l h fnYyh&vtej ds pksjku l ekV ds l kys Fks vksj mudh cgu i Fkckbz dk uke ml ds HkkoZ , oa i fr ds ukēka ds l kFk pln cjnkbZ ds dko; ea vej gks x; k gā bl nqzē LFkku esky ea nks i fl) jkti r tkr; ka ds i wzt feyrs FkS tc muea ij Lij Lusg Fkk vksj fu% Unq os n s k dh jktuhfrd i fjl LFkr; ka ij ppkZ djrs FkA²¹ ; g xkS ryc gSfd i Fohjkt jkl ksd ds prfīkz [k.M ea lej l h dk t s k o.kū gqvk gS og xBfkdj dk l cl sjkpd vksj l tñj o.kū irhr gkrk gā ; fn dkyØe ij fopkj u fd; k tk, rks , d k yxrk gSfd pan lej l h dks cgr djhc l s tkrk Fk D; kīd fudVLFk 0; fDr gh bruk

vkfRed o.kū dj l drk gā pln usfy[kk g& ^og ohj] 'kkUr] dđky ; ks) k] cf) eku] foordh] l ækšBh
 ea dđky oDrk] l Hkh voljka ij l d ftr vius l kerrka dsfiz; vks pksjku ds v/khuLFk jktkvka }kjk
 l Eekfur FkA^ iLFkku ds le; fufeYk&'kdqka dkjvL=&'kL=ka vks oL=ka dk rFkk l suk o ?kk&ka vkfn
 dk tš k C; kš k pln us lej l h ds ifjič; dk iLr r fd; k gš oš k vU; ds fy, ugh& ml dk f'kfoj
 ; d) ds uskvka dk izkku ijke'kz LFkku gS vks os l Hkh ml dh ok.kh vks Kku l s id Uu vks ykHkflor
 gkrs gā dfo ; gka ; g Hkh Lohdkj djrk gSfd l jdkj ds ckjs ea ml dh l kjh ckra [kæp.k ds gkBka l s
 i ktr gōz Fkha vks ml ds }kjk dgh xbz , srgkl d] jktuhfrd] /kkfeZd] jktnrka ds i Fkin'kū l Ecu/kh
 vks eflU=; ka ds p; u fo" k; d l Hkh ckra ml s fpYkk&+jkt ds m)j.kka l s ; d r gkrh Fkha bl o.kū l s gea
 ; g Hkh Kkr gkrk gSfd ; g C; kš k l EHkor% jkl ks ds jpukdkj dks ^ [kæp.kjkl ks l s Kkr gōz gkch tks
 eokM+ea ifl) FkA lejfl g cgr ; ks) k Fkk] ml h us fpYkk&+ ds l eh/ks oj eflUj ds mYjh }kjk vks
 vkcw ds vpyx<+ij vius xigyoak ds ijkØe dh izkflr; ka yxokbz Fkha lejfl g [kyth 'kkl udky
 ea gvk Fkk vks ml us cgr l EHko gSfd fdl h [kyft; k tæ ea viuk tksj fn [kk; k FkA yfdu] ; g
 id æ iFohjkt ds l Fk tM+x; k vks VKM bl id æ ds ijh{k.k ea l Qy ugha gks ik; ka VKM us cgr
 foLrkj l s lej l h ds id æ dks fy [kk gS vks l or; k jkl ks ij gh fuHk] jgk gā

pln ds gokys l s VKM us ; gka ; g fy [kk gSfd lejfl g ds fpYkk&+ l s iLFkku dh rš kfj ; ka dk
 pln us cgr vPNk o.kū fd; k gS tc lejfl g nçkj k ykS/dj fpYkk&+ ugha nçk l dka 'kgj dh
 nçkHkky , d fiz ; 0; fDr vks dfu" B iæ d.kz ij Nk&ka xbz ft l s cMk Hk&bz ukjt gks x; ka og
 nf{k.k ea chnj pyk x; k tgka ds , chl hf; u iæçk us ml dh vPNh vkoHkxr dh vks og ogka dk
 jktk cu x; ka nū jk iæ bl h le; vFok fpYkk&+ iru ds ckn us ky pyk x; k vks ogka ml us
 xigys oāk dh uho MkyhA pln ds xDFk ds pks [k.M ds bl idj.k ea ft l dk uke egku~ ; d) gš
 ge lej l h ds pfj= dks iwz; k vdr ikrs gā tc og fnYyh igpk rks eflDr fnol ds miy{; ds
 l eku xhrka l s ml dk Lokxr fd; k x; ka iFohjkt vius njckj ds l Fk l kr eh y rd ml dk Lokxr
 djus x, vks fnYyhjkt rFkk mudh cgu ds feyu o nskurjQ ds l kerrka ds i kphu cu/kāo dh Lefr
 ea pln us vR; Ur l tho fp=.k fd; k gā lej l h vius l kys dks ml ds jktkvka ds v; kš ; 0; ogkj ij
 xql s ea vkxccnyk gkdj minšk nrs gā vks l Ei w z i l rd ea os fnYyhjkt dk /; ku j [krs gq fn [krs
 gā ; gka ; g Hkh fy [kk x; k gSfd ; d) dh j.kuhfr] ?k?kj dh vks c<ej 'k=q l s ykšk yus dh ; kst uk
 lej l h dh l gefr l s cuh vks ; gka lej l h ds ellr0; dks ntZ fd; k x; ka pln ml dks ; fryfl l ds
 l eku xqkka l s ; d r n'kkz k gā bl l s i w z pan us iFohjkt }kjk l gk; rk ds fy, lej l h ds ikl Hkst
 nr dk o.kū fd; k gā ; g nr pan i l h j Fk tks ykšk dk jktk] l hekj {kd jkoh ds rV ij viuk
 Hkyk xkM+nusokyk FkA og tc fpYkk&+ i gpk vks ftu 'kCnka l sog muds l Fk feyk] ml dk Lokxr
 ml dk fn; k x; k tokc vks ml dk iLFkku& bu l Hkh dks pln us vius xDFk ea l g f {kr j [kk g&
 ckyus dk rjhdk vks lej l h dh i k k d bl ckr ds |kr d gā fd lej l h us ^egknø ds nhoku^ dk
 dk; Z ugha Nk&ka FkA dey ds chtka dk l keL; gjk ml ds xys ea 'kk&kk; eku Fkk] ml ds dš k xš ks gq
 Fks vks ml ūga tks chl n z l s l Ecksku l s foHk'kr fd; k tkrk FkA²²

mDr o.kū cMk gh l tho vks vka kka nçk tš k yxrk gS rFkk ; g Hkh yxrk gSfd eokM+ds
 fdl h jkt dfo dk gh o.kū gā dfojktk ; keynkl us jkl ks ds bl l eLr id æ dks vuqpr ekuk gā
 jkt i l rd ky; dh iFohjkt jkl ks i l rd] tks cnyk dh i l rd ds vuq kj rš kj dh xbz ds vuq kj
 l eh {kk djrs gq dgk fd VKM us l or~1249 ea 'kgkçrhu xkšh vks iFohjkt dh yMk bz gkçk fy [kk
 gS i jUr q ml ūkaus iFohjkt jkl ks ea fy [ks gq l or' 1158 ds v' kō) gkaus dk dkj.k dñ ugha fy [kk vFkz~
 ml dks v' kō) Bgjkus ds fy, dkbz iek.k ; k nyhy ugha nhA fQj] ml ūkaus jkoy lej l h ds i š kš- jk.kk
 jk gli dk foØe ds 13oa 'krd ea gkçk fy [kk gS tks okLro ea 14oa 'krd ds pks Hkx ea gq FkA ge
 VKM dks dñ nšk ugha yxk l drs D; k d iFohjkt jkl ks l s jkt i r kus ds bfrgkl ka ea l orka ea cgr l h
 Hky a gks xbz gā vks muds fy, ml l e; nū jk oYkkUr fy [kuk cgr gh dfBu cfYd vl EHko Fkk tcf d
 bfrgkl dh l kexh cMk dfBukbz l s i ktr gkrh FkA²³ ; keynkl fy [krs gā fd lej l h dh rokjh [k+bl

i lrd l scgr dN xyr e'kgij gksxbz gS vls gj vkneh ml dks ijs ; dhu ds l kfk ekurk gS okLro ea ; g xDFk fdl h us iFohjkt dscgr l e ; i hNs Hkk'kk dfork eacukdj ifl) dj fn ; kA²⁴

VKM us pln ojnkbz dk , d vl ; mnkgj .k ekjkdj ds vj .kkjkt vls ml ds i e fggjjkt vls dtriky ds il x ea fn ; k gS vls ftudks pksjkuka ds v/khu o l edkyhu ekuk gA og fy [krk gS fd pksjkujkt l kesoj l kjk"V&xqtjkr ds 'kkl d ds l kfk gq ; q ea ekjk x ; k FkkA ml ds i e iFohjkt usfctksy ; k ds efnj cuok , vls dtriky us bl volj dk ykHk mBkdj fnYyh ds vius fgLI sij i u%vf/kdkj dj fy ; k gksck& bl il x ea pln ojnkbz l fpr djrk gS fd ml us Hkksyk Hkhe l s l Ei wkz xqtjkr dks thr fy ; k FkkA²⁵ yfdu] ; g dguk Hkh dkyØe l xr ugha gA Hkhe f}rh ; tks xqtjkr dk pkyq ; ujsk Fkkj Hkksyk Hkhe dsuke l stkuk tkrk Fkkj ml dk vflre l e ; 1242 bz ekuk x ; k gA

fu"d"z

bl idkj jkl ks dk bfrgkl ysfku ea l 'kDr vls l kfkZl mi ; ksx VKM usfd ; k vls bl xDFk ds egRo dks ifrikfnr fd ; k yfdu ml dh dfe ; ka dh vls Hkh bfrgkl dkjka dk / ; ku vkdf"kr fd ; k rFkfi ' ; keynkl vkfn us ml dh dfe ; ka dks rkfdZl : i l s l keus j [kk FkkA VKM dks bl xDFk l s vkfRed yxko Fkkj bl h dkj .k og bl dks vius l kfk ys x ; k vls vius l xg ea bl s bl iz kstu l s j [kk fd og bl ds 'kSk vdkka dk Hkh vuokn djsk yfdu ml dh futh l ka s l hfer Fkh vls jkl ks ds NUnka dk ifjek .k T ; knk FkkA l ka s ?kVrh xbA vls og fuR ; yhykLFk gks x ; ka dhfrZkSk VKM ds bl dk ; Z dh Lefr ; ka ml ds xDFk ea fo'kSk : i ea i kn fVl i f .k ; ka ds : i ea vi uk egRo fl) djrh gA

l UnHl ph

- 1- ukV ; 'kkl = % Hkjrkpk ; j vuoknd % ckcnyky 'kkl=h] pkskEHkk l hdr idk'ku] fnYyh] l h dj .k 2013 bz [17] 37
- 2- ukV ; j RudkSk % l kxj unh] vuoknd ckcnyky 'kkl=h] pkskEck l hdr l hfjt vkIQI] okjk .kl hj 1996 bz i "B 141&143
- 3- jktrjx .kh % dYg .k] vuoknd jkerst 'kkl=h] pkskEck l hdr l hfjt vkIQI] okjk .kl hj l h dj .k 2010 bz [1] 3&4
- 4- f'kykRdh .k jktiZkflr egdk0 ; e-% vuoknd Jhd" .k tquj vk ; korZ l h dfr l h Fkku] fnYyh] l h dj .k 2018 bz l xl 3] 27
- 5- jktLFkku dk igkrYo , oa bfrgkl % VKM] vuokn % /kp HkVvkpk ; j jktLFkkuh xDFkxkj] tskij 2015 bz Hkx i Fke] i "B i knfVli .k 273&74
- 6- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] i "B 451
- 7- mi ; Dr Hkx i Fke] i "B 263
- 8- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] i "B 175
- 9- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] i "B 175
- 10- mi ; Dr] Hkx 3] i "B 165 , oa i knfVli .k i "B 175
- 11- mi ; Dr
- 12- mi ; Dr] Hkx 3] i "B 166
- 13- mi ; Dr] Hkx i Fke i "B 267&68
- 14- mi ; Dr] Hkx 3] i "B 162
- 15- mi ; Dr
- 16- mi ; Dr] Hkx 3] i "B 162&63
- 17- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] 163
- 18- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] i "B 82
- 19- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] 157
- 20- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] 158
- 21- mi ; Dr Hkx 3] i "B 453&54
- 22- mi ; Dr Hkx i Fke] i "B 269&270
- 23- ohjfoukn % ; keynkl] jktLFkkuh xDFkxkj] tskij l h dj .k] 2018 bz i Fke Hkx] i "B 259] 263
- 24- mi ; Dr i "B 254
- 25- jktLFkku dk igkrYo , oa bfrgkl Hkx 3] i "B 451



1 kphu Hkkjr es xkeh.k fodkl

vfHkkl d'kj ; kno

, e-, - ¼ kphu bfrgkl , oa l dfr½us/
Mh- , oh dkl½st] dkuig

or'eku l e; ea Hkh Hkkjr dh cgd [; d vkcknh xpkka ea fuokl djrh gA
vr% xkeh.k fodkl ij /; ku tkuk Hkkjr ds l mHkZ ea LokHkkfod , oa vko"; d gA xkeh.k
fodkl dks fo"o&c&d us bl izdkj ifjHkkf'kr fd; k g&^xkeh.k fodkl yxska ds , d fo"ksk
l eg] xkeh.k xjhc yxska ds vkfFkd , oa l kelftd thou ds mRFkuu graq fufeZ dh xbz
; kst uk gsrh gA** xk/kh th us Hkh xkeh.k {ks=ka ea fu/kZ , oa vl gk; yxska ds vkfFkd]
l kelftd , oa "kskf.kd Lrj dks Åij mBkdj xpkka dks , d Lokoych x.kra= cukus dh
ckr dh Fkha Hkkjr ljdkj ½xkeh.k fodkl ea=ky; ½ dk xkeh.k fodkl l s vfHkik; ^, d
vkj tggW yxska dk cgrj vkfFkd fodkl djuk gS rks ogha nu jh vkj ogr~ l kelftd
dk; kdYi Hkh djuk** gA vkfFkd l dkkjka dk ykHk l ekt ds l Hkh oxka dks feys ; g
l quf"pr djus ds fy, xkeh.k {ks=ka ea l kelftd o vkfFkd vol j puk ds ikp egROI wkZ
dkj dka dh igpku dh x;h gS & LokLF;] f"kk[kk] is ty] vkokl rFkk l MeA
1 xkeh.k fodkl dk l gh & l gh eW; kadu djus ds fy, gea df'k fodkl , oa Hkhe l dkkj
ds iz kl] __.k dh mi yC/krkj ; kst ukvka dk fodmhdj.k , oa yxska dks jktuSrd Hkxknkj h]
i kS] kSxdh , oacktkj dk fodkl rFkk yxska rd igpp , oa vl; vk/kkj Hkur l qo/kk, j l kFk gh
yxska dh thou"ksyh] fdz k"khryk , oa jkst xkj ds l k/ku] fL=; k] cPpka , oa vl; oqpr oxka
½fo"o c&d dh ifjHkk'kkud kj xkeh.k xjhc½ dh fLFkr] l kelftd xfr"khryk vkfn ij Hkh
nf'V ys tkuk vko"; d gA

xkeh.k fodkl ea l gdkfjrk dks , d egROI wkZ l gk; d dkjd ekuk tkrk gA fd l h
l eku mnas; dh ikflr ds fy, yxska }kjk feydj iz kl djuk l gdkj dgykrk gA
i k'kk.kdkyhu l dfr ea euq; }kjk l kFk feydj f"kdj dju; vLFkk; h ; k LFkk; h vkokl
cukdj jgus vkfn dk; ka ea l gdkj n[kk tk l drk gA bl h izdkj /khj&/khjs dchykbZ

¹<https://rural.nic.in/about-us/about-ministry> ½xkeh.k fodkl ea=ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj½

I dfr; k; ½t s __ofnd I dfr½, oa xkeh.k I dfr; k; vfarRo ea vkbA tu, oa o.k]z ftudk mYy[k __Xon I s i klr gkrk g[I gdkj dks I ekfgr fd, gq FkA ek\$ kRj dky ea f"kyi; ka, oa O; ki kfj; ka dh J\$.k; k; Hkh I gdkj dk gh mnkj.k FkA i d& i gki k'kk.k dky ea euq; }kjk e[; r% BM o o'kkz I s cpus ds fy, "kj.k LFky dh ryk" k "kq g[A HkhecV/dk dh xQkvka ea fp=dyk ds I k{; feys gA bu xQkvka ea os vkt kj Hkh feys g[ftul s; s xQk, i cukbz xbz gkch rFkk bu fp=ka dks mdjk x; k gkskA² vr% "kj.k LFky ea viuh vko"; drkud kj I qkkj djus, oa dN I e; rd, d gh LFkku ij jgus dh I puk feyrh gA Hkjr ea xkoka ds fuekz k, oa fodkl dh ifdz k ik'kk.k dkyhu [kkukcnk's k ½k ear ½ ekuo }kjk idfr dks I e>dj thou dks vkl ku cukus, oa idfr ds rRoka o ?kVukvka dks vius fodkl ea I gk; d cukus ds d e ea "kq gkrh gA

e/; ik'kk.k dky tyok; & ifjorū dk dky Fkk] vr% tul [; k ea of) g[z v[s euq; cMh&cMh Vksy; ka ea jgus yxkA xak ds enkuh {ks=ka ea, d s vud I k{; feys gA xak ds enkuh {ks=ka ea ekuo ds fodkl ds I k{; e/; ik'kk.k dky I s i d z i klr ugha gksr gA I Hkor% vko"; d i RFkja dh vuq yC/krk, oa bl {ks= ea rRdkyhu i; kbj.k ea vuq yrk ds vHko ds dkj.k, d k FkA e/; ik'kk.k dkyhu LFky c[xkj ea I k{; feyk gSfd Q"z cukus ds fy, i RFkj yk, x, FkA Qh ds okrjksk Hkh yxk, x, gkca bl dky ea Nks/&Nks/s i "k& i f{k; ks ds f"kdj ds fy, y?kij k'kk.k mi dj. kka dk fuekz k gksr yxkA i "kij kyu dk Hkh ikj Hk gks p[k FkA bl dky ea euq; dh Vksy; ka ds chp I a'k'z ikj Hk gksr ds i ek.k feyrs gA xQkvka dh nhokja ij ; q) ds n"; i klr gksr gA rFkk I jk; ukjjk; I s i klr, d d[ky ds "kjhj ea rhj dh ?kkrd ukad p[kh feyh gA³ vr% Li'V gkrk gSfd euq; vc Vksy; ka ea jgus yxk FkA

LFkk; h vkokl h; cflr; ka ds I k{; uoik'kk.k dky I s i klr gksr gA bu LFkk; h vkokl h; cflr; ka dks vk/kkj Hkr I j puk ds fodkl dk i Fke pj.k ekuk tk I drk gA uoik'kk.k dky ea euq; i "kq/ks ds mi; ksx I s ifjpr FkA ekuo us i "kq/ka dk mi; ksx pyr&fQjrs [kk] & Hk.Mkj ds: i ea djuk ikj Hk dj fn; k FkA uoik'kk.k dky rd vkr&vksr ekuo ifg; k, oa vx I s Hkh ifjpr gks x; k FkA vx dh [kkst I s ekuo ds thou&fuokz ea I xerk vkbA vc og ekI idkdj [kkus yxk rFkk I kFk gh BM I s cpus ds fy, og vx dk iz ksx dj I dk] ft I s og vkJ; ds fy, xQkvka dh v[s tkus dks etcij ugha jgk v[s o'k& i; r, d gh LFkku ½enkuh Hkx gks; k ou½ ij jgus ea I {ke g[kA ijorh dky ds LFky uonkVksyh I s vfxu&dqM ds I k{; feys g[ft I s vfxu&i ut k ds ikj Hk dh I puk feyrh gA⁴; g ekuo thou ea vfxu dh c<rh mi; ksxrk dk I pd gA orku I e; ea Hkh tks xkeh.k {ks= vk/kfud dky ds fodkl & ekudka I s; q) r ugha g[ogk; vkt Hkh vx I kekl; thou&fuokz ea bl h izdkj I s mi; ksx Hkiedk ea fn [kkbz nrh gA ifg, ds vfo'dkj I s oLr/ka dks, d LFkku I s n[js LFkku rd yuk] ys tkuk vkl ku gks x; kA /khj&/khjs [kk] & i nkFkA dk mri knu djus ea, oa muga I xfg r dj ds j [k i kus ea

² Mk- ekgyky x[rk % ikphu Hkjr dk bfrgk] "k[knk izdk"ku] t[skij] b&cpl I kdj.k ½d.My½ 2019 & fLFkr 852
³ f} t[bnz ukj; .k >k, oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh % ikphu Hkjr dk bfrgk] fgluh ek; e dk; Wlo; funskty;] fnYyh fo"ofok | ky;] fnYyh] 2015 & i'B I a7] 72] 73
⁴ Mk- ekgyky x[rk % i d[r & fLFkr 1614

I {kerk iklr dj yus ds de ea euq; ds fuokl LFkku ea LFkfk; Ro c<rk x; KA I kFk gh vusd f"KYika dk fodkl gwpk] ftUgkus ekuo thou dks vkj vf/kd vkl ku cuk; KA bl izkj uoik'kk.kdky ea df'k ds fodkl us bu cflr; ka ds cl ko dks l hko cuk; k , oa f"KYika ds fodkl us blga etcarh inku dhA

f"KYika dk fodkl rke&ik'kkf.kd l dfr dh iedk fo"kskrk Fkha rkei k'kkf.kd l dfr ds yskka dks drkbz , oa c&kbz dk Kku Fkka egkj k'V^a l s l wh j'ske l s cus dikl &l r vkj j'skeh /kxs , oa ekyok l s c&kbz okyk ;= iklr gwpk gA⁵ rke&ik'kkf.kd l dfr; k; oLr% xteh.k l dfr; k; Fkha l a wkz Hkkjr ea xteh.k d'kd l epk; ka dk xBu bl h dky ea gwpkA bukexk l s i k j hkd rkei k'kkf.kd vkokl iklr gksr gA vusd LFkyka l s iklr vkokl ka ea euq;] i" k q o Hk.Mkj.k ds fy, vvx&vyx izdk jgrk Fkka feVh ds Hkouka ea n&ruhu egg okys pVgk] cM&cM& enHkk.M] vlu ihl us ds iRFkj vkfn Hkh iklr gksr gA enHkk.M pkd ij cuk, tkr Fkka e/; &ins'k , oa egkj k'V^a ea Vka/h okys yk/\$ /kjh; D r r"rfj; k; rFk dVks cuk, tkr Fkka rkei k'kkf.kd tko l dfr ea [krh ds fy, ugjka , oa ck/kka ds fuelz k fd, tkus ds iek.k feys g] ftl s df'k rdud ea , d dkfurdkj h ifjorZ ekuk tk l drk gA fdurq i f"peh egkj k'V^a ea cMh l d; k ea cPpka ds "kok"ksk %vlu mRiknd l dfr ea cPpka dh mPp eR; &nj dk l pd 1/2 feys gA bl ds fy, d j ksk.k dks Hkh , d dkj.k ekuk tkrk gA⁶

;fn ge xkpa ds foj.k ikphu Hkkjr ds bfrgkl ea ns[k] rks __Xon] egkHkkjr] eufefr vkfn ea xkpa dk mYys[k iklr gksr gA⁷ gkykd jktufrd ?kVukde tS k foLr foj.k l keku; xE; thou ds ckjs ea ugha iklr gksr] fQj Hkh i ; kZr l pdk , a iklr gsrh gA ofnd l dfr yk; qhu xteh.k l dfr Fkha __Xofnd dky ea i" k q kyu ed; 0; ol k; cu x; k , oa xk; iedk /ku] l kFk gh df'k dk Hkh i ; kZr fodkl gwpkA df'k dk; Z gsrqy %yky% gfl ; k % f.k ; k pf'kz kh] mRikndrk ea of) gsrq xk; dh [kkn %dj h'k% dk iz kx gkus yxk , oa mRrj ofnd dky ea t&kb] c&kb] dVkbz , oa eMkbz pkj df'k dk; k&kriFk cEg.k ea d'kz] oi u] ypu o e.ku "kCnka dk iz kx gwpk g% dk mYys[k feyrk g] tks fd df'k dk; Z ds oKkfud fof/k ds i k j h dks l fpr djrs gA vFkobn ea ugjka %d; k% dk mYys[k Hkh feyrk gA⁸ __.k , oa dj dk Hkh mYys[k iklr gksr gA vf/k"ksk df'k mRiknu l s gh ofnd l ekt ea cEg.k o {kf=; tS s vuRiknd oxka dk mn; l hko gks l dka df'k Hke ds foLrkj ea ykgs , oa vfxu dk dkardkj h ; ksnku jgkA vR; f/kd mi ; ksrk ds dkj.k gh vfxu dh i v k gkus yxhA vfxu dks ekuo , oa n&rvka ds chp e/; LFk ekuk tkus yxk] D; kd vfxu ea nh xbz vkgfr ds yi Vka l svdk"kh; n&rvka rd igpus dh eku; rk Fkh] vr% ; Kka dks vR; f/kd egRo iklr gwpkA

⁵ jke "kj.k "keZ %Hkkjr dk ikphu bfrgkl] vDI QMZ ; fuofl l h id] Hkkjr] i Fke fgluh l d j .k] 2018 & i'B l a 65

⁶ M k ekguyky x&r k % i m k d r & fLFkr 1465] 1495] 1554] 1644

⁷ jktBnz ds "keZ % #jy l k l ; k y k h h] vVykhVd i fcy"kl] ubz fnYyh] 2011 & i'B l a 6

⁸ , l - ds i k . Ms % i k p h u H k k j r d k b f r g k l] i z k x , d M e h i f c y d s ' s u , . M f M L V n c ; W l] b y k g k c k n] 2014 & i'B l a 120]130

oſnd vk; kã dks izdfr dk Kku FkA l w] ouLifr] ufn; kã iozka vkfn dh mikl uk ipfyr FkA oſnd vk; kã dh mikl uk dk mnas; ykſdd Fkk] ikjyſdd ugha vFkkz~os v/; kfred mRFkku ; k tle&eR; q ds d'Vka l s eDr ds fy, ugha oju-l arku i kflr] [kk | klu mRiknu] i "kã/ka dh i kflr] vkjkk; thou ds fy, mikl uk djrs FkA __Xon ea pfdRI k ds nork ds : i ea vf"ouh dækj dk ; "kksku vud Lrf; ka ea gã ; Kka dk Hkh mnas; i "kãku 1/2k; 1/2 dh i kflr , oa df'k mRiknu dks c<kuk FkA ^xfof'V^ ftl dk "kkfnd vFkz ^xk; ka dh [kkt djuk* gſ dk vFkz mRrjoſnd dky ea ^; ð djuk* gl s x; k] ftl dk Li'V vfhkik; ; g gſfd i "kã/ka dh [kkt vkj i "kã/ka ds vigj.k ds ifj.kkeLo#i cgdk tuka ea ; ð gks tks FkA⁹ jktl w ; K ea l a w k z o'kz ds nkj ku pyus okys vuqBkuka dk vUr , d s ; K l s gkrk Fkk] ftl dh v/; {krk blnz'kukl h 1/2gy ; ðr blnz' djr Fkk] ftl dk mnas; Fkk & iLr iztuu "kDr dks i q% tkr djukA "kriFk ckEg.k ea Li'V mYyſk vk; k gſ fd ; K&vfxu ds ek/; e l s tay tykdj oſnd ykx vkxs c<A __f'k&efu; ka ds foa; & ioz rFkk ?kus ouka dks ikj dj nf{k.kki Fk igpus ds mYyſk feyrs gſ ftuea vxLR; __f'k dk uke mYyſkuh; gã l æe dfr; ka ds Vhdokj ufPpDddfuz j us , oa vl; yſkdka us Hkh vxLR; __f'k dk l æak }kjdk l s LFkkfir fd; k gã oſYy }kjdk/kh" k d'k ds oakt ekus x, gã vxLR; us }kjdk l s vBkjg jktkva ds l e] oſYy ds vBkjg dya, oa v: okja dk urRo fd; ka blgkus ekz ea vkus okys ouka dk uk" k fd; k rFkk mlga df'k ; kã; cuk; ka egkHkjr rFkk igk.kka ea of.kã vk[; kuka ea Hkh nf{k.k ds Hkxka ea ou tykus , oa df'k ds foLrkj l s vxLR; __f'k dk l æak Li'V : i l s LFkkfir gkrk gã¹⁰ __f'k; ka ds vfhk; ku dk mnas; vk; Z i jã jk dk iã kj ek= gſ , d k ugha FkA budk e[; mnas; df'k Hkfe ikr djuk , oa tutkfr; ka rd ; g oKkfud df'k i) fr igpkuk FkA vk; Z i jã jk e[; r% df'k , oa ekuo fodkl dk , d pj.k Fkk] uk fd , d lãnk; dh HkfrA orëku l e; ea Hkh xkpa ea df'k o xkeh.k fodkl ds fy, iVokjh , oa vl; fo"kskK Hksts tksr gã

oſnd vk; Z v"okjkg FkA ?kã/ka ds mi ; kx l s muds dk; Z n{krk ea dkãrdkj h ifjorũ vk; ka vc muds fy, cMh&cMh nfij; k fl eV xbA ekuo dks ifg, dk Kku igys l s gh FkA vk; Z xkfM+ k ; k jFk Hkh cukus yxA c<bZ , d vR; r l eekfur l nL; Fkk] D; kſd og gy , oa jFk cukrk FkA¹¹ ?kã/ka ds mi ; kx vk; kã }kj k v"okjkg.k ; k jFka ea nksuka izdkj l s gkrk FkA vc muds ikl thou fuokj dh l kexh , d= djus ds i"pkr~ vl; ekuoh; i {kka ds fodkl ds fay, Hkh l e; mi yC/k jgus yxA vk; kã dk nk" kãud foopu mPp dkV dk FkA xq &f" k; i jã jk ea ipfyr rRdkyhu f" k {kk 0; oLFk bru h mlur Fkh fd vkt Hkh fo}kuka ds fy, vk"p; Z dh fo'k; cuh gãZ gã __Xoſnd dky ea f" k {kk ekſ[kd gkrh FkA f" k {kk dk mnas; c] dks c<kuk rFkk vkpj.k dks "kã cukuk gkrk Fkk] vr% ykſdd , oa uſrd thou dh f" k {kk nh tkrh FkA oſnd dky ea vkJeka , oa dya/ka dk mYyſk i jã Hkd vkHkjj Hkr l qo/kvka dh l puk nrs gã tehu ds uhs ty dh

⁹ jkſeyk Fkij %Hkjr dk bfrgk] jktdey idk"lu] ubzfnYyh] nl oha vkofrr] 2002 &i'B l a 29

¹⁰ f} tãnz ukjk; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh % i mdr & i'B l a 135] 141] 271

¹¹ jkſeyk Fkij % i mdr & i'B l a 29

tkudkjh iklr dj ysuk vk; kã dh , d cMh oSkfud miyfc/k FkA Hkfxr ty viSkdr
 vf/kd "k) gkrk gS vr% ; g tkudkjh mlga iklr gskuk LokLF; , oa ikdfrd vo; oka ds
 ifr mudh fodfl r l e> dk , d l d r gA

__Xoñd dkyhu l ekt l ekrk ij vk/kkfjr dchykbz
 l j p u k l s ; Ør FkA deZ ij vk/kkfjr o.kz 0; oLFkk ipfyr Fkh] ftl dk mnas; 0; fDr dh
 dk; &d(kyrk ea of) ykuk FkA o.kz 0; oLFkk dks Je ds fo"kskh dj.k ds : i ea l ekt ea
 0; fDr dh mRikdnrk c<kus grq vfr oSkfud rjhdk dgk tk l drk gA l Hkk] l febr]
 fonFk l LFkkvka ds mYys[k l s Li'V gkrk gSfd l ekt ea jktufrd fodmhdj.k FkA ykxka
 dks jktu~ds p; u , oa vl; egRo i wkZ fu.kz ka ea l gHkfxrk iklr FkAmRrj oñd dky ea
 Hkh jktk dk jkT; kFhk'ksd ftu ckjg jFRuuka dh mi l Fkfr ea gkrk Fkk] muea xke.kh Hkh gkrk
 FkA vr% jkT; ka ds fuekZ k ds i "pkr~Hkh jkT; ea xkpa dks jktufrd ifrfuf/kRo iklr FkA
 gkykãd xke.kh vc xkp dk , d l k/kkj.k fdl ku u gkdj "kfDrl a l u inkf/kdkjh ¼ k
 LFkkuh; "kkl d½ t\$ k cu x; k FkA ijorhZ dkyka ea ¼ mRrj oñd dky l s gh½ o.kz 0; oLFkk
 tkfr ds : i ea ifjofrZr gpZ , oa Hkkj rh; l ekt ds fi NM\$ u dk dkj.k cu xBA "kmz dh
 flFkfr ea fxjkoV vkbA rRrjh; l agrk ea "kma dks ; Kkf/kdkj l s oãpr fd; k x; k gA¹²
 mRrj oñd dky ea vf/k"ksk mRiknu d'kd dh {kerk ds ctk; ck/; rk cuusyxhA "kri Fk
 ckEg.k ea vud vorj.kka ea dgk x; k gS fd {kf=; oxZ fdl izdkj d'kdka ij gDpe
 pykrk FkA djka ds cks> ds dkj.k nf{k.k i kopy ds ykxka ds mRrj dh vkj pys tkus ds
 mYys[k gA gkykãd fdl h d'kd fonksj dk mYys[k ugha feyrk gAfdarq l Hko gSfd deZ
 , oa iqt l e dh vo/kkj.kk bl hfy, vkbz gsk rfd fonksj u gka¹³ yfdu ; g Hkh l R; gSfd
 rRdkyhu xkeh.k l l dfr gh fodfl r gkdj cM&cM\$ uxjka , oa l kekT; ka ds fodkl dk
 vk/kkj cuh gskxhA

vk/kkfud dky ea xkp o uxjka dks df'k dk; Z ea tul [; k dh Hkxhnhkj ds vk/kkj ij
 ifjHkfr'kr fd; k x; k gS fdUrq; g i ekuk xkp o uxj ds chp Li'V foHkkt d ugha gA
 esdkboj vk\$ ist us dgk Hkh gS "nksuks ds e/; bruk Li'V ugha gSfd ; g dgk tk l ds
 fd dgk xkp l ekr gkrk gS vk\$ dgk l s uxj i k j k gkrk gA** fodkl ds de ea ; k rks
 xkp gh fodfl r gkdj uxj curs gA ; k xkeh.k l ef) l s cy ikdj u, uxjka dk
 0; ki kfjd] iz'kkl fud ; k jktufrd dnz ds : i ea cl ko gkrk gA bl fodkl ifdz k ea
 xkeh.k {ks= ea gks jgh df'k ds mRiknu dk iz kstu fuokZgd gS ; k jktufrd] bl dh Hkh
 egRo i wkZ Hkfedk jgrh gA

fl U/kq ?kkVh l H; rk] ftl s uxjh; l H; rk ekuk tkrk gS ds fodkl
 dk vk/kkj Hkh l Hkor% vf/k"ksk df'k mRiknu FkA ekgutknMks l s , d xkne ds l k{; feys
 gA dN bfrgkl dkjka dk er gS fd bl dk iz ksc vf/k"ksk df'k mRikn ds l axg.k grq
 vlukxkj ds : i ea gkrk FkA bl l H; rk ea epk ds i pyu dks Lohdkj ugha fd; k x; k
 gA vr% l Hko gSfd fdl kuka l s vukt ds #i ea dj iklr fd; k tkrk gka vud fo}kuka
 ¼ t\$ s Qs j l fol] fi XxV] veykum ?kksk½ dk ekuuk gSfd >kc] Do\$ /k] uky] l kFkh vkfn

¹² i h , y- xks-e] Mh- deysk "kekZ% i kphu Hkjr] t\$ i zdk"ku einj] t; ij] 2008 & i'B l a 207

¹³ j} tñnz ukjk; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh % i m) r & i'B l a 132] 134

gA egkHkkjr l s rRdkfyd l ekt ds jktu srd] l keftd] vkfFkZd] /kkfeZd o u srd i {kka dh tkudkj h iklr gsrh gA dq o ikopy dk foLrr foj.k feyrk gA egkHkkjr ea , dy0; ds o.ku l s iklr gsrk gSfd f"kk {kk dk vf/kdkj] tks __Xo snd dky ea tul keku; dks iklr Fkk] bl dky rd vkr&vkr s vR; r l adfpr gks pdk Fkk %gkykad Kku dh vud fo/kkvka l seuq; ifjpr Fkk% l kFk gh l ekt ea tkfr&0; oLFkk Hkh n<+Lo: i ea vk pph FkA "kmz dks /ku l azg dk vf/kdkj ugha FkA ml ds /ku ij ml ds Lokkeh dk vug {k.k LFkkfir dj fn; k x; kA ml son ea ka dks l qus dk vf/kdkj ugha FkA ml s vi fo= dgk x; kA ckskk; u us dars vkfn dh gR; k dsfy, ftl n.M dh 0; oLFkk dh] ogh i ko/kku "kmz dh gR; k dsfy, j [kk gA²⁰ l e) rk , oa u s rrdk ds ckjs ea Hkh o.ku feyrk gA ; q/kf' Bj }kjk dgs x, , d dFku fd ^l R; "kDr ; k l e) rk l segku gsrh gS vkj bl s % R; dks u fd jkT; dk gj dher ij cpkuk pkfg, **²¹ ds o.ku l s u s rrdk ds l j {k.k , oa mRFkku dks fn, tkus okys egRo dk irk pyr gA ogha egkHkkjr ea xjhch dks , d iki crkrs gq ; g Hkh dgk x; k gSfd ^l Hkh izkj ds eskkoh dk; Z vkfFkZd l a l urk l s gh l a l u gks gA**

ck) xFkka ds vud kj Hkh /ku miktZu u djus l s fu/kZurk dk i kntkkZb gsrk gA fu/kZurk ds dkj.k pkjh] >B] fga kj djrk vkfn mRi l u gks gA bl ds l ek/kku dsfy, cd) dk mins'k Fkk fd fd l kuka dks cht rFkk vU; l qo/kk, } 0; ki kfj; ka dks /ku o Jfedka dks ikfjJfed nsuk pkfg, A bl dky ea mRi knu dk; Z dks vR; r egRo iklr gA jktk vkj jktdekj rd Hkh "kkjhfd Je ea l adkp ugha djrs FkA d'.k ds HkkbZ cyjke dks gy/kj %gy dks /kj.k djus oky % dgk tkrk gA xks'e cd) dks ckskx; k efrz ea cSy ds l kFk t rkbZ djrs n"kkZ k x; k gA²² ck) l kfgR; ea dbZ xgifr; ka dk mYys[k feyrk gS ftuds ikl d'k o Hkrie dsek; e l scgr /ku&/ku; FkA xkp ea mojk Hkrie dk , d cMk Hkx xgifr ds ikl gsrk Fkk] ftl l s ml s l a l urk iklr gsrh FkA Jkolrh dk vukFki .Md /kuh J s' B Fkk] ftl us t rdekj l s m | ku % t r ou % dz djds cd) dks Hk/ djus gsrq l a wkz m | ku dh Hkrie epkvka l s vkPNkfnr djok nhA²³ bl l a l urk l s xkpa dk obkoi wZ "kgjka ds : i ea fodkl gA ck) xFk vax' r j & fudk; , oa t s xFk Hkxorhl = ea l syg egktuinka dk mYys[k iklr gsrk gA²⁴ Hkkjr dh bl h l a l urk o obko l s vkdf'kz gsdj bjkus ds rRdkyhu g [keuh "kkl d l kbjl f}rh; }kjk 530bZ , oa nkjk iFke }kjk 516bZ ea vkde.k fd, x, gkaxA

pfid ikphu Hkkjr ds l Hkh dky [k.Mka ea Hkriedj gh jkT; dh vk; dk ied[k l kr jgk rFkk xkp gh i'kkl u dh l cl s Nks/h bdkbZ Fkh] vr% vf/kdkf/kd dj dh iklr gsrq xkeh.k fodkl ds iz kl Hkh gksrj gA d'k Hkrie ea l dkj , oa mRi knu ea of) gsrq oSkfud fof/k; k; viukbZ xba rks l kFk gh dj l azg.k ea l qerk ykus gsrq i'kkl fud ifjorZu Hkh gksrj gA tc dHkh l keftd l jpuk ds dkj.k bl ea vf/kd vojksk mRi l u gks yx} rks

²⁰ i h , y- xks'e] Mk deys'k "keZ % i m k d r & i ' B l a 263
²¹ Lkh jkt xki kykpjh % egkHkkjr] Hkkjr; fo | k Hkou] epb] 2015 & i ' B l a 129
²² jke "kj.k "keZ % i m k d r & i ' B l a 115
²³ i h , y- xks'e] Mk deys'k "keZ % i m k d r & i ' B l a 340
²⁴ f} t h n z ukjk ; .k > k , oa d' . kekgu Jhekyh % i m k d r & i ' B l a 23] 24] 142

I kelftd {ks= ea Hkh ifjorū dj ubZ fopkj/kkj ; k I kelftd I ĵpuk ds fodkl ds iz kl Hkh fd, x, A __Xoſnd dky I s pyh vk jgh 0; oLFkk ea mRrjoſnd dky I s gh fol xfr; k; vkuk i kj Hk gks xbz Fkha Je ds foHkktu ij vk/kkfjr o.k&0; oLFkk us tlexr tkfr&0; oLFkk dk : i ys fy; kA HkX; okn ds mn; us fujk"kk tud ifjoſk i ſk fd; k] jkstxkj dh Lorærk ckr gop] dtZ o C; kt dks iki ekuk tkus yxkA , s ifjoſk ea mRiknu o 0; ki kj ea ck/kk vkb] tcf d ; g uxjhdj.k dk nkſ Fkka I kFk gh ; Kcfy dh vf/kdrk I s i "kdku dh gkfu gopA vr% cō dky ea i q%, d ckj vfga k ij cy ndj dtZ , oa C; kt dks Hkh mfpr ekU; rk nh xbA ikphure ckſ) xFk I Rfuikr ea eoſkh dks Hkktu] I kſn;] "kDr vſ] [kqkh dk nkrk crk; k x; k gſ vſ] bl fy, mudh I ĵ {kk dk vxzg fd; k x; k gA²⁵ bl dky ea df'k , oa f"kyi ds fodkl ea dkar vk; h , oa mRiknu okf.kT; d Lo: i ea gkus yxkA mYys[k i ktr gkrk gſ fd I nnyiRr uked , d /kuh dHkdj feVVh ds crū cukus dh i kō I kſ dk; Z'kkykva dk Lokh Fkk] ftI ds ikl cgr I h ukſk, W Fkh] tks feVVh ds rſ kj crūka dks dk; Z'kkykva I s xak ij fLFkr foHkku canjxkgard ys tkrh Fkha²⁶ bl okf.kT; d mRiknu I s 0; ki kj ¼/karfj d o fonſkh nksukſ Hkh fodfl r gqk] ftI dk ykHk xteh.k {ks=ka dks fu% ang feyk] ftI I s xteh.k fodkl ea I gk; rk feyhA enk vFk; oLFkk dk fodkl gqkA enk dk ipyu vkgr fl Ddks ds #i ea I #&dky I s gh i kj Hk gks pdk Fkka enk ds ipyu I s okf.kT; , oa 0; ki kj dks xfr feyhA fu; fer , oa uxn dj dh ikflr gkus yxh] ftI I s I q< jkT; ka , oa uxjka dk fodkl ¼uxjhdj.k ½ I Hko gks I dka

bl hizkj ckn ea Hkh df'k mRiknu ea of) djus ds , oa xteh.k fodkl ds iz kl fd, x, A dſVY; ds vFkZ'kkL= I s o.kū i ktr gkrk gſ fd vfrfjDr 0; ; dks ijk djus ds mnæſ; I s df'k dk mRiknu c<kus ds fy, I jdkj us Lo; aml Hkfe dh [kſh djkb] tgl; igys [kſh ugha gkrh Fkha²⁷ Loræ : i I s [kſh djus okys d'kdka I s 'Hkx* uked dj , oa jkT; Hkfe ij [kſh djus okys d'kdka I s 'hrk* uked dj dh ikflr gkrh Fkha²⁸ vr% Hkfe ij jkT; , oa d'kd nksuks ds vf/kdkj dh I ĵpuk feyrh gA vFkZ'kkL= ea vPNk i z'kkl u ml s dgk x; k gſ ftI ea fd I ku [kſh ds fy, dōy o'kkZ ds ikuh ij fuHk] u jgA ekſ Z "kkl d paxr ekſ Z ds "kkl udky ea I kſ'V^a ds jkT; i ky i q; xqr oſ; }kjk I q"ku >hy dk fuekZk dj; k x; kA bl >hy I s fudyus okyh , d ugj dk fuekZk v"kkd ds "kkl udky ea rdk'i }kjk dj; k x; k] ftI dh ejEer vud ijorhZ "kkl dka ds dky ea gōZ ¼'kd "kkl d : nnkeu ds jkT; i ky I qo"kk [k }kjk , oa Ldanxqr ds jkT; i ky i .kſRr ds i q pdi kfyR }kjk ejEer djkbZ xbz] ftI I s df'k Hkfe dh mfpr fl pkbZ gks I dA²⁹ dſVY; us vknœekrd&Hkfe] ftI ij fcuk o'kkZ ds Hkh vPNh [kſh gſ dk mYys[k fd; k gA³⁰

²⁵ jke "kj.k "kekZ%i mō) r & i'B I a 135
²⁶ jkſeyk Fkij %i mō) r & i'B I a 99
²⁷ f}tūnz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %i mō) r & i'B I a 24
²⁸ , I - ds ik.Ms %i mō) r & i'B I a 297
²⁹ ih , y- xſe] M- deys'k "kekZ%i mō) r & i'B I a 539] 575
³⁰ f}tūnz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %i mō) r & i'B I a 202

eks Z dky ea iR; d xkp ea i'kkl u n[kus grq , d deþkjh
 ½keHkkt d½ gkrk Fkkj l kFk gh xkp ds izdk ds fy, ^xkfed* gkrk Fkka og jkt dh;
 deþkjh ugha gkrk Fkkj oju-xkeokf l ; ka }kjk ppuk tkrk Fkk vksj muds ifrfuf/k ds : i ea
 vořfud dk; Z d jrk Fkka xkfed ds Åij ^x'i* gkrk Fkka³¹ __Xořnd dky ea ^xki* tu
 dk ied[k gkrk Fkka vr% ikphu dky l s pyh vk jgh xteh.k l j p uk , j dN ifjorZka ds
 l kFk , d cMš l kekT; ds v/khu l g&vflRro ea Fkha , oa xteh.k fodkl ea l gk; d gks jgh
 Fkka eks Z dky ea jkT; ds l Hkh xkoka ds jktLo ½kfedj½ ds fy, ^jk'V* "kCn dk mYy[k
 feyrk gA³² vk/kfud dky ea jk'V* "kCn dk iz ksk nšk ds l mHkZ ea gkrk gA ; g foj .k
 eks Z dkyhu Hkkj r dh l a l urk ea xkpka dh Hkfedk dks inf"kr- d jrk gA eks Z dky ea ed[;
 0; ol k; l r dkruk o c p uk Fkka exLFkuht , oa dksVY; nksuks ds }kjk fn, x, foj .k
 ds vuq kj nšk ea dikl dh [ksh ipjrk l s gkrh Fkh] bl fy, t g ykgs dk Qh 0; Lr jgrs
 Fkka³³ exLFkuht us ckj&ckj o.kz fd; k gS fd] ~k=q Hkh viuh Hkfe ij dke dj jgs
 fd l ku dks gkfu ugha igppkrk] D; kfd fd l ku fgrdkjh ekus tkrsgA bl fy, gkfu l scpk,
 tkrsgA³⁴ bl rF; l s ml dky ea df'k ds egro ij izdk" k iMřk gA jkT; ea
 mRi knu&dk; Z dh fujarjrk , oa vck/krk grq jkT; }kjk fujarj iz Ruka ds de ea jkT; ea
 "kkřr&0; olFkk cuk, j [kuk jktt ds ied[k drD; ka ea l s , d Fkka rkfd ; g l q[k&"kkřr
 jkT; ds l okřh.k fodkl ea l gk; d gks l dA v"kkd }kjk fd, x, "kkřr o vfga k ds
 dk; Z fo"ksk : i l s mYy[kuh; gA

eks Z dkyhu l ekt ea vk; k , d fo"ksk mYy[kuh; ifjorZ gS
 & "knta dh flFkr ea vk; k l qkkjA cD dky ea gh mRrjořnd dky l s "knta dh flFkr ea
 de" k% gks jgh fxjkoV ds ifrjksk dh >yd fn [kus yxrh gA cD us HkKX; okn dk fojksk
 dj de&Qy dks gh fuokZk ikflr dk ekxZ crk; k Fkka cD us l ?k ds }kj l cds fy,
 [k sy fn, A ppks-hLo#i ctge.k /keZ ea Hkh l qkkj djus iMš vr% "kmz dh /kkfed flFkr ea
 l qkkj gA/ka bl ds l kFk gh ml ds l kekftd mRfkuu dk ekxZ Hkh iz'kLr gks x; ka eks Z dky
 ea "knta dks l ekt dh ed[; /kkjk ea "kkfey dj fy; k x; ka dksVY; us "knta dks Hkh vk; Z
 dgkA vFkZ'kkL= ea vuq o.kz d j tkr; ka dk mYy[k gS ftudk l ekořk "kmz o.kz ds
 vaxř fd; k x; k gA³⁵ /keZ'kkL=ka ds vuq kj dksVY; us pkjka o.kkz ds 0; ol k; fu/kkřj r
 fd, , oa "knta dks f"kyidyk vksj l okofRr ds vřfjDr df'k] i "kij kyu vksj okf.kT;
 ¼t lgs l feefyr : i l s okrř dgk x; k½ l s vkt hfodk pykus dh vuřr nh gA oř; ka ds
 l gk; d ds : i ea ; k Lora= : i l s "kmz df'k] i "kij kyu vksj 0; ki kj fd; k djrs Fkka³⁶
 bl l s muds vkfFkZd flFkr ea l qkkj vk; ka eks kRrj dky ea rks "knta dh flFkr ea
 dkřrdkjh l qkkj vk; ka eks kRrj dky vius 0; ki kfjd ixřr ds fy, tkuk tkrk gA eks Z
 dky ea iz'kkl fud d qkyrk l s 0; ki kj dk l xBu viřkkřr l jy gks x; k vksj f"kyika us

³¹ Mk- ekguyky xřrk %imD)r & flFkr 6362
³² , l- ds ik.Mš %imD)r & i'B la 297
³³ Mk- ekguyky xřrk %imD)r & flFkr 7902
³⁴ f}třnz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %imD)r & i'B la 202-
³⁵ , l- ds ik.Mš %imD)r & i'B la 300
³⁶ f}třnz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %imD)r & i'B la 199

/khjs & /khjs y?kq Lrjh; m|kska dk #i ys fy; kA fefyUnil Ugks ea ipgRrj 0; ol k; ka dk mYys[k gš ftuea l s l kB fofHkUu f"KYika l s tMs gA³⁷ bl dky ea f"KYi dkjka , oa of.kdka dh Jf.k; k/vfLrRo ea vkbA vc mlgs l ekt ea vf/kd egRo , oa l g{kk ikr gP A ukfl d ds , d xQkys[k e] tksfdl h "kd jktk ds vkn'sk ij vdr fd; k x; k Fkk] , d efnj ds ofRrnku dk mYys[k gš ftl ds fy, , d fo"ky /kujkf" k cpudjka dh , d Jskh ea fofu; kstr dj nh xbz FkhA³⁸ 0; kij dh l e) rk ds dkj.k oš; oxZ ds fy, df'k dk; Z l s 0; kij vf/kd ykHkd kjh o vkd'kd jgk vks og 0; kij ea l ayXu jgkA vr% "kmz oxZ dks Loræ : i l s df'k dk; Z djus dk vf/kd vol j ikr gP kA l kFk gh eks & l kekT; ea l eLr vkfFkd xrfof/k; ka ij jkT; dk tksfu; æ.k Fkk] og eks & l kekT; ds iru ds l kFk gh l ekr gks x; k] ftl l s f"KYi dkjka dks oš fDrd Lorærk ikr gP A vr% ml dh l Fkfr ea vc vks l qkkj vk; kA³⁹ fL=; ka ds thou ea Hkh l qkkj vk; kA l urh diMka ds fuekZk ea cgqkk fL=; kVfu; kstr FkhA⁴⁰ bl idkj oš;] "kmz , oa fL=; kA fo"o&c d dh i fjHkk'kkud kj xkeh.k xjhc½ dh vkfFkd o l kekftd ; k 0; ol kf; d l Fkfr ea l qkkj gP k] tks l kekftd xfr"kyrk dks l fpr djrk gA

eks kRrj dky , oa xprdky ea gPz 0; ki kfjd] oš k fud] rduhdh , oa cks) d fodkl dk iz kx df'k mRiknu ea of) , oa xkeh.k fodkl ds fy, fu% ang fd; k x; k gkskA Hkne ds idkjka dk o.ku ikr gsrk gA ufn; ka l s Hkne l hp dj [ksh dh trh Fkh] , dh Hkne unhekd&Hkne dgh trh FkhA⁴¹ gkFkhxijQk vfhkys[k l s mYys[k ikr gsrk gš fd [kkj osy us ufn; ka }kjk fufeZ ikphu rul fy; ugj dk viuh jkt/kkuh rd foLrkj djok; k] ⁴² ftl dk fuekZk rhu l ks o'kz i wZ um jktk }kjk djok; k x; k Fkka bl h idkj l p"ku >hy dk fooj.k ikr gsrk gA es uked dj dk l azg vukt ds : i ea fd; k trk Fkka ojkgfegj dh ogr&l agrk ea o'kz ea rhu Ql yka ds gksus dh l puk feyrh gA bl h idkj nf{k.k Hkjr ea Hkh jkT; ds fodkl ea df'k dh Hknedk ds mYys[k ikr gsrk gA pky jkT; ea dkojh ds ty dk mi ; kx fl pkbZ ds fy, gsrk Fkka Hkne dh vR; f/kd mojk&"kfDr ds l cak ea dgkor Fkh fd ftruh Hkne , d gkFkh cBus ea ?kjr k gš mrus ea l kr 0; fDr; ka ds fy, vlu i sk gsrk Fkka⁴³ mRrj Hkjr ea vdky i M+ tkus ds dkj.k vkpk; Z Hknzkgq dk nf{k.k dh vks i LFkku djuk nf{k.k Hkjr ea df'k dh mPp mRikndrk dks l fpr djrk gA nf{k.k Hkjr ea LFkkuh; iz'kkl u ij fo"ksk cy fn; k x; kA i w&e/; dkyhu pkyka dh LFkkuh; & Lok; Rrk fo"ksk : i l s mYys[kuh; gA mRrj Hkjr ea Hkh egRrj ds : i ea xte&o) o eq[k; k xkp Lrj ij iz'kkl u ds vak Fkš tksfd LFkkuh; Lok; Rrrk dk l pd gA

³⁷ jke "kj.k "kekZ%imk) r & i'B l a 209

³⁸ jkseyk Fkij %imk) r & i'B l a 100

³⁹ f}tinz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %imk) r & i'B l a 243

⁴⁰ jkseyk Fkij %imk) r & i'B l a 104

⁴¹ l - ds ik.Ms %imk) r & i'B l a 371

⁴² ih , y- xks'e] Mk- deys'k "kekZ%imk) r & i'B l a 648

⁴³ f}tinz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %imk) r & i'B l a 297] 267

ijorh dky ea "kmz dh lkekftd fLFkfr ea i q% fxjkoV vk x; h Fkh] fo"kskr% xqr&dky ds i"pkrA mRrj&xqr&dkyhu ikjk"kj&Lefr ds vuq kj df'k o f"KYi "kmz dk 0; ol k; Fkk] tcf d oS; dk 0; ol k; dq hn&ofRr¼ m ij __.k nsuk½ crk; k x; kA ml dky rd vkr&vkrs oS; oxZ us df'k deZ o i"ki ky u dks NkM&dj 0; ki kj dks gh vi uh vktfodk dk l k/ku cuk fy; k FkA ikjk"kj&Lefr ea gh ckEg.k ds fy, Hkh df'k l kekl; 0; ol k; crk; k x; k] c"kr½ fd os Lo; a [krh u djA bl izkj igyh ckj cVkbZ [krh djus okyh tkr ¼/k/kh½ dk mn; gqkA cVkbZ [krh djus okyk ; g oxZ "kmz o.kZ l s gh Fkk] vr% "kmz oxZ vc Lora= : i l s d'kd u jgdj Hk&Lokfe; ka ds v/khu df'k dk; Z djus okyk cu x; kA vc ; s v) hkl l s curs pys x, A dkfynkl ds [k.Mdk0; eSknir ea , d ; {k dk o.kZ iklr gsrk gS ftl us vius dQj Lokh dks viZ lu dj fn; k Fkk] vr% ml s vydkijh l s fuokZl r dj e/; &in'sk ea jkefxj ior ij , d o'kZ ds fy, ouokl fn; k x; k Fkk , oa ml s viuh i Ruh dks vydkijh ea gh NkMus dks foo" k gsk i MKA ; g dQj Lokh l Hkor% , d l ker FkA ; g fooj.k l od&Lokh l cak ea l od ds thou ij Lokh ds i wZ vf/kdkj dks l ipr djrk gA buea Hkh fL=; ka dh fLFkfr vkSj Hkh n; uh; gsrh pyh xbA nkui=ka ea Li'V mYys[k gSfd dQy Hkfe gh nku ea ugha nh tkrh Fkh] oju~ml ea jgus okyh fL=; k; Hkh xghrk ds l i qZ dj nh tkrh FkA⁴⁴ bl dky ea dQy fuEu oxZ dh fL=; ka dh gh fLFkfr n; uh; ugha Fkh] cfYd mPp oxZ dh fL=; ka dh fLFkfr Hkh n; uh; FkA fd l h L=h dks vius ifr ds ; Q ea ekjs tkus ij Lo; a Hkh ejus ds fy, izRq jguk i Mrk Fk vkSj LoBNk l s gks ; k foo" k gsdj] l rh gsk , d fjokt cu x; k FkA⁴⁵ ; | fi df'k ds fodkl ds fy, jkT; }kjk iz kl fd, tkus ds o.kZ Hkh xqr&Rrj dky ea iklr gsrk gA vfxuigk.k ds vuq kj df'k dh of) ds fy, fl pkbZ ds l k/ku tQ/kuk jkT; ds ied[k vkB drD; ka ea l s , d FkA⁴⁶ fdUrQ df'k djus okys "kmz oxZ dh fLFkfr vPNh u FkA l Hkor% bl dk dkj.k df'k&Hkfe o mRiknu ij ml dk vf/kdkj u jg tkuk , oa djka dh vf/kdrk FkA Hkfe ij ckEg.k oxZ dk ; g vkf/ki R; Hkfenku izkkyh ds ek/; e l s gqk FkA ckEg.kka ; k /kkfeZl xq vkQ ied[kka dks nku fn, tkus ds iek.k ekS Zky ds igys l s gh iklr gsrk gA jktxg ea fcicl kj }kjk oskpu uked fogkj nku ea fn, tkus dk fooj.k iklr gsrk gA⁴⁷ ekS Zky ea cEgnS Hkfe] tks ckEg.k dks nku ea nh xbZ gS dk mYys[k dks VY; ds vFkZ'kkL= ea gqk gA fdUrQ Hkfenku izkkyh dk vkjHk ekS Rrj dky l s gh ekuk tkrk gA Hkfenku dk iFke vfHky[kh; l k{; l krokgudkyhu vfHky[k ¼ kuh ukxkfudk dk ukuk?kkV vfHky[k½ l s iklr gsrk gA ftl izdkj mRrjofnd dky ea __f'k; ka }kjk df'k Hkfe ds foLrkj gsrq vfHk; ku fd, x, Fks , oa ouka dks dkVdj df'k ; kX; Hkfe dk fodkl fd; k x; k Fkk] ml h izdkj ekS Rrj dky ea nijorhZ {ks=ka ea df'k Hkfe ds foLrkj gsrq Hkfenku izkkyh dk fodkl gqkA euLefr ea dgk x; k gSfd Hkfe ml dh gS tks ftl Hkfe dks {ks= #i ea dkVdj cukrk gS og ml h dh gsrh gS tS sex dks igys ck.k ekjus okys

⁴⁴ f}tlnz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %imlD r & i'B l a 297] 377] 375] 374] 379
⁴⁵ jkseyk Fkij %imlD r & i'B l a 224
⁴⁶ f}tlnz ukj; .k >k , oa d'.kekgu Jhekyh %imlD r & i'B l a 385
⁴⁷ l f{klr cD pfjr % , u- l h- bz vkj- Vh] ubZ fnYyh] 1999] d{k 8] v/; k; 4 %/kepdz iDrU & i'B l a 55

dk gh ex gkrk gA fefylni Ugks ds vuq kj Hkh tks 0; fDr taxy l kQ djrk Fkk] ogh Hkrie&[k.M dk Lokeh ekuk tkrk Fkka⁴⁸ bl s ge Hkrie&l qkij vkUnksyu ds : i ea l e> l drsgA dN fo}kuka dk ; g Hkh er gSfd Hkrienku izkkyh rkrDkfyd Hkkjrh; l ekt ea dj l xg.k dh l eL; k ds dkj.k vflRro ea vkbA bl er ds vuq kj eks kRrj dky ea mRiknd oxZ l s mRiknu dk fgLI k dj ds : i ea i klr dj ikuk dfBu gks x; kA bl dky ea ^dy; q* dh vo/kkj.kk l keus vkrh gS ftl ds vuq kj l Hkor%bl dky ea oS; o "kmz o.kz dj n s s l s foedk gksus yxk Fkka bl dky ea oS; o "kmz o.kz ds chp l keftd : i l s vrj de gks x; k Fkka o.kz 0; oLFkk dh ekU; rk detkj iM+jgh Fkh] ; |fi euqus "kmka ij dBkj fu; e yxk, Fks ¼ Hko gSfd bu fu; eka dh dBkj rk ml h dh ifrfdz k jgh gkA bl dk , d dkj.k ; g Fkk fd ml l e; vud "kkl d fonskh tkfr ds FkS tks Hkkjr ea vkdj Hkkjrh; l ekt ea vkrEl kr rks gks x,] fdUr q os o.kz 0; oLFkk dks Lohdfr ugha n s s FkS vud "kkl d ckS /keZ erkoych Hkh Fkka bl l s imZ fonskh tkfr ds ykxka dks 'EyPN' dgk tkrk Fkk] fdUr q tc l Rrk ij mudk vf/kdkj gks x; k] rks mlgs o.kz 0; oLFkk ea mPp LFkku n s s dh ck/; rk ds dkj.k ^oR; &{kf=; * dh l adYiuk vkbA , d h ifjLFkfr; ka e] tcf d "kmz dh vkfFkd flLFkfr vPNh Fkh] "kmka ea dj n s s l s eDr gksus dh rRijrk vkbA vr% dj l xg.k vc dfBu gks x; kA bl dfBukbz ds l ek/kku gsrq Hkrie ; k {ks= nku ea fn, tkus yxS rkfd nku xg.k djus okyk 0; fDr ml Hkrie ; k {ks= l s dj dk l xg dj ml dk , d cMk fgLI k jkT; dks i klr dj l dA

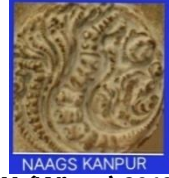
euqefr o fefylni Ugks ds mi jkDr fooj.kka l s ; g Hkh Li 'V gkrk gSfd df'k Hkrie dk Lokeh dks gS ; g ppkZ "kq gks xbz Fkh] tks ml dky ea df'k Hkrie ds egRo dks in'kR djrk gA df'k Hkrie ij vf/kdkj dks ydij xqr o xqrkRrj dky ea Hkh mYys[k i klr gksr gA cgLifr o ukjn Lefr; ka ea Li 'V mYys[k gSfd fd l h tehu ij ekfydkuk vf/kdkj rHkh ekuk tk l drk gS tc ml ds dkuuh nLrkost gkA vxj dkbZ l k/kkj.k ukxfjd dkbZ tehu [kjhnuK pkgS rks ml s jkT; l s vuqfr ysuh iMfh Fkka bl l s xqrdky ea df'k Hkrie dh ekx ea vksj vf/kd of) dh l puk feyrh gA Hkrienku dks egkd0; ka o ij k.kka ea iq; crk; k x; k gA egkHkkjr es Hkrienku ds egRo dks crkrs gq 'Hkrienku&i'ka k* uked v/; k; dh jpuK dh x; hA egkHkkjr o ij k.k vfire : i l s xqrdky ea l dfyr fd, x,] vr%Li 'V gSfd Hkrienku xqr ; q ea jkTk dk drD; ekuk tkrk Fkka g'kz dky ea jkT; kf/kdkfj; ka dks Hkh Hkrienku fn, tkus dk Li 'V gA gos l ka ds vuq kj jkT; ds iedk depkfj; ka dks dHkh rks oru feyrk Fk vksj dHkh Hkrienku fn; k tkrk Fkka⁴⁹ l Hkor%; g ipyu 0; kij ds iru l s gpbZ/ku dh deh ds dkj.k i kjlk gqk A bl idkj Hkrienku izkkyh dk xqr dky , oa ijorhZ dkyka ea vksj vf/kd ipyu c<k] ftl us jktu s rd fodbnhdj.k dh idfRr dks c<kok fn; kA l kelrokn ds mn; ds fy, cht ds : i ea Hkrienku izkkyh dh gh iedk Hkriedk jghA i kjlk ea /kkfed fo"kskkf/kdkj i klr oxZ dks dj eDr Hkrie nku eanh tkrh Fkka eks kRrj dky ea nkuxghrk dks xkp nku ea ndj ml s jkTLo vf/kdkj fn, x,A xqr dky ea jkTLo ds l kFk&l kFk i'kkl fud

⁴⁸ i h , y- xkfe] Mk- deys'k "keZ%imkDr & i'B l a 576
⁴⁹ f} tbnz ukj; .k >k , oad'.kekgu Jhekyh %imkDr & i'B l a 291] 295

vf/kdkj Hkh i klr gks x,] Qyr% nkuxghrk , d Lok; Rr "kkl d ds : i ea l keus vk; kA
 l emxqr us Hkh nf{k.k ds jkT; ka dks thrdj mlga vius jkT; ea u feykdj vius l kelr
 ds : i ea djn jkT; cuk; kA xqr dky , oa g'kz ds dky ea l kearh; , oa mi l kearh;
 0; oLFk ds foaj.k feyrs gA l jf"epnz uked , d l kear xqr l ekV ds v/khu Fkkj
 ftl dk ekrfo'.kq uked mi l kear FkkA ; s l kelr {ks= ½xk½ ; k df'k ds fodkl dh ctk;
 foykfl rki wkz thou 0; rhr djrs Fks vkj fdl kuka ij vR; f/kd dj vkjksi r djrs FkA vr%
 fdl ku Lo; a Hkh df'k l dkkj grq l {ke ugha jgkA l kFk gh l kearh; dky ea 0; ki kfjd
 fodkl vo#) jgkA e/; &, f" k; k ds ekxz l s phu l s gkus okyk mRrjh Hkkjr dk
 LFky&0; ki kj ½ons'kh 0; ki kj½ Qkjl vkj if"pe&, f" k; k ds 0; ki kfj; ka ds fy, e/; &, f" k; k
 ds [ky tkus l s /khj&/khjs de gks x; kA rjgoha "krkCnh ea tc eaksyka ds vkde.kka us
 e/; &, f" k; k l s Hkkjr dks i Fkd- dj fn; k] rks bl 0; ki kj dk i wkz; k vr gks x; kA⁵⁰
 Hkkjr; mRi kn ds fu; kr ds fy, cktkj l hfer gks x, Fkz ftl ds dkj.k uxjka ea jgus
 okys dkjhj o 0; ki kjh xkeh.k bykda ea tkdj [krh djus yxA vkarfjd 0; ki kj ea
 voufr gqz , oa xkb vkfFkd #i l s vRefuHkj cus jgA bl dk l fefyr i Hkko l ef) ea
 deh , oa uxjka ds iru ds : i ea fn[kkbz nrk gA xqrka ds ckn ds dky e] fo"kskr% i dZ
 e/; dky eafdl h "kfdR"kyh dlnh; jktufrd l Rrk ds vHkko ea bu Lok; Rr l kelrka dks
 Lora= gkus dk i kkl kgu feyA vr% Nks/&Nks/s jkT; ka dk mn; gq/kA rpkA ds vkde.k ds
 l e; Hkkjr ea vud Nks/&Nks/s jkT; gh vLrRo ea Fkz tks fd mu ckg; vkde.kka l s
 vius jkT; ka dh l j {kk ugha dj l dA

bl izkj ge n[krs gA fd ikphu Hkkjr ds v/; ; u ea rRdRkyd xkeh.k
 l j puk ; k xkpa dks l e>uk fdruk egRo i wkz gA ofnd l dfr l sydj jktir ; q rd
 l Hkh dky [k.Mka ea xkeh.k {ks=} fo"kskr% df'k mRi knu ds izde ea vk, ifjorZka dk l Hkh
 {ks=ka ij i Hkko i Mka df'k ds fodkl ds l kFk&l kFk f"kyi] okf.kT; , oa 0; ki kj dk fodkl
 gq/k vkj uxjh; dky ea Hkkjr dh l e) rk l s vud fons'kh "kkl d vkdf'kr gq A l e) rk
 ds vrfjDr Hkkjr; n"ku o f" k {kk us Hkh fons'k; ka dks vkdf'kr fd; kA t gk; dbZ uxjka ea
 cM&cM% vud fo"fo|ky; Fkz tks ml l e; fo"o&fo[; kr Fkz ogha xkeh.k {ks=ka ea Hkh
 xq dya; k vkJeka ea f" k {kk&iz kkyh ipfyr jghA vr% ikphu dky ea Hkkjr us LFkkuh; rk
 dks l ekfgr j [krs gq uxjh; &l ef) dks i klr fd; kA l ketT; oknh bfrgkl &ys[kdka us
 Hkkjr; l ekt o bfrgkl dks tM+crkrs gq xfr"kyrk dk vHkko crk; k FkA dky&ekDI Z
 us Hkh vius , f" k; kbZ mRi knu i) fr ea , d k gh er fn; k FkA tcd ikphu Hkkjr ea
 fodkl ds de ea xkeh.k fodkl o l ef) ds cy ij uxjka , oa vud cM% l ketT; ka dk
 fodkl gq/k] ftl l s xkeh.k {ks=ka dks Hkh l ef) i klr gqA

⁵⁰ jkfeyk Fkkij % i mkr & i 'B l a 219] 227



vI arksk , oafontg dh irhd 1857 dh Økflur dk i knhkkb

egbz fl g fo'V

oh0, l 0, l Omh0 dkyst] dkuig

1857 dh Økflur dh l puk dk Jh x.ksk vfxudkM l s gq/kA tuojh 1857 bD ea l jdkjh Nkofu; k; rFkk vaxstka ds caxys tyk; s tkus yxA bl dh l puk mRrjh Hkkjr ds , d fl js l s ydj nh js fl js rd igp xBA iR; d Nkouh ea bl h izdkj dh dkjokbz us bl fo"okl dks fd vaxst h "kfDr vts; gSRFkk mudh vkj dkbZ vkj[k mBkdj ughans[k l drk] cMk /kDdk i gpk; kA iR; d Nkouh ds fudV ds xte ; g ns[krs rFkk ; g l ekpkj l qrs gkxs fd fdl izdkj vaxst viuh dksB; ka rFkk caxyka dks HkLe dj Mkyus okyaka dk Hkh irk ugha pyk l dra muds l kekT; dh tMa [kk[kyh gA fdruh ped ned Fkh ml eyEes ea tks muds jkT; dh ttj nhokjka ij p<k gq/k Fkka ykxka dks l Etkor% viuh "kfDr dk iFke ckj vutko gq/k gkxka mlga viuh nkl rk l s ?k.kk gkxs yxh gkxhA mlgkxs ns[kk gkxk fd muds Åij vR; kpkj gks jgs gA mudk "kksk.k gks jgk g& D; ka bl hfy, u fd os vkRefo"okl [kks pps gA os l kfvR ugha jg l dra dSVu ekfVZu us tks ml l e; vEckyk ea Fkk] cgknj "kkg ds epnea ea crk; k fd ykx okrkzyki djrs Fks fd ; | fi l jdkj us vkx yxkus okyaka dk irk crkus okyaka dks vR; f/kd ij ldkj nsus dh ?kksk.kk dh gSfdUrq dkbZ Hkh irk u crk; sk vkj bl s cgr cMs vI arksk , oafontg dk fplg l e>k tkrk Fkka eas bl dh l puk vEckys dh l suk ds gM DokVj rFkk dSVu l i fVel cs'kj l suk ds vfl LVVV , MtVW tujy dks Hkh ns nh Fkka⁵¹ rRi "pkr- xkp&xkp ea pi kfr; k; ckVh xBj brus xqr <x l j brus jgL; e; l k/kuka l sfd fdl h vf/kdkjh dks irk gh u py l dk fd os dgk; l s vkbZ fdl izdkj vkbZ vkj fdl us mlga Hkstk rFkk mudk D; k mnas; Fkka vf/kdkfj; ka us bl ds fo'k; ea ukuk izdkj dh ckrka ij fo"okl dj fy; kA fdl h dk [; ky gq/k fd ; g fdl h jks&fuokj.k dk fplg gA dN ykxka dk fopkj Fkk fd ; g Hkkjrh; ka dk val&fo"okl gA dN ykxka dks crk; k x; k fd Hkkjrh; ka dk fopkj gSfd blga vaxstka dh vkj l s cVok; k tk jgk gA Fkka l s ykx ; g l e> Hkh x; sfd ; g fdl h cgr cMs [krjs dk |krd gS fdUrq os dj Hkh D; k l drs Fks Hkkjro'kz tkx mBk Fkka og ; gk; l s fQjxh jkT; dk var djuk pkrk Fkka Nkofu; ka ea dey ds Qny ?kpk; s x; A cnbku ea cSx ds Qny ckVs x; A⁵² Qdhjka

⁵¹. Vr; y] i0 101A

⁵². fl gjs l kejh 4 ebz 1857 bD] i0 8A

rFkk l k/ka us Nkofu; ka , oa uxjka ea vi us jgL; e; vkpkj.k rFkk xqr ok.kh l s Økflur dk ea-
 Qrd fn; kA dñ ykx ; kstuk ds fo'k; ea igys l s l c dñ tkurs FkA ml gkaus bl dk rkuk&ckuk
 r\$ kj fd; k FkA os u'V gks x; ; xkfy; ka dk fu"kkuk cu x; ; ml gkaus odhyka dh ftjg ds
 viekutud okD; ka ds igkj l g\$ fdurq Økflur ds l akVu ds bl jgL; ds fo'k; ea fdl h dks
 dñ u crk; kA

Orgij ds eftLVV rFkk dyDVj tsMCyw "kjg us vi us ftys ea pikfr; ka ds forj.k ds
 l ECU/k ea fy [kk gs ^gekjs ftys ea Hkh ifl) pikfr; k; vkbZ fdurq ejk rks fopkj ; gh gSfd blga
 vko"; drk l s vf/kd egRo fn; k tkrk gA xkp ds pksdhnkj vFkok bl h izdkj ds ykx blga
 ydj t\$ k mudks vkn\$ k gkrk ml s vksx c<k nrs fdurq bl ckr l s l Hkh l ger g\$fd pksdhnkja
 dks bl dh okLrfodr ds fo'k; ea dñ Kku u gkrk FkA ; fn bu pikfr; ka ds forj.k dk
 mnas; , d jgL; e; h v"kkflur mRilu djuk Fk rks ; g mnas; ; ijk gks x; k] fdurq; fn ; s, d
 l akfVr ; d) dk fpUg Fkha rks ; s vl Qy jgha v\$ budk vlr xMeMh ds l kFk gprk D; k\$ d dkbZ
 l akfVr ; d) u gks l dA**⁵³

; | fi "kjg us pikfr; ka ds forj.k ds egRo dks ?kVkus dk cMk iz Ru fd; k gSfdurq ft l
 izdkj buds }kjk v"kkflur mRilu djkus ea l Qyrk feyh ml s og Hkh Lohdkj djrk gA , d
 vl; fonskh y[kd l akVu dh iz'ka k bl izdkj djrk gS% ^ftl vk"p; Ztud xqr <a l s ; g
 l eLr 'kM; ae pyk; k x; k] ftruh njnf"krk ds l kFk ; kstuk; ; r\$ kj dh xbZ ftl l ko/kkuh ds
 l kFk bl l akVu ds fofo/k l eoy , d nu js ds l kFk dke djrs Fk\$, d l eoy dk nu js l eoy ds
 l kFk l ECU/k j [kus okys ykxka dk fdl h dks irk u pyrk Fk v\$ bu ykxka dks doy bruh gh
 l puk nh tkrh Fkh ftruh muds dk; Z ds fy, vko"; d gkrh Fkh] bu l c ckrka dk c; ku dj
 l duk dfBu gA v\$; sykx , d nu js ds l kFk vk"p; Ztud oQknkj dh 0; ogkj djrs FkA**⁵⁴

dñ ykxka dk fopkj Fk fd pikfr; ka }kjk , d xkp l s nu js xkp ea i = Hksts tkrs FkA
 dirku dh fvat fy [krk gSfd pikfr; k; tuojh 1857 bD ea Hksth tkus yxha v\$ cukjl l s
 budk Hkstk tkuk ikjEHk gprkA ds ds vuq kj bfrgk fu"p; iwd bruk gh dg l drk gSfd os
 tgk dgha Hkh igprh ogha ubZ mlkstuk rFkk vfuf"pr vk"kk; mRilu gks tkrh Fkha⁵⁵

cgknj "kkg ds ednea ea dSVu VkbVyj] l kj t\$V "lysex fel st "lysex ds c; ku l s
 irk pyrk gSfd l uk okys rFkk vl; ykx bl Økflur dh v\$ l dsr djus yxs FkA dSVu
 VkbVyj us crk; k fd , d vkneh tks gekjs o\$ dh l ok ea 26 o'kz l s Fk Økflur ds 10 fnu iwd
 vodk" k ij tkus yxk v\$ tc eas ml l syk\$ us ij tkj fn; k rks ml us dgk fd yk\$ vkA\$ xk]
 fdurq vki ykx e\$ s l ok n\$ s ds ; k\$; gq l cA** l kj t\$V "lysex us crk; k fd ejk i\$]
 "kkg tknk tck [r ds l kFk ?k\$ / s dh l okjh fd; k djrk FkA ml us vi \$y 1857 bD ds vlr ea
 e\$ s crk; k fd og , d fnu ikr% dky tokc [r ds ikl x; kA ml us ejs i\$ l s dgk fd ^r\$
 fQj dHkh u vkuk] e\$ fdl h dkfQj vaxst dk eoy ugha n\$ [kuk pkrk v\$ e\$ "kh?kz gh mudh
 gR; k djds mlga in nfy dj n\$ kA** ejs i\$ us felVj Ystj dks bl ckr dh l puk nh rks
 ml us mRrj fn; k fd og 1/4 tokc [r 1/2 e\$ [kz g\$ v\$ ml s bu okfg; kr ckrka dh v\$ dkbZ /; ku u
 nsuk pkfg; A 2 ebZ 1857 bD dks tokc [r us ml s v\$ Hkh QVdkjk v\$ dgk fd ^e\$ dñ gh

⁵³ - t\$MCyw "kjg] M\$yh ykbQ M; f\$ak b\$M; u E; fVuh 1/2 ylnu 1910% iD 7&8

⁵⁴ - l j tktz yh x\$M t\$lc] okVuz b\$M; k] l t\$nj yky "Hkjr ea vaxst h jkT; * rhl jh ftYn 1/4 938% iD 1960A

⁵⁵ - fl lok, okj bu b\$M; k Hkx&1] iD 572&573A

fnu ea rñgkj k fl j dkV Mkywka**⁵⁶ fel st 9lyfeax us crk; k fd tokc[r usejh i e h l ys l s
vaxst ka ds fouk" k ds fo'k; ea okrikyki fd; k Fkka⁵⁷

1856 bD ea bñku l s vaxst ka dk ; 9) fNM+ x; ka⁵⁸ vaxst ka dks ijs'kku djus rFkk Hkkjro'kz
l s l gk; rk ds }kj dln djus ds fy, bñku ds ckn"kk g us vius xñrpj ngyh Hkst A Hkkjro'kz ds
l ekpkj i=ka ea bñku dh fot; dh cMh vk"kk; i dV dh tkrh Fkha vñs ; g ifl) fd; k tkrk
Fkk fd Qkj l dh [kkMh ea vaxst cjh rjg ijftr gq gñ ; g ckr Hkh ifl) gñZ fd vaxst ka dks
Hke gS fd ml gkaus vehj nkr egEn [kk; dks fe= cuk fy; k gS fd urq okLro ea og bñku ds
v/khu gñ⁵⁹ Øhfe; k ds ; 9) dk Hkh Hkkjro'kz ij cMh i Hkko i Mka Hkkjrh; ka us l e > fy; k fd
vaxst vtñ ughñ⁶⁰ l cñVki ksy ds vkØe.k ea vaxst ka rFkk Yka hfl ; ka dh ijkt; ds mijkUr
dñrñrñu; k ea tc vtheeykg [kk; dh VkbEl ds fo"ksk l ðknnkrk Mko j l y l s okrkz gñZ rks
ml us Øhfe; k tkdj mu #Lreka ¼ fl ; kñz dks nñkus dh bPNk i dV dh ftUgkaus Yka hfl ; ka rFkk
vaxst ka dks ijftr dj fn; k Fkka⁶¹

I j F; kñQy l eñ/dkQ+ Hkh cgknj"kk g ds eñnea dk , d l kñh Fkka ml us c; ku fd; k
fd bñku ds fgjkr dh vñj vxñ j gkaus dh Hkkjrh; ka ea cMh ppkz gkrh Fkh vñs fo"ksk dj
: fl ; ka ds Hkkjro'kz ij vkØe.k ds l EclU/k ea i R; d nñkh l ekpkj i= dk l ðknnkrk dñcy ea
jgrk Fkk] vñs bl i dñk mRrj dh vñs l s fujarj l ekpkj iñ'kr fd; s tk; k djrs Fkka i R; d
l ekpkj i= ea ogk; ds l ekpkj ka dk l kñkfgd foj.k gkrk Fkka fontg ds N% ; k l kr l rkg
iñZ l fudka dh ykbuka ea ; s l ekpkj cMh ifl) Fks vñs mu ij okn&fookn Hkh gkrk Fkk fd , d
yk[k : l h mRrj l s vk jgs gñ vñs dEi uh dk jkt; u'V gks tk; sñkA

I j F; kñQy l eñ/dkQ ds c; ku ds vuñ kj fontg ds N% l rkg iñZ tkek eñLtn dh
nhokj ij , d foKkiu fpidk gñk ik; k x; k ft l ds nñfguh vñs ryokj rFkk ckbñ vñs <ky
Fkha bl ea fy [kk Fkk fd bñku dk ckn"kk g "kh?kz gh bl nñk ea vkus okyk gS vñs ml us l eLr
eñ yekuka l s vaxst dñfQjka dks fudkyus dk vxñg fd; k gñ⁶² l kñndy v [kckj us l ekpkj dks
vR; f/kd ifl f) inku dh vñs bl foKkiu dks vius l ekpkj i= ea fVli .kh l fgr i dñkñ"kr
fd; ka foKkiu bl i dñk Fkk "eñ "kh?kz gh fglññrku ds jktfl gñk l u ij vk: <+gkrk gñ vñs ogk;
ds ckn"kk g rFkk iztk dks iñ l u djrk gñ ft l i dñk vaxst ka us ml ga jkñV; ka dk eñrkt fd; k
gS oñ s gh eñ mudh l Ei urk dk iz Ru d: pñkA eñ s fd l h ds /keZ l s dkbZ fojñk ughñ** v [kckj
ds l Eiknd us bl foKkiu ij fVli .kh djrs gñ fy [kk fd "kk g bñku ds fglñ ij vf/kdkj l s
fglñ; ka dks D; k iñ l urk\ bl foKkiu l s Kkr gkrk gS fd bñku dk ckn"kk g ½ Lo; a Hkkjro'kz ds
jktfl gñk l u ij vk: <+gñkñk os rks rc iñ l u gñk fd tc gekjs l ðrku dks fl gñk uk: <+djds
vñkñ "kk g l Qeñ⁶³ ds l eku 0; ogk; djñ vñk [kj bñkfu; ka dks rññj gh us jkt; inku fd; k gS
vñs bl h dks nñV ea j [kdj vñkñ "kk g us gñk; dh l gk; rk dh **⁶⁴ l Eiknd dh fVli .kh l s
; g iñkñ-% Li'V gks tkrk gS fd Hkkjrh; ml l e; vaxst ka ds LFkku ij fd l h nñ js jk'V^a dks

⁵⁶. Vñ; y i 0 100A

⁵⁷. Vñ; y i 0 101A

⁵⁸. i j l h l kbD l] , fgLVh vñQ i j f" k; k] Hkkx 2] ¼ y l nu 1951 ½ i 0 349 & 350A

⁵⁹. l kñndy v [kckj tuojh 26] 1857] i 0 28(ekpZ 16] 1857 bD] i 0 82 & 84A

⁶⁰. fl lok, okj bu bñM; k] Hkkx 1] i 0 342 & 343A

⁶¹. Mñyñ, p- j l y] ekbZ Mk; jh bu bñM; k ¼ y l nu 1860 ½ Hkkx 1] i 0 168A

⁶². Vñ; y i 0 80 & 81A

⁶³. "kk g rgekLi l Qeñ gñkñk pñf; A

⁶⁴. l kñndy v [kckj 19 ekpZ 1857 bD] i 0 87

vius fl j ij ugha cBk yauk pkgrs FkA vaxstka ds iru rFkk : l vFkok bĵku dh dfFkr l Qyrk l s mlgha bl dkj.k id Uurk gkrh Fkh fd bl mik; l s os Lo; a Loræ gks tk; xA l kfndry v[kckj bĵku ds vkØe.k ds l ekpkj QSykus ea l c l s vksxs FkA og "khvk l ekpkj i = Hkh Kkr gkrk gS fdUrq og Hkkjro'kz ea bĵku ds "khvk jkT; dks Hkh ugha l gu dj l drk FkA cgknj "kkg ds jkT; ea l s Hkkjro'kz dh Lorærk ds Lolu dh l Qyrk gkrh Fkh] eq yekuka ds jkT; dk ij #) kj ugha

bl h chp ea fpdus dkjrl ka dk >xMk Hkh [kMk gks x; kA Hkkjrh; ka dks ehZ , oa l adh.kbknh fl) djus ds fy, dkjrl ka dks gh ØkFUr dk eq; dkj.k crk; k tkrk gS fdUrq fpdus dkjrlvka dks ØkFUr ds foLQk/ dk l qe l kku gh dgk tk l drk gA bl iz'u us l gyxrh gPZ vx dks Tokykeq[kh cuk fn; kA ykx l e; ds indZ fuf"pr ; kstuk ea fo?u iM+x; kA 1856 bD ds vlR ea , uQhYM jkbQyka dk iz kx Hkkjro'kz ea ikjEHk gksuk fu"p; gA muds fy, foyk; r l s fpdus dkjrl vk; s vksj ; g vkn'sk fn; k x; k fd bl h idkj ds dkjrl dydRrs rFkk ejB ds vkfMZud fMikvZv cuk; A

vHkh bu dkjrl ka dk vke iz kx ikjEHk Hkh u gA Fk fd ; g ifl) gksus yxk fd buea xk; rFkk l qj dh pchZ dk iz kx gkrk gA⁶⁵ 27 tuojh 1857 bD dks l jdkjh vkn'sk gks x; k fd Hkkjrh; l suk dks tks dkjrl fn; s tk; a muea l sud tks pht+mfpr l e>a iz kx dj l drs gA rRi "pkr-estj tujy gS j l s dekuFMax id hMh h fMohtu ds fy[kus ij ; g l fo/kk ns nh xbZ fd eke rFkk rSy l s dkjrl fpdus; s tk l drs gA vksj u; k dkxt mlgha el kyka l s rS kj fd; k tk l drk gS tks bl l s indZ iz kx ea vkrS FkA⁶⁶

; fn dkjrl ka dk gh >xMk gkrk rks; ghacr l ekR gks tkuh pkfg; s Fkh] fdUrq oLro ea Hkkjrh; vc vaxstka dh fdl h ckr ij fo"okl ugha djuk pkgrs FkA mlghaus vxf.kr l a/k&i = ns[kS Fks tks ckr dh ckr ea l ekR dj fn; s x; s FkA tc mu fyf[kr l a/k&i = ka dk dkbZ fo"okl ugha rks fQj bu vkn'skka dk D; k fo"okl fd; k tk l drk Fk tks vkt , d ifjLFkr ea nsfn; s x; s vksj dy fQj nĵh ifjLFkr ea mudk [kM/ u gks l drk FkA eke vksj rSy ds iz kx dh l fo/kk dŏy dkxt gh ij jgsxh vksj tc cMk l q; k ea budk iz kx gksk rks fQj ; g ckr dgk rd pyxh] ; g ckr fdl h dh l e> ea u vkrh FkA Qjoh ea ckj di g ea , d l sud U; k; ky; us dkjrl ka rFkk mu ij yiv/s tkus okys dkxtka ds fo'k; ea iN&rkn djkbA⁶⁷ tujy gS j l s us bl U; k; ky; dks fji kZ/ Hkst us ds mi jkUr l jdkj dks fy[kk fd "ge ckj di g ea , d l gax ij cBs gS tks "kh?kz mMæus okyk gA^{**68} Hkkjrh; l sudka dk ml s cMk vutko FkA og mudh Hkkoukvka dks l e> x; k FkA og muds us=ka ea Lorærk dh egUokdkkk dh ped ns[krk Fk fdUrq l EHkor% og ; gh l e>rk Fk fd ykxka dks Hk; gS fd mlgs tcnLrh bl kbZ cuk; k tkus okyk gA ; g l e>uk ml ds fy, vl EHko Fk fd Hkkjrh;] vaxst h jkT; gh dk vlR djds Loræ gksuk pkgrs gA ml us 9 Qjohj 1857 bD dks ijM ij l sudka dks l e>k; k vksj mudh "kackvka ds l ek/kku dk iz Ru fd; k⁶⁹ fdUrq dkjrl ka ds fo'k; ea nj&nj rd i=&0; ogkj gksus yxk Fk

^{65.} vaMol Vqrs l ZjySVo Vqnh E; vUht bu nh bLV bMht 1/2YUnu 1857 bD% iO 2&4
^{66.} fl ØVjh xouZv vkQ bM; k dk rkj , Mtvv tujy dsuke] dydRrk tuojh 27] 1857 bDA
^{67.} LVV i s l] Hkkx&1] iO 7&14A
^{68.} LVV i s l] iO 24A
^{69.} LVV i s l] iO 27A

vkš ykx Økflur dsfy, rš kj gks jgs FkA⁷⁰ vkx cMk rsth l s vEckys rFkk fl ; kydkv rd Qs
xbA⁷¹

ckjdiġ l s 100 ehy ij cġkeiġ dh Nkouh FkA ogkġ Hkh ogh vkx l yx jgh FkA 25
Qojh dks ckjdiġ l s 34oha jstheW ds dN l sud cġkeiġ ea vk; A mul s l Ei dZ ea vkus ij
cġkeiġ dh u0 19 jstheW us Hkh u; s dkjrw Lohdkj u djus dk l adYi dj fy; kA duġy
fepsy us 26 Qojh dh iġM ij u; s dkjrw ka ds vH; kl dk vknš'k fn; kA l sudka us u; s
dkjrw ka dks Lohdkj u djuk fu"p; dj fy; k FkA tc duġy fepsy dks ; g Kkr gq'k rks
ml us Hkkjrh; deh"KUM vQl jka dks /kedk; k fd os vi uh dEi uh ds l sudka dks l e>k na fd
; fn mlġkaus vkKk dh vogsyuk dh rks mlġa dBkġ nM fn; s tk; sA jkf= ea 10 vkš 11 ds chp
ea l sudka us og ?kj] ft l ea l sudka ds gffk; kj rFkk l keku jgrs Fkš rkm+ Mkyk fdUrġ Hkkjrh;
vQl jka dh l gkr; k l s fepsy us 3 cts rd l cdkš "kkUr dj fy; kA ikr%dky dh iġM ij Hkh
dN u gq'k⁷²fdUrġ bl iYVu dks nM nus rFkk Hkkjrh; ka dks ngykus ds fy, 29 ekpZ 1857 bD
dks e/; klġ ea 53oha xkġk jstheW ds 50 l sud unh ds ekxZ l s dydRrs igpA cġkeiġ dh
19oha jstheW ds ckjdiġ cyk; s tkus ds vknš'k fn; s tk pps FkA xkġk iYVu ds igpus ds
l ekpj l seay ikMs dk jDr [kšy mBkA ml us vi us l kffk; ka dks ; 0] ds fy, yydkġk fdUrġ
vHkh ; 0] dk l e; ugha vk; k FkA l sud "kkUr jgA vašt vf/kdkfj; ka us ml dh gR; k djuh
pkgh fdUrġ tc og ?kj fy; k x; k rks ml us vašt ka }kġk ekjs tkus dh viškk vkRegR; k dgħa
vPNh l e>dj Lo; a xkšyh ekj yhA og ejk ugha fdUrġ ?kk; y gks x; k vkš pfdRI ky; Hkšt
fn; k x; kA⁷³ 31 ekpZ dks 19oha Hkkjrh; i šy jstheW dks ckjdiġ ea cykdj ml s Hkx dj fn; k
x; kA⁷⁴ l sudka us viekfur gkdj Hkh dN u dgk vkš dydRrs ds vašt] tks vR; Ur Hk; Hkhr
Fkš l rġV gks x; A 8 višy dks eay ik. Ms dks Qkġ h ns nh xbA⁷⁵ 21 višy dks teknġ bZojh
i kM/s dks Hkh] ft l useay ik. Ms dks fxjġrkj djus l seuk dj fn; k Fkġ Qkġ h ns nh xbA⁷⁶ 34oha
jstheW ds fo'k; ea iNrkN ds miġkUr tks fu.kz gq'k] ml ea fl D[kka rFkk eq yekuka dh [kuc
ihB Bkadh xbZ vkš mlġa jktHkDr rFkk fgrškh , oa fġlunrka dks fonkšgh fl) fd; k x; kA⁷⁷ , d
vf/kdkjh] eq yeku l sudka l s okLrfod ckr dk irk yxkus ds fy,] fu; 0r gq'k fdUrġ bl
vf/kdkjh dks dkbZ l Qyrk ikr u g0Z vkš višy ds vlR l s i0Z ykMZ dšux dks fo"okl gks
x; k fd , f"k; kbZ jk'Vka dh ikjLifjd "k=rk l š tks l oħk l s fcfV"k l Rrk dk cgr cMk vk/kġ
l e>h tkrh gš dkbZ ykHk ugha gks l drkA ^gekjs fo#) fġlunw rFkk eq yeku nšuka l 0kfvR gks
x; s gA^{**78}

70. jM i š Qšyš] i0 19A

71. jM i š Qšyš] i0 20A

72. LVš i š l Z Hkx&1] i0 41&42] M; rd vkQ vjxšy] bM; k v. Mj Mygkšh , M dšux 1/2 lnu 1864 1/2 i0 81A

73. LVš i š l Z Hkx&1] i0 109&113A

74. LVš i š l Z Hkx&1] i0 100&103A

75. LVš i š l Z Hkx&1] i0 127A

76. LVš i š l Z Hkx&1] i0 211A

77. LVš i š l Z Hkx&1] i0 169A

78. fl lok, okj bu bM; k] Hkx&1] 564&565A



I a Ør i kar dk , frgkl d voykdu

MM vfuy døj feJ

foHkxk/; {k bfrgkl

oh0, l 0, l OMh0 dkyst]dkuij

, oafood døj jk;

"kksk Nk= bfrgkl foHkx

oh0, l 0, l OMh0 dkyst] dkuij

N=i fr 'kkgw th egkjkt fo'ofok;] dkuij

Lora-rk iwZ dk I a Ør i kar vkt dk mÙkj insk gS ftlea lu- 2000 rd mÙkj [k.M Hkh tMk Fkk] tks vkt , d vyx insk ds : i eafo|eku gA mÙkj insk dk bfrgkl rks cgr i kPhu gA vks fuos'kd Hkkjr ea dbZ vl; i kar ka ds leku gh I a Ør i kar dk , d i kar ds : i ea xBu , d yEch ifØ; k FkA fcfV'k Hkkjr ds igys vxj I a Ør i kar ds bfrgkl dk I f{klr voykdu djar ksgen [krs gS fd&xak ds esku ds chpka chp dh viuh fLFkr ds dkj.k mÙkj insk leps mÙkj Hkkjr ds bfrgkl dk dbZ fclnq jgk gA osnd __f"k eq; ka dh rLFkyh ds : i ea Hkh ; g insk ifl) jgk Hkkjr ds nks eq; egkd0; jkek; .k vks egkHkkjr dh jpuk ; gha ij gA e; kzk i#"kkske Jhke dh tleLFkyh v; ks; k Hkh orZeku mÙkj insk eafo|eku gA NBh l nh bZE iwZ ds 2 u; s /keZ ckS) , oatS; ; gh fodfl r gq xksre cD) dk rks ijk thou gh mÙkj insk ea chra xksre cD) us tgka lsviuk thou lnsk nsuk ikjEHk fd;k og LFky *lkjukFK* bl h insk ea fLFkr gA vks cD) dk egkifjuokZk LFky *dqkhuxj* Hkh iwZ mÙkj insk dk Hkx gA v; ks; k ds l kFk iz; kx] okj.k kl h eFkj k tks i kPhu l aNfr; ka dks leS/s gq gS mÙkj insk ea fLFkr gA e/; dky ea eqLye 'kkl dka ds le; ea Hkh fglnw vks bLyke /keZ ds ikl vkus l s , d ubZ feyh tyh l aNfr dk fodkl gA ryl hnl] l jnk] jkeuan] dchj vkfn dbZ l arka us mÙkj insk dh /kjr ij vius jpuk dk0; ds ek/; e l segROIwZ l keftd lnsk i s"kr fd; A eqLye LFkkiR; dk , d uxhuk rktegy tks fd fo'o ifl) gS mÙkj insk ea gA vdcj ds le; mÙkj insk ea , d ubZ fefJr l aNfr ds fodkl dks i kRl kfgR fd;k ftlea fcuk fdl h Hkn&Hko ds vdcj us vius njckj ea okLrf'kyi]

l kfgR;] fp=dyl] l xhr vkfn ds fy, fo'kSkKka dks fu; Ør fd; k ftl ea fglnw o eqLye nksuka FkA¹⁺

vkS fuos'kd Hkkjr ea ge n[krs gS fd vl; i kark ds leku gh *l a Ør i kar* dk , d i kar ds : i ea xBu , d yach ifØ; k ds rgr gsrk gA 180ha 'krkOnh ea tgka , d rjQ eqy l kekT; vius iru dh vkj vxj j Fkk ogha nil jh vkj bl h le; vkt dk mÜkj insk dbZ Nks/&Nks/s jkT; ka ea cA/ jgk FkA e/; , oa i wZ ea uokc }kjk 'kfl r vo/k] mÜkj ea : gsy [k.M ftl s vQxkuka us v/khu fd; k] nf{k.k ea ejk Bkva }kjk 'kfl r cnsy [k.M rFkk eqy l kekT; us bl ds dØ Hkkx tS s nks/kc] fnYYkh dks vius vlrxZ dj fy; kA

cDI j ; Ø ¼1764½ ds i' pkr~vo/k , oa l a Ør i kar ea gypy n[kus dks feyrh gA cDI j ; Ø ea vaxt fot; h gq ftl s bykgkckn] vo/k dk {ks= i Hkkfor gq/kA okj.su gS LVXl }kjk : gsy [k.M dks jksgyk ; Ø ea thrdj vo/k ds l kfk feyk fn; k RkFkk bykgkckn , oa dMk dks vo/k ds v/khu dj fn; kA bl h nks ku cukjl vkj ml s yxs i wZ mÜkj insk ds dØ {ks= 1775 ea vo/k ds uokc l s vf/kN r fd; s x; A ykMZ osystyh tc xouj tujy cudj vkrk gS rc rd bl {ks= ea dkbZ cMk Qjcn y ugha n[kus dks feyrk gA 1801 ea vo/k ds uokc us vo/k ds i wZ fty} nks/kc dk {ks=² vkj : gsy [k.M Lo; a l kA fn; kA 1803 ea vaxt ka }kjk ejk Bka l s l a/k dj i kar dk if'peh Hkkx³ vf/kN r fd; k x; kA bl ds vykok 1815 es vkj y&usiky ; Ø ds ckn d ekA; vkj x<oky dk {ks= vaxt ka us vius v/khu dj fy; kA 1803 l s 1817 ds e/; cnsy [k.M ds 'kSk Hkkx dks ejk Bka l s vaxt ka us glrxr dj fy; k bu u; s foftr {ks= ka dks iz kkl fud : i l s vaxt l xBr djuk pkgrs FkA⁴

bl h ds rgr 1833 ds vf/kfu; e ea u; s i d hMh h ; k i kar dk fueZk djus grrq fcy ikfjr fd; k x; k RkFkk vkxjk dks jkT/kkuh cuk; h x; h fdUrq; kstuk i wZ % ykxw u gks ik; hA 1836 ea bl ijs {ks= dks *mÜkj if'pe i kar* dk uke fn; k x; kA⁵ vrr % 1856 ea vo/k ds uokc ij dØ kkl u dk vkj ki yxkdj vo/k dk foy; vaxt ka }kjk dj fy; k tkrk gA 1857 dk fontg ftl s fd ijk mÜkj Hkkjr i Hkkfor gq/kA bl dh 'kq vkr ej B l s gA fontg dks 'kkr djus ds i' pkr vaxt h l jdkj us j.kuhfrd cnyko fd; kA 1858 ea igyh ckj l a Ør i kar dks , d i karh; Lo: i i klr gsrk gS vkj rc bl s *mÜkj & if'pe i kar vkxjk vkj vo/k* dgk x; kA 1902 ea bl dk uke cnydj *l a Ør i kar vkxjk vkj vo/k* j [kk x; kA 1935 ea bl s Nks/k dj ds *l a Ør i kar* dk uke fn; k x; kA⁶ ftl s vke cky&pk y dh Hkk"kk ea *; E i h E dgk x; kA

Lora=rk ds i' pkr~12 tuojh 1950 ea l a Ør i kar* dk uke cnydj *mÜkj insk j [kk x; kA bl ds i fke eq; e h *xksoln cYyHk i ar cuA l u-2000 ea mÜkj insk ds mÜkj if'peh] i wZ mÜkj mÜkj insk ds eq; r % igkMh Hkkx x<oky vkj d ekA; e.My dks feyk dj mÜkj insk l s dkVdj , d u; s jkT; *mÜkj kpy* dk xBu fd; k x; kA ftl dk uke cnydj 2007 ea mÜkj k [k.M dj fn; k x; kA l a Ør i kar ds HksSksyd foLrkj dk fo'ySk.k djrs gq ge l a Ør i kar dk , d l a Ør i kar HksSksyd ifjp; tku ya l a Ør i kar dk ijk {ks= mÜkj ea frCcr] mÜkj i wZ ea usiky] i wZ vkj nf{k.k & i wZ ea cak y ¼pa kju] l ju]

'kkgkckn] ikye^{1/2} nf{k.k ea e/; Hkkjr ds Nks/k ukxi g ds nks jkT; k^h d^hnb; Hkkjr ds jhok vks d^h Nks/s jkT; ka vks e/; Hkkjr] if'pe ea xokfy; j] /kkyi g vks Hkjri g jkT; ka vks gfj; k.kk] fnYyh vks iatkc ds fl jeks vks nocy jkT; ka ds chp fLFkr FkA'; epk unh if'peh l hek dk fu/kk^h.k vks xack unh nf{k.kh l hek dk] i^hz fn'kk ea x^hd unh i^hokgr gkrh FkA vU; l hek, a vi k^hfrd FkA l a ^hr i kar {ks= dh Hkskksyd fLFkr 23⁰ 52* vks 31⁰ 18* mUkj v {kkak rd vks 77⁰ 3* i^hz ns kkarj l s 84⁰ 39* i^hz ns kkarj ds e/; Fk vFk^h-nf{k.k l smUkj fetk^h g l s x<oky rd , oa if'pe l si yic eq^h Qjuxj l s cfy; k rd foLrkfjr FkA⁸ 1901 dh tux.kuk ds vuq kj ijs Hk^h k.M dk {ks=Qy 107]164 oxzfdykehVj FkA vks ijs i kar dh tul ^h; k 47]691]782 FkA⁹

l a ^hr i kar ds Hkskksyd foLrkj ij eks/s rks ij ns[ks rks ; g i kar xack cfl u l s f?kjk g^h g^h , d cgr cMk v) bUkkdkj Hk^h Hkx ftl ea ?kk?kjk vks xkerh dh ?kkfV; ka 'kkfey gS vo/k jkT; l s i Fkd g^h l a ^hr i kar ea xack dk fo'kky cfl u] fgeky; h {ks= rFk fol/; dk i Bkj 'kkfey gS rFk bl ds rjkbz {ks= ea /egkjktxat] d^hkhuxj] l rdchjuxj] xkj [ki g] n^hfj; k vkfn^{1/2} pkoy dh [krh g^h v^ho^h o^hgn e^hku g^h fl pkbz dh 0; oLfk ufn; ka }kjk rFk ugjka }kjk dh xbz FkA l a ^hr i kar ds vf/kdkak {ks= xkeh.k ifjosk ds FkA cMh&cMh ufn; ka bl {ks= dks fl ^hr djrh g^h rFk Hk^hie dh <oky dks cakky dh [kkMh dh rjQ cuk; sj [krh g^h i kar dh eq; i k^hfrd fo'k^hrk unh dh eq; /kkjkvka }kjk fu/kk^hjr gkrh g^h

buds }kjk , df=r vol knh fu{ki l a ^hr ds d^hnb; Hkx dk fuekzk djrh g^h bl ds i'pkr~unh dh rst /kkjk; a , d l ^hdk ekxz cukrh gS rFk vius }kjk yk; s x; s vol kn dks , df=r djrs pyh tkrh g^h

vks fuos'kd l jdkj us iz kkl fud l fo/kk g^h l a ^hr i kar dks 10 dfe'ufj; ka ea ck^h/kA bl ds vlrx^h 48 ftys vkrs FkA¹⁰

l a ^hr i kar dk Hkskksyd {ks= vius o^hgn vkdkj ds vuq lk gh vud fo'k^hrkvka dks l e^hs g^h FkA ; gka , d rjQ fgeky; dh cQ^hyh pksV; ka , oa xke^hkh fgekuh fudyrh xkack dh vfojy /kkjk Fk rks n^hjh rjQ c^hnsy [k.M dk l v^hkk x^hr {ks= o rirk i Bkj FkA l a ^hr i kar dk i^hokpy , oa ml ds rjkbz {ks=ka ea tgka [k^h cjl kr gkrh gS ogh c^hnsy [k.M o if'pe {ks= vDl j l v^hks dh pi^h l s xfl r jgrs FkA l a ^hr i kar ds Hkskksyd {ks= ds vlrx^h *fgeky; h {ks=* dk voyksdu dja rks bl ds vlrx^h , d rjQ mPp io^hh; {ks= gS rks n^hjh rjQ io^hh; {ks= g^h mUkj&if'peh fgeky; h {ks= ea vFk^h-mPp io^hh; {ks= ds vlrx^h f'kokfyd Jskh] mPp fgeky; Jskh rFk tkLdj Jskh vkrs g^h mPp io^hh; {ks= ds vlrx^h ngjknw] u^hhrky] vYekMk o x<oky ftys 'kkfey FkA mPp io^hh; {ks= dh cQ^hyh pksV; ka tks viuh ^hpkbz dsftl ifl) gS t^h s unk n^hh 25]600] dke^h 25]400 f='kny d^hnkjukFk vkfnA¹¹⁺ mPp io^hh; {ks= dk {ks=Qy 14]912 ox^hhy FkA tks fd i kar ds d^hy {ks= dk 13-9 ifr'kr FkA tcd bl {ks= ea jgus okys ykska dh l ^h; k 15]33]865 Fk tks fd ijs i kar dh tul ^h; k dk ek= 3-2 ifr'kr FkA¹² bl io^hh; {ks= dh egUkk ou mRi knka ds fu; k^h g^h vf/kd FkA

fgeky; {ks= ds vllrxr tks iořinh; {ks= vkrs gđ ogka vR; r gh mPpdksV ds l ky ofk ds txy ik; s tkrsgđ bl {ks= ea Hkkcj , oa rjkbZ ds {ks= fo|eku gđ iořh; {ks= dh tks ufn; ka Fkha og vius l kFk Nks/&cMs iRFkja dks cgkdj ys vkbZ ftul s *Hkkcj dk {ks= cukA^{13s} Hkkcj {ks= ea Ńf" k dk; Z FkkMk dfBu Fkk fdUrqi ořka ij jgus okys fuokl h ; gka ij Ql y ckdj pys tkrsgđ fQj tc Ql y rđkj gks tkrh Fkha rks ml s dkVus ds fy, vkrs Fkha LokLF; dh nřV l s Hkkcj dk {ks= Bhd ugha Fkk bl fy, ; gk vkcknh de Fkha¹⁴ iořinh; {ks= ea ufn; ka ds eřkuh {ks= ea mrjus ds l kFk ehyka yEck rjkbZ dk {ks= vius nynyh o mel okys ekđ e ds fy, ifl) Fkha rjkbZ {ks= viuh fořk"V HkkSksfyd fLFkr ds dkj.k jksxtU; LFkku Fkk tgka eysj; k o gkFkh ikp tđ s chekjh dk Hka dj izdkl Fkha rjkbZ dk tks {ks= Fkk og mel , oa vknřk ds dkj.k ; gka jguk dfBu Fkha fgeky; dk tks iořinh; rjkbZ {ks= Fkk ml ds vxj if'peh {ks= dks nřka rks bl ds vllrxr l gkjuij] cjsyh] fctukš] ihyHkhr , oa [khjh ftys vkrs Fks ; gka l a Ğr ikr ds dgy {ks= Qy dk 92 ifr'kr Fkk bl {ks= ea fuokl djus okyka dh vkoknh 43]34]049 Fkh tks ikr dh dgy tul ě; k dks 9-2 ifr'kr Fkha¹⁵ tcfđ iohř {ks= ds vllrxr xj [ki j o clrh ftys vkrs Fks bl {ks= dk dgy {ks= Qy 12784 oxžhy Fkk tks ikr ds dgy {ks= Qy dk 11-9 ifr'kr Fkha bl {ks= dh vkoknh 74]91]490 Fkh tks dgy tul ě; k dh 15-9 ifr'kr Fkha¹⁶ fgeky; ds {ks= dks nřka rks ; g {ks= l a Ğr ikr dh vusd ufn; ka dk mnxe LFky Fkha ; gka l s xack] ; eqk] xM/d] ?kk?kjk] jklrh vkfn ufn; ka fudyrh Fkha ; s {ks= ?kus o"kkZ ds dkj.k ufn; ka ds l nokgh gkus ea enn i gpkrs Fkha vFkkř~; gka ufn; ka o"kkZ Hkj ty l s Hkjh jgrh Fkha vf/kd o"kkZ ds dkj.k ; gka dkQh /kus txy Hkh Fkha

l a Ğr ikr ds *xack ds eřku* ds {ks= dks nřka rks ; s {ks= eq; r% ufn; ka }jkk yk; h x; h] tyks+feVVh l scuk Fkha bl {ks= dh vf/kdrj ufn; ka vius ty dks pks eq; ; lk l s ; k l gk; d ufn; ka ds : i ea xack ea Mkyrh Fkh] bl fy, bl ijs {ks= dks lex : i ea xack dgk dk eřku dgk x; ka ; g mŃkj ea fgeky; vř nf{k.k ea e/; Hkkjr ds i Bkj vFkkř~xM/mokuk Hkhe ds chp fLFkr Fkha ufn; ka dh vf/kdrk , oa fgeky; {ks= dh vfro"kkZ ds dkj.k xack dk eřku l nđ ck<+ ds i Hkko ea jgrk Fkha ijUrq ck<+ dk , d ykHk ; g jgrk Fkk fd ufn; ka vius l kFk tyks+feVVh cgkdj ykrh Fkha tks fd cgr mi tkA feVVh gđ bl {ks= ds thou; ki u dk vk/kkj Hkh eq; r% Ńf" k Fkk ; gka jch] [kjhQ , oa tk; n dh Ql ya vPNh ek=k ea gkrh Fkha¹⁷

xack ds eřkuh {ks= dks l ğp/kk dh nřV l s rhu fořk"V {ks= ka ea ck/dj v/; ; u fd; k tk l drk gđ tđ sfd &

- 1- *if'peh Hkkjr ds xack ds eřku* {ks= ds vllrxr dgy 13 ftya vkrs Fks ejB eMy ds ftyka ea l gkjuij] eq ĞQj uxj] fctukš] ejB] cym'kgj] ijk vkxjk eMy ftl ea vkxjk] eFkj] , vk] ešig] vyh<+ ds vykok cank; w ejknckn , oa 'kkgtgkaj Fkha bl {ks= dk dgy {ks= Qy 23972 oxžhy o tul ě; k ikr dh dgy tul ě; k ds 27-3 ifr'kr Fkha¹⁸ if'peh mŃkj inřk igys Hkh Ńf" k l EiUu Fkk vř vc Hkh Ńf" k l EiUu gđ

2- e/; Hkkjr ds xak dseñku ds vLrxr y[kuÅ] mluko] jk; cjsyh | hrki] gjnk] Qstckn] | Yrkui] ckjckdh] bVkok] Q: [kkckn] xksMk] cgjkbp ftys vkrs FkA bl dk {ks=Qy ikr ds dy {ks=Qy dk 21-1 ifr'kr Fkk , oa vkcknh ikr dh dy vkcknh dh 26-3 ifr'kr FkA¹⁹ xak&; epk nksvk rFkk xak , oa ?kk?kjk ds chp fLFkr gksus ds dkj.k bl {ks= dh Hkfe vR; f/kd mi tkÅ FkA

3- iwzh Hkkjr ds xak ds eñku ds vLrxr okj.k | h] xkthi] cfy; k tkuij , oa vktex<+ ftys dk {ks= 'kkfey FkA bl {ks= dk {ks=Qy 7408 oxehy , oa tul ; k ikr dh dy tul ; k ds 11-1 ifr'kr FkA²⁰ pñd ; gka tyks+feVvh dh vf/kdrk gS bl dkj.k Hkfe vf/kd mi tkÅ gA ftl dkj.k ; gka vkcknh dh cl koV Hk vf/kd gA vj ykka dh fuHkjr ek; r%Ñf'k ij gh FkA

Ia Dr ikr ea ; epk unh ds nf{k.k ea fLFkr *e/; Hkkjr dk iBkj* gA ftl s *ctnsy [k.M ds iBkj* ds uke | s Hk tkuk tkrk gA bl ds vLrxk >ka h] yfyri] tkyk] ckck] gehij , oafetk] ds {ks= vkrs gA bl dk {ks=Qy 10]440 oxehy Fk , oa vkcknh ikr dh dy vkcknh dh 4-7 ifr'kr FkA²¹ ; g {ks= Hkkjr ds iBkj ds iwzh <yku ij fLFkr gA vjkoyh | ri tk foU/; o ds ij | sf?kjh mcm& [kkcm+pVvku ; Dr iFkjhyh Hkfe gA ; gka Ñf'k ; kx; fLFkr n; uh; gA bl {ks= dh dkyh , oa yky feVvh dh mi yC/krk | s vPNh Ñf'k dh | Hkkouk gS ijUrq o"kkz dh deh ds dkj.k ; g {ks= vf/kdkj | vjks | s xLr jgrk gA²² ; | fi ; gka dbz ufn; k iokfgr gsrh gS ftuea crok] de] Vka | ks vkn ied[k gS ysd fQj Hk bl {ks= ea ty dk Lrj cgr uhrs gS ftul sdq vkn dk fueZk Hk dfBu gS bl {ks= ea fl pkbz dk vR; f/kd vHko gA

chl oha | nh ds iwkd] | ea Ia Dr ikr dk | ekt e/; dkyhu cgt krh;] cgt kfeZ | ekt dk , k ik: i Fkk ftl ij vxst | izkl fud uhfr; ka fo'kksdj Hk&jktLo uhfr , oa vkfkd okf.kT; d uhfr; ka ds v/khu | jpkRed ifjorU ifjyf{kr gksus yxs FkA oxhZ vk/kkj ij foHkUrk ds | kfk gh Ia Dr ikr ds | ekt ea tkrxr n'Vdksk | s Hk buea foHkUrk FkA vf/kdkr% Hkfe dk Lokfero mPp tkr oxka ftuea fglu/ka ea ckã.k] jktiur] Hkfe gk] dk; Lfk] cfu; k] tkv xot] vkn vj ed yekuka | s 'ks[k] iBku] | s n ied[k gS ds gkFka ea Fk vj fuEu tkr; ka ftuea pek] vgh] de] dkjh] yk-} rkxk ied[k gS izkku dk'rdkj FkA Ia Dr ikr ds foHkU {ks=ka ea mPp tkr oxka ds Hk&Lokfero ij iHko dk vkdyu fuEu vkdMka | s fd; k tk | drk gS bl | s ikr dh ied[k tkr; ka dh | keftd fLFkr dk irk yxk; k tk | drk gA

xak ds dñh; eñku ds vLrxr tkrxr Hk {kerk dk ifr'kr

ftyk	ckã.k	jktiur	ed yeku	dk; Lfk	[k=h	oS;	dy
Qstckn	27	20	5-9	2-4	&	&	55-3
I Yrkuij	73	7	3-3	1-9	&	1-5	85-9
gjnkb	11-7	57-7	15-6	6-2	1-4	1-0	93-6
jk; cjsyh	6-06	66-08	10-05	3-08	&	0-9	86-14
mluko	&	75	&	&	&	&	75

I k%QStkckn] I rkuig] gjnkbl , oajk; cjsyh] ftys ds vkdM; I qkhy JhokLro] dh i rrd *, xfj; u dkuqfyDV bu uknu bf.M; k] 1919&1939] ubZ fnYYkh] 1995] ist&6 , oa mluko ftys ds vkdM; i ksoal ; y] xt fV; j v.II, m"kk ifcydsku] fjfi 1984 I s fy; s x; s ga

dlnh; i Bkj

ftyk	ckā.k	jktir	dk; Lfk	eł yeku	dy
>ka h	19-52	38-56	2-63	7-10	61-81

I k%fmfLVdV xt fV; j] >ka h v-xxiv, dEi kbYM , .M , fMVM ckb MhE, yE MkdZ ckdeu] bygkckn] 1901-

mi iohz fgeky;

ftyk	tkr	dy
clrh	ckā.k , oajktir	75 ifr'kr
xkj [ki j	ckā.k] jktir , oa Hkiefkj	50 ifr'kr

I k% i ksoal ; y xt fV; j vkd bf.M; k] vii, m"kk ifcydsku] fjfi 1984

dlnh; i Bkj

ftyk	fglnv	eł yeku	dy
cfy; k	jktir 1/75 ifr'kr	&	75 ifr'kr
vkex<	ckā.k] jktir] Hkiefkj 1/59-99 ifr'kr 1/2	&	59-99 ifr'k
xkthi j	ckā.k] jktir] Hkiefkj 1/75 ifr'kr	20 ifr'kr	9-5 ifr'kr

1901 dh tux.kuk ds vuq kj {k= dh dy tul a; k 4-76 djkm+Fkh bl dk 85 ifr'kr yxHkx fglnw vks 14 ifr'kr ds yxHkx efl ye Fks vl; /kekā ea fo'okl j [kus okys 0; fDr; ka dk ifr'kr 0-6 I s de Fk ; s /kez Fks fl D[k] t s] ck s] i kj l h] bl kb] ; gnh vkfnA 1921 bE ea l a p r i k a dh dy vkcknh dk yxHkx 90 ifr'kr xkoka ea jgrh FkA bl i k a ea dy xkoka dh I a; k 1]06]020 vks 435 uxj {k= FkA , d xk e q; : i I s jktLo ekStk gkrk FkA ftl ea ykx jgrs FkA xkoka ds : i ds fu/kkj .k ea ml I e; dh orEku ifjLFk; ka dh e q; Hkiefk FkA I a p r i k a ds i f'peh ftyka ea xkoka ea ?kja dk I xkfBr ?kjk gkrk FkA bl dk dkj .k ; s Fk fd ; s xkp 18 oha 'krkCnh ea fl D[k vkOe.k I s I j {kk gsrq bl rjg ds ?kjs cukrs FkA e/; Hkjr ds eSkuh {k= o iohz {k= ea l keku; r% tehmkjka ds ?kja ds vkl & ikl etnij oxZ dh >ki fM; ka gprk djrh Fkh cgr I kjs fd I ku vius [krka ds ikl gh viuk ?kj cuk yrs FkA xkoka ea ; g n[kk x; k fd ; s viuh fofHku vko'; drkvka dh i firZ gsrq fofHku m | kx&0; ol k; ds Lfkkuh; dlnz FkA fd I kuka dh vko'drkvka I s yHk mBkus ds fy, I m [kkj egktu I n b rRij jgrs FkA bl izkj N"kdka dks __.k mi yC/k djkus ds fy, o

ekš/k ykHk ikr djus ds fy, xkoka ea egktuh 0; oLFkk tle yrh gA ; |fi l kgwckj egktu ņf'k 0; oLFkk ea ijkskr% ; ksnku dj jgs Fks fdUrq ; s xkeh. kka dk vfr'k ; 'kkšk.k Hkh djrs FkA 1918 bE ea vf[ky Hkkjrh; Lrj ij __.k l æU/kh vf/kfu; e ikl gwpk ijUrq bl l s ņ"kdka dks dñ ykHk ikr ughagksk gA ; |fi ņf'k dk; Z l a ðr ikr dk iæ[k thfodk dk l k/ku Fkk] fQj Hkh l kekfth l j puk ds vUrXr n[ka rks dñ tkfr; ka us ņf'k dk; Z ea bruh n{krk gkfl y dj yh Fkh fd ikr ea budks ņf'k fo'kškK ds : i ea n[kk tkrk Fkk tš sfd if'peh {ks= ds tkvka dks vius ņf'k djus ds rjhdso l Qy ņ"kd dh Nfo ds dkj.k fo'kšk l Eeku ikr Fkka iwhz {ks= ea dkbjh oxZ l Cth dh ņf'k ds fy, ifl) Fkka l a ðr ikr dh tks l kekfth 0; oLFkk Fkh ml eafofo/krk Fkka ikr ds l kekfth l æBu eafofHku /kekā dk l ekošk Fkk , oa tkfr; ka ea fofofHkurk ds l kfk iR; d tkfr us vius 0; ol k; xrdk; kā dk fu/kkġ.k dj ml ea fui qkrk ikr dj yh Fkka gkykād vf/kdkāk oxZ ņf'k l st ðlk Fkk ij ņf'k dks 0; ol k; l st kMēdj viuh flFkr dks fu/kkġjr dj fy; k Fkka

I UnHk

- 1- Bharat discovery. org *mūkj insk dk bfrgk l * voykduj 10-03-2019A
- 2- 1801 ea vo/k ds uok us vo/k ds ind ds ftu rhu ftyka dks l kš k] muea vktex< } xkġ [kiġ] cLrh vġ nks/kc ds {ks= ea bykgkcn] Orgiġ] dkuiġ] bVkok l fefyr gA bl h le; ij , Vġ ešijh dks Hkh l kš k x; kA cMā ikosy] *n fl Lve vKND foyst vġ egky l vyeM] V.III, vKDI QkMġ 1892] iE 3&4A
- 3- 1803 ea ftu if'peh {ks= dk vf/kxg.k gwpk ml ea vlxjk] eFġk] vyhx<] cyp/Un'kgj] eġB] eqġQjuxj vġ l gkjuġ 'kkfey gA cMā ikosy dh ogh iġrd] iE 3&4A
- 4- cMā ikosy] n fl Lve vKND foyst vġ egky l vyeM] V.III] vKDI QkMġ 1892] iE 3&4A
- 5- i hEMhEj hC l] ySM MykMġ , .M xoēšV bu mūkj insk] cKcġ 1991 iE 61A
- 6- l qkhy JhokLro] *dkufilyDVġ bu , u vxġ; u l k kbVh&vo/k 1920&1939] ubz fnYyh] 1995] iE 18A
- 7- bEihġ; y xtšV; l Z vKND bf.M; k] ikfofU'k; y l khjt] ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , .M vo/k] dEikBYM ckbz feE vkjE cuġ V.I] Ā"kk ifcydšku] i qeġz.k] 1984] iE 1A
- 8- fjiksZ vku n l š l vKND n ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , .M vo/k] 1911] iE 7A
- 9- l š l vKND bM; k] 1901 ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , .M vo/k] dEikBYM ckb feE vkjE cuġ bykgkcn] 1902A
- 10- v'kkd dġkj fl ġ] ihtā/ fjokšV , M , xġ; u fjQkE l] iE 3A
- 11- , eEMhE prōh] ySM ešteā/ bu n ; wkbVM ikfoU st] iE 2A
- 12- fjiksZ vku n l š l vKND n ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , M vo/k] 1911] iE 7A
- 13- fjiksZ vku , xhdYpj bu n ; wkbVM ikfoU st] 1926] iE 1A
- 14- ogh] iE 1A
- 15- fjiksZ vku n l š l vKND n ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , M vo/k] 1911] iE 8A
- 16- ogh] iE 9A
- 17- , eEMhE prōh] yM ešteāV bu n ; wkbVM ikfoU st] iE 5A
- 18- fjiksZ vku nh l š l vKND n ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , M vo/k] 1911] iE 8A
- 19- oghA
- 20- ogh] iE 9A
- 21- ogh] iE 8A
- 22- fjiksZ vku , xhdYpj bu ; wkbVM ikfoU st] 1926] iE 2A
- 23- M CY; iEMCY; iE gā] n bihfj; y xtšV; j vKND bM; k [k.M II] iE 162] 210] 212A
- 24- fjiksZ vku n l š l vKND n ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , M vo/k] 1911] iE 23A
- 25- fjiksZ vku , xhdYpj bu ; wkbVM ikfoU st] 1926] iE 5A
- 26- fjiksZ vku n l š l vKND n ; wkbVM ikfoU st vKND vlxjk , M vo/k] 1911] iE 415A



vfhkKku"kkdtrye~ds ukUnh ea of.kz v'Vefirz ka dh orzku ea ikl f³xdrk

I iuk fo"odekz
"kksk Nk=k l ldr
N=i fr 'kkgw th egkjt fo' ofo | ky;
dkuij

bl l f'V ifØ; k ea pruj vpruj LFkoj] tæe] xfr"khyl fLFkj vkfn ftrus
Hkh rRo ¼ nkFKZ : lk gß og iR; {k , oa viR; {k : i l s l nð gh ekuo dk dY; k.k djus
okys gA l eLr l d kj dks xfr"khyrk inku djus okyk bz'oj vn"; gß tks izdfr ds #i
ea bl iFoh ij fojkteku gA izdfr dh jpuk dk eny fl) kUr gS fd l eLr pjkpj
txr~ea 0; klr tho dk fuožu l jyrk l s gks l dA bl h izdkj ykdd txr~ea 0; klr
dfo Hkh viuh jpukRed "kfDr ds }kjk vius xBFk dks fcuk fd l h ck/kk ds l eki u ds
fy, vius b'V nørk dh vkjk/kuk ukUnh ¼ e³xykpj.k½ ds : i ea i d l u djus ds fy,
djrs gA ukUnh ds fo'k; ea egkdfo Hkjrefu ds ipeon ukV; "kkL= ea ukUnh vFkkz~
e³xykpj.k dk l ðnj izdj.k iLr fd; k gA

iLr "kksk i= ea egkdfo dkfynkl us vius ifl) xBFk vfhkKku"kkdtrye~
eaf"ko dh v'Vefirz ka dk o.ku fd; k gA n"ku ds {k= ea bu v'Vefirz ka ea i 'p rRoka ea
jgL; feyrk gA egkdfo dkfynkl us bl ds ek/; e l s xBFk ds oLr&funz'k dk l dfr
fd; k gS vkj l ekt dks Hkh mins'k iLr djrs gA l ldr l kfgR; ds iR; d {k= ea
e³xykpj.k ds foHkUu izdkj gA tS & l kfgR; d] l kelftd vkj nk"ktud nf'Vdksk l s
viuh miyfc/k iklr fd; s gA budh viuh fo"ksk egrrk gß ft l ea bz'oj vkj dfo dk
, dkRe : i inf"kt gsrk gA bl dk Kku ikBd v/; ; u djus ds lk"pkr~l ân; dj yrk
gA dfo dk mnas; Hkfo'; ea mu rRoka vkj "kfDr; ka ¼ v'Vefirz k½ dh j {kk vi fjgk; l gA
ed; fclnq

bz'oj Lo: i ikdfrd "kfDr; ka dh vkjk/kuk djuk] vkLFk ea fo"okl]
l kelftd , oank"ktud nf'Vdksk l sbudk l Eeku djuka

iLrkouk

fo"ofol[; kr egkdfo dkfynkl jfpr l qfl) ukVd vfhkKku"kkdtrye~ ea f"ko dks iL lu djus ds fy, mudh "kfDr; ka dh Lrqr dh xbz gS vks dfo us viuh dyk l kSBo dk ifjp; fn; k gA dfo us f"ko dks vkb efirz ka %ty: ij vfxu: ij ; teku: ij l w &plnz: ij vkdk"ke; h: ij iFoh: ij ok; q i % ea iLrqr fd; k gA bu l eLr efirz ka dh viuh vyx&vyx l RRkk gS ftlgs ikdfrd "kfDr; ka ds #i ea tkuk tkrk gA bu l eLr "kfDr; ka dk vkfRed cksk djkus okys bz'oj vks dfo us viuh dYiuk "kfDr l s dY; k.kdkjh fn"kk iZ'kLr dh gA , s h "kfDr bz'oj vks dfo nksuka ea ifjyf{kr gkrh gS tks vyksdd "kfDr; ka ds : i ea fojkteku gA QyLo#i bz'oj us l f'V dh vks dfo us xBFkka dh jpuk dh gS ftl dk vkfRed Kku gkus ij l k/kd eksk iklr dj yrk gS og l Hkh cu/kuka l seDr gks tkrk gA rRi "pkr~ ml dk bl eks ek; k ds cu/ku l seDr gks tkrk gS vFkz~ijekun dh iklr dj yrk gA vr%migLo#i ea iklr budk l j{k.k gea nh?kzthoh vk; qinku djrk gA ukUnh/e³xykpj.k % dk egRo%&

iR; d "kk dk; Z dks fufozu l eklr djus ds fy, e³xykpj.k dh iFkk jgh gA bl fy, xBFk ds vkjEHk ea e³xykpj.k djuk vfuok; Z gA l f'V ea iR; d dk; Z dk vkjEHk vkjk/kuk ; k e³xy olunuk l sfd; k tkrk gS bl fy, xBFkka ds vkjEHk ea bz'k olunuk ; k e³xy olunuk dh tkrh gA

ukUnh dks gh e³xykpj.k dgk tkrk gS bl dk y{k.k vkpk; Z Hkjrefu }kjk jfpr ukV; "kkL= xBFk ea ukUnh ds fn; s x; s y{k.k l s Li 'V gkrk gS fd bl ea i kFkZuk Hkh gkrh gS rFkk vH; FkZuk HkhA ukUnh dk iz ksc vfuok; Z gS ukUnh dk i kB y{k.kkuq kjh gksk} ftl ea norkl ctge.k rFkk jtkk ds vfrfjDr vFkz fr rFkk vl; l j{k.kdoxka dk Hkh vk"khopu iz Dr fd; k tk; sxA blgh fopkjka dh l kFkZrk fl) Lo: i dfo ds }kjk xBFkka dk vkjEHk e³xykpj.k l s vkjEHk fd; k tkrk gA

vkpk; Z Hkjrefu ds ukV; "kkL= ea vfar ukUnh dk y{k.k %&

vk"khopul a Drk fur; a ; LekRi z q ; rA nrf}t ui knuka rLekUknhfr l kRrkaA %ukUnh&D; ksd bl ea nD f}t rFkk Hki kyka dh vk"khopu l eflor Lrqr dh tkrh gS vr, o bl s^ukUnh* l Kk nh xBA % 1

e³xykpj.k e[; r% rhu izdkj dk gkrk gS &

- 1- vk"khokzhkRed e³xykpj.k
- 2- ueLdkj kRed e³xykpj.k
- 3- oLrqrnZ'kkRed e³xykpj.k

Oks kh l gkj & ukVde~ ea vk"khokzhkRed e³xykpj.k dk mnkgj.k &

fuf'k) s l; sHkytyredjUnks e/kp j s d j s j Unks j ur" Nfj r bo l sHkUuepdy %A

fo/kRrka fl f) a uks u; ul HkxkeL; l nl % i dh. k% i qi k. kka gfj pj .k; kj ' tfyj; eAA %ckjEckj % nj fd; s x; s Hkh bu Hkks ka }kjk fc[kjh xbz plnfdj. kka }kjk ekuka e/; Hkx ea 0; klr] f[kyh gPZ dfy; ka okyh] gfj pj .kka ea fc[kjh xbz ; g i qi ka dh vatfy bl l Hkx %ds ykxkz dh vkj[kka dks vkuln nsus okyh fl f) gea i nku djA % 2

j?kpa'kegkdk0; e~ea ueLdkjRed e³xykpj.k dk mnkgj.k &
okxFkk'oo I a DrkS okxFk' friRr; A t xr%fi rjks oluns i ko'hi je'ojkAA
¼kCn vks vFkZ ds ; FkkFkZ Kku ds fy, e' "kCn vks vFkZ dh rjg feys gq I a kj ds
ekrk&fi rk i ko'rh vks f"ko dh olunuk djrk gA½ 3

Ek'knire~ [k.Mdk0; ea oLrfun'kkRed e³xykpj.k dk mnkgj.k &
df"pRdkUrfojgx#.kk Lokf/kdkjRi eRr%
"kki sukLr³xferefgek o'kkkx; sk Hkr'AA
; {k"pØs tudru; kLukui q; knndskq
fLUX/KPNk; kr#'kq ol frajkefx; kJeskAA

¼vi us dk; Z I s vl ko/kku] fiz k ds fojg I sn' g] , d o'kz rd Hkksxus oky} Lokeh ds "kki
I su'V efgek oky] dkbZ ; {k tud dh i' h ds Luku I sifo= ty oky} ?kus Nk; k okys
o{kka I s ; Ør] jkefxj ¼i o'½ ds vkJeka ea fuokl djrk FkA½ 4

vU; xBfFka ea vk"khok'kRed , oa oLrfun'kkRed e³xykpj.k ds y{k.k Li'V i'rh
gksrs gA ePNdfVde~ idj.k xBfFk ea iLr' mnkgj.k &

lk; B dx'fUFkcl/kf} xqj.krHkq'xk"yskl Øhr'tkuk&
jUr% k.kkojksk0; q jrl dyKku#) ØUnz L; A
vkRel; kRekue 0; i xrdj .ka lk"; rLrRon'V; k
"kHkko% i krq "kU; {k.k?kVry; cāyXu% I ekf/k'AA

¼k; B d* uked , d fo"ksk idkj ds ; kxkl u dh epk ¼j puk½ /kkj.k djus ea ¼ k'xd
fØ; k ds }kjk½ i k.k vkfn ok; vka dks "kjh ds Hkhrj gh jkd nus I s ftl dh I Hkh bflnz k;
¼ckgjh oLr'vka d½ Kku I s fuoRr , oa ¼fo'k; ka I ½ I a r gks x; h g' ftUgks I Pps Kku ds
}kjk vius Hkhrj bflnz kfn jfgr vFkZ~fu'dy vFkok dkj.kjgr ¼tl dks cukus okyk
vU; dkbZ 0; fDr dkj.k u gk½ fo"ko) p'U; : i d'oy ijekRek dks gh n'kk g' ml f"ko
dk' fujkdj ¼cge½ ds I k{kRdkj djus I s gks okyh , dkxrk ¼y; ½ ds dkj.k cge ea
yxh gq h I ekf/k vki I Hkh ¼ Hk ea mi fLFkr ykxk½ dh j {kk djA½ 5
I kfgR; d n'Vdksk %&

oLr' dfo f"kjkef.k dkfynkl bZ'ojh; vLFkk ds jpukdj gA ; gk Hkxoku
HkrHkkou dh v'Ve'irZ dh tks ifjdYi uk g' ml I s mudk ije"ko gksuk i'ekf.kr gksrk gA
, d k mudh vU; dfr; ka I s Hkh ifjy'f{kr gksrk gA ukVd ds fufo'zu I eki u ds fy, fo"o
olun; dfo dkfynkl I o' Eke ukUnh i k B dh ; kstuk djrs g' D; k'ad fo/kku gS &

j³xfo?ui "kkUR; Fk' ukUnheknS iz kst ; s'A

0; 't'uk 0; ki kj ds f"kyi h egk dfo dkfynkl 'vfhkKku"kkd'rye~ ds i kjEHk I s
gh vyk'sdd 0; ³x; kFkZ dks iLr' djds I kfgR; jfl dka ds vl're'U ea vkuln dh fgykj a
mRi uu djus dk iz kl djrs gA

; k I f'V%L=LVgk | k] ogfr fof/kg'ra ; k gfo; kz p gks=h]
; s }s dkya fo/kRr% J'irfo'k; xqkk ; k fLFkrk0; kl; fo"oeA
; kek'g' I ocht i'dfrjfr ; ; k i kf.ku% i k.kouR'
i R; {kkfHk% i a Ul ru'fHk'orqoLr'k'fHk'v'k'fHk'h"AA

½tks fo/kkrk dh l oã Eke jpuk ¼ty: i efr½ gš tks ¼vfxu: i efr½ fof/ki ½d vkgfr nh x; h gfo dks ¼noka ds fudV½ igpprh gš tks gou d=h ¼ teku: i efr½ gš tks ¼w &plnz Lo: fi .kh½ nks efr½ k; fnu vks jkf= dk fo/kku djrh gš "kCnxqkorh tks ¼vkdk"ke; h efr½ l eLr l ð kj dks 0; klr djds fLFkr gš ftl ¼ Foh : ih efr½ dks½ ¼onøTtu½ l eLr chtka dk dkj .k dgrs gš vks ftl ¼ok; q: ih efr½ l s l eLr ik.kh tffor jgrs gš bu iR; {k vB efr½ ka l s l a ðr f"koth vki ykxka ¼n"kdktz dh j{kk dj½ 6

Lkân; jfl d ftruh ckj bl "ykð dk ikjk; .k djrs gš mruh ckj fuR; uouo vFkkð dh mnHkkouk gksh gš&

¼d½ inxr&vfHki k; , oa "kkCnh 0; ´tuk &

➤ ;k vk|k l f'V% tks fo/kkrk dh l oã Eke jpuk gš ftl s ty l f'V dgrs gš euþefr ea vpk; zeuq ty dks gh l oã Eke jpuk ekurs gš

^l ks fHk/; k; "kj hjkr~Lokr~fl l {kfofo/kk% iztkA

vi , o l l tkz .nkS rkl qchteokl `trAA^ ¼euþefr 1@8½

"kriFk ctge.k xðFkka ea Hkh ty dks i Eke l f'V dgk x; k gš

^vki kso bneXus l fyyekl hrA^

i jUrqmi fu'knka ea l f'V i fØ; k fHkuu izdkj l scrk; h x; h gš

^rLekn-ok , rLeknkReu% vkdk" k% l EHkw%A

vkdk" kn~ok; ð ok; kj fXu% vXu; ki %AA^

euþefr ea , d LFkku ij vfxu¼rst½ l s ty dh mRi fRr dk o.ku fd; k x; k gš

^T; ksr'k"p fodpKz kknki ks j l xqkk Ler'kA

vnH; ks xU/kxqkk HkfefjR; skk l f'V jkfnr%AA^ ¼euþefr 1@78½

dkek; uh ea egkdfo t; "k³dj i ð kn usHkh dgk gš

^uhps ty Fkk Åij fge Fkkj , d rjy Fkk , d l ?kuA

, d rRo dh gh izkkurkj dgks ml s tM+; k psruAA^

&¼pUrK l x½

"kCn dh 0; ´tuk ofRr l s ^; k vk|k l f'V% l s ukf; dk "kdþryk vFkZ Hkh vkf{kir gš D; kðd og fo/kkrk dh vk|k l f'V ¼i Eke vfHkuo l kðn; ð; h½ jpuk gš

➤ Ukgfr fof/kgre~gfo% & tks fof/ki ½d nh x; h vkgfr dks nørkvka rd igpprh gš vFkkz~vfxu: ih efrA , ð h ekU; rk gš fd vfxu ea vkgfr dh x; h l kexh nørkvka rd igpp trh gš Jfr dk ; g opu ifl) gš & ^bgðk; ferjks tkronks nøH; ks g0; aougrq iztkuu^

bl h izdkj ^vfxueq kkoðnkA^ euþefr ds vuq kj & ^vnH; ks fXu%

egkHkkjr vkfn ioz ea l UnHkz vk; k gš fd &

^onkðrsu fo/kkus ef; ; n~gwrsgfo%A

nørk% fi rj"pð rsu rlrk% HkofUr oðA ^

bl ds l kFk gh fof/k gre~¼ jir fof/k }kj k NkM; x; ½ gfo% ¼nq; Ur ds oh; ½ dks ogfr ¼kkj .k dj jgh gð½ ; g Hkko Hkh 0; x; gð

➤ ; k p gks=h & ; K l Eikfnr djrs l e; ; teku dksf"ko dk vāk ekuk tkrk gā
j?kōāk ea dkyfnykl usLi 'V mYy[k fd; k gS &

^; Fkk p oRrkUrfeeal nksrfl=ykpuBkkr; k njkl n%

& 1/2?kōāk 3@66 1/2

gks=h dk vU; "kkCnh 0; ^tuk ijd vFkZ fur; goudRrkZ egf'kz d.o Hkh gā

➤ ; s }s dkyā fo/kRr% & tks nks l e; ka dk foHkk tu djus okyh l wZ vkj plnzek : ih
efirz k; gā l wZ vkj plnz dks Hkh 0; kogkfjd nf'V l s nu rFkk jkf= ds : i ea
foHkDr djrs gā dgk x; k gSfd &

^mn; knq; knHkkukHkkE l kouokl j%A

^}s dkyā l s nks l f[k; k; & vul w k , oa fiz onk Hkh gS tks }s dky 1/4 d k nq[k 1/2
fo/kk; d "kki dsjgL; dks tkurh gā

➤ Jfrfo'k; xqkk% & Jfr vFkkZ~dku dk fo'k; "kCn gS 1/4/kdk" k 1/2 &

^vkd"KL; rqfoKs % "kCnks oSks'k dks xqk%A

rdl xg ea mYy[k gā & ^kCn xqkdekdk"keA rPpSla foHkq fur; a pA*

bl h izkj j?kōāk ea Hkh &

^vFkkReu% "kCn xqk xqkK% i nafoekusu foxkgeku%A*

& 1/2?kōāk 13@1 1/2

__Xon ds i# 'k l Dr l s rgyuh; &

^l Hkfafo"orks oRok-R; fr'Bnn"kk³xgyeA*

^Jfrfo'k; -----fo"oe* l s xks eh] "kk³xj o] "kkj }r ds l kFk ^xHkbrh "kdHryk* dk
jkt; dh jkt/kkuh glruki g xeu l fpr gksk gā

➤ l oZht izfr% & ft l s l eLr chtka dk dkj.k dgk x; k gā vkpk; l euq us
euqefr ea iFoh dks l Hkh i kf.k; ka dh tlenk=h dgk gS &

^b; a Hkfe fgZ Hkukuka "kk" orh ; ksu#P; rA* & 1/2 euqefr 9@37 1/2

^l oZn* l s l oZheu 1/4q; Ur i 1/2 dh Hkh 0; ^tuk gā

➤ ; ; k i kf.ku% i k.kouR% & ft l l s i k.kh i k.k ; qR gS vFkkZ~ok; A

vej dks k ea bl izkj mYy[k gS &

^i k.kks i ku% l eku"pknku0; kukS p ok; o% & 1/2 loxbx% @76 1/2

; gk; ij ok; q "kCn i kp ok; qka dk vFk0; ^td gS &

^afn i k.kks xqns i ku% l ekuksukfHke. MyA

mnku% d. Bns'kt; kr~0; ku% l oZ'kj hj x%A A** & 1/2 loxbx% @77 1/2

vFkkZ~

- 1- lkk.kok; q 1/4n; i n'sk ea fo | eku jgus okyh 1/4
- 2- vi ku ok; q 1/4xqns ea jgus okyh 1/4
- 3- l eku ok; q 1/4ukfHk e. My ea jgus okyh 1/4
- 4- mnku ok; q 1/4d.B i n'sk ea jgus okyh 1/4
- 5- 0; ku ok; q 1/4 eLr "kj hj ea jgus okyh 1/4

^; ; ki kf.ku% i k.kouR% ds }kjk "kdqryk dk vi us i e Hkjr , oa i fr nq; Ur ds l kfk
^gflruki g* uxj ea i q% vkuk l i pr gsrk gA

➤ i R; {kkfHK% & vkdk" k rFkk ok; q e fir z k; i R; {k ugha gA vfi r q vu e s gA mlgs Oe" k%
"kCn vks vFkz ds }kjk i R; {k dg l drs gA

HkVVksth nhf{kr* i R; ; dks bu "kCnka ea i fjHkkf"kr djrs gA & v{kfh.k bflnz kf.k
i frxrk i R; {kk% ¼ i kfn l ekl ¼ fl) kUr dks eph ds vuq kj & i fr \$vf{k ¼ v{k.kks
i fr ; g v0; ; h Hkko l ekl gA ; gk; vf{k "kCn bflnz okph gA vkpk; l d\$ ÷ V dk
er gSfd ^l o e f l n z a o f r r f o ' k ; s v f { k " k C n k s o f D r A **

¼ [k ½ fo " k s k / ; k r 0 ; & i R ; { k d s l E c u / k e a U ; k ; , o a o n k U r n " k U d s e r d k s l i ' V
d j n s k ; g k ; l e h p h u g k s k A U ; k ; n " k U v k d k " k v k s ; o k ; q d k s i R ; { k u g h a e k u r k A
o n k U r n k s k a d k s i R ; { k d g r k g A d k f y n k l d h n f ' V e a p j k p j b z ' o j d k : i g A
d k f y n k l u s j ? k p a k e a l i ' V d g k g S & ^ v o g h e k a f d ³ e j e ' V e i r % d f i H k k n j a u k e
f u d f i H k f e = e A **

➤ v'VkfHK% & vkB e fir z ka l s ; Dr Hkxoku-f"ko vki l cdh j {kk djA
fo'.kq i g k . k d s v u q k j & f " k o d s v k B : i e k u s x ; s g A &

^l w k s t y a e g h o f g u o k z ; j k d " k e o p A
n h f { k r k s c k g e . k l k e b R ; s k l r u o % L e r k A A
t y a o f g u r E k k ; ' V k l w k p l n z l k s r F k k A
v k d k " k a o k ; j o u h e i r z k s ' V k s f i u k f d u A A **

bl h i z k j o k ; q i g k . k e a H k h f " k o d s v k B : i k a d k o . k U g S &

^Hkfe j k i k s u y k s o k ; j k R e k o ; k e j f o % " k f " k A
b R ; ' V k s l o z y k d k u k a i R ; { k k g j e i r z A A **

Hkfo' ; i g k . k e a H k h v ' V e f i r z d k b l i z k j m Y y s [k g S &

^k o k z f { k f r e i r z s u e A H k o k ; t y e i r z s u e A # n k ; v f x u e i r z s u e A m x t ; o k ; q
e i r z s u e A H k h e k ; k d k " k e i r z s u e A l k " k i r ; s ; t e k u e i r z s u e A e g k n o k ; l k e e i r z s
u e A b z ' k k u k ; l w e i r z s u e A e i r z k s ' V k s f " k o l ; s k A **

^b z ' k % o % v o r e s l s d f o u s e g k j k t n q ; U r d h v k j l d s r f d ; k g S
D ; k i d j k t k v k B y k d i k y k a d k v a k g k s k g A ; g L e f r ; k a e a m f Y y f [k r * g S &
^ v ' V k f H k y k z d i k y k u k a e k = k f H k f u z e z k s u i A **

bl h i z k j & v f x u o k z q e k d . k z f e l n z ; o # . k l ; p A
p l n z f o R r s ' k ; k s p o e k = k f u a R ; " k k " o r t A A
; L e k n s k k a l g b n k . k k e k = k f H k f u z e z k s u i A

r L e k n f H k H k o R ; s k l o z k u r k f u r s t l k A A & b f r H k x o
o % " k C n ; q e n - " k C n d h f } r h ; k f o H k f D r d s c g o p p u ; q e k u - d k n i j k : i
g A ; g o D r k r F k k J k s k d k 0 ; ^ t d g S D ; k i d b l i g h d k s l E c k s / k r f d ; k x ; k g A
l E c k s / k r d j u s d s H k k o e a ; q e n - ¼ e ; k v k i ½ " k C n d k i z k s x g k s k g S &

^l E c k s k u l k f j g ; q e n F k A * 7

nk" k U d n f ' V d k s k % &

ijekRek dh bl l f'V ea euq; gh l okZ/kd cf) l EiUu] fpUru rFkk euu dh {kerk l s; Dr ik.kh gA viuseu dh LokHkkfod dks ggy l ak; kRed idfRr dh l arf'V grq Kku dks [kkst fudkyus dh ml dh l nk l s bPNk jgrh gA iR; d 0; fDr viuh cks) d ifrHkk ds vu#i ml pje l R; Kku ds vloSk.k ea iz Ru"khY jgrk gA euq; ka ds vFkd iz Ruka vks] fpUruka dk , dhdr : i gh n"ku gA 8

vfhkKku "kkdtrye- ds e³xykpj.k ea vk; s gq i 'p egkHkurka dk nk"ktud mYys[k onkUr] l kq; , oardl ag n"ku eafeyrk gA

l nkuln ; kshUnz }kjk onkUr n"ku ea i 'p egkHkurka ds i 'phdj.k dk jgL; kRed o.ku fd; k gS& ^LFky/Hkurkfu rqi 'phdr'kfuAA*

^i 'phdj.k ka Rokdk"kkfni 'oLodla f}/kk l ea foHkT; rskq n"kl q Hkkxskq i kFkfedku- i 'pHkkxku- iR; da prqkz l ea foHkT; rskka prqkz Hkkxkuka LoLof}rh; k/kkxi fjR; kxu HkkxkUrjskq l a kstueAA**

rnDre-& f}/kk fo/kk; pSda prqkz i Fkea i qA

LoLorj}rh; kaks kstukri 'p i 'p rAA 9

Lka[; n"ku ea b'ojd'.k us vius nk"ktud fopjka dk mnxe dN bl idkj fd; k gSfd emy idfr vFkkZ~l kq; kfhker , d k emy dkj.k&rRo ftl dk vU; dkBZ dkj.k u gks ^fodfr* gSvFkkZ~fdl h vU; dkj.k&rRo dk fodkj ; k dk; Z ugha gS egRrRo vkfn l kr vFkkZ~egRrRo] vgdkj , oa "kCn&rUek=k vkfn i kp rUek=k, j ; s l kr rRo ; k inkFkZ ^idfrfodfr* gA vFkkZ~idfr ; k dkj.k gks ds l kFk&l kFk fodkj ; k dk; Z Hkh gS vks] l syg dk l emk; vFkkZ~vkdk" k vkfn i kp egkHkur] Jks= vkfn i kp KkusUnz,] okd~vkfn i kp desUnz, , oa eu] bu l syg inkFkZ dk l emk; rks day fodkj gS i #k 1/4 kq; kfhker ^pr~ rRo ; k vkrEk/2 u idfr vFkkZ~fdl h dk dkj.k gS vks] u fodfr vFkkZ~fdl h dk fodkj ; k dk; Z gA Qyr% bu inkFkZ dk l {klr ifjp; nS ds mnS; l s dkfj dkdj dgrs g&

^Eky idfrj fodfreznk | k% idfrfodr; % l lra

'kkMl"kdLrq fodkjks u idfruZ fodfr% i #k%A** 10

vUua HkVV }kjk jfpr rd l ag , d idj.k xBFk gS ftl es oSks'kd "kkL= dh izkkurk rFkk U; k; "kkL= dh vizkkurk dk nizk i Lrq fd; k x; k gA bl eank"ktud }kjk of.kZ fd; s x; s i kp egkHkurka dk ifjp; nD; ka ds : i eafn; k gS&

^nD; tkfreRoaxqkoRoal eokf; dkj.kRo ok nD; l ekU; y{k.keA**

9 nD; ka dh l q; k ea i kp egkHkur &

^r= xU/korh ifFkohA "khr Li "kzR; ki % #ijfgr Li "kzku- ok; A m'.kLi "kzRrst%A "kCnxqkdekdk"keA ** 11

Lkkekftd nf'Vdksk %&

vfhkKku "kkdtrye- xBFk ds ukUnh ea of.kZ v'VefirZ ka dk i Lrqrdj.k oSnd l kfgR; ea i klr gsrk gA oSnd l ekt ea i kdfrd "kFDr; ka dh vkj/kuk , oa Lrq dh tkrh Fkh] ftuea Okn vullr Kku&jk" k ds v{k; Hk.Mkj gA on fo"o ds i kphure xBFk gA oSnd l kfgR; dk viuk vHkuridZ egRo gA __Xon vk; Z tkfr dk l oZ kphu Lekjd gS

ftl ea gea vk; Z tkfr dk iwłz fp= feyrk gA __Xon izkkur%Lrqr dk0; gA bl ea vfxu] blun] l w Z vkfn norkvka dh Lrqr fofHku l Drka ea dh xbz gA ofnd ijEijk ea bu norkvka dks fuokl LFkku ds vk/kkj ij rhu Hkkxka ea ckvk x; k & |gkcd ; k Loxzykd ds nork] vLrfj{k ds nork vks] iFoh ds norkA

- 1- |gkcd ds nork gA & |k\$ o#.k] fe=] l w l l fork] i wkk] vf"ou};] noh m'kk vks] jkf= vkfnA
- 2- vLrfj{k ds norkvka ea budk ifjx.ku gkrk gS & blun] vika uikr] #n] ok; q i tD;] vki%vkfnA
- 3- iFoh ds nork gA & vfxu] iFoh] l ke] l jLorh vkfnA

__f'k; ka us viuh Lrqr ea nork ds ikdfrd : i dk o.ku vR; Ur gh l tho rFkk okLrfod <x l sfd; k gS ij l oZ= norkvka ds vk/; kFRed i{k dks Hkh l keus yk; k x; k gA bl izdkj blun] vfxu vkfn l Hkh norkvka dk , d iR; {k gkus okyk ikdfrd : i gS l kFk gh , d vk/; kFRed Lo: i HkhA bu nksuka dk l q e`t l , dhdj.k ds dkj.k gh __Xon dsell= jgL; e;] xw+rFkk l oztu iV; gq gA 12

bZ'oj , oadfo dk , dkRe #i %&

xBFkka ea of.kz ukUnh 1/e³xykpj.k 1/2 dk iz kstu bZ'oj ; k dfo dk , dkRe : i gh inf"kr gkrk gA vFkz~bl vFkz dks fl) djus okyh dkfjdk dk0; izdk"kdj vkpk; Z eEeV }kjk jfpr xBFk dk0; izdk"ka ea of.kz gS &

fu; frdrfu; ejfgrka gyknle; heull; i j rU=heA
uoj l #fpjka fufeZrekn/krh Hkkjrh dost; frAA

^dohkkrh* l s dfo l keU; ok.kh ds l kFk&l kFk vkfndfo okYehfd dh ijedY; k.kh ok.kh ds vFkz dh Hkh /ofu fudyrh gA ; g ije&dY; k.kh Hkkjrh fojt] fu'dy] "kklz vks] T; ksr%Lo#ik gA budk l k{kRdkj i klr dj euh'kh dfo Hkh dY; k.ke; gks tkrk gS vks] ml ds an; l s fudys gq mnxkj Hkh l oZ k/kkj.k ds fy, ekxZ iz'kLr djrs gA eEeV us dfo ds bu ekul &mnxkjka dks ^dfo dh Hkkjrh* dh fufeZr dgk gA okXnork rks "kCncgeLo: ik gkus l s 'fojt* fdok xqkkrhr gS vr%og rks Lo; Hkw gS vks] fd l h dk; Z dk dkj.k ugha gks l drh fdUrq dfo&an; rks f=xqkkRed gS ek; Hkkjrh ds l k{kRdkj l s ml ds an; xr jkt l vks] rkel Hkko vFHkkr gks tkrk gA vks] l Ro xqk dk mnad gks tkrk gA ml h l Roknad ds o"khkr gksdj og dk0; &: ih dY; k.ke; h l f'V djrk gS ftl s vks] pkfjd : i ea ^dfo dh Hkkjrh fufeZr* dgk x; k gS rFkfi ; g fufeZr fo/kkrk dh fufeZr l s l oFk foy{k.k , oa JSB gA 13

fu'd'kz %&

ukUnh vFkz~ e³xykpj.k ds voyksdukFkz bl dh egrrk , oa mi; kfxrk ea egRo iwłz Hkfiedk gkus l s fu; fefrdj.k gks tkrk gA e³xykpj.k "kCn dh foofr bl izdkj dh tk l drh g&

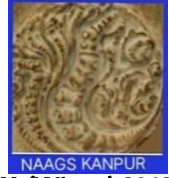
^e³xykFkz~ vk l elrkn~ vkpjfr LoSV noa ozt rhr e³xykpj.ke** A
vFkz~

tc dkbZ xDFkdj viusrFkk v/; rk dse³xy dgh dkeuk l sfdl h Lrfrijd
 "kCn ;k okD; }kjk vius b'Vnø ds ifr l oHkkou l efiZ gkrk gS rks og ml dk
 e³xykpj.k gkrk gA mnkgj.kkFKz ikf.kfu dh ^v'Vk/; k; h* dks fy; k tk l drk gA mlUgksus
 ^of) jknf* l # l s gh xDFk dk vkjEHk fd; k gS vks ml ds ckn ^vns³xqk% l # fy [kk gA
 bl h izdkj vkpk; Z dkr; k; u us vius okfrZ xDFk dk ikjEHk 'fl)s "kCnkFKz l ECU/kS bR; kfn
 okfrZ }kjk djrs gq e³xykpj.k fd; k gA 14

vr%ge dg l drs gA fd e³xykpj.k dk Kku furklr vko"; d gA ftl izdkj
 Hkxoku ds : lk ea 0; klr vykSdd "kFDr; ka l s ifrHkr gS tks ijerRo dks nus okyk gA
 ml h izdkj dfo ds : lk ea 0; klr jpukRed "kFDr] tks ml ijerRo dks iklr djkus okyk
 l k/ku gA

I UnHkZ I ph

- 1- "kkL=h] ckwky "kDy/1984½ ukV; "kkL=e} f}rh; l d.dj.k] okj.k kl h] pk[KEHk fo"oHkjr h] i'B%59
- 2- i.k.Ms] ije'ojnhu/2014½ oskhl gkj & ukVde} ubInYyh] pk[Eck l gHkjr h izdk"ku] i'B%01
- 3- "kkL=h] egkohj] j?wpa'kegkdk0; e} ejB] jfrjke "kkL=h] i'B%01]02
- 4- "keZ fcztInz dækj/2010½ e'knire} uohu l d.dj.k] ejB] jfrjke "kkL=h] i'B%01
- 5- f=i kBh] jek"K³dj /2014½ ePNdfVde} uohu l d.dj.k] fnYyh] ekrhyky cukj l hnk l] i'B%01
- 6- frokj h] fnuSk iZ kn/2010½ vfhkKku "kkdIrye} dkuig] egkdkyh izdk"ku] i'B%04
- 7- frokj h] fnuSk iZ kn/2010½ vfhkKku "kkdIrye} dkuig] egkdkyh izdk"ku] i'B%08&111
- 8- f=i kBh] d'.kdklr vks {k=h] fdj.kyrk /2012½ onklr l kj% f}rh; l d.dj.k] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%01
- 9- f=i kBh] d'.kdklr vks {k=h] fdj.kyrk /2012½ onklr l kj% f}rh; l d.dj.k] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%88&89
- 10- vkpk; j] jked'.k] l kq; dkfjdk] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%22
- 11- xlrk] vuhrk l u /2003½ rdI xqg] iFke l d.dj.k] iz kxjkt] "kkjnk i qrd Hkou] i'B%06
- 12- [k.Msyoky] t; fd"ku iZ kn vks "kkL=h] jk/kS; ke "keZ l ddr fnXn"ku] uohu l d.dj.k] vkxjk] txnh"K ifcyds'ku] i'B%07]08
- 13- ;kno] ,p- ,u- vks ieh] xak l gk;] dk0; "kkL=] vkxjk] fo"ofok|ky; izdk"ku] i'B%5&77
- 14- ;kno] ,p- ,u- vks ieh] xak l gk;] dk0; "kkL=] vkxjk] fo"ofok|ky; izdk"ku] i'B%75



U; k; "kkL= ea of.kr f=fo/k"kkL=iDrR
%gr% u r%gro% ds ifji; ea

fLerk iVy

"kkk Nk=k l dr

N=i fr 'kkgw th egjkt fo' ofo | ky;

dkuij

ftl rjg l sgekjh ckg; l f'V fofp=] vkd'kd] vuk[kh , oe~jgL; kRed gS oS s gh
vkarfjd #i Hkh jgL; ka l s ifji wkz gA bu jgL; ka dk l E; d-fo"ysk.k , oe~o.kzu Hkkjrh;
n"ku ea ikr gkrk gA Hkkjrh; n"ku dk ije y{; g& vkReKku vFkr~rRoKku dh
[kst djuka ftl ea rr~dk vFkz gS ijekRek vksj Ro dk vFkz gS thokRek vFkr~ftl ds
}kjk ijekRek , oe~thokRek ds chp l aak dk Kku gks ogh rRoKku dgykrk gS vksj bl
rRoKku l svioxZ dh ikflr gks tkrh gA iR; d dk; Z ds l a knu eafdl h u fdl h l kku
dh vko"; drk gkrh gS vksj bl vkReKku dk l kku g& U; k; "kkL=A

U; k; "kkL= ds iFke l = ea of.kr l syg rRoka }kjk eksk dh ikflr crkbZ xbZ gS fdUrq
bu rRoka dk Kku rc rd ugha gks l drk tc rd HkyHkkfr budk mnas;] y{k.k vksj
ijh{kk u dh tk; A ; g rhuka vyx&vyx dHkh Hkh rRoKku djus ea l eFkZ ugha gS oju-
l a Dr #i l s rRoKku djkr gA u doy okRL; k; u vfir q dkO; idk"kdkj eEeV us Hkh
"kFDr] fuiqkrk vksj vH; kl ds esy l s dkO; jpuk ekuh gA bl ds vfrfjDr egf'kz iartfy
us Hkh O; kdj.k ds ikp iz kstu rks crk, gA fdUrq ikpka ds e/; l elo; , oe~l aak dks
n"kkLus ds fy, , dopukUr in dk iz kx fd; k gA f=fo/k "kCnka ea mnas; l s rRi; Z gS
fd oLrq dk uke crk nsuk ijUrq doy uke ek= l s ge inkFkZ dh ; FkkFkrk dks ugha tku
l dr} vr% tc mnas; dks dbnz ea j[kdj y{k.k crk; k tk, vksj og y{k.k vl EHkkokfn
nkska l s jfgr gS vFkok ugha ; g tkuuk gh ijh{kk gA bu rhuka ds fcuk u doy
U; k; "kkL= vfir q fdl h Hkh xBFk dks l E; d-#i l s tkuk ugha tk l drk gA

U; k; n"ku ea of.kr f=fo/k "kkL= iDrR mnas;] y{k.k vksj ijh{kk/2 , oa gr% u r%
gro% ds l anHkZ ea bl dh fl fn/A ik; %ekuo dk euifr iy vud idkj ds Hkkoka fopkjka
fpUrka , oe~vol knka l s vkr ikr jgrk gS vksj eu dh "kkar ds fy, og okLrfod l R;

1/2vkrEku1/2 dsfy, ykykf; r jgrk g\$; gh vkrE eFku gh n"ku gA n"ku "kCn dk vFKZ gS n"; rs vusu bfr n"ku e-vFKZ~ftl ds }kjk n\$kk tk, A døy p{kq bflnz, l s oLrq dk l k{kRdkj ugha oju~vkrE l k{kRdkj Hkh n"ku dgykrk gA Hkkjrh; n"ku dks nks oxka ea foHkfr fd; k x; k g& 1- vFLrd oxZ 2- ukFLrd oxA onka dh ikef.kdrk Lohdkj djus ds dkj.k l k[;] ; ks] U; k;] o\$ks'kd] i wZ eheda k , oe~mRrj eheda kj ; s l Hkh N% vFLrd n"ku dgyk,] tcf d onka dh ikef.kdrk u Lohdkjus ds dkj.k pkokZ] ck\$) vks] t\$ ukFLrd n"ku dgyk, A Hkkjrh; n"ku dh fpuru/kkj o\$nd&vo\$nd] ijk&vij] vFLrd&ukFLrd vkfn ukeka l s iokfgr gkrh g\$; s /kkj, a vki l ea , d n[js l s fHku gksus ij Hkh l cdk ewy vk/kkj , d g\$ & fu%\$ l -dh ikflrA U; k; n"ku 'kkA/k inkFkA ds }kjk eksk ikflr dk exZ fun\$ "kr djrk gA

Hkkjrh; ok³xe; ea U; k; "kCn vud vFKk ea iz, Ør gkrk gA ^fu; esu bZ rs bfr^ bl foxg l s ^i fjU; ks hZ k\$ka kHksk; k\$ l s fu'iu U; k; dk dks'xe vFKZ g& mfpr vufpr dk foodA n[jk 0; i fRryH; vFKZ gS ^uh; Urs ikl; Urs foof{krkFK% vusu vLeu- ok^2 bl foxg l s Hkh U; k; "kCn dh fu'irRr gkrh g\$ ftl dk vFKZ gS & ftl ds }kjk oLrq dk Kku iklr fd; k tk, og U; k; gS vFKZ~ftl l k/ku }kjk Ks rRo rd igp tk,] ogh U; k; gA l kphu dky ea U; k; "kL= g\$ qkL=] g\$ fo | k] rdZ kL=] oknfo | k] U; k; fo | k] iek.k" kL=] rDoh] foe\$kh vkfn ukeka l s iz; kr FkA 3 U; k; n"ku ds izkrk i gk\$kk] l kdrkZ vFkok vkfn iorZ egf'kZ xks'e gA ineijk.k ds , d y\$ k l s ; g fl) gkrk g\$ fd xks'e us U; k; "kL= d.kkn us o\$ks'kd vks] egf'kZ dfiy us l k[; "kL= dk iFke ckj mins'k fn; k Fk &

^d.kknsu rql EikDra "kL=] o\$ks'kdaegr~xks'esu rFk U; k; a l k[; Urqdfiy su oA^ 4 xks'e fojpr U; k; l # 5 v/; k;] 10 vkfgud] 84 izdj.k , oe-528 l Drka ea foHkDr gA U; k; l # ij okRL; k; u us Hk'; fy[kk vks] okpLifr feJ , oe-mn; ukpk; Z us okfrZ fy[kA U; k; n"ku 16 inkFkA ds Kku l s eksk dh ikflr ekurk g\$ & iek.k] iez] l \$k;] iz kst u] n'VKUr] fl) kUr] vo; o] rd] fu.kZ] okn] tYi] formk] gRokHkl vkfnA

U; k; n"ku dk eq; fo'k; gS vkrEku@rRoKku dk fo"ysk.k djukA ml dk Lo#i] ikef.kdrk] l kFkdrk , oa ikflr l k/ku gh bl ds foop; fo'k; gA U; k; n"ku ds ikjEHk ea 16 inkFkA ds Kku l s eksk crk; k x; k fdUrq døy uke ek= l s eksk iklr ugha gkrk gS oju~mu inkFkA dk ; Ør; Ør foopu Hkh fd; k tkuk vfuok; Z gA bl ds fy, o\$kfud ifØ; k dk vkJ; fy; k tkrk g\$ ftl dk Øe g\$ & mnas;] y{k.k , oe-ijh{kA bl o\$kfud fof/k dks U; k; "kL= fon-okRL; k; u us fy[kk g\$ &

^f=fo/kk pk.L; "kL=L; iØRr mnas; ks y{k.k ijh{k pfrA^ 5 ; gk; ; L; in iz ks l s Li'V gkrk g\$ fd døy U; k; "kL= dh iØRr gh rhu izdj l s ekuh x; h g\$ tcf d bl ds l eku ræ o\$ks'kd us f}fo/k iØRr dk gh o.ku fd; k gS vks] dgh&dgha ij J) kHko l s ; Ør gkdj ck\$) , oe-t\$ nk"ku ud us rks døy mnas; #ih , dfo/k iØRr gh ekuk gA U; k; okfrZdkj m|kr us prfZ "kL= iØRr dk iz'u rks mBk; k fdUrq vUrr% ml dk l eko\$ mnas; ea gh fn[kkdj f=fo/k "kL= iØRr dk gh l eFku fd; k gA oLrqRo inkFkZ bR; kfn dk døy uke ys yk ; k ukefn ds }kjk l ds

djuk vFkok funžk djuk gh mnas; dgykrk gA rdBkk'kkdkj usmnas; dk y{k.k djrs
gq fy[kk gS&

mnas'kLrqukeek=sk oLrq 3dhrueA 6

vFkkz~uke ek= ds }kjk oLrq; k inkFkz dks dg nsuk gh mnas; gS tS sfd U; k; Hkk';
ds ikjEHk ea gh iek.k] ias] l ak;] iz kstu] n'Vkur] fl) kur vkfn 16 inkFkz dk dgy
uke fy[kk x; k vks fQj l Ei wZ U; k; "kkL= ea bl dk foopu fd; k x; k gA xBFk ds ikjEHk
ea uke bR; kfn j [kus l s ikBd dks; g Li'V gks tkrk gSfd xBFk blgh inkFkz ij vk/kkfjr
gAb l idkj rd l xgdj vluHkVV us Hkh *n0; xqkl keU; fo"kskl eok; kHkkok% l IrinkFkz* 7
dgk gS vks blgha l IrinkFkz dk l Ei wZ xBFk ea foopu fd; k gS vks bl ds Hknka , oe-
miHknka dk Hkh mYys[k fd; k x; kA ešknire~ [k.Mdk0; ea egkdfu dkfynkl us
df"prdkUrkojg x#.kk Lokf/kdkjRiærA 8 dgdj xBFk dk ikjEHk fd; kA ; gk
df"pn~"kcn l s ; {k dk l dr fd; k vks l Ei wZ ešknire~; {k dsfojgkoLFkk vks i pfeŷu
ij vk/kkfjr gA mnas; e[; r% nks idkj dk gkrk gS & l keU; vks fo"kskA l keU; l s
rkRi ; l gS dgy inkFkz dk uke crk nsuk] tS s & iek.k vkfn vks fo"ksk l s rkRi ; l gS
iek.k vkfn ds Hknka dh x.kuk djuk] tS s & iR; {k vuøku vkfn iek.kA m | krdkj us
blgha i Hknka ds fy, igys foHkkx uked prFkz idfRr dk ftØ fd; k vks fQj i p% mnas;
ea l ekgj dj fn; kA

y{k.k ds Lo#i dks crkus l s igys bl ckr ij fopkj djuk t#jh gSfd vkf[kj
y{k.k djus dk iz kstu D; k gS D; kAd dgk tkrk gS *ugha iz kstuefn"; eUnksfi u
iorA* y{k.k dk ied[k iz kstu gkrk gSfd inkFkz dks ml l s l Ecfu/kr l tkrh; vks
fHku ; kfu fotkrh; nskaga gh idkj ds inkFkz l s fHkuurk ; k Hkn fn[kkukA

y{k.k.kURol k/kkj.k /kebpueA 9

vFkkz~vl k/kkj.k /keZ dk dFku y{k.k gA vl k/kkj.k l svfHki k; gS, d k y{k.k tks l Hkh
l tkr; ka ea iwZ% ?kVr gkS fotkrh; ea ugha tS s dgk x; k gS & tVkfHk% rki l A
bl dks rdka l sfl) ugha fd; k tk l drk] D; kAd tVkvka l s ri Loh n[ks tkrsgA bl fy,
y{k.k ea, d sin j [kus pfg,] tks 3 idkj ds nskka l sjfgr gkA

- 1- vl EHko nsk & vl EHko vFkkz~tks l EHko gh u gks & y{; ek=ofRrRoavl HkoA 10
tc ge fdlh inkFkz dk dkbZ y{k.k crk, afdUrq og y{k.k ml yf{kr oLrq ea
fo|eku gS u gks rks ogk vl EHko nsk mRiUu gks tkrk gS tS s & , d"koRoe-
xky{k.ke~xky{k.keA xS dk ; g y{k.k vl EHko nsk l s ; Dr gS D; kAd xS f}"kQ
l s ; Dr gkrh gA gRokHkl ea Hkh ckr/kr fo'k; Ro dk tks mnkgj.k i LRr fd; k x; k
og Hkh vl EHko nsk l s ; Dr gS & *vfXujuq.k% dRdRokr~tyor~ bl dk ck/kLi "kz
, oe~ iR; {k iek.k ds }kjk gks tkrk gS D; kAd vfxu ea m'.krk fo|eku ugha gh
gkrh gA
- 2- v0; kflr nsk & tks vius yf{kr dks iwZ% 0; Dr djusea l eFkz u gkS inkFkz ea tks
y{k.k crk; k tk, og l Ei wZ Hkkx ea u jgdj fdlh , d Hkkx ea gh jgS ogk
v0; kflr nsk gkrk gA *y{; sInskkofRrRo~ 0; kflrA* 11 vFkkz~tks y{; ds , d

Hkx ea gkA tS s & ^d'.kRoaxsyZk.keA^ vFkkz~dkyk gksuk xk; dk y{k.k gSfdUrq xkSdoy d'.k o.kz dh ugha gkshA vr%; g y{k.k mfpr ugha gA

3- vfr0; kflr nksk & tc y{k.k ea crk; k x; k /keZ y{; I s fHkUu vU; Lfkkuka ea Hkh fo|eku jgS ogk; vfr0; kflr nksk gksk gA ^vy{; ofRrRoe~vfr0; kflrA^ 12 vFkkz~ tks y{; gks ml ea Hkh ik; k tkukA ^Jf³xRoaxsyZk.keA^ ; g y{k.k vI EHko vks vfr0; kflr nkskka I s rks jfgr gA fdUrq vfr0; kflr nkskka I s ; Ør gS D; kAd xk; I s fHkUu HkA bR; kfn ea Hkh I hax ik; h tkrh gA ^"kCnks fur; .fur; /keZ jfgrRokrA^ bl dsfoijhr I k/; dh Hkh fl f) djrk gS "kCn vfur; fur; /keZ jfgrRokr~mnas; dFku ek= ds lk"pkr~y{k.k djuk vfuok; Z gS D; kAd fcuk y{k.k ds mnas; ds Lo#i dksugha tkuk tk I drkA

ijh{k

y{k.k crkus ds mijkUr ijh{k ea ; g fopkj fd; k tkrk gSfd tks mnas; dk y{k.k crk; k x; k gSog mfpr gS y{; ea ?kVr gks jgk gS ; k ughA vU; vkpk; ka ds y{k.k dgk rd rdZ I xr gS , oe~muds vk{ki ka dk fujkdj.k djus ea I eFkZ gS ; k ughA ^yf{krL; y{k.keij | rsu ofr fopkj% ijh{kA^ 13 vFkkz~ftI dk y{k.k fd; k x; k gSog mfpr gS ; k ughA bl dk fopkj gh ijh{k gA mnas;] y{k.k vks ijh{k ds }kjk fdI h Hkh rRo dk foopu fd; k tk I drk gA ; g rhuka fHkUu u gkdj vFkkz~gro% u gkdj "kkL= idfRr ea gsrq dh HkAdk dk fuokj djrs gA u doy U; k; "kkfL=; ka us vfi rq i wbrhZ , oe~ijorhZ vkpk; ka ds xUFkka ea Hkh gro% u rq gro% dk mYy{k i klr gksk gA

egf'kZ irtiy us "kCn "kkL= dks i <us ds fy, i kpo gsrq/ka dk mYy{k rks fd; k fdUrq iz kstue~; g , d , dopukUr in dk iz kx djds ikpka dh , d I kFk vfuok; zk dks Hkh fl) dj fn; k & ^j{kxey/ol Ungk iz kstueA^ 14 dk0; izk"kdj eEeV us Hkh dk0; ds fuekZk ea "kFDr] fui qkrk , oe~vH; kl rhuka dks gsrq ds #i ea Lohdkj fd; k x; k gS &

^"kFDrfuZ qkrk ykd"kkL= dk0; | oSk.kkrA

dk0; Kf"kk{kH; kl bfr gsrq rnrqHkoAA^ 15

bl dlfjdk ea gsrq in ds iz kx I s Li'V gSfd vvx&vyx rhuka dkj.k ugha gkrs gA oju~feydj vFkkz~I ef'V #i ea dk0; ds fuekZk , oe~fodkl ea I gk; d gkrs gA bl h I UnHkZ ea I kf.kuh; f"kk ea fuEu "ykd n'VO; gS &

^NUnk% i knkSr qonL; gLrKS dYi ks Fk i B; rs

T; ksr'kkxeuap{kqu#Dra Jks=eB; rA

f"kk ?kk.ka rqonL; ed[ka0; kdj.ke~Lere~

rLekr~I k³xe/khR; oScgeykdsegh; rAA^ 16

vFkkz~oni#k dk pj.k}; Nun "kkL= dgk tkrk gS vks gLr}; dYi "kkL= dgk tkrk gS us}; T; ksr'k"kkL= vks d.k; fu#Dr dgk tkrk gS oni#k dk ukd f"kk "kkL= dgk tkrk gS ed[k 0; kdj.k "kkL= dgk tkrk gA bu N%vakra I fgr on dks i <dj gh i <us okyk cgeykd ea iftr gksk gA bl "ykd ea I kaxe vFkkz~fu#Dr] f"kk dYi] 0; kdj.k] Nun vks T; ksr'k bu N%vakra ds I kFk tks on i <fk gS ogh I elt ea

ifr'Bk dks ikr djrk gA bu N% ea l s fdl h Hkh , d vax ds Kku dk vHkko vxj onikBh dks gvrk rks og ftl iz kstu l sv/ ; ; u dj jgk gS rks og foQy gks tk, xkA

onkUr n"ku Hkh bl h ckr dks baxr dj jgk gA l nkuln ; kschUnz th us onkUr l kj ea l we "kjhj ds ek/; e l s bl rF; dk ifriknu fd; k gA viuser ds l eFku ea mlugks fy[kk gS & *l we "kjhj kf.k l lrn"kko; okfuA* 17 vFkkZ~ l we "kjhj l lrn" k vo; o l s feydj cuk gA bu l =g vo; o ds vlrxZ ikp deUnz ka %okd} ikf.k] ikn] ok; q miLFkZ ikp KkuUnz ka %ks=] p{kj Rod} ftgok] ?kk.kZ , d cf) rFkk , d eu vkrs gS ; fn budk vuqkhyu fd; k tk, rks iR; d vo; o viuk vyx&vyx vlRro j [krs gA buea l s fdl h , d vo; o dks fudky fn; k tk, rks l we "kjhj dk fuekZk ugha gksck vls vxj buea l s fdl h dks feyk fn; k tk, rks LFkoy "kjhj ds fuekZk dh ifO; k l Eilu gksus yxsxA vr% l we "kjhj 17 vo; o ds ijLij l ello; l s fufeZ gsrk gA bl ds vfrfjDr l kZ; ea Hkh 18 vo; o }kj l we "kjhj fuekZk dh ifO; k crkbZ xbZ gA

l kfgR; dkj dkfynkl Hkh gsr% u r% gsr% dh ckr dk vuq j.k djrs gq fn[kkbZ iM+ jgs gA mlugksus vius [k.MdkO; e%knire~ea e%k dh mRi rRr /kne] T; ksr] l fyy , oe~iou ds l a ks l sekuh gA */kneT; ksr l fyee#rka l fluikr% Do e%k%* 18 ft l ea iR; d rRo viuk iFkd&iFkd egRo j [krk gA pkjka ea l s fdl h rRo dk vHkko gq rks e%k dh mRi rRr ugha gksxA vr% pkjka ds l feefyr #i l se%k dk fuekZk gsrk gA fu'd'kZ

mi ; Dr foopu l s ; g Li'V gsrk gS fd U; k; n"ku dks l e>us ds fy, f=fo/k dk gksuk vR; Ur vko"; d gS ftl ds fcuk U; k; n"ku dk Kku v/kjk gA U; k; n"ku pfid , d idj.k xBFk gS vls fdl h Hkh "kkL= ds v/ ; ; u l s iWZ ml dk mnas;] y{k.k vls ijh{k djuk egRo iWZ gS D; kd fcuk mnas; ds xBFk dh fo'k; oLrq ds ckjs ea ugha tkuk tk l drkA vxj mnas; dk ikfjHkkf'kd y{k.k crkdj ijh{k u dh tk, rks U; k; n"ku dk cksku vR; Ur nqE;] nqkZ; , oe~nq k/; gA

l UnHkZ

- 1- ikf.kfu 1/954 1/2 v'Vk/; k; h efcB] [kejkt Jh d'.knkl bR; us] i'B%27
- 2- feJ] txnh'kplnz 1/2019 1/2 Hkkjrh; n"ku] okjk.kl h] pks'kEck l g Hkkjrh idk'ku] i'B%42
- 3- "kek] jkefir] U; k; &os'k'kd % , d fpUr] fnYyh jk'Vh; l adr l fFkue] i'B%04
- 4- feJ] txnh'kplnz 1/2019 1/2 Hkkjrh; n"ku] okjk.kl h] pks'kEck l g Hkkjrh idk'ku] i'B%66
- 5- "kkL=h] Jhfuokl 1/2008 1/2 rdBkk'kk] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%05
- 6- "kkL=h] Jhfuokl 1/2008 1/2 rdBkk'kk] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%07
- 7- l s xtr'k] vuhk 1/2018 1/2 rd] xg] bykgckn] l jpk idk'ku] i'B%27
- 8- >k] rkj.kh" 1/2012 1/2 e%knire] bykgckn] jkeukj; .kyky , .M dEiuh] i'B%01
- 9- "kkL=h] Jhfuokl 1/2008 1/2 rdBkk'kk] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%07
- 10- f"jkf.k] fo'o'oj fl) kUr] rdBkk'kk] okjk.kl h] pks'kEck l adr l fFkku] i'B%2
- 11- f"jkf.k] fo'o'oj fl) kUr] rdBkk'kk] okjk.kl h] pks'kEck l adr l fFkku] i'B%1
- 12- f"jkf.k] fo'o'oj fl) kUr] rdBkk'kk] okjk.kl h] pks'kEck l adr l fFkku] i'B%1
- 13- "kkL=h] Jhfuokl 1/2008 1/2 rdBkk'kk] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%07
- 14- feJ] e/k] mu id kn] 0; kdj.kegHkk'; e] okjk.kl h] pks'kEck fo | khkou] i'B%08
- 15- fl) kUr f"jkf.k] fo'o'oj 1/2004 1/2 dkO; idk'k] okjk.kl h] Kkue.My] fyfeVM] i'B%6
- 16- dksB-llu; kno] f"kojkt vkpk; 1/2014 1/2 ikf.kuh; f"kk] okjk.kl h] pks'kEck fo | khkou] i'B%6
- 17- f=i kBh] d'.kdUr , oafdj.kyrk {k=h 1/2012 1/2 onkUr l kj] ejB] l kfgR; Hk.Mkj] i'B%79
- 18- l a kjplnz , oaeqguno iUr "kkL=h] e%knire] okjk.kl h] ekr'hky cukj l hnk l] i'B%0



jI dh vykšddrk

plnz fd' kšj

vfl 0 ikQd j l ddr foHkkx]
 cākorZ ih0th0 dkyst] eakuk] dkuig
 'kškdrrk&l h0, l 0t0, e0fo0fo0 dkuig

dk0; dks i<uš l qus ; k ukVd vkfn dks ns[krs l e; tks vkulln dh vuttkir gksrh
 gSml s'jl * dgrsgā vFkkz~'jl * vlr%dj.k dh og 'kfdR gš ftl ds dkj.k bflnz k; vi uk
 dk; Z djrh gš eu dYiuk djrk gā jI vkulln: i rFkk fojkV~vuttko gā 'jl ks o% l %
 vFkkz~og ijekRek gh jI : lk vkulln gā l [k&nq[kRed fd l h Hkh izdkj ds n'; koyksdu]
 dk0; ds iBu] Jo.k l snohHkr gkdj ikBd ; k Jkrk ds eu ea tks , d fo"ksk izdkj dh
 'vfuopuh; rk'] vn" ; ; k veirZ vuttkir l h Lor% izdkf'kr gksrh gš ml h dk uke 'jl * gā
 ml dh vuttkir ds {k.kka ea 0; fDr dh eukn'kk vksj pgs ds gko&Hkko ea , d izdkj dh
 LoHkkfodr vk tkrh gā ml fLFkr ea e[k l s vuk; kl gk; !] vksj!] vj] tš s 'kCn
 fudyrš gš tks jI ds Lo: i dks vfHk0; ftr djrs gā bl izdkj l s 0; fDr fo'ksk ds
 dkay ān; ea , d fo"ksk izdkj dh vkulln vuttkir gksus yxrh gš bl h dks ge vykšdd
 vkulln dgrsgā ; g jI dk okLrfod Lo: i gā

jI ds fo"k; ea l o[Fke vkpk; Z Hkr us 'ukV; 'kkL=* ea jI ds Lo: i dk fu: i.k
 fd; k& 'foHkkokuHkko0; fHkpkfjI a ksxnjI fu"i fRr-%** bl ds ckn ijortz vkpk; kā }kjk vkpk; Z
 Hkr ds jI l # dks ydj vyx&vyx izdkj l s 0; k[; k dh xbZ vksj vyx&vyx izdkj
 l s jI ds Lo: i dk fu/kkj .k djus dk iz kl fd; k x; kA bu vkpk; kā ea HkVVykyYV]
 Jh'k³ed] HkVVuk; d rFkk vkpk; Z vfHkuoxqr ied[k gā ijortz vl; ied[k vkpk; kā ea
 vkullno/kz] eEeV] fo'oukFk rFkk if.Mrjkt txlukFk dk uke vkrk gš ftl gksus jI dh
 izkkurk dks dk0; rRoka ea vfuokz ; i l s Lohdkj fd; k gā vfHkuoxqr us Hkr efu ds
 'ukV; 'kkL=^ dh 'vfHkuoHkkjrh' uked viuh 0; k[; k ea jI kRi fRr ds fo"k; ea cgr vf/kd
 foLrkj ds l kFk fopkj fd; k gā ml ea ml gksus HkVVykyYV] Jh'k³ed rFkk HkVVuk; d ds
 erka dks fn[kyus rFkk mudh vkykpkuk djus ds ckn vius fl) kūr dk ifriknu fd; k
 gā muds l kjs foopu dk dlnz fclnq l ān; l keftd dh jI kuttir jgh gā vfHkuoxqr

us ; gk; ^jI * dks ^vyksdd* dgk gš vFkkz og yksdd vl; oLrø/ka l s fhkku idkj dk gš
vks jI dh vyksddrk dks dbZ ; qDr; ka ds ek/; e l sfl) fd; k gš
ed; 'kCn jI kuHkfr] fojkV~vuttko] vkuln dh vuttkfr] jI dh vyksddrka
v/; ; u dk mnns ; l ân; l kekftd dks ^jI * dsokLrfod Lo: i dk ifjKku djuk A
vkpk; Z Hkjr dk ^jI & l #*

^foHkkokuHkko0; fhkpkfjI a ksxnjI fu"i fRr%A**%ukV; 'kkL=]'k'B v/; k; jI idj.kji:-l a&34½
vFkkz ^foHkko*] vuttko rFkk 0; kfHkpkjh Hkko ds l a ks l s jI dh fu"i fRr gksh gš
; g vkpk; Z Hkjr dk jI l Ecu/kh fo[; kr l # gš Hkjr ds bl jI l # ij vud vkpk; kš
us 0; k[; k; j fy[kh gš vfhkuoxqr us ^vfhkuo&Hkkrh* ea mu l Hkh vkpk; kš ds fopkjka dks
iLrø djds l E; d~l eh[kk dh gšvks vlur eaviuk er LFkfi r fd; k gš
foHkko vkpk; Z Hkjr dgrs gš fd foHkko 'kCn dk vFk& foKku gš bl ds }kjk okfpd]
vk³fxd vks l kfUod vfhku; ka ds vkJ; l s LFkk; h vks 0; fhkpkjh Hkko foHkfor gkrs gš
vFkkz~fo"ksk : i l s tkus tkrs gš bl fy, bl s foHkko dgrs gš
cgoks FKZ foHkko; Urs okx³xkfHku; kJ; k%vusu ; LekUsuk; afoHkko bfr l aKr%A
%ukV; 'kkL=&7@4]i:-l a&250&½

foHkko nks idkj ds gkrs gš vkyEcu vks mnahi uA ftI ds vkJ; l s LFkk; Hkko mned
gkrs gš ml s vkyEcu foHkko dgrs gš uk; d] ukf; dk vkfn vkyEcu foHkko gšvks ftI ds
}kjk jR; kfn LFkk; Hkko mnahr gkrs gš ml s ^mnahi u* foHkko dgrs gš tš & uk; d]
ukf; dk dk l kCn; l ds k&fol; bl] pknuh] dks y dh dnd] m | ku vkfn mnahi u foHkko gš
vuttko vuttko okfpd] vk³fxd vks l kfUod pSVk; j gš vkpk; Z Hkjr ds vud kj ftI ds
}kjk okfpd] vk³fxd rFkk l kfUod vfhku; ¼pSVk; ½ vuttkfor gkrs gš vFkkz~vuttkfr ds
; kš; cuk; s tkrs gš ml s ^vuttko* dgrs gš
okx³xkfHku; s;g ; rLRoFkkz uHkko; rA 'kk[kk³xks k³xl a qRLrouHkkoLrr%Ler%AA
¼ rnb] i:-l a&251&252½

bl idkj okfpd] vk³fxd vks l kfUod vfhku; ds vlurxr tks pSVk; j , oa 0; ki kj gš os
vuttko gš tš & dV[k] et.djkgV] gLrl pkyu vkfn pSVk; j vuttko gš
l pkjh ; k 0; fhkpkjh Hkko
Tks Hkko vfu; fer : i l s ; nk&dnk vkdj idkgeku thou&/kkjk ea xfr ndj ykV tkrs
gš os l pkjhHkko dgs tkrs gš ; s l pkjh Hkko jI ka ea fofo/k : i l s l pj.k djrs gš bl fy,
l pkjhHkko dgykrs gš vkpk; Z Hkjr ds vud kj fuoñ vkfn 33 l pkjh Hkko gš ¼
rnb]6@19&20 i:-l a&24½

l kfUod Hkko

l Uoeu l s mRiUu gkus okyk Hkko gšvks l Uo] l ekgr eu dh , dkxrk l s mRiUu gksh
gš vJj jkekp vkfn l Uo ds LoHkko gš ; g l Uo ftI dk iz kstu gš og l kfUod gš
vkpk; Z Hkjr ds vud kj l kfUod Hkko vkB gš LrEHk] Lon] jkekp] LojHkn] os Fkj ob.; l
vJqvkš iy; --

LrEHk% Lonks Fk jkekp%LojHk³xks Fk os Fk ob.; ; Jijy; bR; "Vks l kfUodk%Lerk%A
¼ rnb]6@23 i:-l a&25½

LFkk; Hkko

iR; d 0; fDr dsân; eafpÙkofÙk ds: i ea dñ u dñ Hkko vo'; fo|eku jgrsgA tks
Hkko fujUj fo|eku jgrsgB os ^LFkk; Hkko* dgykrs gA vkpk; Z Hkjr ds vuq kj LFkk; h
Hkko vkB g& jfr] gkl] 'kkcd] Økskj mRI kg] Hk;] tçql k vks foLe; &

jfrgkl 'p 'kkcd'p ØkskkRI kgks Hk; arFkA tçql k foLEk; 'pfr LFkk; Hkkok izhfrZkAA
¼ rnð]6@18 i-l a&23½

jl & lã; k

vkpk; Z Hkjr ds vuq kj Jxkj] gkL;] d: .k] jkñ] ohj] Hk; kud] ohkRI vks vnHkr] ; s
vkB ukV; jl ekus x; sg&

JækkjgkL; d: .kk jkñohj Hk; kudkAAohkRI knHkr] kks pR; "Vks ukV; s jl k% LerKAA
¼ rnð]6@16 i-l a&18½

vkpk; Z vfHkuoxqr ^kkUr* uked uok; jl Hkh ekurs g&

, oa uojl k n"Vk ukV; KsYk.k.kkfUork%AA ¼ rnð]6@89] i-l a&208½

vkpk; Z Hkjr us cãk ds er l s jl ka dh lã; k vkB crk; h gs ¼ rs á"Vks jl k% i kDrk%
nfg.ku egkReukYA vfHkuoxqr dk dguk gs fd i#kkFkZ ds mi; kxh gks l s vFkok jat u
dh vf/kdrk ds dkj.k ^uks gh jl ekuuk pfg, ¼ oa rs uoð jl k%
içFkã; kfxRos jat ukf/kdsu okYA bl izkj Hkjrefu ds vuq kj ukV; jl vkB gks gB
fdUrq vfHkuoxqr ^kkUr* uked uok; jl Hkh ekurs gA ^kkUr* jl dks ekuus okys vkpk; Z
^fuon* uked uok; LFkk; Hkko Hkh Lohdkj djrs gA eEeV ^fuon* dks 'kkUr jl dk
LFkk; Hkko ekurs gB fdUrq vfxui gk.kdkj] vfHkuoxqr] fo'oukFk i Hkfr vkpk; ka us ^ke* dks
'kkUr jl dk LFkk; Hkko ekuk gA mudk dguk gs fd fuon fpÙkofÙk; ka dk vHkko : i gs
vks LFkk; Hkko fpÙkofÙk; ka ds Hkko : i gks gB vr% vHkko: i fuon dks LFkk; Hkko ds s
ekuk tk l drk gA bl fy, vfHkuoxqr ^ke* dks 'kkUr jl dk LFkk; h Hkko ekurs gA

jl l# ds iæ[k 0; k[; kdkj HkVVykyYV ¼mRi fÙkokn½

^mRi foUkn* iñZ ehed d* HkVVykyYV* dk fl)kur gA bugkaus Hkjr l# ea vk; s
^l a kx* 'kcn ds rhu izkj l s vFkZ fd; s gA LFkk; Hkkoka ds LkkFk&^mRi k | &mRi knD* Hkko
l Ecu/k] vuHkko ds l kFk ^XE; &xed* Hkko l Ecu/k rFk 0; fhkpkjh Hkkoka ds l kFk
^i ks; &iksd* Hkko l Ecu/k gA bl izkj Hkjr l# ea vk; s ^fu"i fÙk* dk vFkZ & ^mRi fÙk*
fd;k gA HkVVykyYV ds vuq kj yyuk vkfn vkyEcu foHkkoka l s tfur] m|kukfn
mnñhi u foHkkoka l s mnñhr] dV{k{kfn vuHkkoka ds }kjk irhfr ds ; kx; cuk; k x; k rFk
fuon vkfn 0; fhkpkjh Hkkoka }kjk mifpr ¼ fjiqV fd; k x; k½ jR; kfn LFkk; Hkko ^jl*
dgykrk gB tks e[; : i l s vuq; Z ea jgrk gB fdUrq vuq akku ds cy l s vuqkz ^uV*
ea Hkh irh; eku gkrk gA xksoln BDd] ds vuq kj ^uV ea vuq; Z jkekfn dh l kn"; rk
ds dkj.k vuq akku l s l kekftd] vuqkz ^uV* ea vuq; Z jkekfn dk vkjki dj yrk gS
vks perdkj gkrk gSA dko; izk'k ea HkVVykyYV dk er bl izkj g&
foHkkoosyzyuks] kukfnfhkkyEcuKnñhi udkj.k% jR; kfn dks Hkkoks tfur% vuHkko%
dV{k{kHkqt k[ki i Hkfr fHk% dk; % irhfr; kx; %dr% 0; fhkpkj fhkfuðñkfnfHk% l gdfj fhk#i fprks

ed; ; k oU; k jkeknkoupk; ž rni rkuq U/kukUuUkZdsfi irh; ekus jl bfr
 HKV/Vyk/yViHkr; % ½dk0; idk'k]prfkmYykl j]l idj.kji-l a&101½
 Jh'k³edp ½vufefrokn½ ^vufefrokn * uš kf; d Jh'k³edp dk fl) kUr gA blgkaus Hkjr
 I # ea vk; s ^l a ks* 'kCn dk vFkZ ^vuēk; & vuēkid* Hkko LkEcu/k rFkk ^fu"i fUk dk
 vFkZ ^vufefr* fd; k gA bl er ds vuq kj ^jI * vuēš gš foHkkokfn]l kuHkr ds l k/ku
 gA vKš I ân; vufefrdrkZ gA jR; kfn Lfkk; Hkko vuēk; Z ea fo|eku jgrs gš ogh
 jR; kfnHkko] foHkkokfn ds }kjk vufer gkdj ^jI * dgykrs gA eEEkV us Hkh ^dk0; idk'k ea
 Jh'k³edp ds er dks m) r fd; k gš muds vuq kj j]l kuHkr ea foHkkokfn dh irhfr
 ^fp=rj x* U; k; I s gkrh gš vFkZ~ftl idkj fp= ea fLFkr ?kk/kj I E; d] feF; kj I ak;
 vKš I kn';] vkfn irhfr; ka I s fHkUu foy{k.k idkj dh irhfr gkrh gš ml h idkj vuērkZ
 uV ea vuēk; Z jkefn dh tks irhfr gkrh gš og Hkh I E; d] feF; kj I ak; vKš I kn';
 vkfn irhfr; ka I s fHkUu vfir q foYk{k.k idkj dh irhfr gkrh gA bl idkj vuēk; Z
 jkefn dk vuērkZ uV ea dkV{k{kfn vuēkkoka ds ; FkkFkZ u gkaus ij Hkh ^uV* f'k{k vKš
 vH; kl ds cy ij df=e dV{k{kfn dk idk'ku djr k gš bl rjg df=e jkefn : i
 ^uV* ds }kjk df=e dV{k{kfn: I k vuēkkoka ds idk'ku I s vuēku ds }kjk j]l dh irhfr
 gkrh gš ; |fi foHkkokfn midj.k df=e gš fQj Hkh I ân; I keftd mlga df=e u
 ekurk gqk Hkh dk0; ea foHkkokfn uke I s 0; oâr djr k gA Jh'k³edp dk dguk gš fd
 ; |fi vuēh; eku ^jI * df=e jkefn: i ^uV* ea ugha jgrk gš vKš u I ân; I keftd ea
 gh jgrk gš fdUr q okl uk ds cy I š oLrq I kŃn; Z ds cy I s I ân; vuēh; eku j]l dk
 vkLoknu djr k gA dk0; idk'k ea budk er bl idkj g&

jke , ok; e- v; eo jke bfr] u jkeks ; feR; kškj dkfyds ck/ks jkeks ; fefr] jke%; k}k
 u ok. ; fefr] jkel n' kks ; fefr] p I E; ³feF; kl ak; I kn' ; irhfrH; ks foy{k.k; k
 fp=rj xkfnU; k; su jkeks ; fefr ifri U; k xtás uV&

I s a eek³ xšq I qkkj I PNVk I qj di j'kyk fddk n' kšA
 eukš Fk Jheul % 'kjhfj .kh ik.kšojh ykpuxkpja xrkAA
 nškneg-| r; k piyk; ruš; k fo; ōr' pA
 vfojyfojksytyn% dky% I eq kxr'pk; eAA

bR; kfn dk0; kuq U/kkucykfPN{kkh; kl fuo r r Lodk; ž dVusu p uVsu idkf'kr%
 dkj .kdk; ž gdkfj fHk% df=eš fi rFkk. ufHkeU; ekušoHkkokfn'kCn0; i ns ; % I a ks kr-
 xE; xedHkko: i kr} vuēh; ekus fi oLrq kŃn; žyknā uh; Rosu kU; kuēh; ekufoYk{k.k.%
 LFkkf; Rosu I EHkko; ekus jR; kfnHkko bLr=kl Uukfi I keftd kuka okl u; k p0; žk.kks j]l bfr
 Jh'k³edp % ½dk0; idk'k]prfkmYykl j]l idj.kji-l a&102&103½

HKV/Vuk; d ½HkqDrokn½

^HkqDrokn I kq; erkuq k; h HKV/Vuk; d dk fl) kUr gA blgkaus Hkjr I # ea vk; s
 ^l a ks* 'kCn dk vFkZ ^HkqD; &Hkqst d* Hkko I Ecu/k rFkk ^fu"i fUk* dk vFkZ ^HkqDr* fd; k
 gA buds vuq kj foHkko] vuēkkoka vKš I pkjh Hkko ds }kjk HkqD; &Hkqst d Hkko I Ecu/k I s
 j]l dh fu"i fUk vFkZ~^ HkqDr* gkrh gA budk er gš fd ^jI * dh u irhfr gkrh gš u
 mRi fUk gkrh gš vKš u vfHko; fDr gkrh gš vfir q foHkko vkfn ds l k/kkj .khdj.k : I k

HkkodUo 0; ki kj ds }kjk Hkkfor gkrk gqk I Uoknd&izdk' kkuUn] I fonfoJKUrLo: i
Hkkst dUo 0; ki kj ds }kjk vkLokfnr gkrk gA HKVV; uk; d us vfHk/kk vks y{k.kk 'kfDr ds
vfrfjDr HkkodUo vks Hkkst dUo uked nks uohu 0; ki kjka dh dYiuk dh gA bl ea ifgys
vfEk/kk 'kfDr ds }kjk dko; dk vFkZ ek= I e>k tkrk gS ckn ea HkkodUo 0; ki kj ml
vfo/kk&tU; vFkZ dks ifj"dr dj 0; fDr fo"ksk I s ml dk I Ecu/k gVkdj I k/kkj.khdj.k
dj nrk gS vks I keftd I s ml dk I Ecu/k gks tkrk gA bl h HkkodUo 0; ki kj ds }kjk
foHkkokfn dk Hkh I k/kkj.khdj.k gks tkrk gA bl izdkj foHkkokfn ds I k/kkj.khdj.k gks tkus
ij jR; kfnLFkk; h dk Hkh I k/kkj.khdj.k gks tkrk gS vks rc Hkkst dUo uked 0; ki kj ds }kjk
ml h I k/kkj.khdj.k jR; kfn LFkk; Hkko dk jI ds : i ea I keftd dks I k{kr~Hkks djokrk
gA ; g I k/kkj.khdj.k LFkk; h Hkko I keftdka ds an; ea fLFkr jtl ~vks rel ~dks vfHkHkfr
djds I Uo ds mnad I s izdk'ke;] vkLokfnr fd; k tkrk gA ; g vLokn-gh jI Hkks gA
; g I k/kkj.k vkuln I smRd"V c&Lokn-fo/k gS ; gh jI kutko gA dko; izdk'k ea budk
er bl izdkj g&

^u rkVLF; s ukRexrRosu* jI % i rh; rS ukRi | rS ukfHko; T; rs vfi rq dko; s ukV; s pkrHk/kkrks
f}rh; s foHkkokfn I k/kkj.khdj.k.kkReuk HkkodRo0; ki kjsk Hko; eku% LFkk; h
I Uoknd izdk' kkuUn; I fofo}JKUrI rUos Hkks s Hkq; rS bfr HKVVuk; d%
%dko; izdk'k]pr&kznYykl jI izdj.kji-I a&106&107%

vkpk; ZvfHkuoxqr %vfHko; fDrokn½

^vfHko; fDrokn* vydkfjd vkpk; ZvfHkuoxqr dk fl) kur gA blgkns Hkj r I # ea
vk; s ^I a ks* 'kcn dk vFk& 0; 3X; &0; atd Hkko I Ecu/k RkFkk 'fu"i fUr* dk vFkZ &
^vfHko; fDr* fd; k gA vfhkuoxqr] HKVVuk; d ds ^HkqDrokn* I sij.kk ydj ^vfHko; fDrokn*
dh LFkkiuk dh gA budk dguk gS fd 0; atuk ds }kjk I dy fo?ufofueDrI fon~ dh
i kfr gkrh gS ftI s ^Hkks* ; k ^vLokn~ dgrsgA ; gh Hkks HKVVuk; d dk HkkodUo 0; ki kj
; k Hkks hdj.k gA HKVVuk; d ds vuq kj ftLk HkkodUo & 0; ki kj ds }kjk foHkkokfn dk
I k/kkj.khdj.k gkrk gS ml s vfHkuoxqr 0; atuk&0; ki kj* dgrsgA bl ds ckn jI dk
Hkks] jI dk vLoknu rFkk jI dh vfHko; fDr gkrh gA bl izdkj HkkodUo&0; ki kj
0; atuk 'kfDr dk i Fke mlesk gS vks f}rh; mlesk gS Hkks hdj.k ; k jI poz kka

vfHkuoxqr us I keftd dks nf"V ea j [kdj jI dk foopu fd; k gA I keftd ds
an; ea jR; kfnLFkk; Hkko okl uk: i ea fo|eku jgrs gA ; gh jR; kfn: lk LFkk; HkkoRed
fpUkofUk & ^; g ejs gA ^; g 'k=q ds gA ^; g rVLFk ds gA] bl izdkj ds Hkkoka I sjfgr]
dko; , oa ukV; dh efgek , oa iz ks ijEijk ds i Hkko I s I k/kkj.khdj.k dh Hkfe i tr dj
I keftdka ds an; dks 0; fDr&fo"ksk dh I hek I s gVkdj ykSdd dkj.k vkfn I s foYk{k.k
vykSdd foHkkokfn ds }kjk I a; I os]] peRdkj d ik.k] Lo; a izdk'k] vkuln ek= Lo: i jI
ds : i ea vuqkr %vkLokfnr½ gkrh gA ; g vuqkr gh vLokn gS ftI ea Kkrk & Kku vks
Ks dk Hkn voHkkr"kr ugha gkrk vks fdI h vU; os] oLrq dk I ai 'kz ugha jgrk A ; g
vLokn gh jI gS jI gh vkuln gS vks vkuln gh jI gA bl izdkj vLok|eku jI
I an; ka ds an; ea ykSdd thou ds vuqkoka I s foYk{k.k vykSdd peRdkj tud gkrk

gA ; g vykšdd peRdkj : i j l kLokn Lefrj vuøku rFkk ykšdd vuttkfr; ka l s foYk{k.k
gš fHkUu gA dko; idk'k ea budk er bl idkj g&

ykdš i enknfHk% LFkk; ; uøkusH; kl i kVoorka dko; sukV; sp ršø dkj .kRokfni fjgkjs k
foHkkoukfn0; ki kjouoknykšddfoHkkokfn'kCn0; kogk; ežšš 'k=kjōšš rVLFKL; šš u
eešš u 'k=kjōšš uk rVLFKL; šš bfr l Ecu/kfo'kšklOhdkj i fjgkjfu; eku/; okl k; kr~
l k/kkj.; s i rhrš fHk0; Dr% l ekekt'dkuka okl ukRedr; k fLFkr% LFkk; h jR; kfndks
fu; riækrxrRosu fLFkrks fi l k/kj .kkš k; cykr~
rRdkyfoxfyri fjeri ækrHkkoo'kkšUef"krōšl kUrj l Ei dZkš; ki fjerHkkōsu i æk=k
l dyl ān; l øknHkk tk l k/kkj.; s Lokdj bokfHkUuks fi xkpjhdr' p0; žk.kršdik.k%
foHkkokfn thforkof/k% ikudj l u; k; s p0; žk.k% i j bo ifjLQju} ān; feo ifo'ku} l
okšxh.kfeokfy³xu} vU; Rl ožeo frjkn/kn} cāklOknfeokutHkko; u} vykšddpeRdkj dkjh J³xkj kfndks j l %

vdko; idk'kjprfknYykl j l idj.kj i-l a&108&109½

vu; vkpk; kš dser ea j l dk Lo: l if.Mrjkt txlUkFk

if.Mrjkt txlUkFk vkuln ea pruk dh tkxfr dks ŷl* : lk ekuk gA buds
vuq kj tc pruk dk vkōj.k Hkx gks tkrk gš rčk jR; kfn LFkk; Hkko ŷl* dgykrs gA
on dk okD; g&^l R; afoKkuekuln cā**A

½ l xæk/kj i Fke vkuu j l idj.kj i-l a&87&88½

vFkkz~ tc os LFk; h l R; o foKku : i gkus l s Lor% idk'keku vkrEkuln ds l kFk
vuttkfr gksrs gš rc osgh ŷl* l k k dks i klr djrsgA
fo'oukFk dfojkt

fo"oukFk dfojkt us ŷl* dks l Uoknšd l s v[k.M Lo idk'k vkš fple;
vkulnLo: i ekuk gA mudk dguk gš fd cā ds v[k.M Lo: i ds l eku ŷl* dk
Lo: i Hkh v[k.M rFkk Lo idk'kr g&

l Uoknšdkn [k.MLo idk'kkuln fple; % osj kUrjLi 'kZkš; kšcāklOkn~l gknj%AA
ykškkRjpeRdkj i k.k% dš'pr~ i ækrfHk% ALodkjonfHkUuRosuk; ekLok | rs j l %AA

¼ kfgR; niZk&3@2&3j i-l a&85½

vkpk; l eEeV

vkpk; l eEeV ds vuq kj ykd ea ŷjfr* vFkkz~ ^iæ* ds tks dkj.k&dk; l l gdkjh
gksrs gš mlgha dks tc dkbZ dfo dko; dh peRdkj i) fr l s fuc) djrk gš rks os gh
Øe'k% foHkko] vuttkko vkš 0; fHkpkj Hkko dh l k k dks i klr djrsgA , oa blgha foHkkokfn dks
vkLoknf; rk ds ān; ea fLFkr jR; kfn LFkk; Hkko mneø) gkdj vkLokn ds fo"k; curs gA
bl h dksge j l kLokn Hkh dgrsg&

dkj.kkU; Fk dk; kZ.k l gdkjhf.k ; kfu pAjR; kn% LFkkf; uks ykdš rifu pšukV; dko; kšAA
foHkkokutHkkoLrr~ dF; Urs 0; fHkpkfj.k%AO; Dr% ršōškkok | % LFkk; Hkkojs l % Ler%AA

vdko; idk'k&4@27&28j i-l a&95½

vkpk; l vkuln/kU

vkpk; l vkullnc/lzu jl vks /ofu dk vVW l Ecu/k fn[kk djds ^jl * er dk l eFku fd; k gs rFkk ^jl /ofu* dks l oZSB /ofu ekuk gA irh; eku vFkz dks ifjHkkf'kr djdsjl dh izkkurk dk l dr fd; k g&

irh; ekuai ujU; nO oLRofLr ok.kh"kg egkdohukeA

; rfr~ifl) ko; okfrfj DrafoHkkfr yko.; feok³ukl AA

Wou; kykd&1@4]i:l a&13½

jl dh vykSddrk dh fl f)

vfhkuoxlr jl dh fn'kk ea fo"ksk iz Ru fd; k gA mudh eku; rk gs fd vkulln vkRek dk fo"k; gA foHkkokfn ds ek/; e l s og dko; ; k ukVd dk fo"k; curk gA dko;] ukV; kfn ds ifj'khyu l s an; dh l onuk vkReFLfr gks tkrh gs rFkk vkRek vkukun dk vutko djrh gA ; g vkulln vykSdd gS jl dh vykSddrk dks fl) djus grq vfhkuoxlr dbz; qDr; kansrsgA

iEke ; qDr

vfhkuo xlr us ^jl * dks vykSdd dgk gS vFkz~og ykSdd vU; oLrq/ka l s fhkuo izdkj dk gA ykd ea ik; h tkus okyh vfur; oLrq; nks izdkj dh gsrh g& , d ^dk; l i* vks nU jh ^Kkl; : i*A ?kV] iV vkfn ^dk; l inkFkz gS D; kAd ; s fdl h dkj.k l s mRiUu gksrsgS bl fy, dk; l dgykrsgS vks tud] ^dkj.k* ; k ^dkjd* dgykrk gAnU js izdkj l s ; s inkFkz Kku ds fo"k; ; k ^Kkl; * gksrsgS tS s & nhid ds izdk'k l s ^?kV* dk Kku gsrk gS bl fy, nhid ds }kjk ^?kV* Kkl; gA iWZl) inkFkz dk tc fdl h l k/ku ds }kjk Kku gsrk gS rks og inkFkz ^Kkl; * dgykrk gS vks tks inkFkz iWZl) ugha gS dkj.k ds 0; ki kj ds ckn ftl dh mRiUk gsrh gS og ^dk; l dgykrk gAl d kj ds l kjs vfur; inkFkz ^dk; l vks ^Kkl; * nks oxkS ea gh vUrHkr gks tkrsgA iJurqjl dks u ^dk; l dgk tk l drk gS vks u ^Kkl; *A ^dk; l rks bl fy, ugha gks l drk D; kAd ^dk; l inkFkz rks vius fufeUk ds uk'k gks tkus ij Hkh cus jgrsgS tS s & dfgkj dk cuk; k gvrk ?kVh dfgkj ds ej tkus ds ckn Hkh cuk jg l drk gA ; fn ^jl * dks ^dk; l ekuk tk; s rks ml ds fufeUk dkj.k foHkkokfn gh gks vks foHkkokfn ds uk'k gks tkus ds ckn Hkh ml dh irhfr gksuh pkfg, A fDurq foHkkokfn ds uk'k ds ckn ^jl * dh irhfr ugha gsrh gA bl h vfhki k; l s xFkd kj us foHkkokfn th forkof/k% fo"ksk.k dk iz kx fd; k gA bl fy, ^jl * dks ^dk; l ugha ekuk tk l drkA bl h izdkj ^jl * Kkl; * Hkh ugha gS D; kAd ^Kkl; * inkFkz Kku gksus ds iWZ Hkh fo|eku jgrk gS vks ckn dks Hkh fo|eku jgrk gA iJurq ^jl * dh l Ukk u vutko ds iWZky ea jgrh gS vks u gh vutko ds cknA tc rd jl dh vutkr gsrh gS rc rd gh ml dh l Ukk jgrh gA bl fy, og ^dk; l rFkk ^Kkl; * nksuka izdkj ds ykSdd inkFkz l s fhkuo gA bl h dkj.k jl dks ^vykSdd* dgk tkrk gA dko; izdk'k ea bl dk mYys[k bl izdkj g&l p u dk; % foHkkokfn fouk'ksfi rL; l EHkoiz³xkrA ukfi Kkl; % fl) L; rL; kl EHkokrA vfi rq foHkkokfn fhko; atr'poz kh; %A

½dko; izdk'k]prfknYykl j]l idj.k]i:l a&110½

f}rh; ; qDr ; gk ; g izu miFLfr gsrk gS fd vki ^jl * dks u ^dk; l ekurs gS vks u ^Kkl; *] fQj Hkh ; g dg jgs gS fd og foHkkokfn l s 0; atr gsdj poz kh; gsrk gA ; s nksuka

ckra dS s l x r gks l drh gS \ D; kfd l d kj ea nks izkj ds dkj.k gkrs gS , d ^dkjd* vks nI jk ^Kki d*A tc ^jI * ^dk; Z ugha gS rks ml dk dkbZ ^dkjd&grq ugha gks l drk gS vks bl ds ^Kki; * u gks l s ml dk dkbZ ^Kki d&grq Hkh ugha gks l drk gS bu ^dkjd* rFkk ^Kki d* grq ka ds vfrfjDr vks dkbZ rhl jk grq gksk gh ugha gS rks foHkkokfn ^jI * ds 0; at d* dS s gks l drs gS \ bl izu dk mRrj xFkdj ; g nrs gS fd bl hfy, rks ge ^jI * dks ^vyksdd* dgrs gS ykd ea tks ^dkjd* rFkk ^Kki d* nks izkj ds grq ik; s tkrS gS ^jI * ds 0; at d& grq foHkkokfn mu nks ka l s foy {k.k vr, o ^vyksdd* gS bl fy, ; g vyksdUofl) dk Hkkk.k gS nI k.k ugha i Fke ; fDr es dgk Fkk fd ^jI * u ^dk; Z gS vks u Kki; (bl l s ^jI * dh vyksddrk fl) gks h gS bl ; fDr ea ; g dgk gS fd ^jI * dk grq u ^dkjd* gS vks u ^Kki d* (; g grq dh vyksddrk dks fl) djrk gS bl izkj grq dh vyksddrk l s Hkh ^jI * dh ^vyksddrk* fl) gks h gS dk 0; izk'k ea bl dks bl izkj n'kz k x; k gS

dkjdKki dkh; kell; r~ Do n"VfeR pr~ \ u Dofpn- n"VfeR; yksddRofl) Hkkk.kerUu nI k.keA ¼rnD] ji-l a&110½ vfhkuoxqr i knpk; Z dk er gS
 pozkfu"i U; k rL; fu"i fUk: lkpj rfr dk; k l; q; rkeA
 yksddi R; {kfniek.krkVLF; kockk"kkfyer; kSxKkucs| kUrj l i 'kj fgrLokReek=lk; bfl rifj ferrj; kSxl onufoy {k.kykd k j Lol onuxkpj bfr i R; s ks l; fHk/kh; rkeA

¼rnD] i-l a&111½

ji l Ecu/kh vkpk; ka ds er&erklrj rFkk okn&ifrokn dk vuqkhyu djus ds i "pkr~ fu"d"kr-% dg l drs gS fd ^jI LkUoknd] v[k.M] Lo; a izk'kkulln] vkLokn: i] fpLe; Lo: i] cãkulln l gknj] ykd k j] ik.k: i] peRdkj] Kkujfgr rFkk vfuopuh; * gS vr% dk 0; ji fdl h Qy dk bflnz & tU; ji ugha gS oLr% ; g mnkUk] Liguh;] Hkkofud] ekuf l d vkulln gS tks nh?kdkyhu gksk gS vks l ân; ka dks i kr gksk gS** tc ge dk 0; dk Jo.k ; k ukVd] /kkj kokfgd dks ns[krs gS ml l e; foHkkokfn dh irhfr gksus yxrh gS tks vUr%dj.k ds vuqkhy gksus ds dkj.k cgr l qnj irhfr gks h gS vks 0; fDr ds ân; ea LFkk; h : i ea fo|eku ^jfr* vkfn Hkkouk; a tkx' gks tkrh gS ft l l s 0; fDr&fo"ksk ds dkey ân; ea , d fo"ksk izkj dh vkulnkutkr gksus yxrh gS bl h dks ge ^vyksdd* vkulln dgrs gS ; gh ji dk okLrfod Lo: i gS

I UnHkz

- 1- txlukFk] j l xak/kj]>k enuekgu ¼ j l xak/kj & 0; k [; kdkj ¼ 2016] okj.k.kl h] pks kEck fo | kHkouA
- 2- o/kU vkulln]/oU; kykd] fl) kUr f'kj kef.k fo'osoj ¼ oU; kykd & 0; k [; kdkj ¼ 1998] l d j .k&r r h;] okj.k.kl h] Kkue.My fyfeVMA
- 3- Hkj r] ukV; 'kkL=] xqr vfhkuo ¼ ukV; 'kkL= % vfhkuo&Hkkj rh Vhdk] f} onh i kj l ukFk l Ei kn d] 2015] okj.k.kl h] l Ei wkkzUl n l d r fo'of o | ky; A
- 4- eEeV] dk 0; izk'k] fl) kUr f'kj kef.k fo'osoj ¼ dk 0; izk'k & 0; k [; kdkj ¼ 1998] l d j .k&"k" B] okj.k.kl h] Kkue.My fyfeVMA
- 5- fo'oukFk] l fgr; niz k] j xeh'kekz kskjkt ¼ fgr; niz k & 0; k [; kdkj ½] 2016] okj.k.kl h] pks kEck d".knkl vdkneh A