

विषयनुक्रम

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Revelence of Jurgen Habermas's Philosophy in the 21st Centurty : A Conceptual Analysis

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Jurgen Habermas is the most prolific and influential representative of the Second generation of the Frankfurt school. He was born on 18 June 1929 in Dusseldorf, Germany. His childhood grew up in Gummersbach, Germany. His father was head of the bureau of industry and trade and his grandfather was a minister and director of the local seminary. Habermas has the experience of the rise and defeat of fascism and was politicized by the Nuremberg trials and documentary films of the concentration camps, shown after the war.

Jurgen Habermas and his generation of German intellectuals grew up in Nazi Germany. Habermas remembers: At the age of 15 or 16. I sat before the radio and experienced what was being discussed before the Nuremberg Tribunal; When other, instead of being struck silent by the Ghasliness, began to dispute the justice of the trial, procedural questions, and questions of jurisdiction, there was that first rupture, which still gapes, certainly it is only because I was still sensitive and easily offended that I did not close myself to the fact of a collectively realized inhumanity in the same measure as the majority of my elders.¹

Jurgen Habermas has studied at the University of Gottingen, Zurich and Bonn in 1949. He has finished a dissertation of "Das Absolute und die Geschichte" in 1954. After completed his University study he worked as a journalist for a short spell. Habermas's radical commitments developed in the 1950, and after a long training in his own classical German philosophical tradition. Yet, clearly his break with the insularity and provincialism of German cultural life had its roots somewhere in the first consciousness of his adolescence and youth. His widening intellectual preoccupations soon pressed him into a study of American pragmatism and into other areas of philosophy that were not ordinary part of the experience of his fellow German philosophy students among who he began, describe his classical, training to feel like some kind of foreigner.

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Jurgen Habermas has received his Ph.D. in philosophy than began his academic career as the assistant of Theoder W. Adorno in the new institution for social science research in Frankfurt. Adorno's influence on the early work of Habermas is hard to overlook. As much as he later moved away from the cortical foundation of the first generation of the Frankfurt school and increasingly distanced himself from its critique of Enlighten rationalism, he always stressed his personal loyalties to Adorno and latter's important in postwar Germany. Adorno offered a model of intellectual analysis in the public sphere that undoubtedly shaped Habermas's sense of his own project. Adorno, together with Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse, Walter Benjamin, Leo Lowenthal, and Hannah Arendt, embodied the other side of the German tradition. The side that was forced into exile in 1933 and then only reluctantly readmitted in 1945.²

Jurgen Habermas hold on the idea of a radical democracy in which the citizens are encouraged to participate in the policy and decision making process. Although the state and its various administrative organizations are acknowledged as necessary media of power, they are also viewed as potential threat to democracy. Habermas already influenced by the teaching of Carl Schmitt after 1945, who had been a crucial political theorist in favor of the takeover by the national socialists in 1933. Habermas points out in "Carl Schmitt in the political intellectual history of the federal republic a significant impact on West Germany's intellectual life through private circles and devoted followers, many of whom later ended up in important public position. For the position of the neoconservatives, the centrality of the state remains unquestioned"³

Jurgen Habermas's idea of a radical democracy has to be distinguished from two competing versions of political practice; firstly, the traditions of communal democracy (Reissue) secondly, state socialism. Habermas never showed any sympathy for the version of democratic centralism practiced in East Berlin. Its method of state and partly control clearly chafed with Habermas's notion of a democratic process from below based on the deliberations of the citizens.⁴

Jurgen Habermas become an associate at the institute. He, in close collaboration with Adorno, wrote a long introduction to the report on the first part of the institute research project on "university and society." Which had started in 1952 a shortened version of the introduction was published in "Merkur", under the title "the chronic sufferings of university reform." These seemed to be a chance that a representative of the younger generation

would, on the one hand, be able to carry certain Adorno's motifs toward, and on the other hand be able to set them in a new philosophical context.

Objective of the Study

Firstly, to gain knowledge about the political philosopher of Habermas which is more relevant in the twenty first century. The entire world is facing the demerits of industrialization, modernization urbanization in the name of the development but in true sense the people don't know the worthy goals of their life and keenly promotes to technology, media of mass, communication, information without any rational discourse.

Secondly, Habermas Jürgen is a contemporary thinker whose thoughts must be introduced in the society. He criticizes the theory of modernity and conflict with it.

Research Methodology

- The main work of this paper has applied conceptual and theoretical studies which included review, comparative and historical methods.
- The primary sources of literature are the main work of Jürgen Habermas himself, including number of books and articles in different journals.
- The secondary source of literature is books and articles written on Jürgen Habermas by the many authors. The sources of knowledge from different journals like, New German Critique, Inquiry, Telos, New Left Review, Political Theory, and Political Science ABC, American Political Science Review, Cultural Hermeneutics, International Journals of Sociology and Politics etc.
- The various commentaries, criticism editorials and articles has utilized for the development of the literature. The task of survey has included his own written literature also in editorials, interviews and speeches delivered by his time to time.

Limitation of the study

The paper covers the general idea of Jürgen Habermas intellectual which has origins draw from several traditions from Immanuel Kant's transcendental philosophy, George William Friedrich Hegel's phenomenological reflection through Karl Marx's historical materialism, Max Weber's theory of rationality, Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis, Talcott Parson's system theory, Edmund Husserl's lifeworld theory, J.L. Austin theory of speech act, and finally culminating in the tradition of the Frankfurt school.

Jurgen Habermas was forty years of age and was already recognized as a leading younger social theorist in post war Germany. The most striking and impressive feature of Habermas approach to the range and complexities of human inquiry is the way in which he weaves whatever he analyzes into coherent whole. There is a unity of vision that informs his work. To this extent he is greatly under the influence of Marx, the Young Hegelians, Hegels, Schelling, Fichte and Kant.

I would like to emphasis the point that at the root of Habermas's philosophical formulation to reconstruct the prehistory of modern positivism, there lies on essentially Kantian paradigm of "reason". Habermas has derived from Kant that reason is self-reflective. This is the thrust of Kant's critiques – where "pure reason" can self-reflexively came to grasp the universal and necessary condition for the very possibility of theoretical knowledge, i.e. synthetic apriority proposition; "practical reason" can give rise to categorical imperatives and "Judgment" can provide aesthetic judgments. Further the critique is the self-critique of reason where reason is both the subject and the object of critique. This is the emancipatory sense of self-critique and self-reflection.

In the period of Adorno's assistant Habermas participated in an empirical study on the political awareness of student "student and politic, published in 1961," from 1959 to 1961 he work on his. The structural transformation of the public sphere 1962. After a period as a professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, Habermas returned to Frankfurt in 1964 as professor of philosophy and sociology.

Review of literature and discussion

Jurgen Habermas's first long essay on "The dialectic of rationalization." On pauperism in production and consumption; published in "Merkur" in 1954, already contained two motifs which remained central to his work, the first of these was the topic of the peculiar character of social rationalization as a practical and rationalist corrective to technological progress, a them already mentioned in his critique of Hedegggers's "Have the science dealing with man not just proved that technological and economic organization in large industrial concerns has to be restricted in order to leave scope for natural," social faculties to develop? The proposal for social rationalization is initially a restrictive one; to bracket out one area from the progressive advance of organization, in order to leave scope for what develops autonomously and not automatically. The proposal is not in any way directed

towards ongoing these faculties as well.⁵ On the other hand Jurgen Habermas was deeply influenced by the American pragmatic thinkers, especially Pierce, Mead and Dewey. He felt a strong affinity with the pragmatists, vision and understanding of radical participatory democracy. In the centrality of the idea of a fallibility critical community, and in the probing of the dynamics of inter subjectivity, he discovered the kernel of what he was to later call “COMMUNICATION ACTION” – action oriented to mutual understanding. Later he avidly read the writings of analytic philosophers, including Wittgenstein, J.C. Austin, and John Searle. No field of inquiry that was relevant to the reconstruction of social theory was beyond his grasp including the “new” linguistics stimulated by the contributions of Chomsky and the theories of psychological and moral development elaborated by Freud, Piaget and Kohlberg.⁶

Jurgen Habermas finds in Durkheims conception of collective consciousness, what Mead did not reveal, namely a prelinguistic root of communicative and a basis for normatively guided action. Habermas puts forwards Durkheims idea that sacred in the root of moral authority of social norms and that normative consensus is based on the idea of sacred. Durkheim maintained that at first socially integrative and expressive functions are fulfilled by ritual practices. Then he showed that these functions shift to the domain of communicative action through the gradual replacement of holy by the authority of achieved consensus. All these developments take place in the context of what Durkheim turned as the shift from mechanical to social solidarity. In facts, through rationalization of world views value generalization and growing individualism, mechanical solidarity shift to organic solidarity.⁷

In Freud’s psychoanalysis, Habermas find the most suggestive model for reconceptualizing and reintegrating the explanatory and interpretive, functionalist and normative elements required for social theory, functionalist and normative elements required for social theory. Anticipating the extended discussion of Freud in knowledge and Human Interests; he views psychoanalytic theory as a general interpretive scheme of psychodynamic development, whose application to the narrative reconstruction of individual like histories calls for a peculiar combination of interpretive understanding and causal explanation, and whose corroboration depends in the last analysis on the successful continuation of these some life histories.⁸

Max Weber’s rationalization, Habermas cleared this concept that the concept of communicative rationality is connected with ancient conceptions of logos. He espouses Weber’s view that instrumental rationality has become

one of the main characteristics of capitalist society. For this reason, he starts another reconstruction; Examining Weber's concluding assessment which designated rationalization as the loss of meaning and freedom which leads us to the Iron Cage of capitalism. Habermas tries to reconstruct the process of rationalization in Weberian terms.⁹

In this Journey, Habermas appropriates speech act theory developed by Austin and Searl, particularly their notion of "illocutionary" act. They showed that "speaker in saying something also do something", which is called illocutionary act. Considering this type of speech act. Habermas tries to show a minimum level of rationality in every society, which has reached the level of linguistically, mediated interaction. He argues that all speech acts presuppose validity claims, which appear as the rational foundation for communicative action. In this way Habermas presents communicative action as the fundamental type of social action, by referring to communicative competence.¹⁰

Jurgen Habermas's has two literatures dealing with the philosophical literature on Marx and Marxism 1957, and the literature on certain issue in the logic of the social science 1967. In the lengthy essays, characteristics of the intellectual journal are in evidence, a direct confrontation with the leading representatives of a wide range of concerns, orientations and interests; a forth night coming to grips with the central issues of a topic via the authors or approaches treated, and a marked selectivity in relation to the issues under discussion.¹¹ In 1961 "student and politics" came out with the publishers Luchterhand in the series "Sociological Texts," of which Heinz Maus was a co-founder. It contained no mention of the institute of social research, except in the remarks on research methods in the appendix. The institute of social research, whose identity Horkheimer saw as being threatened by Habermas remained virtually anonymous in the book, and thus denied itself in the every publication that was to become the most successful empirical study. The re-established institute ever produced.¹²

Jurgen Habermas had started work on an analysis of changes in the structure and function of the bourgeois public sphere, which he would have liked to use as him "Habilitation thesis in Frankfurt, Adorno, who was proud of him, would also have liked to accept the thesis proposal. But Horkheimer, like the kind to the fairy tale who does not want to give away his daughter in marriage imposed the condition that Habermas must first of all do study of Richter. This would have taken him three year. Habermas gave in him notice and Horkheimer had achieved what he wanted: to get rid a someone who in

his opinion had incited the institutes staff into a kind of class struggle in a teacup, and about whom he had remarked; he probably has a good, or even brilliant, career as a writer in front of him, but he would only cause the institute immense damage.¹³

The alternatives for Habermas was to go to Walfaung Abendroth, professor of political science at Marburg, whom he later described as a partisan professor in a nation of fellow travelers; Abendroth's roots lay in the labour movement. He had at one time studied with Hugo Sinzheimer in Frankfurt, and had been goaled by the Nazis for resistance activities before being sent to punishment Battalions 999, from that he defected to the Greek partisans. In the post war period he became perhaps the only openly and staunchly socialist professor at any university in the Federal Republic. Abendroth agreed at once to supervise a "Habilitation" thesis for Habermas, who had attracted his notice in 1953, with his unusual political critique of Heidegger.¹⁴

Even before Habermas became fully aware of the critical theory of the 1930s, he was recreating the experience and pathway followed by Horkheimer, Adorno, Marcuse and other members of the Frankfurt school. Recalling these intellectually formative year, Habermas written, "In retrospect. I sometimes have the impression that a student can recreate a segment of the 1930s.

Habermas was in agreement both with conservative culture critics and with those at Frankfurt in his critique of compensatory consumption and in suggestion that the explanation for the disastrous development towards a state of all embracing alienation lay in the removal of all the channels through which the availability of products had been limited by an element of wonder, where he followed conservative thinking closely was in seeing the solution to the problem he had diagnosed as lying in a new style, a new cultural will, in the "crystallization of a new attitude". However, the goal of the young Habermas set for developments in the field of production, which he described, using Schelsky's concept retrograde process; was a modest one.¹⁵

His goal was not the critique of a society in which practically all products took the form of commodities produced by a commodity known as labour power, namely capitalist society. But it was easy for someone primarily trained in conservative though to miss the possibility of a critical approach it was easy even for a reader of dialectic of enlightenment. When

preparing the mimeographed text of that book for publication by Auerido, Horkheimer and Adorno had, after all, concentrated on eliminating every formulation that explicitly mentioned capitalism, monopolism and class society.

When Habermas came to Frankfurt, nothing in his view of the Frankfurt theoreticians changed very much. Even as an associate of the institute of social research, he had no sense of there being any critical theory that claimed to be systematic. Indeed, Horkheimer himself, who had once made such a claim, wanted to preserve in the federal republic the institute's aura of a glorious past while keeping the actual work on which that aura was based in the dark since in his view it would make an irresponsibly inflammatory impression in the era of the cold war and the formation of opposing blocs. Adorno wrote essays on culture criticism and gave seminars on Hegel. He presented a certain Marxist background and that was it.¹⁶

“Knowledge and Human Interest” is a critique of modern positivism. It seeks to show how positivism has mutilated our reason and swallowed it whole in to a limited theory and practice of science. The “practical intent” of this history of ideas is to trace the gradual establishment of positivism and thus exhume the layer concept of reason that it has sought to bury. It is therefore not an attack on science but an attack rather upon an arrogant and mistaken self-understanding of science that reduces all knowledge to a belief in itself. He calls this scientism and it means science's belief in itself: that is, the conviction that we can no longer understand science as one form of possible knowledge, but rather must identify knowledge with science.¹⁷

In 1969 George Lichteim, one of the most perceptive commentators on European cultural life, wrote about Habermas, “It is not easy to assess the work of a scholar whose professional competence extends from the logic of science to the society of knowledge, by way of Marx, Hegel, and the more recondite source of the European metaphysical tradition (At) an age when most of his colleagues have painfully established control over one corner of the field, he has made himself master of the whole, in depth and breathe alike. There is no corner cutting, no tactile evasion of difficulties or squires enunciation of conclusions unsupported by research: whether he is refuting popper, dissecting the pragmatism of Charles, Pierce, delving into the medical antecedents of Schelling's metaphysic, or bringing Marxist sociology up to date, there is always the same uncanny mastery of the sources, joined to an enviable latent for clarifying intricate logical puzzles. He seems to have been born with a faculty for digesting the toughest kind of

material and the refashioning it into orderly wholes.¹⁸

Habermas completed his book on “the structural transformation of the public sphere.” The book was historically systematic and interdisciplinary. It has also a very high structure and significant. The transformation of the public sphere’s political function so the idea fundamental to the presentation of the recent university history in the introduction to university and society reappeared here as a structural principle. One particular phase of bourgeois development provided the modern age with the idea of having reasoned public debate over matters of general interest but social conditions then made it more and more difficult to put this idea into practice.

In 1971 Jurgen Habermas left Frankfurt University for Starnberg, Bavaria he joined as a directorship in Max Planck institute for the study of the conditions of life in the scientific technical world. He has journal a brilliant atmosphere where younger sociologists in the country, he published an enormous amount of material, including the well known legitimation crisis 1973, communication and the evolution of society 1979, “The theory of communicative action (1981). These books attempt to explore the political dimension of his concept of communicative action and discourse. After a series of dispute with students and colleagues he has resigned in 1982, and than he returned to Frankfurt, where he was a professor in sociology, which occupied until his retirement in 1994.

Jurgen Habermas has a number of principled objections to standard version of Marxism. Firstly, he shared with earlier critical theorist, and a number of other postwar socialist thinkers, a sense that capitalism had changed so as to render inapplicable the traditional accounts of the relation between base and superstructure, and also the basic crisis. Theorem of Marxism, in which the economic contradictions of capitalism, together with the immiseration and estrangement of the proletariat, made the system both economically and politically unstable, secondly, Marxism was in any case flawed as a theory of society, in that it paid too much attention to productive resources and not enough to the development of normative structures. Thirdly, Marxism misunderstood itself as empirical science, rather than as a theory of a more complex methodological character.¹⁹

Jurgen Habermas worked in the 1970s on all three dimensions. Firstly, he developed, and published as legitimation crisis (1973), an outline model in which economic crisis, tendencies in late capitalism were displaced on to other part of society, giving rise to more diffuse crises of legitimation and

motivation. Habermas came to reject this model in its details, but he restates many of the same themes in “between fact and norms.” The independent establishment of illegitimate power and the weakness of civil society and the political public sphere can come to a head in a “legitimatory dilemma.” Then the political system is sucked into mutually reinforcing legitimacy and steering deficits.²⁰

In relation to the second theme, the excessive materialism or “production” of Marxist theory. Habermas developed an ambitious model of evolutionary learning, which mapped the stages of cognitive development identified by development psychology on to stages of social development. Here Habermas spells out in more detail the notion that Marxism should pay as much attention to learning process in the domain of norms, ethics, and social regulation in general as to the mastery of natural process and the development of the force of production. Habermas had always accepted Karl Kautsky’s suggestion that the base superstructure model applied mainly to the analysis of social changes.²¹

Jurgen Habermas intellectual origins draw from several traditions from Immanuel Kant’s transcendental philosophy, George William Friedrich Hegel’s phenomenological reflection through Karl Mark’s historical materialism, Max Weber’s theory of rationality, Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis, Talcott Parson’s system theory, Edmund Hurselian’s lifeworld theory, J.L. Austian theory of speech act, and finally culminating in the tradition of the Frankfurt school. Whose essential task was to re-emphasize the philosophical dimension of Marxism. More especially Habermas had set himself the task of locating critical theory between science and philosophy. It was Habermas concern to democrat critical social theory from strictly empirical analytical science as clearly as Marx had from philosophy to locate it, between philosophy and science.²²

In the 1980s and early 1990s, Jurgen Habermas continued to develop the implication of his theory of communicative action in three main areas. The first was that of moral philosophy with moral consciousness and communication action (1983). The second was that of the critical history of philosophy, with the philosophical discourse of modernity (1985) and post metaphysical thinking (1988). In “law and morality” and between facts and norms (1992). Habermas has extended his discourse ethics to the history of law and the democratic state. His occasional writings include numerous essays, newspaper articles, and interview, some of which have in English in “the new conservatism”, (1989) The past as future (1991), and a volume of

interviews edited by Peter Dews, Habermas' autonomy and solitarily.

Conclusion

Jurgen Habermas is known as a philosopher for his critiques of positivism, instrumental rationality and orthodox Marxism. In a long journey, Habermas provide a theory of communicative action, which provides an emancipatory knowledge for human being which is most important to 21st century democracy. It is also focus on politics, which is free from authority, coercion politics and power. He saw to Marxism as a guide to political projects. His politics is always reformist rather than revolutionary, and social democratic rather than communist.

The great achievement of Jurgen Habermas concept of communicative action is that it offers a multidimensional view of politics. The more obvious political conflicts that kind expression through parliamentary and other formal structures of politics (trade unions, political parties, formal association and interest groups etc.) and that centre on problems of distribution national security, economic development, law and order and also enamel in a perspective that systematically incorporates the causal effects of changes and disturbances in the sociocultural order with those that arise in the economy and the state.

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Sati And Abetment Of Suicide : A Social Evil

Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh*

Introduction

It appears that the practice of sati started in Brahmanical India a few centuries before Christ. None of the Dharmashastras contain any reference to sati. The Manusmriti is entirely silent on it, the Mahabharata is also very sparing in its reference to widow burning. In epigraphic records, reference is made to the practice of sati in the Gupta-era. The Jauhar practised by the Rajput ladies of Chittor are well known. Though several smritikars disapproved such a practice, once it took root, the learned commentators and digest writers were found to support it with arguments of heavenly abode, devotion to husband etc.

During the British Regime, Sati or widow burning was an Indian practice which scandalised the Britishers from the earliest days. Nevertheless, from the very beginning, they adopted the policy of non-interference with the religious and social customs of the natives. According to V.N. Datta, the rite of Sati most probably received its first official mention in 1787, when Sir Charles Malet, the Resident at Poona, enclosed an account by Mr. Cruso of a Sati which took place in Poona in 1786: Thereafter, from time to time a few magistrates in the Bengal Presidency reported their success in persuading young widows to desist from committing Sati. They also continued to ask for rules for their guidance, especially when the woman was being coerced into immolating herself after being stupefied with drugs. The Government of Fort William approved of the successes, admonished them to use only persuasion and did not give any specific directions.

Legal History And Meaning Of Sati

In 1805, Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India, formally asked the Court of Nizamat Adalat whether Sati could be abolished, administering intoxicants to widows be prevented and women who were not capable of judging for themselves be rescued. The Government policy on sati was reconsidered. It was found that the threats of Government officers produced no results before an applauding audience. In September 1817, at the government's directions, the Nizamat Adalat prepared a draft of the Second Sati Circular in order to rectify the shortcomings in the first Circular.

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Religious authorities were quoted in the preface which showed that the Shastras did not permit Sati. For the first time the government made a move that challenged the religious sanction behind a move that challenged the religious sanction behind Sati.

Sati is a Crime peculiar to the Indian scenario. The custom of burning alive of any widow along with the dead body of her husband is popularly known as Sati. Relative of the deceased male dying issueless, instigate the widow of the deceased to commit suicide by burning on the pyre of her dead husband in order to grasp the property of the deceased person. According to the **Oxford Dictionary**, the expression *Sati* means, “a Hindu Widow who immolates herself on her husband’s funeral pyre and implies customs requiring such immolation”. According to the **Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics**, “Sati is feminine noun formed from the verbal root sat, meaning what is real, true, good oil virtuous. A Sati is therefore signified women whom her religion considered as good and virtuous, if she sought death on the decease of her husband and was burned along with his corpse.

In the *Atharvaveda*, the suicide of the widow on the death of her husband has been cleared to be her pious ancient duty. In *Rigveda*, it is mentioned that the widow is made to rise up from the funeral pyre and is led away by new husband. This age old practice prevailing among the Hindu community was first prohibited by enactment of law at the initiative of social reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, more than a century ago. Thus in 1829, this customs of widow burning was declared illegal in British India.

Satiact At A Glance

Section 2 of the Act defines Sati. ‘*Sati*’ means the burning or burying alive widow along with the body of her deceased husband or any other relative or with only article, object or thing associated with the husband or such relative or any woman along with the body of any of her relatives, irrespective of whether such burning or burying is claimed to be voluntary on the part of the widow or the woman or otherwise. The Act prohibits the following: (a) Attempt to commit Sati; (b) Abatement of Sati; (c) Glorification of Sati; Any of the following acts or the like shall also be deemed to be an abetment, namely; (i) Any inducement to a widow or a woman to get her burnt; (ii) Making a widow or woman believe that the commission of sati would result in spiritual benefit; (iii) Instigating widow or woman to commit sati; (iv) Participating in any procession in connection with the commission of Sati or aiding the widow or woman in her decision to commit Sari by

taking her along with the body of her deceased husband or relative to the cremation or burial ground; (v) Being present at the place of Sati; (vi) Preventing the widow or woman from saving herself from being burnt or burned alive.

Section 15 of the Act provides for the protection of action taken under the Sati Act. According to it no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government or any officer or authority of the State Government for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rules or orders made under this Act. Section 5 of the Act provides for glorification of Sati. This section says that, whoever does any act for the glorification of sati shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to 7 years and, with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees which may extend to thirty thousand rupees.

Law And Judiciary

No doubt, abetment of *Sati* is punishable under the Penal Code and same strong instances could be found where the abetment of Sati has been punished. As long ago as 1871, in *Mohit Pandey Case*, the accused, who followed the women to the pyre and chanted Ram-Ram were convicted under Section 306, IPC for abetment of suicide. Similarly, in *Ram Dayal Case*, the Allahabad High Court held a person assisting a widow to become Sati guilty for abetment of suicide under section 306 of IPC. In the Case of *Kinder Singh v. Emperor*, it was indicated by evidence that the accused desired that the woman should become Sati and arranged for cremation of the dead body in the village itself and not at the usual cremation ground which was far away and the several villagers had assembled to see the Sati and the first accused was the head of the deceased's family and others relatives. It was held that the offence of abetment of suicide under section 306, Indian Penal Code was committed by the accused.

Similarly, in the case of *Tej Singh v. State*, the accused were members of the crowd who had joined the funeral procession from the house of the deceased to the cremation ground while the widow of the deceased was walking in front of the procession with an intention to commit Sati and they were shouting "*Sati Mata-Ki-Jai*" and as the procession proceeded about 100 or 150 of the crowd surrounded the police in order to make it impossible for them to prevent her from committing *Sati* and ultimately the funeral pyre was set on fire with the widow sitting on it. It was

held that all those person who joined the procession were aiding the widow in committing Sati.

One more case of Sati is that of **Roop Kanwar**, that took place in Rajasthan in 1985. *Roop Kanwar*, a young house wife, was instigated to burn herself on the pyre of her dead husband at Deorala in Rajasthan. The people responsible for making Sati were charged for abetment of suicide under section 306, IPC punishable with imprisonment up to ten years. Unlike the previous Sati cases, thirty two accused persons responsible for abetting suicide of Roop Kanwar were tried on the charge of murder and all of them were acquitted by the Court of Session. Against this background the Legislature has passed an Act entitled 'The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987'.

Legislative Reform Required

As instigator of Sati could have been charged only for committing abetment of suicide under Section 306 of IPC, and as there was no ingredient of the offence of committing murder under Section 302 in a Sati case, Parliament enacted a new legislation called "The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987." This Act provides for punishment of death sentence for abettors of Sati, irrespective of whether it is murder or suicide. The Act gives a broad meaning to the term Sati. The Act has widen the scope of the term "abetment to Sati" so as to bring within its clutches all those persons who directly or indirectly abet, aid or help in the commission of Sati. The glorification of Sati is also made an offence punishable with seven years imprisonment and fine.

It is evident from the above discussion that the enactment of new Act became essential as **Sati Pratha** was being claimed as one of the ancient institutions from time immemorial. Sati worship gradually led to glorification of this institution. Such glorification of this inhuman customs was leading to further fortification of this cruel custom of widow burning. Hence this new act is totally justified in the present socio-economic scenario and it stands within the purview of all legal and constitutional justification.

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Sensitization Towards Issues And Challenges of Water Resources Through Syllabi at School level

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Key words- Sensitization,Syllabi,Sustainable.environmental education.

The education system in India had incorporated certain aspects of environment in school curricula as far back as 1930. The Kothari commission (1964-66) also suggested that basic education had to offer EE and relate it to the life needs and aspirations of the people and the nation. At the primary stage, the report recommended that “the aims of teaching science in the Primary schools should be to develop proper understanding of the main facts, concepts, principles and processes in physical biological environment” Environmental education at primary, secondary, Higher secondary levels was treated in different way. Environmental education is an essential part of every pupil’s learning. It helps to encourage awareness of the environment.

Gopal G.V,Anand stated that ,the objectives of environmental education is to increase public awareness about environmental issues, as explore possible solutions, and to lay the foundations for a fully informed and active participation of individual in the protection of environment and the prudent and rational use of natural resources. The resolutions provide the following guiding principles for environmental education:

- The environment as a common heritage of mankind.
- The common duty of maintaining, protecting & improving the quality of environment, as a contribution to the protection of human health and safeguarding the ecological balance
- The need for a prudent and rational utilization of resources;
- The way in which each individual can, by his own behavior and action, contribute to the protection of environment;
- The long-term aims of environmental education are to improve management of environment and provide satisfactory solutions to environmental issues.

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- Provide opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and improve the environment.

Environmental education is a process that aims at the development of environmentally literate citizens who can compete in global economy, who have the skills and knowledge and inclinations to make well informed choices concerning the Environment, and who exercise the rights and responsibilities of the members of a community, Environmental knowledge contributes to an understanding and appreciation of the society, technology and productivity and conservation of natural and cultural resources of their own environment.

Environmental education must become a vehicle for engaging young minds in the excitement of first hand observation of the nature and understanding the patterns and processes in the natural and social worlds in order to take care of the habitat and its surroundings which becomes a major part of EE in both primary and upper primary stages of school education. In the secondary and senior secondary stages also some of the major issues such as environmental protection, management & conservation are to be dealt in more detail.

Primary Stage

Environmental education is imparted as EVS, which forms a common component of syllabus, prescribed by the States and CBSE. The text books for environmental studies which are prepared by N.C.E.R.T has taken cross curricular approach to teaching environmental concepts through language, mathematics about the environment. In classes I and II where there is no separate EVS book. For classes III and IV, EVS textbooks are available. EE has been further reinforced under the art of healthy and productive living (AHPL) for which a single teacher's handbook has been developed for classes I to V.

The contents and concepts covered in these books are as follows:

- Familiarization with one's own body;
- Awareness about immediate surroundings;
- Need for food, water, air, shelter, clothing and recreation
- Importance of trees and plants;
- Familiarization with local birds, animals and other objects;
- Interdependence of living non-living things; cleanliness and sanitation;
- Importance of celebration of festivals and national days;
- Awareness of sunlight, rain and wind;

- Caring for pet animals;
- Awareness about air, water, soil and noise pollution;

The textbooks lay emphasis on raising awareness levels and sensitizing children about environmental concerns. Emphasis has also been laid on the need to organize learning in local specific contexts, which will provide more meaningful experiences to children. Aspects of indigenous knowledge have also been introduced. There are references and suggestions for conducting activities in and outside the classroom. The NCERT textbooks for environmental studies generally take a comprehensive view of the natural, physical, social and cultural environment. It is evident that the textbooks represent relevant ideas commensurate with the age and developmental level of children so as to provide them the necessary understanding about their immediate environment. However, there is a scope for inclusion of more activities to enable children to translate awareness into effective behavioral action.

Upper Primary Stage

The contents of textbooks present an extension and elaboration of the concepts introduced at the primary stage.

The major concepts dealt with in these textbooks are:

- Adaptation of living beings in environment;
- Natural resources
- Water cycle; and Food chain;
- Importance of plants and trees in keeping the environment clean;
- Classification of plants
- Role of plants and animals in environmental balance and soil conservation;
- Ecosystems;
- Necessity of clean air for healthy living;
- Animals and their characteristics;
- Role of microorganisms in the environment;
- Dependence of the community on the environment;
- Basic knowledge about the earth and its atmosphere;

While most of the areas of EE have generally been covered, there is need for inclusion of more individual and group activities and project work in order to promote both the affective and cognitive domains of learning.

Co-scholastic activities including organization of plays, cultural programs, debates, mock parliament, discussions and community activities may help further in achieving the objective.

Secondary Stage

The environmental concepts both are at concrete and abstract levels.

The concepts covered are:

- Bio-sphere; Greenhouse effect;
- ozone layer depletion;
- Use of fertilizers and pesticides;
- Wildlife protection; Soil chemistry;
- Management domestic and industrial waste;
- pollution of noise, air, water, soil and control measures;
- Ecosystem;
- Management of non-degradable substances;
- Edible and ornamental plants
- Sewage disposal and cleaning of rivers;
- Nuclear energy;
- Radiation hazards; Gas leak & Wind Power
- Bio-energy; and
- Environmental laws and acts.

Uses- water is used mainly for the following purposes-

- Domestic purpose, Agriculture, Industry, Recreation and Hydropower generation

Objectives of the study

- to aware people about value of water.
- to sensitize about role of water in life.
- to focus about limited availability of fresh water through syllabi in schools.

Review of Literature

Tough there has been a long history of EE component in our school curriculum; it has always been treated as secondary to other scholastic areas like sciences, social-sciences, mathematics etc. The first aggressive thrust for EE at school level came in NCF 1986 and the document, Plan of Action, 1992. Environmental issues, environmental concerns and conservation were identified as core areas in the curriculum. Although, many state boards and

CBSE emphasized the need to educate children about our environment, there was very little perceptible change in our approach to EE transaction. NCF-2000 & NCF 2005 has laid enormous emphasis on EE to the extent that it is projected as of grave concern in school curriculum that is as important as other school subjects.

Research methodology

Water is most common liquid on earth it covers about 71.4% of the earth .All known life needs liquid water to function properly water is a good solvent readily dissolving and transporting nutrients across a wide range of temperatures .Its molecule also plays a key role in ensuring protein behave properly .The water in our body is essential for life .water is involved in every bodily function from digestion.circulation, control of body temperature and the excretion of waste product. The water in our body is continually being used and lost from the body. Without water we cannot survive .about 60% of adult human body is made up of water in infant and children this percentage is even greater.

Of all the water in this blue planet only 3% water is fresh water and this is precious life giving resource has been a decline of 35% since 1970 .We must use water more wisely .Water is essential in all life without this all living things such as ourselves ,animal and plant life would all die.

Directly or indirectly water affects all facets of life without it there would no vegetation on land, no oxygen for animals to breath the planet would look entirely different .Water is necessary to keep peoples bodies and environment healthy so water should be valued and protected as the precious resource for human survival .If we fail to conserve water eventually an adequate water supply may not be available. Lack of potable water may lead dramatic consequences .Water conservation can help prevent local and global problems such as rising cost, reduced food supplies,health hazards and armed conflicts Water is most probably important substance for preserving life ,Developed nations take water for granted because it flows out of the tap .But we are rapidly depleting the global supply of fresh water

Throughout world 2.6 billion people lack proper sanitation which means that drinking water around the world is contaminated with the waste and disease .The WHO estimated that this has resulted in 1.8 million human deaths. Open water is often contaminated by agricultural chemicals ,trace and litters .Both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans contain large islands of plastic trash which national geographic suggests came from litter bags and

open landfills around the world.

Relevance of sensitization towards water through school syllabi- Water is a valuable natural resource in this blue planet and fresh water ratio is declining drastically day by day creating alarming situation for our life & all creatures. Hence it is right time to sensitize our young minds towards water about its value & importance for continuity of life in this beautiful planet. Water plays a vital role for sustaining life in this planet.

Water is most important substance on earth. All plants and animals must have water to survive if there was no water there would be no life on earth. Water that is safe for drinking is called potable water. Water that is not safe to drink is said to be non potable. All action taken to make sure that drinking water is potable is called water treatment. Water is colourless and odourless substance found all over the earth. Each water molecule is made up of one oxygen and two hydrogen atoms held together by strong covalent bond. Water is found in three different forms- solid, liquid, gaseous.

Challenges

- Water scarcity is a global challenge with rapid population growth around the world.
- Agriculture is both a major cause and casualty of water scarcity.
- Water scarcity is expected to intensify the result of climate change.
- Food loss and waste.
- Food system.
- We're changing the climate, making dry areas drier and precipitation more variable and extreme.

Solutions

- Educate to change consumption water and lifestyle.
- Invent new water consumption technologies,
- Recycle waste water.
- Improve irrigation and agricultural practices.
- Appropriate price water.
- Develop new efficient desalination plants.
- Plant more trees.

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Tourism in the Himalayas : A Booster of Indian Economy

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The dawn of the mass tourism era in the Himalayas had an enormous influence on the local economy: with the number of visitors increasing dramatically, the total amount of money spent by these visitors increased in the same way .In Nepal, tourism accounts for 10% of the GDP and is the single-most important source of foreign currency . In India, tourism is the second-largest source of foreign currency behind the gem and jewelry business. The money spent by the tourists has diverse effects on the local economy. It stimulates the economy and induces the so-called “multiplier-effect” – jobs are created, capital is accumulated and local workers that used to be dependent on subsistence farming start their own businesses that serve the tourists: selling or renting supplies, providing guides or selling souvenirs to the tourists. Those businesses, in turn, employ people as guides or workers, which thereby benefit indirectly of the tourist money. But a part of the money can also be used to improve the local living standards through better health care, education and building structure. The huge amount of money spent in the tourism industry makes the economy extremely dependent on the revenues out of this sector. But because the tourism sector is also an extremely sensible one, the earnings out of this sector are extremely fluctuant. This became obvious on several occasions: the Maoist insurgency that started in 1996 destabilized the tourism economy – in 1996, the yearly growth of tourist arrivals dropped 4.1% from 11.3% in 1995 to 7.2% in 1997. In December 1999, after the hijacking of the Indian Airlines flight, the number of tourists started to diminish increasingly. The decline was compounded by the tragic events in the Royal Family in June 2001 and the escalation of the Maoist violence. After the terror Tourism in the Himalaya attacks in the United States in September 2001 the November 2001 tourism earnings in Nepal plummeted to 50% of the earnings in the previous year

Tourism in the Himalayas has a long tradition. But the dawn of modern mass tourism, induced by the extension of modern transportation deep into the Himalayas, has had serious consequences for the local economy, ecology and society. Modern-day approaches like the ones used in the Sikkim Biodiversity and Ecotourism project can help reducing the negative side

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effects of tourism and allow both the tourists and the local population to benefit from a more sustainable, conscious “soft” tourism.

Tourism has emerged as a key sector of the world economy and has become a major workforce in global trade. It has been making a revolutionary and significant impact on the world economic scenario. Tourism has been identified as the major export industry in the world. The multifaceted nature of this industry makes it a catalyst to economic development and helps balanced regional development. It is a low capital, labour intensive industry with economic multiplier and offers an opportunity to earn foreign exchange at low social cost.

Tourism industry acts as a powerful agent of both economic and social change. It stimulates employment and investment, modifies economic structure and makes positive contributions towards balance of payments. The money spent by the foreign tourists in a country is turned over several times. In the process, the total income earned from tourism is a number of times more than the actual spending. The multiplier effect of tourism receipts is completely recognized as spreading to secondary and tertiary spheres of the economic activities of a nation. It encompasses economic, social cultural, educational and political significance. Marketing and promotion are of vital importance in tourism because of the competitive nature of the industry both within and between the generating countries. Tourism creates direct, indirect and induced employment. It produces a vast spectrum of employment from highly qualified and trained managers of five-star hotels to room boys, sales girls, and artisans. With its faster growth, new horizons of employment open up for the unemployed and underemployed youth of the developing countries.

Tourism in India has a strong relevance to economic development, cultural growth and national integration. India is a vast country of great beauty and diversity and her tourist potential is equally vast. With her rich cultural heritage as superbly manifest in many of the architectural wonders palaces, temples, mosques, forts, caves and prehistoric wall paintings, her widely varied topography ranging from the monotonous plains to the loftiest mountains of the world, her large climatic variations ranging from some of the wettest and the driest as well as from the hottest and the coldest parts of the world, beautiful long beaches on the sea coast, vast stretches of sands, gregarious tropical forests and above all, the great variety of the life-style, India offers an unending choice for the tourist. The Indian tourism and hospitality industry has emerged as one of the key drivers of growth among

the services sector in India. The third-largest sub-segment of the services sector comprising trade, repair services, hotels and restaurants contributed nearly US\$ 187.9 billion or 12.5 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014-15, while growing the fastest at 11.7 per cent Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. Tourism is also a potentially large employment generator besides being a significant source of foreign exchange for the country. The industry is expected to generate 13.45 million jobs across sub-segments such as Restaurants (10.49 million jobs), Hotels (2.3 million jobs) and Travel Agents/Tour Operators (0.66 million). The Ministry of Tourism plans to help the industry meet the increasing demand of skilled and trained manpower by providing hospitality education to students as well as certifying and upgrading skills of existing service providers. India has moved up 13 positions to 52nd rank from 65th in Tourism & Travel competitive index. In developing countries like India tourism has become one of the major sectors of the economy, contributing to a large proportion of the National Income and generating huge employment opportunities. It has become the fastest growing service industry in the country with great potentials for its further expansion and diversification, it has direct and indirect chain link with several sector on an economy. Therefore tourism has both positive and negative far reaching impact on economic, social, political and environment face of India.

Negative impacts

1. Undesirable Social and Cultural Change: Tourism sometimes led to the destruction of the social fabric of a community. The more tourists coming into a place, the more the risk of that place losing its identity. A good example is Goa. From the late 60's to the early 80's when the Hippy culture was at its height, Goa was a haven for such hippies. Here they came in thousands and changed the whole culture of the state leading to a rise in the use of drugs, prostitution and human trafficking. This had a ripple effect on the country.

2. Increase Tension and Hostility: Tourism can increase tension, hostility, and suspicion between the tourists and the local communities when there is no respect and understanding for each other's culture and way of life. This may further lead to violence and other crimes committed against the tourists. The recent crime committed against Russian tourist in Goa is a case in point.

3. Creating a Sense of Antipathy: Tourism brought little benefit to

the local community. In most all-inclusive package tours more than 80% of travelers' fees go to the airlines, hotels and other international companies, not to local businessmen and workers. Moreover, large hotel chain restaurants often import food to satisfy foreign visitors and rarely employ local staff for senior management positions, preventing local farmers and workers from reaping the benefit of their presence. This has often created a sense of antipathy towards the tourists and the government.

4. Adverse Effects on Environment and Ecology: One of the most important adverse effects of tourism on the environment is increased pressure on the carrying capacity of the ecosystem in each tourist locality. Increased transport and construction activities led to large scale deforestation and destabilization of natural landforms, while increased tourist flow led to increase in solid waste dumping as well as depletion of water and fuel resources. Flow of tourists to ecologically sensitive areas resulted in destruction of rare and endangered species due to trampling, killing, disturbance of breeding habitats. Noise pollution from vehicles and public address systems, water pollution, vehicular emissions, untreated sewage, etc. also have direct effects on bio-diversity, ambient environment and general profile of tourist spots.

Economic Growth and Tourism

Tourism has been a major social phenomenon of the societies all along. It is motivated by the natural urge of every human being for new experience, adventure, education and entertainment. The motivations for tourism also include social, religious and business interests. The increase of education has fostered a desire to know more about different parts of the globe. The basic human thirst for new experience and knowledge has become stronger, as communication barriers are getting overcome by technological advances like air transport .

Tourism's importance, as an instrument for economic development and employment generation, particularly in remote and backward areas, has been well recognized the world over. It is the largest service industry globally in terms of gross revenue as well as foreign exchange earnings. Tourism can play an important and effective role in achieving the growth with equity objectives which India has set for itself. Tourism is one economic sector in India that has the potential to grow at a high rate and can make sure consequential development of the infrastructure of the destinations. It has the capacity to capitalize on the country's success in the services sector

and provide sustainable models of growth.

It has the potential to stimulate other economic sectors through its backward and forward linkages and cross-sectoral synergies with sectors like agriculture, horticulture, poultry, handicrafts, transport, construction, etc. Expenditure on tourism induces a chain of transactions requiring supply of goods and services from these related sectors. The consumption demand, emanating from tourist expenditure, also induces more employment and generates a multiplier effect on the economy. As a result, additional income and employment opportunities are generated through such linkages. Thus, the growth of the tourism sector can lead to large scale employment generation and poverty alleviation.

The growth in the tourism sector emerged as a very important contribution to the national economy and contributed quite a lot for employment generation in various tourism related activities. The not direct employment multiplier in the case of tourism is fairly high and is estimated as 2.36 which implies that direct employment of one person in the tourism sector creates employment to 1.36 persons in other sectors of the economy due to linkages with tourism. These linkages are in the sectors like agriculture horticulture, poultry, handicrafts, construction, sports etc. Further these directly/indirectly employed following the development of tourism may also need more goods & services as a result of such employment than what they would have demanded otherwise. Additional demand will thus generate more employment and further multiplier effect will come into force through successive chain of transactions. In fact investment in tourism has the potential to create more jobs compared to many other sectors and all the more at a lower level of investment. The labour/capital ratio is very favorable in tourism sector compared to many other industries with 47.5 jobs for a million rupee investment as has been seen in the survey conducted by the Ministry of Tourism (MoT), government of India. The economic benefits that flow into the economy through growth of tourism in shape of increased national and State revenues, business receipts, employment, wages and salary income, buoyancy in Central, State and local tax receipts can contribute towards overall socio-economic improvement and accelerated growth in the economy. Tourism is overwhelmingly an industry of Private sector service providers, although the public sector has a significant role to play in infrastructure areas either directly or through public-private partnerships (PPPs) approach. It is a multi-sectoral activity characterized by multiple services provided by a range of suppliers. It is quite similar to manufacturing

industry, where the supply chain is as important as the end product. The related sectors include airlines, surface transport, hotels, basic infrastructure and facilitation systems, etc. Thus, the growth of tourism cannot be attained unless the issues related to all the sectors are addressed simultaneously.

Another important feature of the tourism industry, which is of particular significance to India, is its contribution to national integration and preservation of natural as well as cultural environments and enrichment of the social and cultural lives of people. Over 382 million domestic tourists visiting different parts of the country every year return with a better understanding of the people living in different regions of the country. They have a better appreciation of the cultural diversity of India. Tourism also encourages preservation of monuments and heritage properties and helps the survival of arts forms, crafts and culture.

Tourism In India

India as a tourist destination exercises immense attraction from various angles. Tourism has emerged as a major industry of the Indian economy, contributing substantially to foreign exchange earnings and serving as a potential generator of employment opportunities. India is the largest democratic republic in the world with immense possibilities of growth in the tourism sector, with its vast cultural and religious heritage and varied natural attractions, but the country has only a meager share in world tourism. It is a land of contrasts, that is, from tropics to snows. It presents a diversity of rare natural and cultural endowments, which is the traditional symbol of India, i.e. unity in diversity. India has God's plenty of natural beauty ranging from the towering Himalayas in the north to the sun-kissed beaches of the east and the breathtaking beauty of the west. Each area of the country offers a different experience with its own specific festivals and culinary culture. India's rich cultural heritage and glorious tradition are linked with the development of tourism in India. The great German scholar, Max Muller, observed: if we were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow in some parts a very paradise on earth.

The best performing states of India include Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Haryana. Even though India's share in international tourism is less than 0.4 percent, the tourism sector alone accounts for 5.8 percent of the total employment generated in India. Tourism contributes 5.6 percent of the

national income with in India. According to *World Travel and Tourism Council*, India will be a tourism hotspot from 2009-2018, having the highest 10-year growth potential. The *Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2007* ranked tourism in India 6th in terms of price competitiveness and 39th in terms of safety and security. Despite short-and medium-term setbacks, such as shortage of hotel rooms, tourism revenues are expected to surge by 42% from 2007 to 2017. India's 5,000 years of history, its length, breadth and the variety of geographic features make its tourism basket large and varied. It presents heritage and cultural tourism along with medical, business and sports tourism.

Scope of Tourism in India

India has many tourist attractions that have healing abilities and are capable of providing rewarding experiences of life. India has the Himalayan ranges in the north, a long coastline surrounded by seas in the south. In addition, India is rich in varied landscapes, enchanting historical sites and royal cities, clean beaches, serene mountain retreats, rich cultures and festivities to enjoy and rejuvenate.

In any part of the year, India can offer a wide selection of destinations and experiences. In summer, there are lovely retreats amidst the heady beauty in the Himalayas or the lush-heights of the western Ghats with cool trekking trails, tall peaks, or stretches of white water for the adventure seekers. In the cool Indian winter, cities come alive with cultural feasts of music and dance. The sun-clad beaches are ideal locations for rejuvenation in the winter. The wild-life sanctuaries with their abundance of flora and fauna provide delights to the mind and rejuvenation to the body. Various tourism themes are being promoted in India, which are described below:

Tourism in the Himalayas: A Booster of Indian Economy

Tourism in a broader sense has existed for a long time in the Himalayas: in the form of pilgrimage to Hindu sanctuaries that are located high up in the mountains. With the arrival of the British in the 19th century, summer resorts, the so-called Hill Stations, were established. Examples for these foundations are Darjeeling, Nainital, Mussoorie or Shimla. Nowadays, these Hill Stations are most frequented by members of the Indian and Pakistani middle-class. "Modern" tourism in the Himalayan region – activities such as trekking, mountain climbing, sightseeing and winter sports – has been introduced only in the last few decades. These forms of western mass tourism have a huge impact on the environment and on the local social structure in particular

and on the Indian economy in general.

Tourism in the Himalayas, seen from a historical viewpoint, can be divided into three distinct phases or categories: the religious pilgrimages, the British hill stations of the 19th century and the modern mass tourism of the 20th century.

Pilgrimage

Pilgrimage to the Himalayas has played an important role for a long time in several different religions: the worshipping of holy rivers and nature deities has its roots in the Aryan culture and was later integrated into Hinduism. The whole Himalayan region has an important spiritual meaning for Hindus as a “sacral space”. This leads to a different, Hindu point of view of the Himalayas: not a collection of natural features or a beautiful landscape, but a representation of the divine.

It is estimated that pilgrimage to the sanctuaries in the Himalayas started between the 4th and 2nd century B.C. The earliest written evidence for pilgrimage to the Himalayas is the Epics Mahabharata from the 1st century B.C., which mentions Hardwar and the sources of the Ganga (Badrinath and Kedarnath) as pilgrimage destinations. The most important pilgrimage destinations were and still are the sources of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, and, even more important, the lake Manasarovar and Mount Kailash, the home of Shiva, in southern Tibet. Vaishno Devi and Amarnath, two cave sanctuaries, are located in Jammu and Kashmir. Even though most of the sanctuaries in the Himalayas are Hindu sanctuaries, there are also Buddhist and Bon sanctuaries such as the Kongpo Bonri in central Tibet. Until the middle of the 20th century, the number of pilgrims that went on the arduous trek to one of the sanctuaries was relatively low: for example, about five to ten thousand pilgrims arrived in Badrinath each year after a 30-day hike in the middle of the 19th century. But with the expansion of streets in the middle of the 20th century, Badrinath could be reached from Rishikesh within one and a half day by bus. Since then, the number of pilgrims arriving in Badrinath and the whole Garhwal region has increased dramatically.

Hill stations

The second stage of tourism had its beginning in the 19th century, when the British discovered the Himalayas as a recreation area. After several military excursions of the British in the early 19th century discovered the restorative effects of a stay in the Himalayan hills, several sanatoriums were established to provide services to members of the military. The first hill

station was Simla, founded in 1819. It was recognized as the government and military summer headquarters for India in 1838 (which it stayed until the British withdrawal from India in 1947), thereby gaining importance. Simla has retained its importance until the present day, being the capital of the Himachal Pradesh. Other hill stations were Mussoorie (founded in 1827), Darjeeling (1835), and Nainital (1839). Up to 1869, several more hill stations were founded: Dalhousie, Dharamsala and Ranikhet.

After some time, in the late 1830's, the hill stations became more attractive for the civilian residents of India (especially for the colonial middle and upper class), due to the fact that they were an opportunity to escape the hot pre-monsoon months and the summer monsoon, at the same offering a stay in a more pleasant region with a beautiful landscape. Change started in 1947, when India became independent and the number of British tourists decreased dramatically. After a few years of crisis the number of tourists started to increase again: the Indian urban middle class had discovered the Hill Stations as an interesting vacation destination.

Modern mass tourism started in the 1960s and the number of tourists visiting the hill stations increased by huge numbers: in Nainital, the number of visitors increased from 166000 in 1958 to 332000 in 1968 and to 560000 in 1988. In Mussoorie, the number of visitors increased from 158000 in 1958 to 306000 in 1966 and 720000 in 1981.

Modern Tourism of the 20th century

Modern mass tourism in the Himalayan region started in 1950s after Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed the Mt. Everest and made the region popular in other parts of the world, that had until then more or less ignored the region. In the first years, the lack of transportation infrastructure limited tourism to the Hill Stations and the Garhwal region. But soon after the Indian-Chinese border war in 1962, a huge number of roads were built in the Indian part of the Himalayas – until 1970, 10 000 km of roads. Although their purpose was primarily a military one, they opened the region to modern mass transportation.

After opening of these roads for foreign tourists, the regions close to the roads showed an enormous growth in tourism – in Ladakh, e.g., the number of visitors increased from 0 in 1974 to 15.000 in 1982. Nepal, too, witnessed an enormous growth of tourism in the last 50 years. In 1962, 6179 tourists arrived in Nepal. The growth in the number of tourists reached its climax in 1999, when 421 000 tourists arrived in Nepal. The Himalayas

offer the modern tourist a widespread range of possibilities: the activities range from visiting the unique cultural attractions, hiking, skiing, to the more adventurous types of tourism. In the last years, the modern (western) trend sports have been established in the Himalayan region: rafting, kayaking, canyoning, rock climbing, mountain biking, bungee jumping, paragliding etc.

The modern mass tourism has an enormous impact on the economy, ecology and society in the Himalayas. These impacts and possible solutions to cope with the negative side effects of mass tourism are the focus of the following chapter.

Impact on Economy

The dawn of the mass tourism era in the Himalayas had an enormous influence on the local economy: with the number of visitors increasing dramatically, the total amount of money spent by these visitors increased in the same way. In Nepal, tourism accounts for 10% of the GDP and is the single-most important source of foreign currency (The World Bank 2002). In India, tourism is the second-largest source of foreign currency behind the gem and jewelry business.

The money spent by the tourists has diverse effects on the local economy. It stimulates the economy and induces the so-called “multiplier-effect” – jobs are created, capital is accumulated and local workers that used to be dependent on subsistence farming start their own businesses that serve the tourists: selling or renting supplies, providing guides or selling souvenirs to the tourists. Those businesses, in turn, employ people as guides or workers, which thereby benefit indirectly of the tourist money. But a part of the money can also be used to improve the local living standards through better health care, education and building structure. The huge amount of money spent in the tourism industry makes the economy extremely dependent on the revenues out of this sector.

Conclusion

Tourism in the Himalayas has a long tradition. But the dawn of modern mass tourism, induced by the extension of modern transportation deep into the Himalayas, has had serious consequences for the local economy, ecology and society. Modern-day approaches like the ones used in the Sikkim Biodiversity and Ecotourism project can help reducing the negative side effects of tourism and allow both the tourists and the local population to benefit from a more sustainable, conscious “soft” tourism. The Himalayan

tourism now acts as a major source of income not only for the local people but also for our economy.

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Status of Muslim Women in India

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Muslims are the largest and most Significant minority in India. Muslim community in India remains largely backward and deprived; especially Muslim women who continue to be uneducated, resourceless and victimized. It is difficult to exactly determine the reasons for low status of Indian Muslim Women but an assessment can be made on the basis of some statistics.

Muslim population has the lowest per capita income on an average. Only 16% of Muslim women are employed as compared to 31% Hindu and 37% christian women. Muslim women have been few ; economist, historians, political scientists and even social anthropologists and sociologists have contributed little to understanding of lives of Muslim women in India. I am aware that Muslim women do not constitute a homogenous category, they are highly differentiated across caste, class and regional lives and states like Kerala and the North East, the position of Muslim women has been far better other than non Muslim Communities.

In a recent report published by National Commission for Women, the position of Muslim women specially in the realm of economic and educational backwardness has been highlighted and that the lack of awareness of their rights under Islam adds to their misery.

Socio-Economic Status

The Indian Sociological literature neglects the role of women in social relationships within the family system, their status in society and the interaction between Indian minority. Indian institutions and cultural norms have perpetuated the role of Indian Women as subservient. Orthodox Muslims uphold the low position of women as a symbol of cultural identity. Indian Muslims have tried to prevent conversion and integration of other views, but have failed to eliminate the Hindu influence on the general pattern of living, the system of social stratification and customs and attitudes regarding women. Muslim hold conformist ideals and beliefs from the Quran and the Hadis. Although Indian women live under the Hindu code Bill that gives equal rights to women, most of the Muslim woman are restricted under the Muslim Personal law. Muslims who are ignorant of the Quran are unaware of the allowances in the shariats: the Hanafi, the shaafi, the Hambali and the Maliki. Islamic scholars state that the shariat is not unchangable. There is

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also disparity between the actual practice of polygamy and the Qurans strict provision that all wives must be treated equally. Islamic practices have been manipulated to suit male interests. Indian Muslim are either Ashrafs or non-Ashrafs. Ashrafs are the upper social class and are made up of the sayyads, the sheikhs, the Mughals and the Pathans in descending order of hierarchy. There are differences in the treatment of women within this stratification. For instance many non Ashraf women do not observe purdah but the tendency among the Ashraf is to impose purdah.

Polugamy

A verse in the Holy Quran (iv) says that although one could have four wives at a time one who cannot treat co-wives with equality and justice should rest content with a single wife. Since the concept of justice is very strong in Islam this restriction is placed on men so that they do not do any 'injustice' to women. Thus the permission for polygamy is conditional and not absolute as is often interpreted.

According to the Shariat

Marriage in Islam implies entering into a relationship and therefore assumes that both the parties are mature enough to enter into this relationship and therefore marriage can only be a post-puberty union. And as prescribed the age at marriage should not be less than 15 years for girls and slightly higher for boys i.e. 17 or 18. The marriage is not valid without the consent of either parties and specially without the wifes consent. Thus child marriage is out of the question in Islam. Another important aspect is that women do not lose their property rights in their parental home after marriage nor are they expected to change their names as amongst Hindus where a women is expected to acquire a new identity (true identity) after her marriage. Muslim women have the right to retain their maiden name and their property rights in their parental family after marriage.

Mahr

Mahr (or dowry) is an essential part of the Muslim marriage. This is an important component of the Nikah Nama which is a written document of Muslim marriage and has to be signed by at least two witnesses. The amount fixed for the mahr is expected to be in consonance with the socio-economic status of the husband.

Dowry

There is no concept of dowry in Islam and the word Jahez applied in the Indian context is a clear derivative of dahej. Many Muslim countries have

penal laws prescribing punishment for the offence of demanding or giving dowry.

Divorce

Unlike Hinduism where marriage is a "saat janmon ka saat" in Islam marriage is a disassociable union. But it is abghad-al-mubaht i.e the worst of permitted things that must be avoided to the extent possible. The forms of divorce allowed are talaq (divorce by mans action) Khul or KJula (divorce at the wifes behest) mubaras (divorce by mutual consent) and faskh tafriq or tatliq (judicial divorce).

The most common form of divorce in most Muslim countries irrespective of whether they are in a majority or in a minority is talaq.

Talaq-i

Tafwid and Khul:- A Muslim wife may derive from her marriage contract the right to pronounce talaq on specified grounds mentioned in the nikahnama. This enables marriage without the consent of the husband or the intervention of the court but this is a right given to part of the marriage contract.

Khul or Khula

The right to khul or khula is not conditional as in the case of talaq-i-tafwid. Like talaq khula can be effected without the intervention of a court if the husband agrees and if he does not the court can still pass a decree of Khul. In either case where the wife initiates a divorce she loses her absolute rights over her unpaid mahr.

Mubara'a

Divorce by mutual consent, mubara'a means "mutual freeing." In Pakistan, Bangladesh and India, the laws on the application of shariah refer to khul and Mubara'a separately.

Tafriq

Divorce by Court or judicial divorce is a codified Muslim law in many countries and empowers courts to dissolve a marriage on grounds of adultery by husband or for leading an immoral life or compelling a wife to do so.

Re-marriage

Islam encourages the remarriage of widows and divorces after the period of iddah or iddat, a period of three months has elapsed (this to establish if the woman is pregnant or not) before she can get married once again.

Conclusion

A consciose and concerted effort to empower women with equal rights,education,training and involvement at all levels of decision making would in the long run bring around sustainable development and raise the status of the Indian Muslim women. She will have an identity of her own, that of an individual apart from being someon's wife, someone's daughter and someone's mother all the time.

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Women Participation In Politics

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Abstract

Women's involvement in political parties is tied to the increasing demand for equal rights. The INC held power until the 1990s. As the INC moved away from welfare politics, other parties arose to challenge the INC using poverty as the center of their agenda. The INC regained power in 2004 with the help of women's participation. The INC has increased women's participation by instituting a 33% quota for women in all levels of the party. The BJP has encouraged greater representation of women by developing women's leadership programs, financial assistance for women candidates, and implementing a 33% reservation for women in party leadership positions. BJP has received women's support by focusing on issues such as the Uniform Civil Code to extend equal rights to women and men regardless of religion. They have also spoken out against violence against Indian women.

Key words: Challenges and 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

Introduction

As India gears up for the world's largest election process, one cannot help but think of some of the unfulfilled promises made when a young India emerged amongst the preeminent democracies of the world. Nearly 70 years since the enactment of our Constitution, the solemn vow in its Preamble to secure political justice and equality of opportunity remains only partially fulfilled. Women's position in electoral politics and governance stays far below representative levels, and policymaking and governance has long been the fiefdom of men, with few women managing to get past a rigid glass ceiling to enter Parliament. The entry of women into politics has historically been met with dogged opposition across the world – right from the earliest suffragettes in England who faced police brutality and sexual assault for daring to demand the right to vote, to modern elections where female candidates are attacked overtly and covertly on gender issues. While there have been many significant victories for women's participation in politics in the intervening years, they are still met with scepticism, ridicule and objectification when stepping into the political fray. These are manifestations of an insecure patriarchy, jolted by the notion of women taking their place as leaders and decision-makers, representing their issues and interests instead of depending on men in power to do so.

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Certain laws and policies, however, have given a boost to the representation of women in Indian politics. On 24 April 1993, the Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 was passed, adding Part IX to the Constitution, giving constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). A new Article 243 D reserved a third of all PRI seats and the same proportion of offices of Chairperson for women, ushering in an era of female political representation across India's villages. In subsequent years, a number of states including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tripura increased this reservation to 50%, and also provided for a similar reservation in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Indeed, women have shown themselves to be natural community builders, with an intrinsic sense of perception; intuition and empathy that allows them to best identify people's problems, provide adequate support and act as nurturing leaders. Despite some enabling legal provisions, however, social and economic forces continue to deter women from politics. The phenomenon of Panchayat Patis – husbands (or other male relatives) using women as proxies in PRIs and wielding the real power – is prevalent. In ULBs, despite women often holding powerful posts, such as that of mayor, corporators and municipal officials, they are often reluctant to provide the adequate support to such leader – simultaneously intimidated and antagonized by women in positions of power and responsibility.

Objectives Of The Paper

1. To know the challenges faced by women
2. To study the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and Women.

Importance Of The Paper

The study of political participation of any society or section of people needs to take into account whether or not it is associated with democratic values. The level and extent of political participation of people may be restricted by the very existence of both natural and man-made inequalities. While it is impossible to overcome natural factors of inequalities, it is possible to overcome man-made inequalities simply by adopting and following of democratic principles and values. The pillars of democracy like liberty, equality, fraternity, justice etc. are strong enough to support and protect the people from the challenges posed by man-made inequalities. Thus the study of the nature and level of political participation and its resultant empowerment can be evaluated only on the basis of the availability of democratic values.

Research Methodology

Research methodology of the paper deals with the understanding of women participation in politics and This study is an exploratory study that examines challenges and the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and Women and collected The secondary data for research paper, and studied from the Govt. Publications, Books, and Monthly Journals newspapers women participation in politics.

Challenges Faced By Women

Women face numerous obstacles in achieving representation in governance. Their participation has been limited by the assumption that women's proper sphere is the "private" sphere. Whereas the "public" domain is one of political authority and contestation, the "private" realm is associated with the family and the home. By relegating women to the private sphere, their ability to enter the political arena is curtailed. Gender inequality within families, inequitable division of labor within households, and cultural attitudes about gender roles further subjugate women and serve to limit their representation in public life. Societies that are highly patriarchal often have local power structures that make it difficult for women to combat. Thus, their interests are often not represented the following common challenges faced by women.

Participation as a Proxy Candidate

There have been evidences that due to reservation policy, certain women got elected into the setup, but they acted merely as the mouth-piece of the their male family members. This indicates that there is a possibility of on-roll women participation to be higher than what it actually exists on ground. Awareness programs and increase in female education is now taking care of such happenings and women active participation is on an increase. Still there is a need to record data at a more micro level so that women who only act as a proxy can be identified.

Measurement of Decision Making Initiatives

The quantitative data of political participation of women at local level is available but the qualitative data on the aspects of their active participation including the utilization of the decision-making functionality provided to them is not being quantified properly. Although, the legislature has enabled their huge presence into the state of affairs, but their valuable essence into the system is yet to be established at most of the places. The data on their sensitization about their rights and its usage is still missing. Efforts can be

made to capture the performance of women in debates, initiative in bringing legislation and participation in other aspects of the democratic process.

Cultural and traditional norms

women's ability to engage politically both within and beyond the voting booth—particularly as community organisers and elected officials—is often shaped by norms that drive wider social structures. Fundamental to the constraints that women face is an entrenched patriarchal system in which family control and decision-making powers are in the hands of males. Traditional beliefs and cultural attitudes—especially as regards women's roles and status in society—remain strong, particularly in rural areas (Traditional roles and the division of labour are still clearly gendered. Social norms that make it more difficult for women to leave their traditionally domestic roles for more public roles outside of the home. Women's gender identity is still predominantly conceived of as being domestic in nature, and continues to act as a barrier to women's entry into formal politics.

Economic factors

Socio-economic status of women to a greater extent play a significant role in enhancing their participation and representation in political decision-making bodies. Women lack the economic base which would enhance their political participation. The lack of an economic base for women has been a factor in their participation—or lack of—it in politics because the cost of campaigning is very high. Lack of financial resources can limit participation given the costs associated with. Independent funding and placing limits on campaign spending may support women in overcoming the barriers to political participation. Access to power tends to emerge from familial, communal and economic linkages, and these factors may help explain patterns of participation.

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act And Women

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act came into force in April 1993 and accordingly all the states have amended their laws relating to local self-government. As a result, the role and importance of Panchayat Raj structure became highly critical as well as meaningful. The panchayat can emerge as model of an effective local organization representing the interests of the people. State agencies can formulate while panchayats serve as potential instruments for an effective deliver) of programmes and services. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act shall be a landmark in the constitutional development of India. Since it is for the first time in the political history of

India that one-third of the total seats in local self- government institutions have been statutorily for women, the legislation has several important implications for the empowerment of women. It has made a silent revolution in the country.¹⁰⁴ In the Indian context; a constitutional amendment became necessary in order to ensure active participation of women because of the prevailing socioeconomic and political condition of women in India. Indian culture and social ethos have, to a large extent, been influenced by a patriarchal value system. As a result of deeply entrenched social attitudes and practices, women by and large have not been independent **decision-makers** in the country. The wishes and dictates of male family members have influenced the decisions in most cases. As a result they are discriminated against in terms of access of food and health care. Besides, they are discriminated in economic and political spheres too. The most alarming factor regarding women is that visible and invisible violence and harassment against them are increasing. The crudest form of violence, killing a girl child before she is born, exists in many parts of the country. "The inferior status of women in political institutions also results from the underlying biologism of male gendered politics for gender equality. In ancient India women enjoyed equal status with men. Democratic decentralization will be a success, only if all the sections of people participate in the activities of the local self-governing bodies. So women population must be properly represented in different governmental agencies, which should start with village panchayats. It is generally accepted the political participation of women is very much related to certain important aspects of women's life such as marriage, family and employment. There is no country in the world today, where women have equal status with men in all the major areas of life family, health, reproduction, education, work, government, and cultural expression."¹⁰⁶ It is in this background that one should analyze the far reaching implications of reservation of one-third of seats and offices of chairperson for women guaranteed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. It ensures compulsory involvement of women in all grassroots level political institutions.. A comprehensive effort will have to be made in this direction. It is necessary to create proper social, economic and political conditions to enable women to participate effectively in the local government institutions without endangering the positive values of the prevailing family systems. It is believed that legal and constitutional support and legislative measures are necessary for bringing about social change. Together with them, the political will and awareness of people are crucial for bringing about democratic

decentralization, a reality by all means. Thus in order to be effective and meaningful, a three-dimensional approach represented by the political will of the people, people's general political awareness and the constitutional and legislative measures - has to be developed. By the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the local self-governing institutions received greater status and relevance. Moreover, the Panchayati Raj has become the third tier of governance in India.

Conclusion

With all these challenges in mind, what could be a way forward? The passage of the Women's Reservation Bill would be an important step, allowing greater participation in the highest level of India's politics. Here, it is important to underline and differentiate the Indian perspective on quotas from that of the West. Unlike the West, where quotas are almost a bad word, the Indian paradigm has seen such quotas emerge as invaluable tools for social leverage. They are redistributive tools meant to ameliorate centuries of continued oppression. Even once women are on the same table as men in politics, they may continue to face the challenges mentioned. For the dedicated campaigner for equal rights, it is important to remember that the struggle for empowerment is a long one. While the number of women candidates, as well as elected members, has steadily risen, this should be a non-partisan issue, with all political parties uniting and supporting policy changes that make politics more representative. The promise of equality is a beautiful one, and one worth continuing to strive for in the face of daunting odds. In the inimitable words of the late Maya Angelou, 'We may encounter many defeats, but we must not be defeated.'

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Sustainable Development and Agriculture Growth

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Sustainable development can be viewed as a social movement—“a group of people with a common ideology who try together to achieve certain general goals.”

Agriculture is the base of rural development, with strong linkages to health, education, the private sector, water, and the environment. We need to manage the complexities of these relationships to ensure that rural development is integrated, equitable, and sustainable. In this way, a renewed focus on agriculture in rural development can help us meet the Millennium Development Goals—goals that reflect the international community’s commitment to sustainable development.

Agriculture can make significant contributions to attaining the MDGs. It is the sector from which most of the rural poor in developing countries derive their income, and both rural and urban people obtain most of their food, which is produced largely by women. As agriculture depends heavily on the natural resource base, it influences environmental sustainability. Agriculture is also closely linked to human health and education. Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. Women are responsible for half of the world’s food production and between 60 percent and 80 percent of the food in most developing countries.

It is hard to explain the role that agriculture plays in economic development. Sustainable development path for agriculture and food seems like a challenge. We believe that it is feasible. As John F. Kennedy said: "By defining our goal more clearly, by making it seem more manageable and less remote, we can help all people to see it, to draw hope from it, and to move irresistibly towards it." some of the points that need to be concerned:

- How can we make farming more profitable and more sustainable in our generation?
- How can it transform its own agriculture to produce enough food in a sustainable and safe manner?
- How can India direct more of its economic growth towards rural

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development and eradicating widespread poverty and malnutrition?

- What will be the future role of production?
- How can agriculture become an attractive entrepreneurial undertaking, reducing drudgery, reducing unemployment, and getting people – women and youth in particular – decent and fulfilling work?
- How can biotechnology best contribute to future food and nutritional security and serve the needs of the poor?
- How can countries make the best choices for a sustainable agriculture development path and what should be the role foreign aid in it?

Agriculture faces many problems, making it more and more difficult to achieve its primary objective feeding the world each year. Population growth and changes in diet associated with rising incomes drive greater demand for food and other agricultural products, while global food systems are increasingly threatened by land degradation, climate change and other stressors. Uncertainties exist about regional and local impacts of climate change, but the overall global pattern suggests that the stability of the food system will be at greater risk due to short-term variability in food supply.

The natural resource base of suitable land, water, forests, and biodiversity largely determines the potential of agriculture. These resource endowments have a major influence on human activity in agriculture, and in turn, are affected by them. Historically, agriculture responded only to the need for food. Much later, it sought to respond to poverty-reduction mandates as well. Now it seeks to simultaneously help meet the triple objectives of poverty reduction, food security, and environmental sustainability.

Targets

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources Most of the land suitable for agriculture is already in production. Therefore, meeting current and future food requirements will require rapid increases in productivity; otherwise, an undesirable expansion onto fragile and marginal lands will result. There is widespread concern that deforestation and land degradation are severely diminishing the potential of ecosystems. The main causes of these conditions go well beyond agriculture; however, agriculture does play a role: when policies are inappropriate, unsustainable agricultural practices are used and

property rights are insecure.

Biodiversity supports the production of an ecosystem's goods and services essential for life as well as for many cultural values. Improving crops, livestock and feeds; increasing soil fertility; and controlling pests and diseases often depend on these resources; however, increasing population pressure, deforestation, and unsustainable agricultural practices are contributing to degradation of these "life insurance policies". Agricultural practices, however, can have negative effects on human health and education. For example, overexposing adults and children to dangerous chemicals and harmful forms of child labour in both family and commercial settings are significant problems. In addition to exposure to dangerous chemicals, children may suffer long working hours, lack of access to education, very low or no pay, and injury due to heavy loads and dangerous machinery. If children must work to support themselves or their families, they should be assisted with programs that reduce the physical risks they face and provide leisure time, flexible schooling, and fair pay.

Private Sector Development

Small farmers in rural areas often comprise the largest segment of the private sector in developing countries. The full potential of these farmers and farms is often not realized due to poor policies, inadequate markets and other infrastructure, and generally weak institutions. Creating the enabling environment in which agriculture can perform is crucial. For example, well-functioning agricultural markets can underpin a rural economy and help promote rural enterprises in agro-processing and the provision of rural services.

Water

Water is an indispensable resource for agriculture and has played a pivotal role in the development of the sector, but it is also scarce and unevenly distributed both regionally and among certain marginalized populations. Agriculture is the largest user of water, accounting for more than 70 percent of total freshwater withdrawals globally and between 87 percent and 95 percent in developing countries. Current water use by agriculture may not be sustainable because of both scarcity and competition for use from other sectors such as human consumption, health, sanitation, and industry. As a result, many innovations to improve water use efficiency are being tried, and others such as more water efficient crops are needed.

Oceans and Fisheries

The oceans offer a development option to a major portion of the 660 million inhabitants of the least-developed countries. Like dairying, the sector provides an all-year harvest and income stream, which contributes to the social and economic welfare of large cross-sections of rural and urban populations. Since staple foods are often protein-deficient, poor people can improve their diet by adding fish, which are rich in protein. Approximately 50 million women are employed in this sector. Access to resources within the 200-mile exclusion zones of coastal states has brought new opportunities and valuable social and economic assets under their control.

Ecosystems Health is a way of thinking about human development that focuses on the systemic ecological and social contexts in which human activities occur, and that make them sustainable or not. A healthy ecosystem maintains itself without major human intervention, changes and adapts over time, and provides the services that sustain human communities. This approach, therefore, provides a broad framework to help identify both constraints and opportunities for those activities. It can help to identify agricultural policies and practices, for instance, and the livelihoods associated with them that increase food production without disempowering women and undermining ecological integrity.

Agriculture in developing countries is increasingly moving away from a subsistence orientation and government dominance to commercialization. There are opportunities to accelerate this process in such a way that producers, particularly women, who produce a dominant share of the world's food, become equal partners in the development process and share the benefits. However, the rural poor, particularly women, own or have secured access to few assets they can use to escape poverty. Secured access to land, for example, is often a binding constraint, and the poor are often left to cultivate the marginal areas. The productivity of their two main assets—land and labour—is very low, but can be significantly improved through intensification and diversification of their production systems. Potential strategies include matching production with natural resource endowments, integrating crop and livestock production, and employing agro-forestry technologies. The sustainable development of agriculture will require a careful analysis and balancing of the potential trade-offs between economic and environmental objectives.

Policy and practice for agricultural sustainability

Researchers have identified the key factors which appear to condition poverty– environment interactions and outcomes in relation to agriculture (McNeely and Scherr, These are:

1. The characteristics of the natural resource base and farming systems of the poor.
2. Farmers' awareness and assessment of the importance of environmental degradation.
3. The availability of sustainable production technologies and their suitability for the poor.
4. Farmers' capacity to mobilize investment resources through their own assets and networks.
5. Economic incentives for conservation management or investment.
6. Security of tenure and rights of access to resources by the poor.

Conclusion

Key policy areas for agricultural sustainability

Pretty highlights the following key policy areas for agricultural sustainability:

- Invest in public research and extension systems for adapting and transferring technologies;
- Provide technical assistance and capacity-building for ministries of agriculture and natural resource management;
- Invest in both dryland and wetland water management systems to increase water productivity;
- Engage in debate with recipient countries over appropriate land reform, as poor people cannot be expected to invest in asset building (especially of natural capital) if they have no guarantee over long-term access to their land;
- Promote support for agricultural development programmes that build rural social capital, particularly for women, to access credit and microfinance;
- Develop new approaches for supporting small-scale agribusinesses in rural areas (so that food commodities can be value-added before leaving the local economy), such as loan guarantees, underwriting debt, providing equity funds, and providing grants for social infrastructure and community

projects;

- Ensure support for urban agriculture;
- Work with farmers' and rural people's organisations to develop better methods for accessing market information.
- Take a regional approach – emphasise structural reforms and support within specified regions to maximise synergies between different sectors, actors and resources;

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Liberation Movement In Hyderabad Karnataka Region

*Sri Dashavant Maruti**

Abstract

Hyderabad consisted of large portions of what were later to be the north eastern districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur of Karnataka state. The Lingayat minority in these regions also largely believed that they had been neglected and resented the oppression of the Nizam and the Razakars. The Nizam refused to accede to India until his rule was overthrown by force. Following the 'police action' against the Nizam, Hyderabad province and its citizens became independent on 17 September 1948. This day is celebrated by the Karnataka government as the Hyderabad-Karnataka liberation day.

Key Words: Historical background and role of freedom fighter

Introduction

The movement of HK region was purely based on the issue of regional inequalities or backwardness of the region. However, the aspirations of the people of HK region was not fulfilled fully by the provisions of 371-J since even after getting the special status for the region. There has not been any positive impact on the regional inequalities of the region. There is a growing feeling that the state government maintains a 'step-motherly attitude' towards the regions of Hyderabad Karnataka. Due to this, the people of Hyderabad Karnataka region will demand for separate statehood if the situation remains the same. He states that the transfer of resources to the state governments, for the development of HK region, is not being realized. He argued that development will take place fast if the state is small and administratively effective. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had also once supported the idea of smaller states in India, so that the deprived or backward section of the society will equally fight for their rights and justice. In a larger state, there is more chance of increasing marginalization among all sections as the state will be unable to give proper attention to all the sections. As an active member of the movement, Ms. Radhamaniv says that issues raised by the people in the HK region are genuine. She said special status for HK region was inevitable, though the Centre had opposed it many times. Since 1990s, the Union government assigned special provision for states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur etc. however, it was denied to the Hyderabad

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Karnataka region, which is proof of political apathy. At present, the people of HK region have realized that the assignment of special status by Indian union was a 'piecemeal approach' to make the people happy. This refers to the political interest of some parties which was in the Centre. They did so in order to silence the movement by allotting special status to this region. But practically, there is no benefit from this provision of special status as we have been experiencing the development of this region, she said. As a social activist.

Objectives Of The Paper

1. To know the Historical background on liberation movement in Hyderabad Karnataka
2. To study the role of freedom fighters in The Hyderabad Karnataka movement

Research Methodology

A close study has been carried out a historical study on Liberation movement in Hyderabad Karnataka region the methodology in social science research comprises collection of secondary data for research paper. The secondary data are drawn classified from the Govt. Publications of books, monthly journals published Magazines Liberation movement in Hyderabad Karnataka region On and also Annual reports, internet websites and apart from this, different edition of daily newspapers, were also used for the purpose of collection the information.

Historical Background On Liberation Movement In Hyderabad Karnataka

Today we have a new state comprising of Telangana. Independence and Republic days are celebrated with joy. Even a state formation day is celebrated. But what was truly historic is just forgotten. In recent years the RSS is trying to insinuate itself into the integration when in fact it had nothing to do with it, or the movement for democracy in the state which preceded it. Yet, Amit Shah will be in Hyderabad to celebrate it as "Liberation Day". But remember, like in the rest of India, the RSS sat out in the struggle for freedom and emancipation in Hyderabad too. On the morning of September 13, 1948 five infantry battalions and an armored regiment of the battle hardened Indian Army under the command of Maj.Gen. JN Chaudhry entered the princely state of Hyderabad, over a year after independence and after the patience of the new Indian Union was tested beyond endurance. The Nizam of Hyderabad like the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir too entertained notions of an independent state and had so far managed to

avoid accession. In the meantime the Nizam sought to widen the issue by moving the United Nations, took the advice and assistance of Pakistan, and began stockpiling arms. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad Mir Laik Ali boasted that if “the Indian government takes any actions against Hyderabad, 100,000 men are ready to fight. We also have a hundred bombers in Saudi Arabia ready to bomb Bombay!”

Hyderabad, not only had its own Army, but also had its own Railways, Airline, Postal Service, Radio Broadcasting network and Currency. The Nizam and his court ruled over it with the British Resident keeping a close and watchful eye over everything. The British Army also had a permanent garrison, just in case the “faithful ally of the King Emperor” was found lacking in faith. As can be imagined it was a Muslim dominated state. Typically in 1911, 70% of the police, 55% of the army and 26% of the public administration were Muslims. In 1941 a report on the Civil Service revealed that of the 1765 officers, 1268 were Muslims, 421 were Hindus, and 121 others, presumably British, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs. Of the officials drawing a pay between Rs.600–1200 pm, 59 were Muslims, 38 were “others”, and a mere 5 were Hindus. The Nizam and his nobles, who were mostly Muslims, owned 40% of the total land in the kingdom. Quite clearly it was too much of a good thing for so few and the time for its end had come. The Asaf Jah dynasty came into being in the waning years of the Mughal Empire. Mir Qamruddin a Muslim general of Indian origin was first appointed Governor of the Deccan in 1707. He was called the Nizam-ul-Mulk. He returned to Delhi soon after as uncertainty and turmoil overtook the house of Babar. Qamruddin after a brief stint as the Mughal wazir returned to the Deccan in 1723 to carve out an independent domain for himself. He was now Asaf Jah I. In 1798 Hyderabad came under the dominance of the English when Asaf Jah II entered into a Subsidiary Alliance with the East India Company, which made sure that Hyderabad remained under the Nizam’s rule, but under their guidance.

As can well be imagined there was absolutely no political activity in the kingdom for most of this period. The faithful ally remained just that while the British waged war on the Maratha’s, Sikhs and then by introducing the doctrine of the lapse came gobble princely state after state. Even the 1857 war passed Hyderabad by. The first stirrings began in 1927 when the Majlis-e-Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen (MIM) was formed to unite various Islamic sects for “the solution of their problems within the principle of Islam; and to protect the economic, social and educational interests of the Muslims. In

1933 an association of mulki's or local born Hindus and Muslims called the Nizam's Subjects League was formed as a reaction to the continued domination of non-mulki's in government, even though most of them were Muslims. This was soon to be known as the Mulki League. It was the Mulki League that first mooted the idea of a responsible government in Hyderabad. In 1937 the Mulki League split between the more radical elements that were mostly Hindus and the more status quo inclined. This led to the formation of the Hyderabad Peoples Convention in 1937, a prelude to the establishment of the Hyderabad State Congress the following year. With this the movement for political and constitutional reform picked up momentum.

The Hyderabad State Congress agitation coincided with a parallel agitation led by the Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha of VD Savarkar on Hindu civil rights. To a large extent the interests of the Congress and Hindu organizations coincided. This put them squarely against the Majlis who were now led by Bahadur Yar Jung who was also the founder of the Anjuman-i-Tabligh-i-Islam, a proselytizing Muslim organization whose prime activity was the conversion of Hindus. Bahadur Yar Jung was a charismatic figure became popular among the Muslims. He also had the ear of the Nizam, Osman Ali. The main thrust of Bahadur Yar Jung was "to keep the sovereignty of His Exalted Highness intact and to prevent Hindus from establishing supremacy over Muslims." The leadership of the Congress took more nationalist overtones after the arrival of Swami Ramanand Tirtha on the scene. Tirtha hailed from Gulbarga and as a young man became a sadhu. He became President of the Hyderabad Congress in 1946 and attracted around him several young men who rose to prominence in independent India. Foremost among these was PV Narasimha Rao. Others were former Home Minister and Maharashtra Chief Minister, SB Chavan, former Karnataka Chief Minister Veerendra Patil, and former Andhra Chief Minister M Channa Reddy. In doing so Tirtha transformed the Congress from a party dominated by Marathi speakers and Arya Samajis into a broad-based organization representing the diversity of Hyderabad.

While the Congress was gaining strength, the Communists were also active in the Telugu speaking areas. They captured the Andhra Mahasabha that was formed in 1921 to represent the interests of the Telugu speaking people in 1942. Unlike the Hyderabad Congress, which took the cue from Mahatma Gandhi and launched a movement for democratic rights in the state to run parallel to the Quit India movement, the Communists joined

hands with the Majlis to support the Nizam, who being a faithful ally of the British was fully immersed in the war effort. When WWII ended the Communists, now following the militant line of BT Ranadive took the path of armed revolution. It is said that when they went to Stalin for help in 1948, he took one look at the map and decided that armed insurrection was impossible to sustain in landlocked Telangana. The CPI was accordingly advised to seek other ways of coming to political power. The advent of the Indian Army brought in its wake great changes that were sought ever since political activity began in the state. The Muslim elite soon found themselves marginalized and many migrated to Pakistan. Others like Ali Yavar Jung made a smooth transition into the new order. A new bureaucratic elite was quickly installed even as the communist insurrection was being quelled. The Nizam quickly came to terms with the new circumstances and became the Rajpramukh of the newest state of the Indian Union. Nothing reflected the handing over of the baton better than the transition in the Secunderabad Club seen in its picture gallery of past Presidents. The Club was for long the citadel of power, prestige and privilege in the state and always had senior Britisher as its President. Maj.Gen. El-Edroos C-in-C of the Hyderabad State Army became its first non-British President in 1947. In March 1949 he made way for Maj.Gen. JN Chaudhry, Military Governor.

Roll Of Freedom Fighters In The Hyderabad Karnataka Movement

The first signs of unrest were felt in the first quarter of the year 1857 when the sepoy Berhampore (five miles east of Nowgong), Barrackpore and Ambala resorted to incendiaries. The Indian Regiments were disbanded and the culprits punished. This, however, did not quiet the situation and proved only a prelude to the open rebellion which followed in May. The leaders of the first war of independence were both men and women, most important amongst the latter being Begum Hazarat Mahal, Rani Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Rani of Ramgarh and Rani Tace Bai. Some of them led troops to the battlefield and fought; while others accepted the sufferings and privation, imprisonment and death. It was on April 24, 1857, that C. Smyth, Commandant, 3rd Light Cavalry, ordered a parade to test the loyalty of the soldiers, at Meerut. Out of ninety sepoy present, 85 refused to accept new cartridges. As a result they were court-martialled and sentenced to varying terms imprisonment extending up to 10 years. The Sentence thus passed was announced on May 9, 1857, in the presence of a gathering with an aim to create a consternation and fear. The sepoy were stripped of their

uniforms and then were handed over to the smiths for fastening shackles round their arms and legs. The sight might have been picturesque for the English Commander but the whole affair was distasteful to the Indians assembled. "There was a good deal of murmuring in your ranks". Says Gough, "and had it not been for the presence of the British troops it is impossible to say what might not have taken place.

With the state set to celebrate Hyderabad-Karnataka liberation day on Monday, a trip down memory lane shows that it was no easy task for freedom fighters to secure independence from Nizam rule and the tyranny of the Razaakars. As many as 30 camps were set up by the freedom fighters of Hyderabad-Karnataka region along the borders of Raichur (which also included the present day Koppal) and Kalaburagi (including Yadgir) to wage an armed struggle against the Razaakars and to liberate their region from Nizam rule. Former MP of Bidar Ramachandra Veerappa, Sardar Sharangouda Patil of Jewargi, M. Nagappa of Raichur, Shivakumaraswamy Alavandi, who later became the Lok Sabha member from Koppal, Bheemanna Khandre of Bhalki, Jayateerth Rajpurohit of Kanakagiri, Kolar Mallappa of Yadagir, Benakal Bheemasenrao of Karatagi, were some of the heroes who led the struggle from these camps. While hundreds of Hindus were murdered, more than 125 women were raped, some in public places mainly by the Razaakars. The Gorta village in Basavakalyana taluk bore the brunt of Razaakars attack. More than 200 Hindus in the village were massacred and their residences set on fire. This massacre is called the 'Jalianwala Bagh' massacre of Karnataka. The Indian armed forces entered the Nizam state on September 13 and completed an operation within 109 hours. At around 4 pm of September 17, 1948 General Al Edroos, Commander in Chief of the Nizam's army, surrendered to General A.M. Choudhary of the Indian army.

Conclusion

The historical background of the movement started with a new era in Indian history. The people of Gulbarga District struggled hard for their independence. We find in history people who are in power climb to it by hook and crook and have committed many blunders. There was neither freedom of speech, nor freedom of association, nor freedom press. The people were deprived and denied their fundamental rights. The rise of mobilized and political development started with nationalism of the Arya Samaj movement and Hyderabad Karnataka State Congress and educational institutions played vital role awakening people for freedom struggle.

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Political Ideology : A Correlational Study Of Personality, Socio Economic Status , Education, And Age

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Abstract

*The present study was an attempt to explore how a persons's political ideology is associated with their personality, socio- economic status, education, and age. An inherent design of ' 3*2*3' for present study was formulated. A sample of 540 males and females (270 in each group) in the range of 25- 47 years were taken from Pratapgarh and Rae - Bareli districts of U.P.. Right- Left Political Ideologies and Attribution of the Causes of Poverty by Pandey et al. (1982), Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire Form A and Form B by Kapoor (1978) and Soco- Economic Status Scale (Urban, 1987 & Rural, 1988) by Kulshrestha (1987, 1988) were administered. The mean, SD, and product moment coefficient of correlation were computed to analyze the result. The results revealed that both personality structure and socio- economic status are not associated strongly with political ideology. Education is the only powerful predictor which plays an important role in shaping of one's political ideology and behavior.*

Keywords: Political ideology, Personality, Socio- economic status (SES), Education and Age

Review Of The Studies

Political ideology guides someone's belief and the resultant behavior which includes (1) voting behavior and (2) protests, demonstrations, petitions, formation of the new political configurations. The second part of political behavior is unending innovation and a continuing process whereas the first one is periodical. Jost et al. (2009) define ideology as a general set of beliefs about the way society should work and be organized.

There are, by now; three stands of studies in Political Psychology. Personality, motivational factors, socio – economic status and more recently, environmental issues of “ climate change” and social problems of castes, religion, race, nationalism, gender discrimination are also being addressed.

There are many theoretical approaches which focus on different psychological aspects which shape the political ideology of the person. Some are: Harold D. Laswell's (Jost and Sidanius, 2004) psychoanalytic clinical approach to analyze the personality profiles of politicians; the Prince of

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Machiavelli lays stress more on the motivation of political leaders rather than on their personality (Machiavelli and Richardson, 1979; Fromm, 1941 / 2011; Cichocka and Dhont, 2018) and Adorno et al.'s (1950) **the Authoritarian** Personality focuses on personality bases of ideology and politics (Cichocka and Dhont, 2018).

The six strands of Political Psychology (Cichocka and Dhont, 2018) are; (1) association with broad personality factors; (2) the role of feelings of self-worth, followed by needs and motives; (3) focus on cognitive abilities; (4) genetic influences on political attitudes and behavior; (5) conspiracy theories (Douglas et al., 2017; Hodson and Dhont, 2015); and (6) the complex nature of the dynamic relation between psychological and situational (or contextual) factors.

There are two dimensions (Duckitt, 2001) to represent ideological attitudes and beliefs. One dimension refers to the socio-cultural domain and the other dimension taps into the economic-hierarchical domain. The correlations between indicators of the dimensions vary significantly across countries and political context (Malka et al., 2017) and also are often associated with different motivational goals and values and show differential relationship with social worldviews and personality traits (Malka and Soto, 2015; Sibley and Duckitt, 2008).

Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA; Altemeyer, 1998) and Social Dominance Orientation (SDO; Sidanius and Pratto, 1999) are the two most commonly used indicators of the social-cultural and economic-hierarchical ideological dimensions, respectively (Cichocka and Dhont, 2018). Person higher in RWA and SDO tend to support and vote for right-wing political parties and candidates and also show anti-democratic sentiments and higher level of prejudice but they tend to have less support for environmentalism (Altemeyer, 1998; Dhont and Van Hiel, 2009; Milfont, et al., 2013; Sidanius and Pratto, 1999).

Now-a-days two models, (1) **the Big Five** (Costa and McCrae, 1985; John Srivastava, 1999) and (2) **HEXACO** model (Ashton et al., 2004, 2014) have been used to study the personality correlates of political ideology. Similarly, too the Big Five, the HEXACO model includes Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Openness, Agreeableness and Emotionality (or Neuroticism). The critical difference with the Big Five model is the introduction of a sixth factor, Honesty – Humility, which refers to an individual's tendency to be honest, modest, and fair vs. deceitful, greedy

and pretentious. Precisely this H- factor has been of interest for studying the personality correlates of political ideology in addition to conscientiousness and openness (Cichocka and Dhont, 2018).

Socio – economic status (SES) is generally defined in terms of an individual's economic position and educational attainment, relative to others as well as his or her occupation. Easterbrook et al. (2018) analyzed data and found that respondents placed high subjective importance on their identities that are indicative of SES. They also showed that objective indicators of a person's SES were robust and powerful predictors of the importance they placed on different types of identities within their self – concepts. Stephens et al., (2014) argue that social class gives rise to culture- specific selves and patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting which is compatible with the 'subjective social rank' of Kraus et al., (2011).

One study was conducted by Meyer (2017) and found a significant causal effect of education moving individuals to the right when properly addressing the endogeneity whereas there is a significant association between education and left- wing political ideology when treating education as exogenous.

One common hypothesis is that people become more conservative as they age (Cornelis et al., 2009). In a survey Kim and Choi (2003) found that both age and personal ethical ideology (idealism and relativism) had significant effects on the ethical judgment of professional ethics. Older respondents showed high idealism and low relativism, and a higher level of agreement with professional ethics.

Objective

The present study aims to explore the political ideology of the general population in relation to their personality, socio- economic status (SES), education and age.

Hypothesis:

The following were the hypotheses of this study :

- (1) Ideological attitudes are rooted in common personality traits.
- (2) Person with higher SES shall attach more importance to identities that are indicative of their SES position, but less importance on identities that are rooted in basic demographics or related to their sociocultural orientation.
- (3) Ethical standards appear to change with age and ideology.

Method

Sample and Design

The sample selection was based on three considerations viz; personality, sex, and socio-economic status (SES). The sample consisted of 540 from general population ranging from 25- 47 years with equal number in three types of personality viz; high, average and low on 16 PF; two sex groups female and male; and three level of socio-economic status viz; low, average and high. Thus, a '3*2*3' factorial design with 30 subjects in each cell was adopted. Pratapgarh and Rae-Bareilly districts of U.P. state, were the geographical area wherefrom the sample was taken.

Measures:

The following tests were administered :

- (1) To measure **Political Ideology** of the subjects, an abridged version of New Left Scale (Christie et al., 1973) and as adopted by Pandey, et al. (1982) as **Right- Left Political Ideologies and Attribution of the Causes of Poverty** was used. The test has 24 items which fell under three broad areas of political perspective and ideology related to contemporary society. These are: (a) the socio-economic and political nature of the present society (8 items); (b) the process of change of contemporary society (11 items); and (c) the goal and direction of change (5 items). It is a 5- point scale which has a correlation of each dimensions i. e. present society, process of change, and direction of change with the total score of the scale ranged from $r = 0.43$ to $r = 0.90$ with a median value of $r = 0.66$.
- (2) To assess the **Personality** of the respondents, **Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF)**, originally designed by Cattell (1972) and adopted by Kapoor (1978) was used. Both Form A and B were used in this study. Each Form contains 187 multiple choice questions. The construct validity for Form A+B ranged from 0.53 to 0.94. Test-retest reliability for Form A+ B ranged from 0.72 to 0.92 (dependability) and 0.63 to 0.88 (stability) for all sixteen factors.
- (3) To measure **Socio- Economic Status (SES)** of the respondents, **Socio-Economic Status Scale Form A (Urban, 1987) and Form B (Rural, 1988)** by Kulshrestha, (1987, 1988) were used. Each scale contains 20 items. Test- retest reliability of Form A and B were found 0.87 and 0.85, respectively. The validity of Form A and B was calculated 0.57 and 0.81, respectively.

Procedure

The questionnaires were administered on small group of three or four subjects at a time. They were told that the purpose of the study is academic. They were requested to go through the instructions carefully and seek, clarification; if any. The test were scored as per instructions given in the manual. Mean, SD and product moment correlation were used to analyze the result.

Results

Variables of this study have been put under the two categories of (1) predictors and (2) predicts, viz; personality, socio- economic status, education, age; and political ideology, respectively. Political ideology as defined herein, involves the socio- economic and political nature of the present society, the process of change of contemporary society, and the goal and direction of change.

The general picture of the correlation amongst the variable is that education has practically no relationship with personality and the process of change of contemporary society. It has positive significant correlation with the socio – economic status ($r = 0.30$; $P < .01$) and the socio- economic and political nature of the present society ($r = 0.13$; $P < .01$). However, it has negative significant correlation with the process of change of contemporary society ($r = - 0.11$; $P < .05$). This shows that more the education less the possibilities of social change in the direction of left.

Age has no relationship with personality, the socio- economic and political nature of the present society, the process of change of contemporary society and the goal and direction of change. It has high positive significant correlation with socio- economic status ($r = 0.20$; $P < .01$). Personality has positive significant correlation with the socio- economic and political nature of the present society ($r = 0.10$; $P < .05$). Similar result was found between socio- economic status and the socio- economic and political nature of the present society ($r = 0.10$; $P < .05$). The process of change of contemporary society and the goal and direction of change are highly positively correlated with one another ($r = 0.19$; $P < .01$).

Table: Mean, SD & Intervariable Correlations (N =540)

Sl.No.	Variables	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Education	2.39	0.66	-						
2.	Age	1.79	0.84	03	-					
3.	Personality (16PF)	91.27	6.54	04	03	-				
4.	Socio- economic status (SES)	170.08	50.71	30**	20**	02	-			
5.	The socio- economic and political nature of the present society	25.76	3.43	13**	02	10*	10*	-		
6.	The process of change of contemporary society	30.58	3.99	-04	08	-07	-00	-00	-	
7.	The goal and direction of change	13.85	3.26	-11*	-02	06	-05	05	19**	-
		* P < .05			** P < .01					

Please read decimal before the correlation coefficient values.

Discussion

The theoretical models in researches of political ideologies are not well delineated. Some of them are: omnicompetent (Hennessey, 1965); context and ideology (Sidanius, 1988); social dominance orientation (Pratto et al., 1994); polarity theory (Tomkins, 1963b, 1987); and self-determination theory (Koestner et al., 1996) but these are not clear-cut and juxtaposed theories. The other enunciation to be made here is that the constructions, proposed herein predicting political ideology on the bases of personality, socio-economic status, education, and age had been a robust one but then we never expected to climb on to the last ladder in this very first research project.

Further theoretical postulations have been briefly outlined in the review part of this paper. These theories (Jost and Sidanius, 2004; Fromm, 1941

/ 2011; Machiavelli and Richardson, 1979; Sidanius and Pratto, 1999; Adorno et al., 1950; Cichocka and Dhont, 2018; Duckitt, 2001; Malka et al., 2017; Malka and Soto, 2015; Douglas et al., 2017; Hodson and Dhont, 2015; and Sibley and Duckitt, 2008) have cleared many hiccups in Psychology of Politics.

The three hypotheses enunciated, herein; are: (1) ideological attitudes are rooted in common personality traits, (2) person with higher SES attached more importance to identities that are indicative of their SES position, but less importance on identities that are rooted in basic demographics or related to their sociocultural orientation, and (3) ethical standards appear to change with age and political ideology.

Empirical studies in the preceding and present decades of this twenty first century are very clear so for correlation- coefficient values on personality, socio- economic status, education, and age are concerned. Hypothesis proposed in the study;

- (1) Personality and Political Ideology bear very weak correlations. Studies conducted very recently by Cichocka and Dhont, (2018); Fromm, (1941/ 2011); and Malka et al., (2017) also found the same result.
- (2) Socio- economic status and political ideology also present very weak correlation. Education and socio- economic status correlate strongly. But education and political ideologies show dialectical correlations. Education correlates positively with ‘ the socio- economic and political nature of the present society’ but is less strong in rejecting ‘the goal and direction of change’.
- (3) Age and socio- economic status show very strong correlations. But age do not show any correlation with political ideology.

Thus, it appears that the public at large is not guided by any political ideology. If same study is conducted on ‘Political Activists’ viz; the members of different political parties in India; may be some clear picture emerge. However, one may surmise, if not hypothesize; that politics is devoid of any political ideology and is replete with self- seekers.

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Role of Right To Information In The Empowerment of Women In India

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Fair and Free flow of information is at the heart of democracy. It embodies power at one end and also responsibility at the other. Obviously the strength of a nation is measured by the amount of information it disseminates or exchanges. As India grows socio-economically and in demography transparent communication becomes mandatory. The Right to Information Act serves a natural corollary to our fundamental right of expression. The Act becomes more crucial for the vulnerable sections of our society as they battle social and economic norms which are derogatory on humanitarian grounds. This is particularly true for women issues. Though we have crossed the first decade of the 21st century traditional patriarchal norms continue to relegate women to secondary status within the household and workplace. Even now women are married young in most parts of India, quickly become mothers, and are then burdened by stringent domestic and financial responsibilities. Consequently this drastically affects women's health, financial status, education, and political involvement. They are frequently malnourished since women typically are the last member of a household to eat and the last to receive medical attention. Additionally, only 54 percent of Indian women are literate as compared to 76 percent of men. Women receive little schooling and also suffer from unfair and biased inheritance and divorce laws. These laws prevent women from accumulating substantial financial assets, making it difficult for women to establish their own security and autonomy.

Why It Is That RTI Is Hardly Invoked

The utilization of Right to Information Act certainly accelerates the empowerment process of women. Yet the main failure of the Act has been that it has not been invoked. Even in the urban region people are not aware properly about the different circumstances under which the right to Information Act is applicable. Due to illiteracy & also lack of proper knowledge most of the time women are not aware of their rights. For this actually the participation from women activist group or self help group is needed. The

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Act is there, provisions are there to implement it but participation is missing as they don't know how to participate. Problems that continue to plague proper implementation of RTI are:

1. Poor quality of information provided and more than 75% of the citizens are dissatisfied with the quality of information being provided.
2. Failure to provide information within 30 days.
3. The Information Commission gets to know the failure of the Public Authority in providing the information within 30 days (or 48 hours or 35 days or 40 days as may be the case) once the appeal or complaint is filed.
4. Record keeping by government is also a challenge. RTI properly implemented can be a boon to the women. But that women need to come forward to claim their right. The Mahila Samitis also need to play a crucial role in educating the advantages of utilizing the RTI. Though the act has certainly elevated the position of the women lot more can be done.

Right to information entitles the citizens of a country to have the right of access to official information held or in the custody of the government thus promoting transparency and accountability. It invokes an obligation on the part of the government to facilitate easy access to information under its docket, and, more significantly, to publish important information pro-actively and regularly for general public use. Once citizens know what their government is doing on their behalf they are in a better position to monitor and where necessary hold those in public offices accountable for their decisions, actions or non-action.

However, if we specially talk about role of right to information in women's empowerment, then yes this Act has the potential in its own way in creating conditions for the woman to take recourse to a better well-informed decision-making process, even in her day-to-day life. Right to Information Act facilitates women self dependency while continuing to project and safeguard her rights and privileges. Lack of access to information and technology affects people in general and in most cases women are most affected and the advancement of women has been affected by lack of access to vital information that relates to their rights, therefore the availability of an Act that guarantees free access to relevant and timely information is crucial for women's empowerment.

Moreover, with this Act in place, women can also access information

on issues like domestic violence, harassment at workplaces, whether police is refusing to register an FIR in serious dowry related cases and deaths. Of late, Vinita Kamte wife of IPS Officer Ashok Kamte who died fighting attackers during 26/11 Mumbai attack in her Book, "To The Last Bullet" brought to the light the various lapses on part of the Indian security system that lead to the killing of many including Ashok Kamte. The expose' was based on the information gathered with the provision of Right to Information Act in place. In an interview to the news portal Vinita Kamte clearly stated that the post mortem report of the deceased police officer was also obtained through a request made under Right to Information Act. RTI not only strengthens women in difficult circumstances but also make things better for school and college girl dropouts, women with disabilities, women entrepreneurs, women SHG leaders, grassroots women leaders and women in general. It is said that when one is equipped with knowledge in various aspects a lot of mishaps can be prevented hence, information is a boon to women's empowerment and Gender Equality. Lack of information leads to hindrance to lot of things such access to health, education, social and economic reforms etc.

The utilization of Right to Information Act certainly accelerates the empowerment process of women and since world now recognizes the fact that women are the accepted agents of development and the crucial role that women play in development process. Acknowledging the huge potential especially in the group dynamics of women Self Help Groups it becomes essential that these SHG make efforts to build intra and inter social group alliances so as to build them as a formidable force and increase their bargaining power to push government to implement the rights that are available to women in definitive term in the forms of legal entitlements, case law judgments, government schemes and programmes and budgetary allocations. Beyond being a fundamental right in itself, Right to Information also crucially facilitates the exercise of other rights.

It is imperative for a sustainable development in developing, over-populated countries like India that women have access to education and appropriate need-based technologies. Out of the five thrust areas earmarked for India's Vision 2020, the information and communication technologies (ICT), like the other four, have also given us vital tools to achieve our development strategies. These tools and technologies coupled with the power of knowledge can enable women in developing countries to join the battle for economic, social and political empowerment. Already a "digital divide"

implying uneven distribution of the technologies within the societies and across the world has set in, upsetting the balance of gender equality. Ready access and use of ICT is expected to bridge this “gap” or “divide” to a large extent, provided social and economic benefits are directly linked to these emerging technologies. There are factors like education, financial independence, language barriers, cultural cross-linkages, traditional skills and remoteness of locations, besides cost of technologies, which would determine the participation of women in this sector. Presently, women constitute 31% of the total workforce. NASSCOM has predicted that male-female ratio by the year 2005 would be 65 to 35, which indicates towards a healthy trend. But, the socio-economic disparity would not be removed by these statistics alone. A Herculean task lies ahead to provide ICT to many more segments of women, not considered hitherto.

Experts believe that this century belongs to the power of Knowledge & Information. On one side, the recent developments in communication technology have drastically reduced the geographical barriers, while on the other side computers have enormously enhanced the capacity to accumulate and access information. The possibilities for information access are infinite. This ‘information society’ has grown in the last one decade in leaps & bounds breaking many existing paradigms and creating an image of “indispensability” in our lives. Unfortunately the access to these technologies is highly unequal, somewhat built-in in all our development sectors. This is true for different geographical regions and diverse socio-ethnic groups inside India. The inequality contributes to increasing the gap between those who have access to abundant information resources and those who are deprived of this access, thus reinforcing the marginalization that already exists in terms of development and technical resources. If not the worst, but a major suffering group of this bias is the women.

They are not only under-represented in terms of access to these technologies, they also do not get a fair deal in many social transactions. Developing and less- developed regions inside the country portray a vivid story of this inequality. Ironically, these women contribute largely to the work force that produces computer components and finer elements of technology in extremely deplorable working conditions. Women are in high demand for these jobs, but are conspicuously absent in computer systems administration, technical development and decision-making. Women are very few as producers of information, thus with less access than men to the information and networking resources. Naturally they have fewer possibilities

of orienting technology to address their specific needs. What are the reasons for this gender inequality? Some of the probable answers can be: (i) Lack of a clear National policy for promoting ICT for women's development; (ii) Poor ICT infrastructure, inefficient telephone services, lack of electricity in many remote, far-flung areas, and frequent power cuts; (iii) Poor literacy among women (in spite of intensive measures to promote education), and inadequate computer skills; (iv) Unaffordable costs of computer hardware and software, maintenance and connectivity; (v) Little awareness of the full range of opportunities offered by ICT other than access to information; limited online information in vernacular languages; (vi) Absence of favourable bandwidth and connectivity for smooth operation. These are not insurmountable barriers, neither we lack resources to overcome these barriers. Shifting the focus partially towards unconventional areas of use, ICT can catalyze remarkable changes in society.

New Horizons Of ICT For Women : Problems And Prospects

The ICT policy when looked at from a gender perspective must take into consideration the various dimensions, including education, employment and empowerment. According to the 2001 census, female literacy is 54.16 % as against male literacy of 75.85 % in India. The enrollment of girls in educational institutions decreases as educational level goes higher. The enrollment of girls in Engineering/Technology/Architecture at the Bachelors level (in 1998) is 57,968 as against 285,137 boys. This imbalance is largely due to socio-economic reasons, and a very large concerted drive is required to remove this imbalance. Since the percentage of women enrolling for higher education is quite low, the benefit of ICT can go to a large section if more and more IT courses at 10+ or 12+ levels are introduced as vocational streams. The girls' polytechnics are promoting some of these with preferences in jobs, and special incentives in the initial years.

Women Empowerment : Challenges And Prospects

India, the sub-continent, is indubitably a great country of miscellaneous cultures, traditions, religions, castes and geographical characteristics. However, India is even known for its sobriquet 'male-chauvinistic nation'. It's 'Bharath Maatha' who is in turn a woman that serves as the mother of every Indian. While such a woman looks after every Indian child, women in general are simply being disregarded at the dominant men's best. Men ought not to forget the fact that 'men' are in 'Women'. Women are no less than men in India in any sector. Women are not what they really were. Some

decades ago, women were limited to the kitchen. Today, Indian women have made their presence felt virtually in every field. Women have ultimately come out of their 'saree' image and entrap the nation by dint of their hardwork and power. Women Empowerment is infact the ability of women to exercise full control over one's actions. Empowerment of women in India is conspicuous by many live examples. But, is that all? Are only those women empowered? If not, how about rest of the Indian-women world? Are the common women vested with powers to drive the nation? These above questions, if posed to our so called leaders, would simply be parried. Women have become marionettes in the hands of them.

Delegating power or an authority to a woman seemed astonishing to our governing bodies. Ironically, our country, our leaders and governing bodies in particular, are being ruled by Smt. Sonia Gandhi who is a woman. It is that woman who had been ranked 13th among world's most powerful women by Forbes magazine. It's a woman who is leading Indian National Congress as its president. Sonia Gandhi would be an epitome of women's leadership qualities. She did umpteen things what a male leader couldn't do. Smt. Mamta Banerjee is the next big name; she has managed to break the jinx of Communist Party in Bengal who has ruled there for more than half the century. She is the Railway minister of India and is working hard to improve the image of Indian railway. Smt. Mayawati who is the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and president of the Bahujan Samaj Party is the most influential name in the Indian Politics. Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil is the first women President of India and is actively working for the upliftment of Indian women. The year 2009 witnessed the History written moments when Smt. Meira Kumar became the first Indian women to hold the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker. She is an ex-IFS officer and hails from the Bhojpuri land clearly indicating the women power in politics. Women could really do more than what they actually think they can. The real power within a woman is exuded by the first woman IPS Officer Kiran Bedi. The ability of a woman to break the barriers and tread on a new path was proved by her. People usually get carried by the myth that men can do far better than women. Indian women dispelled the myth by making their footprints in almost every field of work. Women have the inherent potential to overlook any impediments, to commit themselves to their ambitions and eventually drive the nation by fulfilling them. The real empowerment is attained only when they are wise-enough and highly-powered to make decisions and women, when authoritative, would turn into economic carriers of India.

Need of Right to Information

The Right to Information has already received judicial recognition as a part of the fundamental right to free speech and expression. An Act is needed to provide a statutory frame work for this right. This law will lay down the procedure for translating this right into reality. Information is indispensable for the functioning of a true democracy. People have to be kept informed about current affairs and broad issues – political, social and economic. Free exchange of ideas and free debate are essentially desirable for the Government of a free country. In this Age of Information, its value as a critical factor in socio-cultural, economic and political development is being increasingly felt. In a fast developing country like India, availability of information needs to be assured in the fastest and simplest form possible. This is important because every developmental process depends on the availability of information. Right to know is also closely linked with other basic rights such as freedom of speech and expression and right to education. Its independent existence as an attribute of liberty cannot be disputed. Viewed from this angle, information or knowledge becomes an important resource. An equitable access to this resource must be guaranteed. Soli Sorabjee stressing on the need of Right to Information aim at bringing transparency in administration and public life, says, "Lack of transparency was one of the main causes for all pervading corruption and Right to Information would lead to openness, accountability and integrity".

International Best Practices On TRI

- "Freedom of information is a fundamental human right and ... the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the UN is consecrated."
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) was adopted by the General Assembly in 1966, which guarantees right to freedom of opinion.
- In 1993, the UN Commission on Human Rights established the office of the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression. Part of the Special Rapporteur's mandate is to clarify the precise content of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
- In 1980, the Commonwealth Law Ministers meeting in Barbados stated "public participation in the democratic and governmental process was at its most meaningful when citizens had adequate access to official information".
- In March 1999, the Commonwealth Expert Group Meeting in London

adopted a document setting out a number of guidelines on the right to know and freedom of information as a human right

- Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development first recognised the fact that access to information on the environment, including information held by public authorities, is the key to sustainable development and effective public participation in environmental governance.
- Agenda 21, the 'Blueprint for Sustainable Development', the companion implementation document to the Rio Declaration, states: "Individuals, groups and organisations should have access to information relevant to environment and development held by national authorities, including information on products and activities that have or are likely to have a significant impact on the environment, and information protection measures."
- At the national level, several countries have laws, which codify, at least in part, Article 10 of the Rio Declaration.
- In 1998, as a follow-up to the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, Member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Union signed the legally binding Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention).
- Sweden's Freedom of the Press Act required the disclosure of official documents upon request.
- Another country with a long history of freedom of information legislation is Colombia, whose 1888 Code of Political and Municipal Organisation allowed individuals to request documents held by government agencies or in government archives.
- The USA passed a freedom of information law in 1967; this was followed by legislation in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, all in 1982.
- In Asia, the Philippines recognised the right to access information held by the State relatively early, passing a Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees in 1987. A Code on Access to Information was adopted in Hong Kong in March 1995, and in Thailand, the Official Information Act came into effect in December 1997. In South Korea, the Act on Disclosure of Information by Public Agencies came into effect in 1998, and in Japan, the Law Concerning Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs was enacted in April 2001.

- South Africa remains the only African country to have actually passed freedom of information legislation.

Right To Information In Other Countries

In recent years, many Commonwealth countries like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have passed laws providing for the right of access to administrative information. USA, France and Scandinavian countries have also passed similar laws. US Freedom of Information Act, ensures openness in administration by enabling the public to demand information about issues as varied as deteriorating civic amenities, assets of senators and utilisation of public funds. It is not only the developed countries that have enacted freedom of information legislation, similar trends are seen in the developing countries as well. The new South Africa Constitution specifically provides the Right to Information in its Bill of Rights--thus giving it an explicit constitutional status. Malaysia operates an on-line data base system known as Civil Services Link, through which a person can access information regarding functioning of public administration. There is thus a global sweep of change towards openness and transparency.

In USA, the first amendment to the Constitution provided for the freedom of speech and expression. The country had already passed the Freedom of Information Reform Act 1986, which seeks to amend and extend the provisions of previous legislation on the same subject. But this right is not absolute. Recently, the US Supreme Court struck down two provisions of the Communications Decency Act (CDA), 1996, seeking to protect minors from harmful material on the Internet precisely because they abridge the freedom of speech protected by the first amendment. Moreover, the vagueness in the CDA's language, the ambiguities regarding its scope and difficulties in adult-age verification, make CDA unfeasible in its application to a multifaceted and unlimited form of communications such as Internet.

Sweden has been enjoying the right to know since 1810. It was replaced in 1949 by a new Act which enjoyed the sanctity of being a part of the country's Constitution itself. The principle is that every Swedish citizen should have access to virtually all documents kept by the State or municipal agencies. In Australia, the Freedom of Information Act was enacted in December 1982. It gave citizens more access to the Federal Government's documents. With this, manuals used for making decisions

were also made available. But in Australia, the right is curtailed where an agency can establish that non-disclosure is necessary for protection of essential public interest and private and business affairs of a person about whom information is sought. Even the Soviets, under Mikhail Gorbachev, have realised that "the State does not claim monopoly of truth any longer". Glasnost has cast away the cloud of secrecy and stresses the priority of human values.

Even as steps are taken to ensure openness in matters affecting the public, there has to be a greater sense of responsibility on the part of users of information in the media and elsewhere. Journalists must ensure that they seek information in public interest and not as agents of interested parties. India has so far followed the British style of administration. In Great Britain, Official Secrets Act, 1911 and 1989 are intended to defend national security by rendering inaccessible to the public certain categories of official information. However, the government recognises that access to information is an essential part of its accountability. A recent legislation governing access to public information includes Local Government (Access to Information) Act, 1985; the Environment and Safety Information Act, 1988, and the Access to Health Records Act 1990 are such laws. On the other hand, Data Protection Act, 1984; the Access to Personal File Act; the Access to Medical Reports Act, 1988, and the Consumer Credit Act, 1974, all provide some protection for different aspects of personal information.

Constitutional Aspect Of The Right To Information

Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution guarantees the fundamental rights to free speech and expression. The prerequisite for enjoying this right is knowledge and information. The absence of authentic information on matters of public interest will only encourage wild rumours and speculations and avoidable allegations against individuals and institutions. Therefore, the Right to Information becomes a constitutional right, being an aspect of the right to free speech and expression which includes the right to receive and collect information. This will also help the citizens perform their fundamental duties as set out in Article 51A of the Constitution. A fully informed citizen will certainly be better equipped for the performance of these duties. Thus, access to information would assist citizens in fulfilling these obligations.

Right To Information Is Not Absolute

As no right can be absolute, the Right to Information has to have its limitations. There will always be areas of information that should remain

protected in public and national interest. Moreover, this unrestricted right can have an adverse effect of an overload of demand on administration. So the information has to be properly, clearly classified by an appropriate authority. The usual exemption permitting Government to withhold access to information is generally in respect of the these matters: (1) International relations and national security; (2) Law enforcement and prevention of crime; (3) Internal deliberations of the government; (4) Information obtained in confidence from some source outside the Government; (5) Information which, if disclosed, would violate the privacy of an individual; (6) Information, particularly of an economic nature, when disclosed, would confer an unfair advantage on some person or subject or government; (7) Information which is covered by legal/professional privilege, like communication between a legal advisor and his client and (8) Information about scientific discoveries and inventions and improvements, essentially in the field of weapons.

These categories are broad and information of every kind in relation to these matters cannot always be treated as secret. There may be occasions when information may have to be disclosed in public interest, without compromising the national interest or public safety. For example, information about deployment and movement of armed forces and information about military operations, qualify for exemption. Information about the extent of defence expenditure and transactions for the purchase of guns and submarines and aircraft cannot be totally withheld at all stages.

Main Points Of Resolution

i. The Right to Information should also be extended in respect of companies, NGOs and international agencies whose activities are of a public nature and have a direct bearing on public interest.

ii. The law must contain strong, penal provisions against wilful and wanton withholding or delay in supplying information or deliberately supplying misleading or inaccurate information.

iii. The law should contain an appeal mechanism of an independent nature to provide reliable redress to any citizen dissatisfied with any decision of a public authority under this law. In the present draft Bill, all appeals are to other Government authorities.

iv. The categories of information, which can be restricted or withheld by the Government, are too wide in the draft Bill. In particular,

the restriction on disclosing internal nothings and official correspondence between public officials and offices has no justification whatsoever. In a democracy, people have the right to know how and why a particular decision has been arrived at and who made what recommendations with what justification. We do not support the view that this will deter candour in the expression of views of public servants. Honest public servants expressing their opinions honestly cannot be deterred by the knowledge that their opinions will become known to the people.

v. Similarly the restriction on confidential communications between the State and Centre and their agencies have no justification, unless they harm public interest.

vi. The restriction on disclosure of the record of discussions of Secretaries and other public servants also needs to be removed.

Role Of The Government And The NGOs Sector

A number of women's organizations have realized the importance of creating and participating in regional and worldwide information exchange which will enable them to share ideas, proposals, documents and information. Computer networks are a form of appropriate technology that makes this exchange possible. Combined with other media forms like printed material, radio, television, to name a few, such exchange can more easily be extended to regions and groups that cannot access computer networks. Need of such networks has mainly arisen due to issues of concern to women, which do not preclude basic housekeeping, health & sanitation, children's education, balancing resources and traditional chores. ICT is not at all aimed at breaking the traditional role of women. It rather aims at empowerment that will fortify the male bastions. In doing so, they often face obstacles like resource crunch (financial and technological), reduced access to training and technical assistance or non-gender sensitive methodologies, social and cultural barriers for women and girls to access technology, educational shortcomings, misconceptions about technology, language barriers, etc., some of which have already been mentioned above. Since problems are inter-linked and solutions are diverse in nature, the endeavours also have to come from different quarters. There have been attempts to overcome the obstacles of women's access to ICT in India. The major initiatives undertaken in the formal sector may be summarized as follows:

1. Repackaging of Internet-accessed information and combining Internet technology with 'traditional' or more established tools of communication

like radio, television and print media.

2. Facilitating content development on the web-production and use of ICT resources in different Indian languages.
3. Government policies to ensure that women are brought to the mainstream through ICT programmes through accessible technology, relevant and useful to women.
4. Institution of scholarships and awards, with incentives, to promote the enrollment of girls and women in ICT programmes.
5. Continuing training programmes and awareness workshops on the use and potential of ICT throughout the country.

These are significant openings created for women. Decentralization and devolution of powers through Panchayats (these are smallest units of local administration) have included computerization, installation of kiosks for information and networks for dissemination. The elected women representatives can use these to interact with their constituencies and their colleagues in other parts of the country. ICT can influence changes and restructure in the prevailing power equations. The Department of Women and Child Development under the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the key agency for development and welfare of women and children. Most of the provincial governments also carry out women related activities through Social Welfare Departments. Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Information Technology have formulated a number of schemes, particularly in the area of education and training in ICT. These schemes can succeed with gender-sensitivity and removal of regional biases.

As the largest democracy in the world, India has a huge array of non-governmental organizations active in education and women's issues. There have been numerous experiments in India devoted to addressing the digital divide, particularly because of the high-profile domestic IT industry against an extremely poor and uneducated population. However, only a few are specifically targeted at women. State governments are also investing in IT training and infrastructure amply demonstrated by Andhra Pradesh. According to the Ministry of IT, "State and Central governments have instigated programs to increase the use of computers in poorer regions". Although States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan are prioritizing IT, the poor telecommunications infrastructure is still the major obstacle to broader access and application

of IT in India. Intermediary organisations could also contribute to building capacities of women by providing them training in basic computer skills (like accessing the Internet), and other skills like desktop publishing, website creation, e-commerce, etc. To facilitate access for women from various classes and sectors, the intermediary organisations need to be strategically located in local institutions, such as health centres, women's employment centres and studies departments, libraries, , community centres, etc, to which women have open and equal access. A large number of NGOs are showing genuine interest in this sector.

Concluding Observations

The Right to Information Act serves a natural corollary to our fundamental right of expression. The Act becomes more crucial for the vulnerable sections of our society as they battle social and economic norms which are derogatory on humanitarian grounds. This is particularly true for women issues. Though we have crossed the first decade of the 21st century traditional patriarchal norms continue to relegate women to secondary status within the household and workplace. Even now women are married young in most parts of India, quickly become mothers, and are then burdened by stringent domestic and financial responsibilities. Consequently this drastically affects women's health, financial status, education, and political involvement. They are frequently malnourished since women typically are the last member of a household to eat and the last to receive medical attention. Additionally, only 54 percent of Indian women are literate as compared to 76 percent of men. Women receive little schooling and also suffer from unfair and biased inheritance and divorce laws. These laws prevent women from accumulating substantial financial assets, making it difficult for women to establish their own security and autonomy. On the work front women are still abysmally paid compared to their counterpart and sexual harassment is commonplace. While eve teasing is rampant on Indian roads of late rape and molestations have increased making it imperative for women to be aware of self defense measures. In that context the RTI can be a real savior. This paper looks at RTI case studies and tries to find out how it has worked for women.

For Women, the RTI is not just a campaign for the right to information. It is a campaign that links together all the natural rights of citizenship—to food, to wages, to work, to dignity, and to a life free of violence. Therefore it is necessary to explore how successful Right to Information Act is in the context of woman issues. For empowering themselves, women must today

use possible application of RTI.

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Jaunpur :The Land of Sufis

Dr. Bhavesh Dwivedi *

Abstract

In this research paper, I have focused on the life and sufic contributions of the Sufi saints of the Chishti and Suhrawardi orders of Jaunpur. In the Memory of Muhammad Bin Tughluq alias Juna Khan, Sultan Firozshah Tughlaq founded Jaunpur on the bank of river Gomati, in 1359 but in beginning, it was an important military outpost to be used for conquest of Bengal. After the declination of the Tughluq power of Delhi sultanate at the end of fourteenth century Jaunpur emerged as a new centre of power in the east. Tughluq Sultan Muhammad Shah III (1389-1393) appointed Malik-us-Shark Malik Sarvar the Governor of Jaunpur to suppress the rebellions in the Doab region; but after suppressing rebels, he carved for himself a large kingdom, which was extended from Kol, Etawah, Bihar to Tirhut in the East and became the first Sultan of the Sharqy Kingdom as Sultanu's-Shark Khwaja-i-Jahan Malik Sarvar. All Sharqy Sultans were highly interested to develop Jaunpur as an important cultural, religious and architectural center. Accordingly, the Sufis of the Chishti and Suhrawardi silsilas started their spiritual activities in the Sharqy kingdom.

Under the Sharqy dynasty, Jaunpur became a regional political power and the Sharqy Sultans forced their immediate neighbors to either surrender or lost their life and state; under these circumstances, Jaunpur became a place of peace and prosperity, which attracted the Muslim scholars and mystics. After establishing a sound political power, the Sharqy Sultans showed interest in the expansion of Islamic teachings and traditions in their empire and in this favorable atmosphere the Muslim mystics also contributed in the development of mystical environment in the region. During the period of Sharqy rule in Jaunpur, the eminent Sufis of Chishti and Suhrawardi orders established their khanqahs in different parts of Jaunpur city and propagated their ideologies and mystic thoughts among the Muslims and non-Muslims. The Sharqy Sultanate of Jaunpur was for its excellent communal relations between Muslims and non-Muslim creeds. Shaikh Maru'f Jaunpuri was a famous Chishti Sufi of Jaunpur who was the spiritual disciple of Maulana Iahbad.

Shaikh Nuzamuddin propagated the Chishtiya tradition in Jaunpur. He was born in the last decade of fifteenth century. After completing his education, he felt no interest in the general affairs of human life and started

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to live an ascetic life. After getting khirqa, he started to propagate the Chishti tradition in region of Jaunpur to Lucknow by his pir. He never initiated anyone to following the Sufi tradition; he discovered a boy from a khanqah of Gopamau and Shaikh Nizamuddin provided him the basic facilities of physical life and called him Hatim and when the boy grew up then he bestowed on him the title of Shaikh. Unfortunately, Shaikh Hatim died in early age then Shaikh Nizamuddin did not initiate any other into Sufi stream. He died at the age of eighty, in 1571.

Shaikh Mustafa Abdul Hamid Usman of Jaunpur was also an prominent Saint of the Chishti school but in the last decade of his he migrated to Purniya, West Bengal where he died. His son Diwan Shaikh Abdur Rashid forwarded his father's teachings in Jaunpur. Miyan Shaikh Muhammad, who was the son of Shaikh Nizamuddin Jaunpuri, also became the disciple of Shaikh Mustafa Abdu'l Hamid Usman Jaunpuri.

Shaikh Sufi was another famous Chishti Sufi of the region of Jaunpur to Amethi but after some years he left Jaunpur and settled in Gujarat and there he studied Fusus al-Hikam under the supervision of Shaikh Wajihuddin Gujrati. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir was highly impressed with the scholarship of Shaikh Sufi.

Shaikh Bahauddin was a prominent Chishti saint of Jaunpur. Shaikh Bahauddin was the disciple of Shaikh Muhammad Isa. Since beginning, he was devoted to asceticism and rejected the facilities of human life. He propagated the Chishti teachings in the region of Jaunpur to Lucknow and took his last breath in the last decade of fifteenth century. Shaikh Bahauddin was succeeded by his talented son Shaikh Adham Jaunpuri. He was an eminent scholar of fiqh and a famous Sufi of Chishti silsila. He passionately participated in 'Sama' at the age of eighty. He left this world in 1568 and was buried in Jaunpur.

Shaikh Asaduddin Suhrawardi was a prominent Sufi of Suhrawardi silsila in Jaunpur. He was born in 1262 in Wasit (Iraq) and migrated to India with his family. After completing his education in Delhi at the age of twenty, he joined the spiritual company of Shaikh Rukunuddin Multani, and there his Pir bestowed the Khirqa upon him; then he went to Delhi where he met Hazrat Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya "Mahbub-i-Ilahi". He started to propagate the teachings of Islam and the Chishti tradition in the region of Delhi to Jaunpur and finally settled in Zafrabad and started to preach the mysticism and meditation with his disciples. He was a great scholar of Tasfir and Fiqh. He was an outstanding writer and his book named Ishqiya a popular Sufi

literature, and wrote several poetries in Persian. He had three sons, Saiyid Naurddin, Saiyid Abi Muhammad and Saiyid Qutubuddin Abul Ghaib and they all had spiritual knowledge but they did not acquire the efficiency like their father. He took his last breath in 1390 and was buried in Zafrabad.

Shaikh Sadruddin was another famous Suhrawardi Sufi of Jaunpur region. He was born in 1305 in Multan. After completing his religious education, he was initiated into Sufi stream by Shaikh Rukunuddin Multani, who was his cousin and a famous propagator of Islamic tradition in the Northern India. Shaikh Sadruddin Suhrawardi propagated the teachings of Islam and tradition of Suhrawardi silsila in the region of Jaunpur, Mirjapur and Banaras. He had a large number of disciples who carried the Suhrawardi tradition and also propagated Islam in Jaunpur and its adjoining areas. He died in 1392 and was buried at Shaikwarah muhalla, where his Urs is celebrated every year.

Shaikh Qiyamuddin Suhrawardi was a prominent Suhrawardi Sufi of Jaunpur region. He spent his earlier life in Delhi and after adopted the aceticism, he migrated to Zafrabad and permanently settled there. His khanqah was on the bank of river Gomati. He died in 1414 and was buried in his khanqah and later a mausoleum was built over his grave. He left a large number of his disciples and followers in Jaunpur region.

Shaikh Rukunuddin Suhrawardi was a prominent saint of Jaunpur. He lived in Delhi but he migrated to Jaunpur due the massacre by Amir Timur. He was the spiritual disciple of Shaikh Jalal Bukhari Surkhposh. It is said that he had miraculous powers and the Sharqy Sultan Ibrahim Shah had faith in his teachings. He led a very successful spiritual and mystic life and had a large number of disciples. He died in 1469 and was buried in the courtyard of the Mosque of Tartala of Jaunpur. After the death of Shaikh Rukunuddin, his eldest son Shaikh Jalal became his spiritual successor, who was also a famous scholar and Sufi of his time. He died in 1504 in Jaunpur.

Saiyid Sadr Jahan Ajmal was a great Suhrawardi saint of Jaunpur. He acquired the depth of knowledge of mysticism and Fiqh. The Sultan of Jaunpur Ibrahim Shah Sharqy had great faith in his teachings and erected a mosque and the Mosque still stands today and is known by the name of Jhanjri mosque. Shaikh Muhammad, Shaikh Musa Sultan, Shaikh Mir Saiyid Ilamuddin and many others also propagated the Suhrawardi traditions in Jaunpur and its adjoining areas.

The Sharqy Sultans were fond of music and Sultan Hussain Shah

Shaqy himself was a great singer and musician who invented the Khyal form of singing, that's why Jaunpur became a center of the development of music because the contemporary Sharqy rulers and Sufis both had great interest in music. The music had been given importance in the royal court and in the khanqahs. The Chishti Sufis composed their devotional songs for sama practices, which was a musical gathering of those people who tried to know the Ultimate Truth. The khanqahs of Kichauche, Manikpur, Zafrabad and Jaunpur became the famous centres of sama practices and the Sharqy rulers also liked and supported the sama.

In Indian Sufism, Jaunpur had its own importance. The leading scholars and saints of the Chishti and Suhrawardi silsilas made Jaunpur a rendezvous of different mystic and spiritual ideologies. The Sufi Saints of Jaunpur not only expanded their Sufi ideologies but also propagated the teachings of Islam in Jaunpur and its neighbourhood like South Bihar, Bengal, Baranas, Mirzapur, Amethi, Lucknow, Bahraich, Rewa and Allahabad.

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Role of Judiciary in Preventing Crime of Rape Against Women

Mayuri Mehrotra*

Abstract

Since its very inception, different civilizations have witnessed crimes against women. Even the Indus Valley and the Vedic civilizations were no exceptions to it. Hence the first and foremost concern of Indian Constitution makers was to safeguard, protect and promote women's liberty and rights. The major aim thus was to prevent women from any form of exploitation and to safeguard them with their rights.

The Indian Constitution contains numerous provisions to promote the welfare of women, to achieve the goal of gender equality and eradicate the exploitation of weaker sections. Perhaps, Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is one of the most important Articles to achieve this aim. Judiciary is playing an eminent role in this particular field. However the most important question is how will the society develop if that part of the society which constitutes half of it is always under the fear of being molested, raped, harassed and made to feel unsafe? The Courts have imposed strict punishments on the perpetrators of crime due to whom the freedom of choice, of movement of a woman is curtailed. Be it Nirbhaya, or Priyanka in Hyderabad, be it an infant or an old woman, no girl, or a woman can be said to be safe. The crimes against women have been escalating over a period of time. Awareness doesn't lack, but the laws and its implementation does raise a serious question. Even though the Courts are doing their best in imposing penalty and are giving a strong message to the society but these evils are not coming to an end. In numerous cases the Supreme Court has worked towards protecting the women against different kinds of crimes and exploitations.

Keywords- Women empowerment, rights of women, sexual harassment, rape, molestation, judicial accountability.

Introduction

Since the advent of human civilization till date females have been worshipped as "Kanya" i.e. a Goddess. The society has however witnessed a change in the status of women from wider approach to a narrower one. The Vedic era depicts the degree of freedom enjoyed by women. "Purdah" wasn't recognized, liberal approach regarding education, marriage, decision making was adopted. The practices of child marriage, di-

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voice was not known to men or women. Monogamy, widow remarriage were practiced. The Rig-Vedas do not mention the performance of Sati as a practice in that time frame. This shows women were respected.

However, equality in status with that of the opposite sex was short-lived and traces of deterioration could be witnessed in the later eras. It seems as if the situation of women are guided by the dictum of the greatest law giver Manu, that *a women does not deserve freedom* and that her life needs to be dependent on that of a man's. "Her father protects (her) in childhood, her husband protects (her) in youth, and her sons protect (her) in old age; a woman is never fit for independence."^[1]

Women being subjected to betting, selling in the Ramayana and Mahabharat period the position gradually began to weaken in the society and in the family as well. Since a notion began to exist that women weren't safe to be left on their own, hence concept of early marriages or child marriage evolved. In the Hindu form of marriages, the Paishaca marriage (where a man would seize and seduce a woman in intoxication, asleep, or insane state and would marry her against her wish), is the one which was prohibited as a form of marriage. From that time when physical chastity of a women was more important we have moved to an era where women have to be given security.

Is it a progressive approach? The more we are moving towards advancement, more crimes against women can be witnessed.

At both the national as well as international level, various measures are being taken to do away with gender disparity. Various laws, conventions, awareness campaigns for the upliftment of women all over the world are being held. Women empowerment is the goal of every government and judiciary has played a pivotal role.

Justification of the topic

The question which arises here is how far is it justified that Courts draft the guidelines for protecting the women to promote gender equality? In order to hold the society as a balanced one, every organ plays an extremely crucial role. Hence not only law making and implementation is an essential part for the welfare of the society but also the system of checks and balances upon it is equally crucial. Even though legislature has framed various laws in order to protect women against various inequalities yet the executive lacks in its implementation. With the increasing rate in crimes against women, it seems only justice lies in the hands of judiciary. In innu-

merable cases, the Judiciary has acted as the torchbearer in the societal interest; recent instance being that of Triple Talaq. The Court has laid down guidelines in favour of women, to protect her dignity and hence the legislature has moved further by drafting the laws to combat the evil practice of *Talaq-e-biddat*. Therefore it will not be incorrect to say that the Indian judiciary has always played a pivotal role in protecting, empowering women and guiding the society to move forward in unity and make India a better place for women.

Constitutional Provision

Justice Bhagwati in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (AIR 1978 SC 597) held that “These fundamental rights represent the basic values cherished by the people of this country since the Vedic times and they are calculated to protect the dignity of the individual and create conditions in which every human being can develop his personality to the fullest extent.”

Even though Article 14 states that all, within the territory of India, are equal before the law and no person is above the law^[2] and Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of gender, yet Article 15 (3) empowers the State to make positive discrimination in favour of women to make special provisions to ameliorate their social condition.^[3] Equal opportunities for women have been provided for by the Constitution of India under Article 16 implicitly as these provisions are applicable to all persons irrespective of sex.^[4]

In the patriarchal form of society still the implementation of these provisions lacks as till date women have to face many challenges in their day to day lives.

Role of Judiciary in preventing crime of rape against women

The Indian judiciary has played a pivotal role in evolving principles to empower the women as it is an indispensable route for country's development. That proportion of society cannot be suppressed which constitutes half of it, else it will adversely affect the country's development. The Apex Court has come up with different interpretations and provided women with different rights, securities which are meant to empower women. The brutality with which women are treated has been condemned by the Courts and strict punishments are imposed against these perpetrators.

However is it safe for women to travel alone or even if accompanied by someone, what guarantees their protection? There have been end number of cases where a women if raises her voice against inhumane treatment,

she is threatened or is actually sexually molested. The case which invited nationwide protests and raised serious questions on the nature of protection available to Indian women was Nirbhaya case (*Mukesh & Another v. State for NCT of Delhi, 2017*) wherein a judicial committee considered public suggestions for quicker investigation and prosecution of sex offenders. In 2013, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated, several new laws were passed. Six new fast-track courts were created to hear rape cases. Critics argue that the legal system remains slow to hear and prosecute rape cases, but most agree that the case has resulted in a tremendous increase in the public discussion of crimes against women and statistics show that there has been an improvement in the number of women willing to file a crime report.

In *Dhananjay Chattarjee vs. The State of West Bengal, 1994 SCR (1) 37, 1994 SCC (2) 220* the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence awarded to the security guard by the lower Courts for the rape and murder of the minor girl. The Court opined that the security guard was supposed to protect the minor and not become the oppressor. Court also took into consideration the rights of victim and their family.^[5]

In *Shimbu & Anr. Vs. State of Harayana*,^[6] the Supreme Court vehemently opined that crime of gang rape demands no leniency. The Court condemned the act of compromise in cases of rape as this crime is not against an individual but against the society.

The Supreme Court realized the agony and trauma of a rape victim who had to go through two finger test to give her character certification and after analyzing through various precedents, for the first time, question of necessity of “two finger test” was raised in *Lillu @ Rajesh & Anr vs State Of Haryana, (2013) 14 SCC 643*. The Court held that it is violation of victim’s right to privacy and dignity. It further opined that rape survivors should go through such legal recourse that does not retraumatize them or violate their physical or mental integrity and dignity. It also directed that medical examinations should be conducted in a manner that has their consent as well. Thus, such kind of test, violated the privacy rights of rape survivors and provided them with physical and mental agony. The decision though did not grant any new right but it stopped the attack on the dignity of women, who already faced such mental agony.

In *Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan*,^[7] Supreme Court with the aim of promoting gender equality and providing women with their fundamental

right of freedom from sexual harassment at workplace laid down several guidelines. The main aim of the Court was to ensure that discrimination towards women at their workplace should be done away with. The Supreme Court held that, the person-in-charge of the particular institution, organization or office be it private or public, will be responsible in taking effective steps to prevent sexual harassment and imposed various penalties on the person accused. In case the sexual harassment is conducted by the outsiders, the person-in charge of that institution must take strict action for the conduct of such crime. However, the implementation of the guidelines is still a question which is raised time and again.[8][9] As in the case of *D. S. Grewal v. Vimi Joshi, 2009* the Supreme Court has held that no complaint committee was made by the management of the school regarding harassment of women at workplace and hence was guilty of the same.

The Court has considered the rights privacy and about protecting the dignity of sex workers wherein it opined that what if she is a prostitute, she is a woman and a human being too. The Apex Court in *Budhadev Karmaskar vs. State Of West Bengal*, held that the governments through Social Welfare Boards should prepare schemes for rehabilitation all over the country and provide with technical/vocational training for physically and sexually abused women commonly known as prostitutes as even they have a right to live with dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution of India since they are also human beings. It further opined that the society should not look down upon sex workers but give them humane treatment as they are equally woman and human as well. The message and directions this case gave truly are an account of judicial activism.

Conclusion

The question which needs to be considered is how status of women deteriorated to the extent that the legislature has to frame laws to protect the country's daughters, mothers and sisters when she is even worshipped in mot part of the same country.

Legislature has played an important role in drafting legislature in favor of women and Executive is expected to implement them in their spirit. However, executive has failed in performing its responsibilities properly. This can be witnessed in two cases of the recent past, the Unnao and the Shahjahanpur rape cases. In these two cases, executive failed to protect the freedom of women and provide them with justice. Judiciary has however protected, promoted and safeguarded not only women's rights but

also provided them justice. Hence it can rightly be concluded that judiciary is the real guardian of women's rights and freedom.

It is submitted that the legislature should not only make laws for promoting, protecting and safeguarding women's rights but also supervise the performance of Executive in the implementation of these laws. If Executive fails in the performance of its duties, legislature should not hesitate in reprimanding the executive or passing the vote of no-confidence against them. Also, it should be ensured that honest and neutral judges be appointed. Judges should not be guided by any consideration except law of the land.

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Article 16(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, cast, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.
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dk ekxZ vkt l so"kkš i wZ xkàh us vi us l ekt l èkkj ds 'jpuRed dk; Dø* ds
vllrXr crk fn; k FkkA xkàh dsfy, vkn'kZ l ekt og ugh gš t gk; dN ysk ekuoku
gksoju-og gš t gk; Hk]k] vHkko] çjktxkj h u gksoju-l cdsfy, l kekkj.k Hkkst u]
ol=] vkokl] mi yčèk gkà xkàh dk y{; l keftd l rgyu LFkkfir djuk Fkk
ftl eæHkkšrd , oaušrd fodkl dk , d vkn'kZ l rgyu LFkkfir fd; k tk; A xkàh
us, d , š sl ekt dk Lolu nçkk ftl eafuekZure-0; fDr Hkh ; g vuHko dj l dsfd
; g ml dk n'sk gš vks bl dsfuekZk eaml dk egRo gš xkàh us vi us yEcsvuHko
dsckn tks'jpuRed dk; Dø* i Lrkfor vks fØ; kflor fd, mudsi hNs, d l jy
vks Li"V l keftd] vktFkZ vks jktušrd n"V FkkA i Lrk 'kkè&i = dk m}š;
orèku l keftd l eL; kvkædk funku xkèh n'kù eafufgr vfgà d ekxZ ds l mHkZ
eafu'yšk.k djuk gš

Qht v{kj

xkèh , oal ekt dY; k.k] xjhch] fuj{krk] vHkko] vl ekurk] jpuRed
dk; Døe] l keftd l rgyu] Hkkšrd , oaušrd fodkl A

0; fDr , oal ekt , d n' jsij vkfJr gš t gkal ekt us0; fDr dks
ekuoh; vflrRo i nku fd; k gš ogh l ekt }kj k fuekZurk] çdkjh tš h fofok
i zdkj dh l eL; k, a Hkh mRi Uu dh x; h gš bu l eL; kvkæds l ekekku gš q
vlfndky l sgh iz, kl fd; stk jgsgà t gkadgh , š h l eL; k, a i k; h tkrh

* Lkg vkpk; jktulfr foKlu] ckcw 'kksk] jkt dh; dyk egRo/ky;] vyoj
ijkt LFkku½

gš tks0; fDr dh i Hkkoi wkZl ekftd fØ; k rFkk ml dsl ek; kstu dsekxZea
 0; oekku mRi Uu djrh gSogka l ekt dk; Zdh vko'; drk gksh gA l ekt
 dY; k.k dk {ks= vR; fekd 0; ki d gSbl eavud fipr tkfr; ka, oavud fipr
 tutkfr; karFkk fi NMsoxkZdk dY; k.k] Je dY; k.k] efgyk dY; k.k] o) ka
 dk dY; k.k] xkE; fodkl] lk; kZj .k l rnyu] ekuokfekdjka dk l j {k.k rFkk
 l keftd U; k; vkfn l feefyr gA¹

oShohdj.k , oa mnkjhdj.k ds bl nkj ea vejdj dk ds fo'ocsd]
 vlrjZ'Vh; emkdkSk vkj fo'o 0; ki kj l ak }kj iz kstr uo l keT; okn
 vkj of'od int hokn ds [krjka dks l e>uk vko'; d gA Hkkjr ea 1986 ds
 yxHkx u; h vkfFkZd ulfr dsdkj .k jk'Vh; mRi kn eaof) , oafonsh emk dh
 foiny jkf'k Hkh tek gksx; h yfdu ; g of) ; k cgr gh vl eku jgh] bl
 izfr ea vfedkZk ykxka dh Hkxhnhkj ugh gA fuekZrk] xgjh 0; klr
 vl ekurk vkj jktufrd l keFZ ds vHkko ds dkj.k fo'o dh fo'kky
 tul q; k okLrfod fodYi pous dh Lorærk l sofpr jgrh gA bl ds
 vfrfjDr l dy ?kjsymRi kn dk eW; kdu vHkh Hkh bl <æ l sfd; k tkrk
 gA ftl eai ; kZj.k dh foNfr vkj ?kV jgsi kNfrd l a kekuks i j /; ku ugh
 fn; k tkrk vejdj jk'Vf fr tkW , Q- dsuMh us, d ckr dgh Fkh & mBrk
 gprk Tokj l Hkh ukokadksmNky nrk gA* yfdu ekuo fodkl dh ckr dh
 tk, rksos' od l ef) dsmBrsgq sTokj usdN ukoksdksnW jksdh vi {kk
 vfedk mNky fn; k gS vkj dN ukos rsth l s Mre jgh gS oShohdj.k ds
 l dkjkrEd igywka ij tkj nsusokysmRl kgh ykx dHkh dHkh mRrstr gks
 tkrsgA osubZ0; oLFkk dk o.kZu djus ds fy, of'od xkq dh Hkk'kk dk
 vfedkfedk iz kx djrsgj yfdu tc ekuo dY; k.k dh nf"V l snqkk tk,
 rksos' od xkq dksge ekuoku vkj fuekZksdh cflr; ka eacZk gprk l krs gA
 fodfl r , oafodkl 'khy nksukagh nskseavkt Hkh vkfnokl h , oavYi l q; d
 ukxfjd] l keftd] vkfFkZd vfedkjk l sofpr gA mlgsfu.kZ i fØ; k ea
 Hkxhnhkj ugh cuk; k tkrk rFkk dk; LFky , oafuokl inku djuseaHkh muds
 l kFk HknHkko fd; k tkrk gA fyax vkekfjr HknHkko vkt i j sfo'o ea0; klr
 gA²

Hkkjr dh vktknh vkj ykdra= dh ?kksk.kk dsckn ; g vk'kk Fkh fd
 l keftd l eL; k dscaku <hysgkxj bl ds tfj; sdk; e HknHkko de gkdj

[kRe Hkh gks&A yfdu vkt Hkh gekjk l ekt 0; ogkj eal kearh , oanfd; kud h eW; ka xfl r g& mnkgj .k dsfy, mYkjk[k&A/+ea fVgjh ftys dh u&ickx rgl hy eavk; k&tr , d fookg l ekjkg eavke&=r yks [kkuk [kk jgsFks ogh , d nfy; ; & d ftr&nznl usHkh [kkuk [kk fy; k v& d& h&ij c&Dj [kkusfd fgEer dj [kkusyxa ml h Hk&st ea [kkuk [kk jgsmPp dgh tkus okyh tkfr; k&dsy&ks&usfl QZbl fy, ftr&nz&dk&scjgeh l sekj&i hV& fd ml usmudsl keusd& h&ij c&Dj [kkusfd fgEer d& s&dhA tkfrxr fg& k dk ; g n"V&ur , d y&dr&f&=d l ekt dsfy, rdyhQng g& vkt gekjs n'k eafodkl dh pdkpk&k eal kjk tkj Hk&rd fuekZ& ij jgk g&v& l ke&ftd fodkl dh u&fr; ka ij /; ku n&st: jr dHkh ugh l e>h x&A³

Tkfrxr Hk&Hko ds, d s0; ogkj u d&y n&k dsfi NM&sekus tkusokys by&ka&aj&gusokys l epk; k&cf&d v&ke&ud v& mPp f'k& dh pdkpk&k ealHkh l keusv&rg& e&b&ds&chokb, y uk; j vLi rky eaj&tM&/ MK&Vj ik; y rM&h usvi usru ofj "B MK&Vj& dh ir&M&ek l sr&x v&dj v&RegR; k dj y&A ik; y rM&h v&fnokl h Hky l epk; dh i "B&H&e l sF&h mudsi fjokj us&kQh l &k"Z l sm&gs MK&Vj& dh i <k&b& dsfy, Hk&st&A yfdu f&f&Rl k fokku t& s&{&= eavi uh dk&cfy; r l st&xg cukus&ds&ck&om ml&gs tkfr ds&v&ek&j ij gkusokysmRi hM&u dk l keuk djuk i M&A⁴

Ek&nd in&k&f&k& d&ks l j&f&kr djusokyh j& i k&V& kav&t , d cM&sd&j&k&j dk : lk ysp&ph g& bu j& i k&V& k&ea'k&j&c ds&v&fr&j&Dr g&f&d& r&ck&dj& Lek&dj d&sy o vl; u'khyh p&ht&feyrh g& bl eal cl scM&k ox&Z uk&st&okuka v& [kkl r& j l smu Nk=&ka&dk g&k&k g&tk&vehj ?&k&al sv&kr&g&v& vi us'k&f&] ek&st&erh ij Hk&jh j&de [k&p&Z&d&j&usl si j&gst ugh dj&r&A j& i k&V&ea'k&fey g&us&ds&fy, j&de nl g&tk l sy&d&j ip&kl g&tk v& bl l sHkh T; knk g&krh g& ck&tk&j l sdb&Z&x&pk T; knk d&her ij u'khy&si n&k&f&Z&c&ps&tk&r&g&A dk&j&k&j&h v& j l v&kn&j y&ks Hkh , d h i k&V& k&ds&x&kg&d g&kr&sg&, d sea&j& i k&V& ka ij dk; &kg&h djuk ef' dy g&s tk&r&k g&A⁵ vkt n&k dk uk&st&oku bu ek&nd in&k&f&k& ds&p&0; & ea&Q& dj n&k dk Hkfo"; v&ak&dj&e; dj j&g& g&A

b&/j&us/ o l k&ky eh&f&M&+k dsbl tekuseal ke&ftd vij&ek&ka ealHkh of) g&ks&j&h g& vk, fnu l ek&pk&j&=k&ea&ng&j&pk&j dh [k&c&js&n&[kus&d&ks&feyrh g&A v&tej ds&c; koj 'kg&j eal kr o"kh& c&f&y&dk l s&x&js& r&f&k& v&y&oj ftys

fd Fkkukxkth rgl hy dsxkø eaefgyk l sx&sjj] fnYyh eafuHkz; k dk. Mf-
 dBw[k] mluko ea?kfVr njkpkj ?kVuk, amnkgj .k g&fd fdl idkj l ekt
 eavi jkek dk xkQ c<rk tk jgk g& bl l sgekjh xk&oiwkzHkkjrh; l H; rk
 , oal l Nfr rkj&rkj gksjgh g&⁶ vkt f'k{k k eaokkfud o rduhd Kku
 dksrks i kFkfedrk nh tk jgh g&yfdu u&rd eW; kai j vkekkfjr f'k{k fd
 l oZ= mi {kk gksjgh g& ; gh dkj .k g&l ekt eauf&rdk dk i ru gksjgk
 g&

i k Nfrd l a kekuka ds lk; k&bj .kh; fgrka fd yxkrkj y&sl e; rd
 vuns[kh dspyrsvkt l ekt dsl e{k Xyky cy okfe&k] t&kyka dk ?kVuk]
 t&fofo&ekrk v& ol; i kf .k; kadh rknkn eadeh] [ksh dsl dV v& l gr
 ij vl j vkfn dbz: i kaefn [kusyxsg& geusvi usija jkxr o i Nfrd
 l a kekukav& i kuh l gst usdh rduhdks o rjhdka dksHkyk fn; ka l ekt fd
 Loh Nfr i k Nfrd u&fr fu; eka dh vuns[kh pyrs lk; k&bj .kh; l dV xgjkrk
 tk jgk g& vkt ekuork dsl e{k tks p&ks h g&ml dk l ekekku o"kk& i wZ
 xk&kh dsbl dFku ea l ekfgr g& i Nfr ea l Hkh eut; kadh vko'; drkva
 dh i firZ dh {kerk g&fdUrqog , d Hkh eut; dsykyp dkscnkz r ugh dj
 l drhA xk&kh ds ; sfopkj vkt ds lk; k&bj .k l j {k .k ds l rr fodkl ds
 i frekukads vuphy g&⁷

Xkk&kh dsfy, Lojkt d&oy v& fuos'kd Lojkt ; k jktu&frd Lojkt
 rd l hfer ugh Fkk oju~, d i wkZ fopkj Fkk] ftl ds v&rx& osl ok&h; ds
 ek/; e l sl elr vkfF&Z] l kekftd] jktu&frd] ekkfed] u&rd] vk/; kFRed
 0; oLFkk dk : i kUrj .k pkgrs F&A Xkk&kh usLojkt vkUnksyu dh l Qyrk dks
 jpukRed dk; D&e ds v&rx& gh n&[kkA jpukRed dk; D&e ds l &ek ea
 mudh ekU; rk Fkh fd ; g i wkZ Lojkt dks thrus dsfy, l R; v& vfg& k
 dk ekxZ g&⁸ Xkk&kh ds jpukRed dk; D&e dk eny m) s; l kekftd thou
 dh c&jk&Z, ka dksnj; djuk rFkk l erk&yd] 'kk&sk . kjfgr] u; sl ekt dh jpuk
 F&A 1942 ea Xkk&kh usdgk %^; fn ge l R; v& vfg& k dsek/; e l sLojkt
 pkgrs g&rksg&eahps l suofuekZ k djuk gks&k rFkk jpukRedrk gh , dek=
 rjhd& g&⁹ bl idkj Xkk&kh dsfy, l R; kxg , oajpukRed dk; D&e l ekt
 dh 'k&] dsfy, g&tc rd ; sn&uka i gywl kFk ugh gks& rc rd y{; i jk
 ugh gks&kA Xkk&kh usfy [kk Fkk &ejk l ekt l &kkj dsdk; Zfdl h Hkh ek; use&

jktufrd dke djust sde ugh gâtc ešusn[kk fd , d fuf' pr l hek rd
ejk l kekftd dk; Zjktufrd dke dh enn dsfcuk vl Hko gksck ejk
l kekftd dk; Z; k vkRe l ækkj dk dke jktufrd rnyuk ea l kSxupk ep-s
l; kjk g&

Xkkakh dsjpukRed dk; Døe ds i hNs, d ijik l kekftd&vkfFkd l kp
vkš n'kū fufgr FkA 'jpukRed dk; Døe* ; g i ūrd xkakh useny%9
fnl Ecj 1941 dks ml l e; fy[kuh vkjEHk fd Fkh tc osjy,xkMh l s
ckjnkyh tk jgsFkA l Hkor%vi uh ; k=k eamUgksusbl si jk dj fy; k Fkk
D; kfd 13 fnl Ecj 1941 dks ehjkcsu dksfy [ks i = eacrk; k x; k Fkk fd
i ūlrdk i jh dj yh x; h gâysdu ckn ea; g i ūlrdk mlgh ds }kj k l ákkækr
dh x; h vkš ; g l ákkæku dk; Z13 fnl Ecj 1945 dks i qkseal á llū gypkA
rFkfi jpukRed dk; Døe rksxkakhth dsvkUnksyu dsvkjFEHkd dky l sgh
'kq gksx; k FkA viuso"kkz dsvutko dsvkækkj ij i wkZLojKT; dh fn'kk
eadne c<kusdsfy, xkakhth usbl i ūlrdk dksHkkoh fn'kk&funžk dsfy,
rš kj fd; k FkA vkt l ekt l øk dk tks : lk gâ ml dk ewy Lo: lk
'jpukRed dk; Døe* eafufgr g& D; kfd xkakhth dk jpukRed dk; Døe
l ekt l øk l ækkj vkš i fjorū ds gj i {k dksvi useal ekfgr fd, gq gâ
vkš gea i wkZLojKT; dh ifjdYi uk dh vkš ystkrk g&¹⁰ 1941 eaxkakhth
useny: lk l srjg fo"k; jpukRed dk; Døe ds: lk ea i Lrø fd, tksbl
izdkj g&&

- 1- l kEi nlf; d , drk] 2-vLi " ; rk fuokj .k] 3- e | fu"kok] 4-[kknh
- 5- xkeh.k m | ksx] 6-xke LoPNrk 7-cfu; kfn f' k{kk] 8-i kš+f' k{kk
- 9- efgyk m) kj] 10-LokLF; vkš l QkbZdh f' k{kk] 11- jk"VHk"kk
- 12- i knf'kd Hkk"kk, ŷ 13-vkfFkd l erk

1945 eaxkakhth usfuEufyf[kr fo"k; ka dks tkM/k

- 14- fd l ku] 15-Je] 16-vkfnokl h] 17-dŷBj ksch] 18-fo | kFkhZ

xkakhth dh eR; q dslk' pkr~muds vuq kf; ; kaus jpukRed dk; Døe
dksetcar cukusdsfy, fuEu fo"k; tkM/%

- 19- xkš {kk] 20- i kŷfrd pfdRI kj] 21- Hkknku] 22- xtenku] 23- 'kkfir l suk
xkakh dk er Fkk fd l R; l xg dsfy, vkRekuqkk l u] vkRe cfynku]

I ekt I ok vkn dsif'k{k.k dh vko'; drk gârFkk Hkkj rh; ka dks j pukRed dk; Døe ds }kjk if'kf{kr fd; k tk I drk gâ ftl idkj I 'kL= fonkg ds fy; s 'k&{kd if'k{k.k vko'; d gâ ml h idkj I fou; voKk ds fy; s j pukRed dk; Døe if'k{k.k vko'; d gâ¹¹ xkâkth dk y{; cjkst xkj ka dks vkfFkZd I gk; rk ; k xjhch o etnjka dh enn djuk ugh cfYd , d hs vfgd d I keftd 0; oLFkk dk fuekZk djuk ftl ea0; fDr Lo; avkRRefuHkj] LokoyEch , oaLokfHkekuh gksl dâ rFkk 0; fDr dspfj= fuekZk I sl ekt o jk"V^a dk pfj= fuekZkA

xkâkth dk I keftd n'kZu Hkh I R; o vfgd k I svuq kf.kr gâ xkâkth vfgd k dks, d I keftd I nâqk ekursgâ xkâkth ds 'kCnkaeaej h jk; ea vfgd k dny 0; fDrxr I nâqk ugh gâ og , d I keftd I nâqk Hkh gâ ftl dk fodkl vU; I nâqk ka dh Hkkâr fd; k tkuk pkfg, A ejk vuqkek gâ ml dk jk"Vh; vUrkZVh; i&kus ij vfed foLrkj fd; k tk, A¹² ifl) fo}ku xki hukFk ds vuq kj xkâkth usl R; o vfgd k ij vkekkfjr I ekt d I æBu dk uke I okh; j [kkA¹³ xkâkth ds vuq kj jkT; foghu I ekt neu 'kFDr ds vHkko eadny ukxfj dks dh LoPNd I Ppfj=rk ij gh fVd I drk gâ ml pfj= fuekZk ds fy, , dkn 'k egkor vfr vko'; d gâ ml gks xLns I k&kuakl sfeyusokyh pht xLnh gh gksch] dkbZ vl R; I sl R; dks ugh ik I drkA I R; dks i kus ds fy, I R; kpkj djuk gh gkskA¹⁴ xkâkth dk y{; , d , d k I ekt cukuk gâ ftl ea u dkbZ xjhc gksk] u fhk [kkjh] u dkbZ Åpk gksk] u dkbZ uhpka u dkbZ djkm i fr gksk] u dkbZ vkekk Hkk[kk uk&sjA u 'kjk gksch u dkbZ nh jh u 'knyh phtA I c vi usvki [kqkh I svk& xoZl I s vi uh jkVh dekus ds fy, egur djsæ ogk; fL=; ka dks mufd mez ds vuq kj gj êkeZ ds iq "kj ek] cgu vk& c&h I e>æ ogk; vLi"; rk ugh gsch vk& I c êkeZ ds i fr I eku vknj j [kk tk; sk¹⁵

bl idkj egkRek xkâkth ds I ekt dY; k.k dsmPp vkn'kZyf{kr gksrk gâfd xkâkth us0; fDr o I ekt ds chp I æ"kZ ugh ofYd i wkZl k&tL; dks I R; ekuk gâ xkâkth ds vuq kj 0; fDr u dny I ekt dk , d ?kVd gâ oju-og I ekt dk fuekZk gâ0; fDr usvi uh J&Brkj Lokfkk&vk& I qk I f&ekkvka ds fy, I ekt dk fuekZk fd; k gâ eny fclnq0; fDr gâ I ekt ughA I ekt 'kjhj gâ 0; fDr i k.k gâ fclnq; gk; ; g Li "V djuk vko'; d gâfd 0; fDr fd

LorU=rk dsicy i {k?kj gksrgq Hkh 0; fDr dh fujadqkrk dk l eFkU ugh
 djrA xkakhth l keftd l jpk eao.kz0; oLFkk dk l eFkU djrsgA i jUrq
 bl vkekj ij HksnHkko dsHkh osfojkakh FkA xkakh dk dguk Fkk fd Hkjr ea
 o.kkZe 0; oLFkk tle ds vkekj ij Lohdkj ugh dh tk l drhA ml dk
 l eFkU deZds vkekj ij gh fd; k tk l drk gA mudsvud kj l Hkh m | e
 l eku gA xkakh usL=; ka dsi q "kka dsl eku gh vfedkj vksj vktknh nus
 dk i {k fy; kA L=h&i q "kka dschp i frLi ekkz dks xkakh usmfr ugh ekukA
 xkakh usi nkzi Fkk ij Hkh igkj fd; kA cky fookg dks xkakh usvR; r vufrd
 ekukA ml gksusfoekok fookg dk Hkh i {k fy; kA xkakh fookg dh l LFkk dks nfi"kr
 djusokyh ngst i Fkk dsfojkakh FkA mlgh ds 'knka ea; g i Fkk u"V gksuh
 pfg, A fookg yM& yMfd dsekrk&fi rk }kj i S sydj fd; k l kkh
 ugh gksuk pfg, A

xkakh usvfga kRed vl g; kx i) fr dk jpkRed dk; De ds: lk ea
 l dkjRed i {k Hkh FkA xkakh us vl g; kx vknksyu l stkr fga k ds
 i frdkj Lo: lk an; ea, d l tho fodYi dh 0; oLFkk dh FkA jpkRed
 dk; De dk vFkz Fkk 0; ogkfjd dk; De] ftl dk m}S; LokoyEcu rFkk
 LokfHkeku dsirhd Lonsh] [kknh] pj [kk vkfn dksykdfi z, cukuk FkA xkakh
 usdgk ^tc f0; kRed l ?k"ku gk; tc jktuhfrd ncko vFkok FkdkoV ds
 dkj .k jk"V^a dN l e; dsfy, foJkar pkgrk gA, d sl e; jpkRed i Nfr
 ds ykHknk; d dk; De dks i Lr djus dh vko'; drk vutko gsrh gA
 vl; Fkk l ?k"kdjusokyh i Dr fNuu&fHku gsktk; sch vksj usfrdk dh n"V
 l sml dk ak l gsktk; skA¹⁶

xkakh usLojkt vknksyu dh l Qyrk jpkRed dk; De dsvlrxr
 gh ns[kkA jpkRed dk; De ds l æk eamufd eku; rk Fkh fd ; g i wkz
 Lojkt dks thrusdsfy; sl R; vksj vfga k dk ekxzgA¹⁷ xkakh usdgk ^; fr
 rø jpkRed dk; De ea okLrfod l Qyrk i klr dj yrs gks rksfcuk
 l fou; voKk dsLojkt i klr dj l drsgks¹⁸ jpkRed dk; De , d LFkk; h
 eY; l keku gA tcf d l fou; voKk dh viuh e; kzk; agsvksj vol j dh
 ekx ij ml sLFkxr djusdh vko'; drk i M+l drh gA jpkRed dk; De
 Lojkt vknksyukadk LFkk; h igywgA l fou; voKk i frdkjRed igyw
 rFkk Lohkor%vLFkk; h FkA¹⁹

vkt ošohdj.k dsuke l scggj k"Vh; dā fu; k; epukQk [kksjh dsfy; s
 vokl : lk l si dsk dj jgh gāvkš bl l su dōy nš kh m | kx {kfrxLr gg
 cfYd xteh.k {ks= eaNks/& Nks/sxteks| kx ej .kk l lu gksx; sgā t gkaxkō ea
 [ksh ds l kfk oL=] rsy] peZdk"Vdyk ; k ykqkj h vkfn dsm | kx l sdj kMks
 ykxks dks jkst h feyrh Fkh] vkt og l c cMh dā fu; kads {ks= eapyh x; h
 gāekph dspeMsdk 0; ki kj ckVk usgMh fy; k] ykqkj h dk m | kx VKVk uš
 oL= m | kx Vyfj& cukusokyh dā fu; kausgMh fy; k gā bl dsvfrfjDr
 Ńf" k eaHkh xteh.k {ks= ea i j s l ky Hk] jkst xkj ugh feyrk vkš yxHkx N%
 eghus ykx cjkst xkj jgrs gā bl v) Zj kst xkj h dks nij djus ds fy,
 xteks| kxka dk tky fcNkuk dkbZ i kxyi u ugh] cfYd , d vfuok; r k gā
 ošohdj.k fd uhfr vi ukusvkš fons kh fuoš ds }kj [kksy nšus dsckn Hkh
 geajkst xkj nšusokys {ks= eafuoš dk yHk ugh feyrkA D; kād bu dā fu; ka
 dks iz kst u gea vkRefuHk] cukuk ugh gš cfYd epukQk dekuq gh mudk
 e[; /; s gā bl fy, vkt u; h vkfFkZd uhfr ij i wkZrk l sfopkj djuk
 vko' ; d gāfd l h Hkh l Qy vkfFkZd uhfr dh f=foek d l kšV; k; gksh gā i Eke
 rks ml l svfekd l svfekd ykxks dks jkst xkj feyA nū jk ml ea vkfFkZd
 fodkl ds Øe ea fo"kerk dk vfekd l svfekd yki gā rrh; vkfFkZd
 fodkl dks l ā Hkqk dh dher ij ugh Lohdkj fd; k tk l drkA dkbZHkh jk"V^a
 pkgsfdruk gh 'kDr' kkyh D; kau gksml sfd l h nū jsjk"V^a dh LorU= fonsk
 uhfr dk l Eeku djuk pkfg, A ošohdj.k dsuke l suo l kēZ; okn fd tks
 dkyh Nk; k mHkj ml l scpus ds fy, gekjs i kl xkakh dsfopkj , dek=
 v{k; dop gā²⁰

xkakh dsjpukRed dk; Øekadksvkt Hkh Hkkjr eavud l jdkjh vkš
 xš&l jdkjh Lrj ij pyk; k tk jgk gā Hkkjr eavud l jdkjh ; kst uk, a
 tš seclbu bāM+; k Lons'kh] [kknh] LoPN Hkkjr vfhk; ku] xkakh dh l Qkbzo
 vkj kx; fu; ekadh f'k{kki} fLdy Moyi eM i kxke] fd l ku] etnij] m | e' kh
 efgykvkadsfy, vā; kn; ; kst uk] jk"Vh; cky fodkl ; kst uk] Lo.kz t; Urh
 xte Lojst xkj ; kst uk] jk"Vh; Ńf" k fodkl ; kst uk bR; kfnA bl i d kj xkakh
 us, d vkn'kZ l ekt dh LFkki uk dk tks l dYi fy; k ml i jk djus dk
 vfgd d i freku Hkh LFkfi r fd; kA

I UnHZ

- 1- I ekt dk; Zbfrgkl] n'kZu , oai zkkfy; kj I gjbnzfl g , oai hMh- feJ] U; wjkW y
cpl dā uh y[kuÅ&2010 i 01&20
- 2- ; w, u-Mh-i h-fj i k&Z 2006] i 0 5&46
- 3- tkfr dk nākj jktLFkku if=dkj 7 ebZ 2019 i 0 6
- 4- tkfr dk nākj jktLFkku if=dkj 30 ebZ 2019 i 0 6
- 5- u'ks dk nynYkj jktLFkku if=dkj 7 ebZ 2019 i 0 6
- 6- I ekt ds I e{k pūks'h] jktLFkku if=dkj 21 tū 2019 i 0 6
- 7- ikWdy , yu uktjfk] xkēkh dk vUKU; usRo] jk"Vh; xkēkh I xgky; ubZ
fnYyh&2011
- 8- I; kjsyky %ykWV Qst] Hkx &1 vgenkckn] uothou] 1956] 44
- 9- gfj tu] tu- 18] 1942] 4-
- 10- xkēkh ds jpuRRed dk; Dē dk ear0;] inhi i r] ; kstuk] vDVWj 1998 i 07
- 11- n fglnrku LV. MMZ vDVWj 28] 1944
- 12- egkRek xkēkh] gfj tu] 7 tuojh 1939
- 13- xkēkh hukFk nhf{kr}xkēkh dh pūks'h dE; fuTe dk uothou i dk'ku eflnj
vgenkckn] tuojh 1974 i 0179
- 14- egkRek xkēkh] gfj tu I od 13 tykbZ 1947 i 0 196
- 15- egkRek xkēkh] gfj tu I od 18 tuojh 1947 i 0 466
- 16- xkēkh] dUI VFDVo i kxte] vgenkckn] uothou] 1968] 3
- 17- I; kjsyky %ykWV Qst] Hkx &1 vgenkckn] uothou] 1956] 44
- 18- gfj tu] fnl Ecj 17] 1938
- 19- gfj tu] fnl Ecj 17] 1938
- 20- xkēkh n"V] jketh fl g] vtū i fcyf'kax gkml] ubZfnYyh 2010 i 0 40&43

Hkkjr ea jktuhfrd fodkl , oa i pk; rh jkt % , d vè; ; u

*/// eplsk dplj oel **

I kjkak

i pk; rh jkt usnsk dsjktuhfrd fodkl ea egRo i wkZ Hkfedk fuHkkbz gA ykdrkf=d fodlnhdj .k dh bl ifd; k ea l kekthdj .k dsnkf I sxt jrso; fDRk; ka dschp turkf=d eW; kadk fodkl gqk gA if.kkEkLo: lk ykdra= etcir gqk gA fQj Hkh foUkh; I keku o l d kekuka dh deh] uk&lj 'kkgh dk ucljkrEd jo\$ k] xkaka dk l keftd okrkoj .kj okLrfod : i l sl Rrk dsfodlnhdj .k dh l eL; k] vf'k{kk} nyxr jktuhfr] fu&Zurk] tkx: drk dh deh] tu l ghkkfxrk dh deh] fuokZpr i frufek; kads l g; kx dk vHkko] n< bPNk 'kfDRk dk vHkko vkfn l eL; k, g&Tks fo'kSk : i l sxteh.k Hkkjr dsjktuhfrd fodkl ea ckekk mRi Ulk dj jghag&ftUga i pk; rh jkt l &Fkkvkaea0; klr xlycmh dks l ekir dj] i pk; rh jkt l &Fkkvka dks vfed foUkh; vfedkj &nku dj] i pk; rh jkt l &Fkkvka dh foUkh; fLFkr ea l qkij dj] fuokZpr i frufek; ka dks if'k{k.k &nku dj] i pk; rka dk l keftd vad{k.k djok dj] i pk; rh jkt l &Fkkvkaeavfuok; Zernku 0; oLFkk yk&wdj] b&i pk; r dsek; e Lks i kjnf'k&rk vkfj tokns rk fuf'pr dj vkfn l &koka dks vi Ulk dj i pk; rh jkt 0; oLFkk dksxteh.k fodkl dh ekgh cuk; sTkkusdk &; kLk fd; k TkkUk Pkkfg; s rHkh Lkgh ek; Uka ea Yk&Lk; u i kbZ ds vuq i Hkkjr dk jktuhfrd fodkl fo'kSk : i l sxteh.k Hkkjr dk jktuhfrd fodkl l Hko gksx ftl ea l Ei wkZ turk dsLrj lkj turk ea l ekurkj jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk dh dk; Zfu"i knurk dsLrj lkj jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk eamBusokyh ek&ka dk l ek&ku djus dh {kerk vkfj jktuhfrd l &BukRedrk dsLrj lkj jktuhfrd l jpuvk&adk foHkshdj .k gls l ds& vkfj Hkkjr dsfo'kSk : i l sxteh.k Hkkjr dsjktuhfrd fodkl dksxfrk &nku dh Tkk l ds&hA

L&rk{kj %jktuhfrd fodkl] i pk; rh jkt] l ekurkj {kerk} foHkshdj .k vkfnA

*vjLrqusviuh i fl } i qrd **i k&vkvDI ** eafy [kk gSfd **0; fDRk , d l keftd i k.kh g& ftl dk rkri ; ZgSfd 0; fDr l ekt dsy&ka ds l kFk vUr-%0; k djrk g& vUrj l Ec& LFkfi r djrk g&rHkh 0; fDr ds0; fDrRo dk fodkl l Hko gks i krk g& fu"d"kr-%0; fDr dsds l ok&h.k fodkl dsfy ,*

µ vfl LV&V ik&dj] jktuhfr foKku foHkshdj] jktLFkku fo'ofok/ky;]t; ij] jktLFkku½

I ekt vijgk; Z gS vks I ekt ea ?kVusokyh ?kVukvka dk i Hkko I Ei wkZ
 I ekt ij iR; {k ; k viR; {k : lk Ekai Mfk g& ; fn , d h ?kVukvka ij è; ku
 d&unr djafstudk i Hkko LFkkuh; vks jk"Vh; Lrj rd u gksdj varjkZVh;
 Lrj rd Hkh jgk gksrksn&[krs&gd gekjsefLr" d ea, d h cgr I h I kekfTd]
 vkfFkZd] jktuhfrd ?kVuk, avk tkrh g& , d h gh , d ?kVuk gS& f}rh;
 fo'o ; qA bl ; q dksdks , d ehy dk i RFkj ekuk tkrk gSD; k&id bl
 ?kVuk usof'od Lrj ij brusvkeny pny ifjor&u yk fn; sftl usl Ei wkZ
 of'od I ekt dk ifjn' ; cny fn; kA ; fn f}rh; fo'o ; q I si&Z, oackn
 dsl ekt dk nyukRed vè; ; u djarksn&ka e; dsl ektka&ai; kZr , oa
 enyHkur varj fn[kkbZ nrs&g& fofnr gSf}rh; fo'o ; q dsckn , f'k; k]
 vYhd&k vks y&Vu vesjd&egk}hi dsvud jk"V" Lor& gq ftueaHk&jr
 Hkh , d Fkk & bu uok&nr jk"V" adsl e{k I kekfTd&vkfFkZd&jktuhfrd
 vLFkjrj] vLlk"Vrk , oavLFk&f; Ro t& h vud p&uk&nr; kaFk&A bl iz&dj ds
 ekg&sy usjktuhfrd 'kkfL=; kao I ekt 'kkfL=; kadsfy, Hkh ubZp&uk&nr; ka
 [kM& dj nh& ; g u; k fo'o jktuhfrd 'kkfL=; kao I ekt 'kkfL=; kadsfy,
 okLro eagh bruk *u; k* Fkk fd bl sijEi jkxr <k&ose&j [kdj I e>uk dfBu
 gksx; kA rc i k' p&R; n& k&ads jktuhfrd & I kekfTd o&K&fud&k& f&rd&k&
 fo'y&s&k&ka usuo Lor& jk"V" adks viuh iz& k& k&kyk ekudj bu jk"V" ai j
 vè; ; u o 'k&ek i k&EHk fd; s r&k&fd bu jk"V" ea jktuhfrd fodkl o
 jktuhfrd fodkl dh if&Ø; k d&ks&tku , oal e> I d&A vr%bl ubZfLFkr
 ea jktuhfrd foKku ea ub&ubZ I d&Yi ukv&k& mi k&x&ek& vo&ek&j . k&v&ka v&ks&
 u; &u; snf"V&ds k&ka dk ipyu o iz& k& k&EHk g&v&ka , d sea jktuhfrd
 fodkl mi k&x&e vl frRo eav&krk g&

v&ek&kj Hkur : i I sjktuhfrd fodkl] fodkl dk , d egRo i wkZv&k; ke
 g& t&ks&vi usvki ea, d 0; ki d , oacg&v&k; keh vo&ek&j . kk gSftl usvi usea
 jktuhfrd fodkl I fgr vud vk; ke&ad&ks I ekfgr fd; k g&v&k gSv&ks ; gh
 dkj . k gSfd fodkl dh , d fuf'pr , oal o&è&ku; i fjHk&"kk djuk dfBu gks
 tkrk g& D; k&id gj d&kbZ p&ks& v&f&Z k&L=h g&ks I ekt 'k&L=h g&ks jktuhfrd
 fop&j&d g&ks iz&k&l d g&ks&bl sviuh gh rjg I si fjHk&"kr djrk g& y&f&du
 fQj Hkh dgk tk I drk gSfd fodkl ifjor&u dh , d , d h fLFkr gSftl ds
 }&j&k i jEi jkxr i wkZfLFkr I sv&ek&f&ud fLFkr ij vk; k tkrk gSv&ks t&ks&jk"V"
 d&ks I n& I kekfTd] vkfFkZd v&ks jktuhfrd iz&x&r dh v&ks m&led&k djrk g&

fodkl dh bl voëkkj .kk dsdbZegRoi wKZvk; ke gâmlUghaeal s, d gS& jktuhfrd fodkl A

jktuhfrd fodkl dk vFkZ vKj i fjHkk"kk

jktuhfrd fodkl ds vFkZ vKj i fjHkk"kk dks ydJ fopkj dkaeærHkrn cuk gqk gSftI dk iæ[k dkj .k fopkj d fo'kSk dk nF"Vdksk gâ mnkgj .k dsfy, LiV], el Z] fyi l v] dksye& vKj dkV] kbV usjktuhfrd fodkl dks vkfFkZd fodkl dh jktuhfrd i wZ'krZ ds: i ea l e>us dk iz kl fd; kA tcf d jLVkø t\$ svFkZ kkl=h usbl dks vKj kSxd l ektka dh fo'kSk jktuhfr crk; k gâ xtlukj feMzy vKj yjuj t\$ s l ekt'kkfL=; ka us jktuhfrd fodkl dks jktuhfrd vkektudhdj .k dk i; kZ; crk; k gâ ckbUMj bl dks jk"Vh; jkT; dk l ækVd ekurs gâ fjXl usjktuhfrd fodkl dh 0; k[; k iz kkl dh; , oa dkuuh fodkl ds vkëkj ij dh gâ vkeUM vKj dksye& bl dks ykdra= dk i; kZ; dgrsgâ l kE; oknh vKj rkuk'kkgh 0; oLFkkvka dsi {këkj LFkkf; Ro o 0; ofLFkr i fjoZu dks jktuhfrd fodkl dsl kFk tkmfsgâ dN fopkj d bl s'kfDRk , oal ækVd dk , d : i ekursgâ MkW p vKj QLI Zusbl dks tu&l pKj , oa tu&l gHkkfxrk ekuk gâ vkeUM] dksye&] vkb t bl vkm] CYkd vKj dkWZ gkstj usjktuhfrd fodkl dks l keftd i fjoZu dh cg&fn'kk; DRk i fØ; k ds, d igywsd: i eafoospr fd; k gâ bu mnkgj .kka l s; g Li "V gkstrkr gSfd jktuhfrd fodkl dh 0; k[; k, avKj ml dsfofHku vFk&fopkj d ds nF"Vdksk fo'kSk ij fuHkj d jrs gâ Lo; aYkMLk; u i kbZu\$ tks jkt&'kkl= eajktuhfrd&fodkl dsl oã Eke 0; k[; kdkj gSbl dksvud nF"Vdkskka l sl e>usdk iz kl fd; k gâ mlugksuviuh i qrd *vklidVt vknD i kmlyfVdy MoyieW* eabl ds nl i {kka dh ppkZ dh gâ

YkMLk; u i kbZusjktuhfrd fodkl dh l oã Eke i fjHkk"kk ml l e; nh tc bl voëkkj .kk dk fodkl gksjgk Fkka muds }kjk nh xbZ i fjHkk"kk bl i dkj g& **jktuhfrd fodkl] l lNfr dk fol j .k (Diffusion) vKj thou ds i jkusi frekuls dksubZekakads vuqplw cuku\$ mlugamudsl kFk feykus; k mudsl kFk l keatL; cBkuk gâ** i kbZusviuh bl i fjHkk"kk dk\$ tksmlugksu jktuhfrd fodkl dh voëkkj .kk dsi kjfEHkd pj .k eanh Fkh] ckn eavfekd Li "V : i ea 0; Dr fd; k gâ Lo; amUgksu jktuhfrd fodkl ij 0; ki d

nrVdksk l sfpluru fd; k vlsj vl; l ksrkal sbl l adYi uk ij mi yCek rF; ka
 dsvkekj ij bl dksvfekd ifjekftz : i l si fjHkk"kr fd; kA i kbZusvc
 jktuhfrd fodkl dksjktuhfrd 0; oLFkk eal ekurk] ml dh dk; &{kerk
 vlsj ml eal j pukRed foHkshdj .k dsl kFk l Ecfeer ekuka bl u, vFkZea
 jktuhfrd fodkl , d h i f0; k ekuh xbZftl l s turk eal ekurk vk,]
 jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk eamBusokyh ekakadk l d keku vlsj l ekeku djusdh
 {kerk gks vlsj jktuhfrd l j pukvka dk foHkshdj .k gks tk, A vr%Vklk; u
 i kbZdh jktuhfrd fodkl dh voekj .kk l ekurk] {kerk vlsj foHkshdj .k
 dsrhu vkekj LrEHkka l sl efeer gA bl rjg i kbZjktuhfrd fodkl dksrhu
 Lrjka ij gksokysifjorZakadsl kFk tkM+r k gA ; srhu Lrj gA l Ei wZ turk
 dk Lrj] jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk dh dk; Zfu"i knurk dk Lrj vlsj jktuhfrd
 l xBukRedrk dk Lrj A

, syQM Mk; eW usjktuhfrd fodkl dh i fjHkk"kk l keku; : i eanrs
 gq fy[kk gSfd **jktuhfrd fodkl , d , d h i f0; k gS ftl l s , d
 jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk ea uohu y{; kadksfujarj l Qy : i eal kr djusdh
 {kerk jgrh gA** vkelUM vlsj i kosy usjktuhfrd fodkl dh i fjHkk"kk bl
 i d kj nh g& **jktuhfrd fodkl jktuhfrd l j pukvka dk vfHko} foHkshdj .k
 rFkk jktuhfrd l l Nfr dk c<k gqk ykSddhdj .k gA** bl i fjHkk"kk rFkk
 l l Nfr dsvfekdkfekd ykSddj .k l sjktuhfrd 0; oLFkk dh fu"i knu 'kSyh
 dh dk; Zn{krk o i Hkkodkfjrk c< trkh gSft l l sml dh {kerk ealHk of}
 gks trkh gA tkWokjbc usjktuhfrd fodkl dh i fjHkk"kk djrs gq fy[kk
 gSfd **jktuhfrd fodkl , d i f0; k ds: lk eajktuhfrd vkekquhdj .k
 rFkk jktuhfrd l l Fkdkj .k dk tkM+gA** mi jkDRk i fjHkk"kkvka dsvè; ; u l s
 i rk pyr k gSfd bueadkbZekSyd fHkUUr k, augha gA l cus, d gh i d kj ds
 fodkl y{k. kka dksvyx&vyx <x l sfoospr fd; k gA vr%jktuhfrd
 fodkl dh i fjHkk"kk l jy 'kCnkaeabl i d kj dj l drsgSfd **jktuhfrd
 fodkl] jktuhfrd l j pukvka dk foHkshdj .k vlsj fo' kshdj .k rFkk jktuhfrd
 l l Nfr dk , d k c<rk gqk ykSddhdj .k gSft l l s turk eal ekurk vlsj
 jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk eadk; Z{kerk rFkk ml dh mi 0; oLFkkvkaeaLok; Rrk vk
 tk; A**

gekjk nsk xkoka dk nsk gSvlsj vkt Hkh gekjsnsk dsekua l d keku

dk yxHkx 70 i fr'kr fgLI k xkøkaeafuokl djrk gS; k fdl h u fdl h : i
 l sekuo l d keku l stMk gqvk gA bl 70 i fr'kr ekuo l d keku eal ekt
 dk i R; d oxZI fēefyr gSpkgsoksefgyk, agkš i q "k gkš o} gkš fn0; kax gkš
 foefnr gkš Jfed gks ; k nfyr gkA , d sea ; fn ge nsk dsjktuhfrd
 fodkl dh ckr djrsgārksl cl sigysgekjsxkøkadk] xteh.k {ks= dk vFkkz-
 xteh.k Hkkjr ds l keftd&vkfFkd&jktuhfrd fodkl ij è; ku dsUnr
 djuk gkøxk D; kfd xteh.k Hkkjr dk fodkl fd; scxš Hkkjr dsfodkl dh
 dYiuk ugha dj l drA ; fn yfil ; u ikbz dh jktuhfrd fodkl d
 voëkkj .kk dsvuq kj gekjsnsk dsxteh.k fodkl dk fo'ySk.k djarksn[krs
 gāfd ogka u rks l ekurk gš u {kerk gSvkš u gh foHknhdj .k gA ; fn
 l ekurk dh ckr djarks ge n[krs gāfd vkt Hkh xteh.k {ks=ka ea cgq
 vl ekurk vkš fo"kerk gA xkøkadh jktuhfrd 0; oLFkkvkaeavHkh Hkh bruh
 {kerk fodfl r ughagks i kbZgSfd xteh.k tukadh l eL; kvkødk l ekeku dj
 l davkš & foHknhdj .k] ftl dsvkekkj ij Hkh dgk tk l drk gSfd xkøka
 dh jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk eavHkh bruh l j puk, afodfl r ughagks i kbZgāfd
 osjktuhfrd fodkl dsØe eavi uk ; kxнку nsl dA vr%Hkkjr tksfd
 fo'o dk l cl scMk ykdrkē=d jk"V^a gSLora=ark dsyxHkx 70 o"lzckn Hkh
 nsk vkš nsk dsxteh.k {ks=ka dk tksjktuhfrd fodkl gksuk pkfg; sFkk oks
 ughagks i k; kA vFkkz- bu 70 o"kkā ea Hkkjr ea r .key Lrj ij jktuhfrd
 fodkl dh i fØ; k ekheh jgh gA ; fn jktuhfrd fodkl dh voëkkj .kk dks
 fo'kSk : i l sxteh.k Hkkjr dsLrj ij ij jktuhfrd fodkl dh voëkkj .kk
 dks0; kogkfjdrk dsëjkry ij mrkjuk gSrksbl l mHkZeaPRI'S vFkkz-
 *i pk; rh jkt l LFkk, ā egRo i wkzfl } gksl drh gA

Hkkjr ds l foëkku ea Hkh i pk; rka ds l æBu dh ckr dgh xbZ gA
 l foëkku dsHkx&4 ea ufr funk d rRokødk mYy[k gš ftl eavunNn 40
 ea i pk; rka ds l æBu dh ckr dgh xbZgSftl eadgk x; k gSfd **jkt; xte
 i pk; rka dk l æBu djusdsfy; svko' ; d dne mBk; sk vkš mudks, d h
 'kfDRk; ka, oavfekdkj i nku djsk tksmUgaLok; Rr 'kkl u dh bdkbz kads
 : i eadk; Zdjus; k; cukusdsfy, vko' ; d gkA yfdu bl dk rRi ; Z; s
 drbZughagSfd l foëkku ykxwgksul si wZHkkjr ea i pk; rh jkt l LFkkvka; k
 LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u dk vl fRkRo gh ughaFkka bfrgkl cRkRkk gSfd Hkkjr ea

i pk; rsrksFkh i jarqosykd rki=d ughaFkha buaal ekt dsdoy mPp oxZ
 dk] dgyhu oxZ dk gh opLok Fkka yfdu dkykUrj eal e; dsI kFk&I kFk
 mudsLo: i] i Nfr vks dk; Zks= eafjorZu gks k x; kA ; | fi fcfV'kdky
 ds i kj fEHkd nks eai pk; rka dks t: j ekDdk yxk yfdu 19 ohal nh dsvar
 l sHkjr dksvktknh feyusdschp fcfV'k dky eafv'ksk : i l sykMZfji u
 dsdk; Zky eai pk; rka i j e; ku fn; k x; kA ; gh dkj.k gSfd ykMZfji u
 dksHkjr ealFkkuh; Lo'kkl u dk tud ekuk tkrk gA fcfV'k dky eaykMZ
 fji u dk 1882 dk i Lrko] 1909 dk jkW y vk; kx vkfn fodbnhdj.k ds
 egRo i wkmngj.k gA

I foekku l Hkk dh ckr dh tk; srksl foekku l Hkk ds l nL; i pk; rka dks
 l foekku eaj [kusij , d er ughaFka xks ryc gSfd l foekku ds i Fke ik: i
 eai pk; rh jkt 0; oLFkk dk dkbZmYy[k ughaFkka ; g egkRek xkakh dk i Hkko
 gh Fkk ftl ds QYkLo: i i pk; rs l foekku dk vak cuh vks i pk; rka dks
 l foekku ds jkt; uhfr funZkd rRoka eavufNn 40 ealFkku fn; k x; kA 15
 vxLr 1947 dks nsk vktkn gya kA 26 uoEckj 1949 dks l foekku cudj rS kj
 gya kA i pk; rka dks l foekku ealFkku fn; k x; kA fofHku jkt; ka eajktufrd
 ny l Rrk eavk; A mlghaus i pk; ralFkfi r djusvks mlga l 'kDRk djusdh
 ckr dha i pk; rsxfBr Hkh gPZ i jarqokLro earkst tehuh rks ij dN ugha
 gya kA ; s i pk; ral gh vFkka ealok; Rr 'kkl u dh l LFkk, a ugha cu l dh
 D; kid vey dkj.k fofHku jkt; ka ea tks i pk; racuh mu ij jkt; dk
 fu; a.k jgkA dkbZdj yxkuk gks; k vU; dkbZdk; Zdjuk gks gj ckr ds
 fy, l jdkj l svufr yuh gksrh Fkh vks bl eajkt; Lrj l i pk; rka dks
 dkbZl g; kx ughafeyka bl fy, tksdk; Z i pk; rka dks l kA sx; s i pk; ramlga
 i jk ughadj l dha dgy feykaj l Rrk ds fodbnhdj.k dh ckr dkxtkard
 l hfer gkdj jg xba vr% i pk; rka dks tks gky vktknh l sigysFkk ml ea
 dkbZ [kkl varj ughavk; kA pfid vktknh dsckn nsk ds l keus < j l kjh
 l eL; k, aFkha vr%; kst ukvka dk nks 'kq gya kA l jdkj usxka ka eavk k k Hkr
 vko' ; drkvadh i firZdk dke Lo; avi usgkFk ea ysfy; kA bl fy, 1952
 eal kepki; d fodkl dk; De dh 'kq vkr dh xba 1953 eal kjs nsk ea
 jk"Vh; foLrkj l ok LFkfi r dh xba bl dsfy; s l kjs nsk dks fodkl
 [k.Mka eack/k x; kA yxHkx 60]000 dh tul q; k ij , d fodkl [k.M
 cuk; k x; k vks i R; d fodkl [k.M ds i z kkl fud < kpsdk eq [k; k fodkl

vfejdkjh dks cuk; k x; k rFkk ml dh l gk; rk dsfy, , d l gk; d j [kk
 x; kA ifr nl xkoka ij , d xte l od %ftl s vkt dy xte fodkl
 vfejdkjh dgrsg& dh fu; qDr dh xbA turk dk l g; ks yusdsfy, rnFkZ
 l ykgdkj l febr; kacukbZxbA i pk; rka dks xteh. k fodkl dh vkekj f'kyk
 ekursgg mijDRk dk; De pyk; sx; A i j r q mi j DRk iz kl vl Qy jgs
 D; k&id bu dk; De kads l pkyu ea uk&ij' kkg h dk i Hkko jgk vks l kFk gh
 turk dh l gHkfxrk dk vHkko jgkA bl rjg i pk; rka dks xteh. k fodkl
 ea Hkxh nkjh dk vol j ugha fn; k x; kA l k&pkf; d fodkl dk; De o
 jk"Vh; foLrkj l ok dh foQyrk dsckn cyorjk; egrk dh v&; {krk ea, d
 l febr xfBr dh xbZftl usvi uh fji k&Z24 uoEcj 1957 dks l jdkj ds
 l Ee[k k i Lr q dhA bl l febr dks xfBr djus dk iz kst u ; g i rk yxkuk
 Fkk fd yk&kaea i pk; rka ds ifr mRl kg de D; ka gsvks bl l eL; k l si kj
 i kusdsfy, D; k rjhds vi uk; stkus pfg, A l febr dk i e[k fu" d" kZFk fd
 vke yk&ka dks xteh. k fodkl ; kst ukvka ea Hkxh nkj cukusdsfy; s; kst uk
 vks iz kkl fud l RRk nks ka dk fodbnhdj .k gksuk vko' ; d g& vFkZ- i gyh
 ckj fodbnhdj .k ds l kFk yk&rk&=d jk"V" dks t k&Mk x; kA bl dk vFkZ g&rk
 fd ftl yk&rk&=d i f&; k dks n&k us vi uk; k g&ml ea i R; d xteh. k
 l f&; Hkx yA 'kkl u i f&; k ea vi uk; k&nku vutko djA D; k&id fji k&Z
 ds vuq kj l k&pkf; d fodkl dk; De o jk"Vh; foLrkj l ok dk fodkl
 bl fy; sughags i krk fd buea tu&l gHkfxrk dk vHkko Fkka turk LFkkuh;
 dk; Dlyki kaearHk : fp yxh tc mudsfy; si frufek l Hk, axfBr gks vks
 fodbnhdj .k dks Li "V djrs gg sfji k&Z ea dgk x; k fd l jdkj dks d&n
 dk; k&o vfejdkj ka dks fupys Lrj kai j gLrk&fjr djuk pfg, rFkk i ; k&R
 foUkh; l keku Hk mi y&ek djkus pfg; A i pk; rh jkt 0; oLFk dsfofekor
 fdz k&o; u l sn&k dks vu& ykHk gg A i gyk rks; g fd n&k Hk ear .key
 Lrj ij yk&rk&=d 0; oLFk dk chtkj& .k g&rkA n& jk d&n l hek rd
 uk&ij' kkg h o turk dschp Qkl yk de g&rk rhl jk xteh. k turk dseu
 ea l kekftd] l k&Nfrd o jktu&rd fodkl dh Hkkouk tkxr gpA bl ds
 vykok dbZjkt; ka ea bl 0; oLFk ds ifr mRl kg tkxr g&rk vks dbZjkt; ka
 us vi us; gka bl 0; oLFk dk voyk&du o eW; ka&du djus dsfy, tkp
 l febr; kaxfBr dhA y&du ; g mRl kg T; knk l e; rd fVdk ugha jg l dk
 D; k&id tgkamEehn ; g Fkh fd i pk; rka ea vke vkneh dh Hkxh nkjh c<xh

vkj osgh usRo dh cKxMkj I Hkky&Sogkamudh Hkxhnhkj o usRo u ds
 cjkcyj gh jgkA dy feykaj I Rrk dsfodbnhdj.k dh ctk; I Rrkj fodkl
 o fu; kst u dk dbnhdj.k gkrk x; kA i pk; rkadspuko ughagq A egjk"V^a
 o xqjkr tksbl vkj vxz kh FksogkaHkh ykdrka=d fodbnhdj.k u gksdj
 izkl dh; fodbnhdj.k gh gya kA i R; {k o vi R; {k : lk l sl Rrk ukdij'kgh
 dsghFk eagh Fkh tksl kfer dj jgh Fkh fd fodbnhdj.k dsckn Hkh I Rrk
 rksmlghadsghFkaeagh jgshA bl izdkj turka=d fodbnhdj.k i pk; rka
 dsek; e I surkfxjh o ukdij'kgh dsvfe=rki wkzjo\$ sdsdkj.k ykckadh
 vkdkakkvka dks ijk ughadj i k; kA

cyorjk; I febr dh fl Qkfj'kka dks jk"Vh; fodkl ifj"kn }kjk
 tuojh 1958 eaLohdkj dj fy; k x; kA 20 vDVWj 1959 dksjkTKLFkku ds
 ukxkj ftyseabl 0; oLFk dh 'kq vkr dh xBA vkaki ns k usHkh jktLFkku
 dk vuq j.k djrsqg 1959 eabl izkkyh dksvi uk; kA rRi 'pkr-i pk; rh
 jkt I LFkka ea l qkj grq turk iKVhZ }kjk 1977 ea v'kkad esgrk dh
 ve; {krk eaesgrk des/h dk xBu fd; k x; k ftl us1978 ea132 fl Qkfj'ka
 nhA ftl dh fl Qkfj'k dk dbnh; fo"K; Fkk & f}&Lrjh; i }fr ds l kFk
 jktuhfrd i kVZ; kadh vfeokfkd HkxhnhkjA bl h izdkj 1985 ea th-dsoh-
 jko I febr] 1986 ea, y-, e- fl akoh I febr] 1988 ea ch, u- xkMfxy I febr]
 1989 ea i h-ds Fkku I febr xBr dh xBA

th-dsoh-jko I febr ea v'kkad esgrk I febr dh ckr dksnsgjk; k x; k
 rFk i pk; rkadk I xBukRed , oafokh; vkekj etcr djusdh ckr dgh
 xBA bl h izdkj dh fl Qkfj'ka vl; I febr; ka ds }kjk Hkh dh xBA vlrr%
 fofHku I febr; ka dh fl Qkfj'ka l s bl fu"d"iz ij i gpk x; k fd fcuk
 I foekku I akoku ds i pk; rkadks i Hkko ughacuk; k tk I drkA vr%bu
 I febr; kausl oekkfud I akoku I oekkfud I j{k.k , oai pk; rkadks I oekkfud
 ntznusdh fl Qkfj'k dhA bl fy, fl akoh I febr 1/4 1986 1/2 us i pk; rkadks
 I oekkfud I j{k.k nusdh ckr dgh ftl sl jdkj useku fy; kA Fkku I febr
 1/4 1989 1/2 us i pk; rksdksdkuu h ntznusdh ckr dghA 1989 ea jktho xkakh
 dh I jdkj us64 oka l foekku I akoku foeks d l a n ea i Lr fd; kA bl
 foeks d ds iedk i koekku Fks& i pk; rh jkt I LFkka dk <kpk f=&Lrjh;
 gkska i pk; rkaeaefgykvka dks 30 ifr'kr vkj{k.k i l r gkska tksfd sc,

ST vkj {k.k dsvfrfjDr gksckA i pk; rkadh dk; Zlky 5 o"lzdk gksckA vkj
 ; fn fdl h i pk; r dk fuekkj r vofek l si dzfo?kVu gks tkrk gSrksvfekdre
 6 ekg dsHkrj puko djkusgkxsvkfnA i jarq; g vfecku; e ykd l Hkk eark
 i kfjr gksx; k yfdu jkT; l Hkk ea i kfjr ughagk l dka foi {k us l jdkj ij
 vkjki yxk; k fd ; g foeks d jkT; l jdkjka dks utj vankt djrk gA
 mudk dguk Fkk fd dlnz l jdkj l hksgh i pk; rkal sl Ecak LFkfi r djuk
 pkgrh gStksfd ykdrki=d i z kkyh dsfoi jhr gA bl h nk\$ku fnl Ecj 1989
 eavke puko gg ftueajk"Vh; ekpzd h l jdkj l Rrk eavkbA bl l jdkj
 us, l -vkj- ckcbzd h ve; {krk eaoflyi d foeks d cukusdh fl Qkfj 'k dhA
 bl u; sfoeks d dks tuw 1990 eae[; efi=; kadh cBd eaj [kk x; kA cBd
 usfoeks d dks l rfr nsnhA fQj bl l jdkj us7 fl Ecj 1990 dks74 oka
 l foekku l akaku foeks d] 1990 ykd l Hkk eaj [kA yfdu 7 uoEcj 1990 dks
 ykd l Hkk Hkx gks tkusdsdkj .k l a n bl si kfjr ughadj l dhA 1991 eauj
 fl g jko dsurRo eadkad dsnkckjk l RRkk eavkusij ea=h&Lrjh; l febr
 dh fl Qkfj 'k ds vekkij ij 16 fl rEcj 1991 dks73 oka l foekku l akaku
 foeks d i sk fd; k x; k tks22 fnl Ecj 1992 dks ykd l Hkk o 23 fnl Ecj dks
 jkT; l Hkk ea l a n }kjk i kfjr fd; k x; kA 17 jkT; kadh foekku l Hkkvka l s
 vupksu dsckn 24 vi \$k 1993 dks jk"V\$ fr ds gLrk{kj gks dsckn 73 oka
 l foekku l akaku vfecku; e 1992 ds : i ea bl svare : i feyka bl h
 vfecku; e ea i koekku Fkk fd bl ds vl frRo eavkusds , d o"lz ds vnj
 vfecku; e dksè; ku eaj [kdj l Hkh jkT; vi us i pk; rh jkt vfecku; ekadk
 l akfekar djakA bl i dzk 24 vi \$k 1994 l sigys l Hkh jkT; ka us vi us
 i pk; r vfecku; e l akfekar dj fy; sFkA

73oka l foekku l akaku vfecku; e 1992 ds }kjk 24 vi \$y 1993 dks
 jk"V\$ fr dh LohNfr dsckn i pk; rh jkt 0; oLFkk i jnsnk eaykxwgksxbA
 l foekku ds Hkx 9 ds vuq 243 l s243 *.k i koekku fd; s x; A l kFk gh]
 vfecku; e }kjk l foekku ea11 ohavud ph Hkh tkMh xba i pk; rkadh dk; Z
 i) fr l sl cak 29 rRo of. kr gA bl ds }kjk i frufek; kRed ykdra= dks
 l ghkxh ykdra= ea i jofr r dj fn; k x; kA 73oa l foekku l akaku }kjk
 i pk; rh jkt dks l oekkfud ntkz rks inku fd; k gh x; k l kFk gh dN
 i koekku Hkh fd; sx; A Tk & xte] eè; o ftyk Lrj ij f=&Lrjh; i pk; rh
 jkTk dh 0; oLFkk] i pk; rkadsrhukaLrjka ij ST, SC dsl nL; kadk tul [; k

ds vuqkr ea l kfk ghj , d frgkbz efgykvka dks vkj {k.k} i pk; rka dk
 dk; Zky mudh i gyh cBd l s5 o"lzdsfy, RkFkk i pk; rka dksHkax dj fn; s
 tkus; k mudksfo?kfVRk fd; s tkusdh fLFkfr ea6 efgusdsvanj puko dk
 i koekku] i pk; rka dh vkfFkZd fLFkfr l qkkjus l sl Eciækr fl Qkfj 'ks nussgrkw
 jkT; i ky gj 5 Ok"lzeajkT; foUk vk; kx dk xBu djsk] i pk; rka dspuko
 djkusvks fuokpu uekoyh r\$ kj djusdsfy, jkT; fuokpu vk; kx ds
 xBu dk i koekku vkfnA

i pk; rh jkt dh mi yfæek; kadk ftØ djrsgq ia tokgyky ug:
 usdgg Fkk fd & eai pk; rh jkt dsifr iwiz-%vk'kkflor gllvks eægl w
 djrk gyfd Hkkjr dsHkfo"; ds l mHkzea; g ekfyd , oaØkardkjh ifjorzu
 fl) gkska i pk; rh jkt usn\$ ds jktuhfrdj .k] vkefjudhdj .k rFkk
 l ekthdj .k o jktuhfrd fodkl eaegroi wZHKfiedk fuHkkbzgA ykdrka=d
 fodlnhdj .k dh bl i fØ; k ea l ekthdj .k dsnk\$ l sxtjrs0; fDRk; kadk
 chp turka=d ev; kadk fodkl gvk gA if.kkELo: lk ykdra= etcar gvk
 gA ykxkseavfekdkjka dsifr pruk c<h gA i pk; rh jkt dsyxwngkus l s
 xkoka ea l keftd cjkbz, ka eadeh vbz gA xkoka dk Pkage[kh fodkl gkus
 yxk gA nli jh vks i pk; rh jkt ds dkj .k i pk; r pukoka ea tkfrokn
 jktuhfr dksc<kok feyk gA jktuhfrd nykadk i pk; r pukokaean [ky gks
 tkusl snyxr jktuhfr dh l eL; k mRiUu gpbz gA mi jkDRk l eL; kvkads
 vykok Hkh foUkh; l keku o l a kekukadh deh] ukSj'kkgh dk udkjRed
 jo\$ kj xkoka dk l keftd okroj .k] okLrfod : i l sl Rrk dsfodlnhdj .k
 dh l eL; kj vf'k[kk] nyxr jktuhfr] fuekZurk] tkx: drk dh deh] tu
 l gHkfxrk dh deh] fuokZpr ifrfufek; kads l g; kx dk vHkko] n< bPNk
 'kfDRk dk vHkko vkfn l eL; k, gA Tkks fo'kSk : i l s xkeh.k Hkkjr ds
 jktuhfrd fodkl ea ckekk mRiUu dj jgha gA mi jkDRk vkykpukvka dk
 vflki k; ; g ughagSfd Hkkjr ea i pk; rh jkt 0; oLFkk dk Hkfo"; vakdkje;
 gA yfdu bl vUrufgr l PpkbZl shkh eeg ughaekMte tk l drk fd vkt
 Hkh bu Lok; Rr'kkl h l l.Fkkvkae adbz [kkfe; kagSft l snij djuk l e; dh ekax
 gA nfu; k dk l cl scMte ykdra= gkusdh otg l sgekjsn\$ k ea bl 0; oLFkk
 dksyxwdjuseatehuh fnDdravk jgh gdf tuga i pk; rh jkt l l.Fkkvkaea
 0; klr xh/cmh dks l ekir dj] i pk; rh jkt l l.Fkkvka dks vfed foUkh;
 vfeddkj çnku dj] i pk; rh jkt l l.Fkkvka dh foUkh; fLFkfr ea l qkkj dj]

fuokZpr i frufek; ka dks i f' k{k.k çnku dj] i p&k; rka dk I keftd vad{k.k
 djok dj] i p&k; rh jkt I a.Fkkvka ea vfuok; Z ernku 0; oLFkk yk&kw dj] b& i p&k;
 r dsek&e; e Lks i kjnf' k& k v& tokens, rk fuf' pr dj vkfn I çkoka dksvi
 Ukk dj i p&k; rh jkt 0; oLFkk dks xteh.k fodkl dh ek&gh cuk; sTkkus dk ç;
 kLk fd; k TkkUkk Pkkfg; srHkh Lkgh ek; Uka ea Yk&Lk; u i kbZ ds vuq i
 Hkkjr dk jktuhfrd fodkl fo'k&sk : i I sxteh.k Hkkjr dk jktuhfrd fodkl
 I Hko g&sk ftl ea I Ei wkZ turk dsLrj lkj turk ea I ekur& jktuhfrd 0;
 oLFkk dh dk; Zfu"i knurk dsLrj lkj jktuhfrd 0; oLFkk eamBusokyh ek&ka
 dk I ek&ku djusdh {kerk v& jktuhfrd I æBukRedrk dsLrj lkj jktuhfrd
 I j& pukv&adk foHk&hdj.k g&sk I ds&ck v& Hkkjr dsfo'k&sk : i I s
 xteh.k Hkkjr ds jktuhfrd fodkl dks xfr&k çnku dh Tkk I ds&chA

I Un&KZ

- 1- vx&ky] vkj-I h-] Bbf.M; u i k&fyVdy fl LVe&] , I - pln , .M dEi uh] ubZ
 fnYyh 2010
- 2- vk&LVuj x&fof] Bbf.M; u d&LVV; Hku dkujLV&ku vk&D , bf.M; k&] vk&DI O&K&Z
 ; fuofl &h i&] ubZfnYyh] 1966
- 3- vx&DI dh] Bfn LVst&st vk&D i k&fyVdy Moyie&V&] 1965
- 4- vke.M o i k&oy] B&Ei j&Vo i k&fyV&DI o Moyie&Vy , i k&p&] 1966
- 5- , y&D t&V&f&op] I h- , p-] B&dk&DI hVhV; Hkuy Mi yie& bu bf.M; k&] 1975
- 6- voLF&h] , e-i-h-] B&Hkkjr h; 'k&kl u , o&jktuhfr&] vk&fj; & CY&L&L&K&K& i&dk'kd]
 ubZfnYyh 2013
- 7- ckEH&j&h] I h- i-h-] Bi k&fyV&DI bu bf.M; k 1947&87&] fodkl i&dk'ku] ubZ
 fnYyh] 1988
- 8- cl j& n&ç&ç&kl] B&Hkkjr dk I fo&ekku , d i f&jp; b] y&DI I u&DI I i&dk'ku] ubZ
 fnYyh 2014
- 9- ckEH&j&h] I h-i-h- Bi k&fyV&DI bu bf.M; k&] fl i j& i f&ç&yds&ku] ubZfnYyh] 1993
- 10- eke&bh] M&K&W Bi f&jor&Z , o&a fodkl dk I ekt'k&L=&] j&ktLF&ku f&gUnh x&B&F&k
 v&dkneh] t; i j& 2015
- 11- nhokuj i k&j] Bbf.M; u d&K&LVV; Hku ves Me&V&I b] vk&DI O&K&Z , .M vk&bZ&ç&-
 , p- i f&ç&'kl] ubZfnYyh] 1980-
- 12- blUn&] m&Een fl g&] Bl & nh; 0; oLFkk ea i f&jor&Z dh fn'k&p&] dYi t i f&ç&yds&ku]
 ubZfnYyh] 2010
- 13- xgy&ç&] , u- , I -] Bbf.M; u xo&è& , .M i k&fyV&DI b] j&kor i f&ç&yds&ku] t; i j&
 1996

- 14- tksj] ekfj l] MCV; w, p-] Bn xošsV , .M i ksfyFVDI bu bf.M; kp] gfpl u , .M d-] ynu] 1964
- 15- tksj]h] tsl h-] BHKkjr h; jktuhfrd 0; oLFkkp] , l -ch-i hMh- i fcyds kUI] vkxj k] 2014
- 15- dk' ; i] l Bkk" k] B l ñoèkkuj l i usvkš l ekekkuþ] jktLFkku if=dk] 26 tuojuh] 2008
- 16- dkBkj h] j tuh] Bi ksfyFVDI bu bf.M; kp] vkfj ; UV ykkk eš fyfeVM] fnYyh] 1965
- 17- i kb] YkMLk; u Bvkl i DV vkML i kMyfVDy Moyi ešVþ] 1966
- 18- i kb] YkMLk; u o oclz Bi ksfyFVDy Dypj , .M i kMyfVDy Moyi ešVþ] 1965
- 19- ekgš oj h] , l -vkj-] BLVŠV xošsV bu bf.M; kp] eafeyš i fcyds ku] ubz fnYyh] 1979
- 20- exykuh] MKW : i k] BHKkjr h; 'kk l u , oajktuhfrþ] jktLFkku fgluh xšFk vdkneh] t; i j] 2015
- 21 -epth] jfolnukFk] BHKkjr eš l kekftd i fforšþ] food i d k'ku] fnYyh 2006
- 22- ukjæ] , -, l -] BHKkjr h; 'kk l u , oajktuhfrþ] xhrkš-tyh i fcyf'kak gkml] 2004
- 23 l bh] , l -, e-] BHKkjr h; jktuhfrd 0; oLFkkp] Hkkjr caþ l šVj] y[kuÅ] mŭk] i ns'k] 2015
- 24- 'kek] ds, y-] BHKkjr h; l kekftd l jpuk , oai fforšþ] jkor i fcyds kUI] ubz fnYyh] 2006] 2010
- 25- fl g] egbnz irki] BHKkjr h; 'kk l u , oajktuhfrþ] vkšj ; v cydLoku i fcyds ku] ubz fnYyh] 2011

Hkkj rh; vFkD; oLFk ds Nf'k {ks= ea efgykvka dh Hkfiedk

MMW iE uljk; .k ; lno "

MMW jfjk ; lno "

Nf'k {ks= eaefgykvka dh Hkfiedk vge gA Nf'k {ks= ea dgy Je dh 60 i fr"kr l s80 i fr"kr rd fgLI nkjh efgykvka dh gkrh gA QMl , Ml , xhdYpj vlxZukbt'sku ¼ Q, vks½ ds , d ve; ; u l s irk pyk gSfd fgeky; {ks= ea i fr gDVs j i fro'kz, d i # 'k vks ru 1212 ?k/sdk; Zdjrs gSvkj , d efgyk vks r 3485 ?k/sdk; Zdjrh gSbu vkpMka l sKkr gkrk gSfd efgykvka dh Hkxhinkjh fdruh T; knk gSbl {ks= ea

varjk'Vh; Je l xBu eaf'o o dsyxHkx 185 n'sk "kkfey gA ftuea l s114 n'skka ea efgykvka dh Je Hkxhinkjh c<h gS 41 n'skka ea; g de gDZ gA bl eaHkkjr l cl sÅij gA l q fl } Nf'k oSkkfud Mko LokehukFku ds vuq kj *fo"o ea [krh dk l # i kr vks oSkkfud fodkl dk i kjEHk efgykvka usfd; kA pOorthzdsvuq kj] ?kj vks [kr ij efgykvka dk n'sk dsvkfkZd fodkl ea yxHkx 50 i fr"kr ; kxnku jgrk gA Nf'k eamRi knu c<kusds fy, uohudj .k vks ubZVDuksyMth dk efgykvka } kjk Lohdkj fd; k tkuk egROI wkZcr l eOth tk jgh gA Nf'k {ks= l sl EcfUekr {ks= ka ea efgykvka dh egROI wkZ l ghkfxrk gS vkfFkd : lk l s l fO; 48 i fr"kr Lofu; kstr fdl kuka ds rks ij vks 33 i fr"kr etnjka ds : lk ea dk; Zdj jgh gA , u, l , l vks dh fj i kvZ ds vuq kj *Hkkjr ea yxHkx 18 i fr"kr [kfrgj i fjokj s dk usRo efgyk, agh djrh gA ; sefgyk, aNf'k dk; ka ds l kfk vl; dk; ka ea Hkh l ayXu jgrh gS tS & cxxokuh] eNyh i kyul Nf'k okfudh] lk"ka i kyul vks eekpD [kh i kyul vkfn dk; ka ea efgykvka dh egROI wkZHkfiedk jgrh gA

cxokuh

Hkkj rh; vFkD; oLFk ea cxxokuh dh egROI wkZHkfiedk gA Hkkjr fo"o ea nll jk cMk Qy vks l Cth mRi kn d jk'Va gSft l ea 50 i fr"kr l ghkfxrk

* , l ksl , v cksQj vFkZk= foHkx] jkt dh; egRo /ky;] nqkudjih cks'oj] *hnljk [k. M½*

** i mZ 'kksMk=kj georh ulhu cgqqlk fo'ofu /ky; ; Jhuxj] x<oky *hnljk [k. M½*

efgykvka dh gA ul jh ea dk; jRk-efgykvka dh l a; k l cl s vfekd gA
 vkpMka ds vuq kj xkoka dh rdjhcu 84 i fr"kr efgyk, aNf'k l stMh gS
 vls bueal s73 Qhl nh vkerls ij cxxokuh l sgSbl eajkst xkj dh vfekd
 l Hkkouk gA cl t: jr gSbl su, rks & rjhdkal stMh tk, A ; sl e;
 cxxokuh earduhd fodkl vls varjk'Vh; eki nMkadsvuq kj mlur rjhdkal
 dsbl raky dk Hkh gS tc efgyk, aT; knk Vsuak vfn rjhdkal sn{k vls
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 ns[kk tk; srks xkeh.k vls "kgjh {ks=ka eackxokuh mRi knkadh mi yCekrk c<+
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lk"qmRi knu vls izaku ds {ks= eae fgyk, ai e[k ; ksnku nsjgh gA
 xk; vls Hka kds i kyu eae fgyk, ajkst kuk rhu l sNg ?ka/srd Je djrh
 gA bl eanakk: lk"ka/kadkspkj f[kykuk] nkk fudkyuk vls lk"ka/vkokl dh
 l kQ&l Qbz dk dk; Z "kkfey gSpkj , df=r djusea Hkh efgyk, adkQh
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lk"qmRi knu vls izaku ds fy, t: jh rduhdh Kku dksky vls lk"ka
 i kyu graqoYkh; 0; oLFk tS sfcane fgykvka l stMhsgSfo"o [kk | , oaNf'k
 l xBu ds vuq kj Hkkjrh; Nf'k eae fgykvka dk ; ksnku djhc 32 i fr"kr
 gS tcf d dN jkT; ka %tS sfd i gkMh rFkk mYkj & i whz {ks= djy jkT; %ea
 efgykvka dk ; ksnku Nf'k rFkk xkeh.k vFk; oLFk eacgq vfekd gA 48
 i fr"kr Nf'k l s l EcfUekr jkst xkj ea vls ra gS tcf d djhc 7-5 djMh
 efgyk, ; nkek mRi knu rFkk lk"ka ku 0; ol k; l s l EcfUekr xfrfofek; ka eal kFkd
 Hkfedk fuHkkrh gS

eNyh mRi knu eai e[kr; rVh; vls xS & rVh; fO; k, a "kkfey gkrh
 gA rVh; dk; ka eaeNyh i dMuk e[; dk; ZgStcfd xS & rVh; dk; ka eae
 eNfy; kadsfy, tky cukuk e[; dk; Zekuk tkrk gA budh l cl scMh
 l eL; k bl {ks= eadk; Zdjusokys vfekd rj Jfed xS & l xBr gA

ANf'rd l a leku

xkeh.k tul a; k vius thokaki ktZu dsfy, xkeh.k l a kekuka ij
 fuHk jgrsgA buea i e[k : lk l sty] [kk |] beku] pkj] ?kj vls vl;
 l kekftd t: jrka dks ijk djusokys l a leku gA ?kj dk vfekd rj dk; Z

tS & b&aku dsfy, ydMh , df=r djuk] lk"ka/k&adsfy, pkjk i fjokj ds
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- 1- Hk&jrh; vF&D; oF&k ea Nf'kd efgyk Jfedka dh l ghk&fxrk dk v&e; ; u
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g&Lr&"kYi ea i f" k{k.k n&us ds iz kl fd; s x, g&S y&fdu l j&dkj ds buds
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efgykv&ad&k tehu i j Lok&fero u g&ks&l smud&k l ok&ch.k fod&kl ugh&a
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i f&jot&u fd; k tk, rk&fd efgykva&ds, dy , o&al & D&r Lok&fero ok&yh Hk&rie

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 mRi knu eaefgykvkadh 75 i fr"kr Hkxhkhj] cxxokuh ea79 i fr"kr vks
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 Nf'k foKku dae gA gj Nf'k foKku dbae ea, d efgyk oLrqfo"kskK gA o'kz
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 vks 2-56 yk[k efgykvkadks Nf'k I EcflEkr {ks=ka t\$ sfl ykb} mRi kn cukuk]
 oY; w, fM"ku] xteh.k gLrdyk] Ik"ki kyu] eekD[kh i kyu] i kYVh] eNyh
 i kyu vkfn dk i f"k{k.k fn; k x; k gA I jdkj }kj k fd, x; si z kl dkQh
 ughagA D; kid budka tehuh Lrj ij dbZI eL; kvkadk I keuk djuk i Mrk
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- efgyk, a i #'kka dh rgyuk ea ycsI e; rd vfed ?ka/s dk; Zdjrh gS
 bl dsckotm oksu rksmRi knu ij dkbZnkod dj I drh gSvks u gh
 mfpr etnjh dh ekx dj I drh gA
- efgykva ds i kl nkxjh ftEenkjh gks'h gS [kr eadk; Zdjus ds vrfjDr]
 i fjokj dh ftEenkjh A
- foYkh; __.k rd i gpp dk vHko& foHku ykHkFkh&mled[kh dk; Ddek
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 efgyk I efFkr xrfofek; k; "kq djuk rFkk efgyk Lo; al gk; rk I engka
 dsxBu ij e; ku dbae djuk rkfd {kerk fuekZk t\$ h xrfofek; kads
 eke; e I smUga I e __.k I stkMk tk I dA
- I d kekukavks vkekud mi dj. kka dk vHko
- de oru dsI kFk dk; Zdk vR; fekd ckOk
- Nf'k {ks= eaefgyk, i; i cakd eafu. kZ, d Hkfiedk fuHk jgh gA Nf'k i cakd
 eaefgykvkads vkxsc<kus ds i e[k dkj. kkaea I s, d gS i #'k dk cgrj
 thou dh ryk"ka xteh.k I s"kgjh bykdkaea i dkl dj tkukA xteh.k
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vYi dkfyd i dkl u ea of~ gkus dh vfekd I Hkkouk gA bl fy,
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 vl; I foekkvkad i gp dks<kusdsfy; sjk'Vh; Nf'k uhfr ea I qkij dh
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 i koekku fd; sx; sgA bl uhfr eafdl ku ØSMV dkmZ tkjh djuk] QI y]
 lk"ka ku i ~fr; kA Nf'k i d d j .k vkfn dsekè; e I sthfodk dsvol jkadk
 I 'tu djok, tkustS i kfoekku fd, x; sgA

fu'd'kZ

Nf'kd efgykvdsl e{k fo | eku fujk"kk tud vkfFkd vl keurk ds
 i fjn"; eaifjorZu ykusdh vko"; drk gS D; kad osvFkD; oLFkk ea I cl s
 vfekd ; ksnku nsjgh gA Hkkj r dh efgykvdh {kerkvkadksmtkxj fd; s
 tkus I sgh ns'k dh vkfFkd {kerk dks i wkZ: Ik I sl kdkj fd; k tk I drk
 gA xkeh.k efgyk, afodfl r vkSj fodkl "khy ns'kka dh xkeh.k vFkD; oLFkk ds
 fodkl ea egROI wkZ Hkfedk fuHkkrh gA fodkl "khy ns'kka ds dbZ Hkkxka ea
 QI y mRi knu vkSj lk"ka dh n[kHky dsl kFk&I kFk vi usi fjokj dsfy,
 Hkktu] ty vkSj bdku dh 0; oLFkk Hkh djrh gA efgykvdks I "kDr cukuk
 dny egROI wkZgh ughp cfYd ; g I ekt dh ekax Hkh gA I ekt dsokLrfod
 mlU; u eaeftgykvkad Hkkxhnhkj egROI wkZ gA

I UnHkZ

- 1- egšojh] , I -vkj- %#jy Møyeš/ bu bñM; k*] I st i fcydšku bñM; k çkboš/ fyfeVñM] U; wfnYyh fl Uqk] oh-l h-; fl Uqk] i qj k ½2005%**Je vFkz'kkL=**] e; j] i j cñI] ds, y- efyd , .M çk- fy-ubZfnYYh] i 0&145
- 2- nRRk xkšoj egtku vf"ouh %Hkkjrh; vFkñ; oLFkk] , I -plñ , .M dEi uh i k-fy-2016 i 0 748&766
- 3- dñkj] xkšo %bñf'k {kš= eaefgykvkadh I ghkkfxrkñ dq {kš=} Qjojñ 2018A
- 4- JhokLroj jruk %bñf'k {kš= eaefgyk "kñDr vkš jkstxkjñ dq {kš= tu 2018A
- 5- Ñf'k , oa fdI ku dY; k.k ea=ky; website: pib.gov.in
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foà; {ks= ds çkxfrgkl ea l ká—frd l krR; rk ds çek.k

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I kjk

foà; {ks= mùkj ea xæk&; epk rFkk nf{k.k eandu dseè; fLFkr mùkj&eè; Hkkjr dk Hkskskfyd fofòèrk okyk Hkqks= gā i k'kk.k; qchu l á—fr; kadsmnHko vjś fodkl dh nf'V l sbl {ks= dk egROI wZLFkku gā foxr i qp n"kdkaeabl {ks= ea l Eikfnr i kxfrgkl d vuđ akku usHkkjrh; i k'kk.k; qchu l á—fr; kadsve; ; u eau dpy , d u; svè; k; dks t kkk gSVfir qbl vè; ; u dsQyLo: lk foà; {ks= eaeè; i kfruru dky l sydj vkj fHkd uuru dky rd dseuo&thou dh Øec) dgkuh dk Hkh mn?kkVu gqk gā

bykgkcn fo"ofokj; ds i kphu bfrgkl l á—fr , oa i jkrūo foHkkx }kj k l Eikfnr i kxfrgkl d vuđ akku dsQyLo: lk bl {ks= %cyu ?kkVh l ksu?kkVh/2 ea i k'kk.k ; qchu l á—fr; ka l sl Eclèkr vuđ i jkLFky izk" k eavk; sgā cyu unh&vuđkkx rFkk l ksunh vuđkkxka ea i k'kk.k ; qchu l á—fr; kadsmnHko vjś fodkl dk yEcor fjdKMZ l jifkr gā foHku l á—fr; ka l sl Eclèkr i jkLFkykads l oñk.k rFkk mR[kuu l sikl i ek.k Hkh foà; {ks= ea l ká—frd l krR; rk dk vñk | kru djrs gā

l Eikfnr i jkrkRod vuđ akku dsQyLo: lk bl {ks= dh i k'kk.k ; qchu l á—fr; ka dsvlrl Eclèk dsk; klr i ek.k izk" k eavk; sgā ftudsfo"ysk.k rFkk l a kst l sbl {ks= ea l ká—frd fujl rjk ij lk; klr izk" k i Mfk gā bl "kk&i = eafò; {ks= dh i k'kk.k ; qchu l á—fr; ka ds mnHko vol ku vonku rFkk l ká—frd fujl rjk dks l exrk ea veksfy[kr i ãDr; ka ea i qfòbpr fd; k x; k gā

"Kn dñh

i kxfrgkl] unh&vuđkkx] l vyeW i v u] i ; kbl] xosy&teko] i cy] thok"ej gSM, DI] Qyd] cyM&O; hiju] vT; kfevd] dkcū 14] i kfruru dky] , ; ; yW] cyu ?kkVh l ksu&?kkVh [kqVsyh] fuekz.k&i fofek] pki uhek.Mkš dksyfmGok] eè; xæk?kkVhA

i kxfrgkl d l á—fr; kadsmnHko vjś fodkl dsve; ; u dh nf'V l s foà; {ks= dk egROI wZLFkku gā ; g {ks= mùkj ea xæk&; epk rFkk nf{k.k eandu dseè; fLFkr mùkj&eè; Hkkjr dk Hkskskfyd fofòèrk okyk Hkqks= gā ; g mu {ks=ka ea , d gStgkldshkwrkRod teko tyok; qRFkk i ; kbj .k ds i fjozū dk Li 'V l ds nrs gā ; gk ds i jkrkRod tekokal sLi 'V gk'k gS fd bl {ks= dseuo usfd l izkj cnyrh gq h tyok; q l Eclèkh pquksr; ka

** l g vlpk; l i kphu bfrgkl foHkkx] ulxfjd i kth dkkst] t kkbz t kbi j mñiā-½*

ds l kFk vi uk l keatL; LFkfi r fd; kA foxr pkj n"kdka ea foà; {ks= ea LkEi kfnr HkurkRod] thokf"ed rFkk i jkrkRod vè; ; ukal s; g ckr Li 'Vr; k LFkfi r gq h gSfd i jki ; k& j. kh; i fjorZuka usekuo dsl v/yew i vuzrFkk vkt hfodk dks fun&"kr fd; kA

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i kx&rgkfl d i jkrRo dh nf'V l sfoà; {ks= eavofLFkr c&syu rFkk l ku unh ?kkfV; k&lf"ksk egRo j [krh g& c&syu unh fet& k& j rFkk bykgkckn ds nf{k. korhZ {ks= eacgusokyh i& d& k unh g& bl unh ?kkVh ea yxHkx 5400 oxZfdeh {ks= eai kx&rgkfl d vu& òkku dk dk; Zg& k g& ; gk&lmYy& kuh; gSfd c&syu unh eacg& foLr& {ks= eaf l e&v& m&sy d&steko feyrsgSftlga c&syu unh rFkk ml dsl gk; d unh&uky&ausvuk& r dj fn; k g&³ bykgkckn ftysdh d&sj k& rgl hy eafLFkr Mb; k uked LFkku l sn&?kkV uked LFkku rd v&lk 18eh- Åpsunh&vut&kkx fo | eku g&st&sdgh&dgha21eh- rd Åpa g&⁴ ifl) i jkrRofon , p-Mh- l k&dfy; k egkn; c&syu unh&vut&kkx dks n&[kdj c&g& i Hkkfor g& rFkk ml&g&ausbl s'v&v c&pl l & l u dh l k& k inku dhA⁵ c&syu unh&vut&kkx eafuEu i jki k'kk. k dky l sy&dj uoi k'kk. k dky rd dh i & r j; & r hu l h𝔑 ka dk fodkl kRed Øe Li 'Vr; k i fjyf&kr g& k& g& ; gk; mYy& kuh; gSfd Mb; k l sy&dj n&?kkV rd tekoØe ea d&kbZ v&lrj ugha g& ; gh fLFkr c&syu dh l gk; d ufn; ka dh Hkh g& bl i& d&kj yxHkx 5400 oxZfdeh {ks= ea; gh Øe feyrk g&st&sb l sHkkj& r dh vl; unh&?kkfV; ka l svyx djrk g&⁶

c&syu unh dsHkurkRod teko dksvè; ; u dsvk&kkj ij 10 b&dkb; ka

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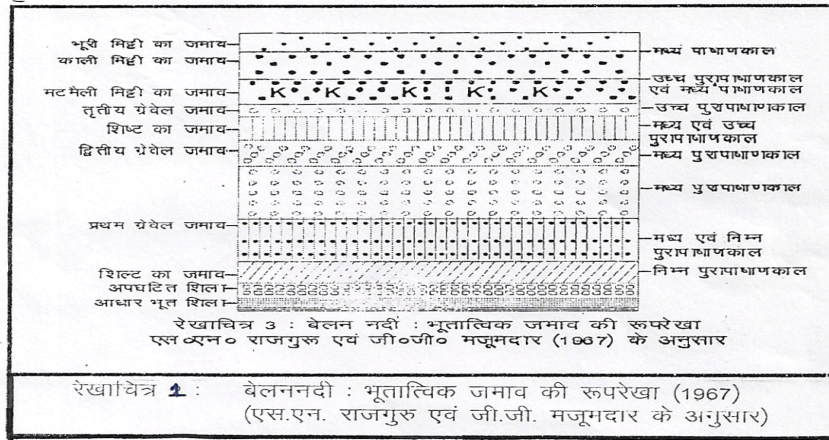
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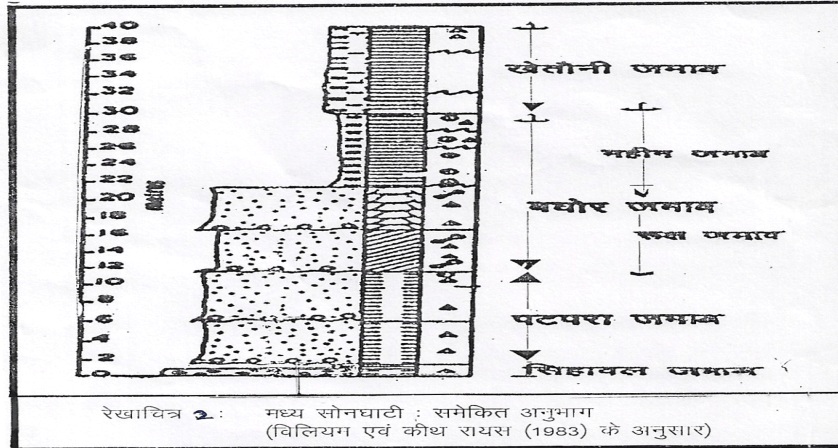
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foè; {ks= dh eè; i k'kkf.kd l &—fr dk fodkl bl h {ks= dh i w&rhZ mPp i çiki k'kkf.kd l &—fr l sg&ka ge tkursg&fd csyu&vuHkx ds III xoy l smPp i çiki k'kkf.kd midj.k i ktr g&rs g& rrh; xoy dsÅijh teko l smPp i çiki k'kk.k dky dsCyM rFkk eè; i k'kk.k dky dsVT; kfefrd midj.k i ktr gq g& vFkZ~; g teko mPp i çiki k'kk.k dky rFkk eè; i k'kk.k dky dschp , d l Øe.kkRd volFkk dk vfhk | ksu djrk g& bl teko dsÅij ds nksfeVvh ds tekoka l sHkh eè; i k'kkf.kd midj.k i ktr g&tksmDr l &—fr dsØfed fodkl dksn"kkZrsg& l ksu ds H&rkfRod teko l siktir l kç; Hkh mi j&Dr ckr&dk gh l eFkZu djrsg& ufn; ka ds H&rkfRod tekoka l sbl {ks= dh eè; i k'kkf.kd l &—fr ds mnHko , oafodkl l Ecfl&kr tkudkjh dk l eFkZu bl {ks= ds egr&oi w&Z i çikLFky p&si uhek. M&h yç[kfg; k] çek&çj II v&çj ç&dh ds mR[kuu l sHkh g&rk g&

foèa {ks= dh uoik'kkf.kd l &—fr dk fodkl bl h {ks= dh eè; i k'kkf.kd l &—fr l sg&k fn[kk; h i M&rk g&¹⁷ bl l Ecfl&kr eacsyu?kkVh eagh fLFkr eè; i k'kkf.kd i çikLFky p&si uhek. M&sdsmR[kuu l siktir l kç; gekjk è; ku vk—V djrsg&¹⁸ p&si uhek. M&ka dh v&re l &—frd volFkk ½odfl r eè; i k'kk.k dky ½ l sl Ecfl&kr Lrjka l stgk; , d v&çj glrfufeZ enHk. M] dN u; smi dj.k idkj ¼ ef}çkqf=Hkqç] p&fUn&½rFkk >ki fM+ ka ds fuekZk ds l kç; i ktr gq g&ogh n& jh v&çj fl y&yks<} fugkbZ gFkkM+ fjak&LVksu vkfn [kk | k&i kn& midj.k ka ds l kFk xr&w&g&ds l kç; idkf"kr g& tyh gq h feVvh ds V&çj M&ka ea t&cyh p&oy ds vo"ksk >ki fM+ ka ds fuekZk dk

I dlsrdjrs gA pki uhek. Mka dh fodfl r eè; i k'kkf.kd voLFkk I staxh ploy dk feyuk] tc [kk | kRi knd mi dj .kka dh mi fLFkr rFkk vekLFkk; h vfeokl dsl k{; idkf"kr gkabl ckr dk I dlsr ekuk tk I drk gSfd bl voLFkk ea taxh ploy dk I ag fdyk tkrk Fkk ftl sokn ea i kyrwucuk fy; k x; kA pki uhek. Mka dh vfire I ka—frd voLFkk I stgk , d vkj glrfufeR enHkk. Mka dh >yd fn [kk; h i Mfrh gSoghanu jh vkj foà; {ks= ea fLFkr I Hkh uoi k'kkf.kd i jkLFkyka l sglrfufeR enHkk. M i klr gq g] ftlga nksuka l —fr; k; ds chp dh nu jh dMh ds : i ea l e>k tk I drk gA pklnd uked mi dj .k geal oE fe pki uhek. Mka dh vk | & uoi k'kkf.kd voLFkk eafn [kk; h i Mfrk gA ; g mi dj .k foà; {ks= ds dkyfMgok] egxMk rFki pky vkfn i jkLFkyka l sikr gA bl I shk Li 'V gkrk gSfd vk | & uoi k'kk.k ; qhu l —fr dh I krR; rk uoi k'kk.k ; q eacuh gq h gA ; g og l Øe.k fclngStc ekua taxh ploy dsl ag l sml dsmRi knu dh vkj vxl j gkrk gA

foà; {ks= dh uoi k'kkf.kd l —fr ds fofoek i {kka dk i Hkko i jorh rkez i k'kkf.kd l —fr ij Li 'V : i l si jyf {kr gkrk gA ; g i Hkko u dny foà; ds vkby eafn [kk; h i Mfrk gSvfi r qeè; xack?kkVh ea i Yyfor vkj i q'ir rke&i k'kkf.kd l —fr ij Hkh bl dk i R; {k , oavi R; {k i Hkko fn [kk; h nsk gA uoi k'kkf.kd l —fr us dky&i dkg dsl kFk vi us Lo: i dks i jofr r djrs gq , d uohu l —fr dk i k jkq .k fd; kA

I UnHkZ

- 1- "kekZ th-vkj-vkj t-Mh-DykdZ 'A Eiknd'] i sy; kblok; jeb' , .M i hfgLVh bu fefMy I ksu oSyh] i kphu bfrgk l] l —fr , oai jkrRo foHkx] bykgkckn fo"ofo | ky;] bykgkcknA 1993
- 2- oekZ vkj-dschMh-feJ vkj ts,u-iky]] eè; insk , .M , MTokbfuax mUkj insk , .M i sy; ksyfkd dYpl zvkd n csyu , .M I ksuSyh bu i hfgLVkfjd #Vt 'bZMh-' nyhi pØorhZ , .M , e-ykyA 2014
- 3- oekZ vkj-ds Hkkjr dh iLrj ; qhu l —fr; k; 2016 i jeT; kfr idk"ku bykgkcknA i "V 95
- 4- bf.M; u vkfdZ ksykth % , fj0; ij 1966&67] i 'B 35&38] feJk] ch-Mh- 1977] i hfgLVh bu mUkj&ins'k] l e vki i DV vkQ bf.M; u vkfdZ ksykth] i 'B 30&31A

- 5- I kɔfɣ; k] , p-Mh- i hfɣLVh , .M i kɔ/kɣLVh vknD bf.M; k , .M i kfdLrkuj
1974 i 'B 172A
- 6- feJk] oh-Mh- 1977] i mɔkDr] i 'B 40&42A
- 7- oek] vkj-ds 2016] i mɔkDr] i 'B 49A
- 8- feJk] oh-Mh-]ykɔj , .M fefMy i fɣ; kɣyffkd dYpl ZvknD uknZ foè; kt]
bf.M; u i hfɣLVh] bykgkckn fo"ofok; bykgkcknA 1980] i "B 67
- 9- Mh- Vj k] , p-]nh DokVu]h Vj] fl LVe vknD I nuZ, f" k; k , .M fn , t vknD
ek] ft; kɔkfQdy fj0; w] vefjdu ft; kɔkfQy I k] k; Vh ua 4] tuo]hA1937
- 10- Tok; uj] , Q-b] LVku , t lyk; LVkd hu Øksuksykt h bu xqjkr] i mɔkA 1950
- 11- "kek] th-vkj- vk] tsMh- DykdZ¼ Eiknd¼ i mɔkDr] i k-b-foHkkx] bykgkckn
fo"ofok;] bykgkcknA 1983
- 12- fofɣ; E]] , e-, -ts, .M dhFk jk; I] , Y; fɔ; y fgLVh vkQ fefMy I ku oSyh]
ukFkZ I Vj] bf.M; k] bu i fɣ; kɔblɔk; jeV , .M i hfɣLVh bu n fefMy I ku
oSyh] ¼th-vkj- "kek] vk] t-Mh- DykdZ I Eiknd¼] 1983 ist & 161&196]
vfouk" k i d k "ku] bykgkcknA
- 13- oek] vkj-ds 2016] i mɔkDr] i 'B 181A
- 14- bf.M; u vkfdZ ksykt h % , fj0; j] 1981] i 'B 73&441A
- 15- oek] vkj-ds vk] t-s, u- i ky] vij i fɣ; kɣyffkd dYpl ZvkQ n foè; jhtu]
bf.M; u i hfɣLVh] ch-Mh- feJk vk] ts, u- i ky] ¼ Eiknd¼] 1980 ist 94&110A
- 16- oek] vkj- ds] n ed kɣyffkd , t bu fetk] j]] 1982 ist & 9&14 i jeT; kfr
i d k "ku bykgkcknA
- 17- feJk] ch-Mh-] vk] jftu] Øksuksykt h , .M Vh Qkjesku vknD n ed kɣyffkd
dYpl Z bu bf.M; k] ed kɣyffkd bf.M; k] ch-Mh- feJk vk] ts, u- i ky
I Eiknd] 2002 i 'B 447&464] b-fo-fo- bykgkcknA
- 18- "kek] th- vkj- vk] ch-Mh feJk] , DI dɔsku , V pki uhk. Mk] i kphu bfrgk]]
I k-fr , oa i jkr-Ùo foHkkx] bykgkckn fo"ofok;] bykgkcknA 1980

eè; dkyhu l ekt ea t ; i j dh l keftd voLFk

*Mhā v#.k dēlj fl g **

eè; dkyhu l keftd <kp k ijEi jkxr o.kz0; oLFk ij vkekkfjr FkA
i R; d tkr dk LFku ml dh oákkRi fRr , oa ml ds }kjk viuk; s x; s
ijá jkxr 0; ol k; dsvkekj ij fuHkĵ FkA bl dsvuĵ kj l ekt ea ct°e. kka
dksmPp LFku i klr Fk rFk 'kqka dksftUgavNir l e>k tkrk Fkĵ fuEu
LFku FkA l Ei wk l keftd l æBu dks cuk; sj [kuk i R; d tkr dk drĀ;
gkrk FkA drĀ; ikyu u djust ij l æĕkr 0; fDr dks tkr i p k; rka }kjk
ftUgajkT; dk l j {k. k i klr Fkĵ nf. Mr ; k tkr cfg"Ñr fd; k tk l drk
FkA¹ yfdu dkyUrj ea ; ĵ ka ds i Hkko l sl ekt dh mRrjkRrj c<Fh
vko' ; drkva , oa0; ki kj 0; oLFk dh i æfr ds QyLo: i bl ijá jkxr
0; oLFk ds l kFk f' kfyi ; karFk 0; ki kfj ; ka dsoxka dk Hkh fuekZk gksusyXk FkA
geaÑf" k dk; Z , oai 'kq kyu ea l æXu jgusokysyXka dsvfrfjDr 0; ki kjĵ
yĵkj] c<bĵ peZkj] Nĥā kj dk; LFkĵ efugkj] p r j k] p k j . k vkfn tkr; ka ds
Li "V mYyS[k i klr gkrsg² vr% l keftd n f"V l si jEi jkxr Lo: i dk; e
jgk yfdu vkfFkZd n f"V l sml ea ifjorZu vk x; svkS ijá jkxr tkrh;
0; ol k; ka dsvykok fofoĕk 0; ol k; Hkh viuk; s tkusyXk tS s , d ct°e. k
viuk ijá jkxr 0; ol k; vFkok dk; Zdjust ds l kFk N f" k dk; ZHkh dj l drk
Fk ml h rjg 0; ki kj tksdoy oS ; oxZdk dk; ZFk fd l h vU; tkr }kjk
Hkh fd; k tk l drk FkA³ vr% l ekt dh bl 0; oLFk dks è; ku ea j [krs
gq ge t; i j dh rRdkyhu foHkUu tkr; ka ds l keftd , oa vkfFkZd dk; ka
ij n f"Vi kr djæA

cht v{kj : ct°e. k] i n] tkr; kĵ l ekt] eè; dky] 0; ki kjh

eè; dkyhu l ekt ea t ; i j dsct°e. k dbZ tkr; kĵ mnkgj .kkFkZxkĵ/
ukxj] i kjhd] nkfgek vkfn eafoHkDr FkA i <uk] i <kuk] è; ku vkjĕkuk vkfn
bl oxZds l Eekfur dk; ZFkA jRukdj i Ājhd] xæĕĕkj i Ājhd , oa l ekV
txUukFk viuh fo}rk , oaĕkkfeZd vuĵBkuka dsfy , i fl) FkA⁴ vè; ; u , oa
vè; ki u Hkh ct°e. kka ds i æ[k dk; ZFkA gj thou feJ usegkjkt dēj fot;

* *vllv ika j] bfrgk foHkx] Mhā , āohā ihā thā dkyS] vktex<+ ¼ māiā½*

fl &g dks i <k; k Fkk⁵ , oa txllukFk th l ekV us l okbz t; fl &g dksonka dk
 v&e; ; u dj k; k FkkA⁶ bl ds vfrfjDr jkefd'ku i &Mr] i g k sgr xh[kjke]⁷
 fd'kuoYyHk HkVV] i gyknjke] vuki jke i g k sgr] ijð frokMh vkfn
 ct°e.k fofHku fo"k; ka dk v&e; ; u djokrsFkA⁸ jkT; Hkh budks g j i d k j l s
 bu dk; ka ea l gk; rk i g pkrk Fkk rFkk mlga nku nf{k.kk , oa tkxhja n&d j
 l r t V djuk jktkvka dk e q ; dr D; FkA dbZfo } ku ct°e.kkausvu&d Lor&
 x D Fkka dh j puk dh Fkh , oaj k T; } kj k blga bZuke ea tkxhj , oaf l j ki ko fn ; s
 x ; s FkA⁹

d N ct°e.k T; ksr" k dk dk; ZdjrsFksrksdbZct°e.k efinjka , oa&keZ
 LFkkuka i j d Fkk , oa i ppu l ukusea Hkh l &Xu jgrsFkA cyn&] thojkt
 vkpk; Z dks n&klz i k B djusdk i frekg 2@& : 0 feyrk Fkka¹⁰ jktkvka dks
 &kkfe&d dk; ka ea l ykg n&uk vFkok fofHku vu&Bkuka o jhr&fjoktka ds
 l Ei knu l s mudh l gk; rk djuk Hkh ct°e.kka dk dk; Z Fkka , d s ct°e.k
 jktxq * ; k jkt i g k sgr* dgykrsFkA mudk i&e q k dr D; jkt i fjokj ds
 fdl h 0; fDr dh eR; qgksus i j x&kt th rFkk vU; rhFkZ Fkykaea Qny fol tZ
 djuk Fkk rFkk l xkbz , oafookg dsdk; Z l Ei Uu djokuk gkr k Fkka bl i j
 mudks jkT; dh vkj l sudn buke vkj tkxhja Hkh i nku dh tkrh Fkha
 bl oxZ ds ct°e.k i j Ei jkxr 'kq) rk cuk; sj [krsFks , oavi uh tkfr ds
 vykok fdl h vU; tkfr ea [kku&i ku , oafookg l Ecl&ek ugha djrsFk; tks
 ct°e.k ftruk bu fo"k; kaeadVVj vFkok dBkj gkr k Fkk l ekt eaml dh
 mruh gh ekU; rk gkr h Fkha l okbz t; fl &g usbu d j Fkkvka dks l ek l r djus
 dsfy , ; K ds vol j i j l c ct°e.kka dks , d l kFk cBdj Hkkstu djus ds
 fy , r s kj dj fy; kj , d s ct°e.k tks l kFk cBdj Hkkstu djus dks m | r gks
 x ; s mlga N%U; kr dgk tkusy xka¹²

dky kUrj eaT; ksr" k , oai j Ei jkxr 0; ol k; eavfekd ykHk u gksus ds
 dkj .k dbZct°e.kkaus Nf" k dk; Z , oa 0; ki kj vi uk fy; k Fkkaaj k T; } kj k Hkh
 muds [krs h djusi j mlga j k T; } kj k fuf' pr jktLo ds Hkx ea Nw nh tkrh
 Fkha vdl j mul s1@3 ; k 1@4 Hkx jktLo dj fy; k tkrk Fkka¹³ dbZ
 ct°e.k 0; ki kj Hkh djrsFkA Nktqct°e.k dkxt cpusdk dke djrk Fkka¹⁴
 d d k s ukjk; .kh vkj i g .; k ct°e.kka dks 0; ki kj djus ds dkj .k eki k
 ?kkl pjkb] i kM. kka vkfn djka dk gfl y ekQ dj fn; k x; k Fkka¹⁵

bl dsvfrfjDr dbZck°e.k jkT; dh l ok eaHkh fu; Dr gksrFkA
 ijksgr gjl jke ijxuk vkosj dk vehu FkA¹⁶ jkefd'ku , oagjHkxr egyka
 dh pksdh ij fu; Dr FkA¹⁷ bl dsvykok dbZck°e.k dkfl n dk vFkZ~, d
 LFkku l snl jsLFkku ij Mkd ykuso ystkus dk Hkh dk; ZdjrsFkA oakk
 ijksgr dksjktk vHk; fl g dsikl 'kh?kz i gpusdh l puk nusdsfy, Hkst k
 x; k FkA¹⁸ tkokk jke ck°e.k dl ok jksh eaosj dk dke djrk FkA¹⁹ xki ky
 jke dUukSt h dksdks+nij djusdsfy, j [kk x; k Fkk , oai frekg 18 : 0 7
 vkusoru fn; k tkrk FkA²⁰ jkT; eaxjhc] vukFk , oachekj ykxkadsmi pkj
 dsfy, txjke jk?kknkl xkM+ck°e.k dks20 : 0 ifrekg ij osj fu; Dr
 fd; k x; k FkA²¹

dNokgk oak l sl efekr gksusdsdkj.k jkti urkadk LFkku ck°e.kkads
 ckn FkA budksjkt; dh vksj l soakkuxr : i l stkhjai klr gksh FkA bl
 tkfr dk i eq[k dk; Z; D ea'kkS Zinf'kz djuk gksr FkA ; D eayMf&yMf
 ej tkuk mudsfy, xksj o dh ckr vksj ohjrk gksh FkA²²

ck°e.kka, oa{kf=; kadh rjg os; Hkh dbZoxka, oatkfr; kaeafOHkfr
 FkA bl ea l jkoxh] vxokj] vki oky] Jheky] eksh] Vkk; k] ukVk.kh vksj
 fot; oxh; vkfn eq[; FkA budk eq[; r%0; ol k; eku l Eclckh ysa&nsu vksj
 0; ki kj djuk gksr FkA ml l e; ckl u gksusdsdkj.k gM; ka }kjk ysa&nsu
 gksr FkA 'kkl u dk; Zdsfy, l e; &l e; ij eku dh vko'; drk gksusij
 jkT; l jdkj gM; kads: lk eaegktuka l s: i; k ysh Fkh t\$ sl or-1768
 eaHkxpln umok.kk oksj k vksj l kg nkurjk;] jh[konkl Jheky l s0; kt ij
 : i; sfy; sx; sFk²³ vksj l or 1775 eackypn] ekujkt] xksj eku vksj jketh
 l s Hkh : i; k fy; k x; k FkA²⁴ ywk dj.k ukVk.kh dks ml dh l okvka ds
 QyLo: i uxj l B dh mi kfe k inku dh xbZFkA²⁵

0; ki kj dh mluf r , oai xfr dsfy, dbZ0; ki kfj; kadksnl jsLFkku k
 t\$ sfnYyh] xotjkr] vkxjk vkfn l scykdj t; ij eacl k; k x; k Fkk vksj
 0; ki kj djusij mul seki k] jkgnkj h rFk i M+ka vkfn fofHku l idkj dsdjka
 dh ol nyh eafj; k; r dj nh tkrh FkA²⁶ ml l e; [kqkkypn] tkokjkt]
 gderjk; r] rkjkpn iKVuh] ijk ctk] ckyedn >kyk.kh vkfn ifl)
 0; ki kjh FkA²⁷ 0; ki kj , oa0; ol k; djusdsvykok ; syks Nf'k dk; ZeaHkh yxs
 gg FkA Nf'k djusokys0; fDr; ka l stMk] eki k] okNohjM+vkfn djkaeadeh

djusdsI kFk jktLo esHkh deh dj nh tkrh FkhA vdl j 1@3 Hkx fy; k tkrk Fk yfdu i Ddh gosyh o d&v k cuokdj [krh djusi j I [k jke] eujke jkor I s1@3 fy; k x; k FkA²⁸

bl dky eai z kkl fud {ks= eahkh dbzoS; kausvi uh ; k& ; rk inf' k&r dh FkhA tS svkl dj.k [k t k p h Fk k] eyw d p l n e k n h i j x u k e k y i j k d k v k f e y F k k] r F k k e k s t h j k e i j x u k p k V I w d k i V o k j h F k k A ²⁹ j k o t x j k e v k e j d s o d h y d s : i e a e x y n j c k j e a j g r k F k k A m l d h e R ; q d s i ' p k r m l d k c s / k j k o N i k j k e o d h y j g k v k s u k f n j ' k k g d s v k Ø . e . k d s l e ; e q y k a d h I s u k e a m l u s t ; i j d h I s u k d k u r R o f d ; k A ³⁰ b l d s v f r f j D r ; s d k y I s u d H k h g k r s F k A i h j k x n k l I k s u h d k s j k e x < + d s ; Ø e a v P N k d k ; Z d j u s i j f l j k i k o f n ; k x ; k F k k , o a t S h p a n c a n h d s ; Ø e a y M r k g y k e k j k x ; k r c m l d s i f j o k j d k s l k a u s d k d M k v k s 3 0 0 : 0 e i v ; d s e k r h b u k e L o : i f n ; s x ; s F k A ³¹

jktu&rd , oal kekftd nksuka {ks= kae adk; LFkka dk egRoi wkZLFkku jgk FkA ; g tkr n{k v& prj gks ds dkj.k ml I e; ds eqyka ds vkpkj&0; ogkj I sifjpr gksxbZFkA budkse&y rjhdsI sfgl kc fdrkc j [k u s i = k a d s v k n k u & i n k u d h 0 ; o L F k k n s [k u s v k f n d k v P N k v h ; k l g k s x ; k F k k A Q k j I h d k K k u g k s u s d s d k j . k r F k k e q y k a d s f n u i f r f n u t ; i j e a c < f s g q i H k k o d s d k j . k m u d k e g R o i w k Z L F k k u g k s x ; k F k k , o a j k T ; e a m R r j n k f ; R o i w k z i n k a i j d k ; L F k k a d k s f u ; Ø r f d ; k t k r k F k k A p = H k q t d k ; L F k v t e j I w s e a o d h y d s i n i j F k k ³² r F k k o l n k o u d k ; L F k [k k u l k e k d s i n i j f u ; Ø r F k k A ³³ g e j k t d k ; L F k v k e j e a l s u k e a c D ' k h d s m R r j n k f ; R o i w k z i n i j d k ; Z d j r k F k k A ³⁴ j k T ; e a Q k j I h H k k " k k d s i l k j d s f y , d k ; L F k k a d k s g h Q k j I h H k k " k k f o H k k x e a n h o k u f u ; Ø r f d ; k t k r k F k k A [k M x l j k ; d k ; L F k d k s H k n k o j i j x u s d s d k x t i = i < u s d s f y , e q k h d s i n i j j [k k x ; k F k k , o a 2 0 : 0 e g h u s r u [o k g n h t k r h F k h A ³⁵ d k ; L F k k a u s l e ; d k s n s [k r s g q v a x s t h H k k " k k H k h I h [k y h F k h v r % v a x s t h i < k u s d s f y , [k q k k y h j k ; t h o u j k ; d k ; L F k d k s f u ; Ø r f d ; k F k k A ³⁶

ck°e.k , oa {kf=; tkr dk I keatL; geapkj.k tkr eafeyrk gS ftI dk e&; qchu I kekftd 0; oLFkk eaegRoi wkZLFkku FkA i Bu&i kBu , oa I kfgfR; d Nfr; ka&sd&kj.k ; sck°e. kka&sd&I ed {k ekustk I drsg&tks; Ø ka

eaHkkx ys; efnjk dk l ou djusvkš 'kDr dh mikl uk djusea; g tkfr
 jkti wka dsvfekd fudV FkA t; ij dsjktkvkausl nō pkj .kka, oaHkkVkadh
 l okvka l s i l lu gksdj mlga buke ea tkxhja Hkk/ Lo: i nha : ?kukFKj
 ukFKjke] l [k]ke] nbzhhu] gjhf l g] ds knkl vkfn iæ[k pkj .k Fkš⁷ rks
 jk; fl g] xtkk] nksyrjke] nhijke] l gtjke vkfn HkkVkausHkh i fl f) i klr
 dh , oafofHku i jxuka ea tkxhja i klr dha³⁸

xntj ykx oš sxMfj; k ; k pjoksgksrFksyfsdu vi uh bēkunkjh , oa
 ns'k HkDr dsdkj .k ; sykx mRrjnk; h vkš fo'okl ik= l e>stkrFksvkš
 dbZinkaij fu; Ør fd; stkrFkA fcgkj vkš ukFkwxntj gjdkjsFkA³⁹ : i ks
 xntj xykc [kkuk ¼tgk; xykc dk b= curk Fkk½ dh pksdh ij jgrk Fkk⁴⁰ rFk
 eujke xntj i jxuk nks k dk dkroky FkA⁴¹ ; gh ugh jktHkDr , oal kgl h
 gkaus dsdkj .k bu ykxka dks jkt dēkj ka o jkt dēkfj; ka ds Hkj .k i k'k .k ea
 enn dsfy; sj [k fy; k tkrk FkA , d s 0; fDr ēkk ÅHkk Å vkš fl=; ka dks
 ēkk; ek; dgk tkrk FkA budksēkk; Hkk; i .ksdsfy, udn oru vFkok tkxhja
 i nku dh tkrh Fkhavkš jkT; eabudk i wZl Eeku gks'k FkA⁴²

eē; dkyhu ; q eafokškdj ekykads l Ei dZea vkus dsdkj .k f'kyi ka
 dh of) ds l kFk dbZ tkfr; kadk ckg; gksx; k Fkk ftuea Nhi š f'kdyhxj]
 i Vol] ekph] BBsj] l qkj] ygkj vkfn FkA ; stkr; kai gysHkh fo | eku Fkha
 yfsdu vkfFkd thou dsu; sekM+dsl kFk bu tkfr; kadh cflr; kaLFku&LFku
 eac<usykh Fkhavkš mudsgLrdkšky dk egRo Hkh c<usyxk Fkk rFkk l kFk
 gh buds l okžekdj l jf{kr jgusyxsFkA ēkkch vkš ukbZ l kekftd 0; oLFkk
 eaJskh dsvuq kj l cl sfuEu l e>stkrFksfQj Hkh tUe] fookg , oaeR; q
 vkfn vol j kai j ukb; kadk LFku ēkkc; ka l smPp l e>k tkrk Fkk rFkk mlga
 iæ[k vol j kai j us vkš buke fn; stkrFkA dQ ukbZ jkT; l ok eaHkh vkus
 yxsFksrFkk ek'kkyfp; k i jkz k vkš egykaeajks kuh djusij Hkh fu; Ør fd; s
 tkrFkA⁴³ l kōy ukbZ dks jkT; eaokd; kuohl ds in ij fu; Ør fd; k
 x; k FkA⁴⁴

bl idkj eē; dkyhu l ekt ea t; ij dh l kekftd volLFkvka , oa
 rRdkyhu fofHku tkfr; kads l kekftd , oavkfFkd dk; kadksnf"Vxr j [krs
 gq t; ij dh l kekftd volFkk dk o.ku djusdk iz kl fd; k x; k gA

I UrMz

- 1- L; kgSgdhdr ijxuk ihjkiijk , oa l kakuoj I Eor-1748] i0 1] ijxuk tykyij] I or-1787 i0 21] ijxuk cgkrjh] I Eor-1789A
- 2- tek [kpzi krnkj ijxuk vkøj] I Eor-1733] i0 4 vk; kjhtks cdk; k Hkkē dl ck l kakuoj] I Eor-1778] i0 18&79] nl rj dkeokj] Hkkx 23 i0 45] tek [kpzNki k [kkuk] I Eor-1786] i0 63A
- 3- tek [kjp ckr vkøj] I Eor-1717] i0 1192] L; kgSgtij] I Eor-1783] i0 598] 599] 731 rFkk 930] I kky ykbQ bu eMhoy jktLFkku] y[kd MKW th0, u0 'kek] i0 78A
- 4- nl rj dkeokj] Hkkx 15] i0 254&256 rFkk i0 493&494A
- 5- rksth nl rj dkeokj] nl rj jktykd] I Eor-1755] i0 143A
- 6- L; kgScdk; kj I Eor-1773] i0 3A
- 7- L; kgSgtij] I Eor-1781] i0 53] 73A
- 8- ogh] I Eor-1798] i0 1067109a
- 9- nl rj dkeokj] Hkkx 15] i0 647&649 rFkk vBl Bksijxuk vkøj] I Eor-1786] i0 16&25A
- 10- tek [kjp ikrnkj ijxuk vkøj] I Eor-1733] i0 112&116] 120] 152 rFkk 159A
- 11- ijxuk fjdkMZdl ck vkøj] I Eor-1766] uq [kkstehai t; buke oxksijxuk vkøj rFkk jkex<] I Eor-1767] i0 56] rksth nl rj dkeokj] nl rj jktykd] I Eor-1780] i0 1527] nl rj dkeokj Hkkx 17] i0 499A
- 12- I kky ykbQ bu eMhoy jktLFkku] i0 80] jktLFkku dk bfrgkl y[kd MKW th0, u0 'kek] i0 398A
- 13- jkstukek djkbzi jxuk vkøj] I Eor-1761] i0 1(udy fpVBh ijxuk nks kj I Eor-1767(udy ijokuk] I Eor-1767(L; kgSgdhdr ijxuk ykyl kV I Eor-1791(i0 11A
- 14- tek [kjp ckr vkøj] I eor-1717] i0 1192A
- 15- udy ijokuk] I Eor-1767 (L; kgSgtij] I Eor-1783 (i0 731A
- 16- tek [kjp ikrnkj ijxuk vkøj] I Eor-1757] i0 1470&1472A
- 17- ogh] I Eor-1753] i'0 1585] 1592 vkš 1602A
- 18- L; kgSgtij] I Eor-1783] i0 766A
- 19- L; kgSgdhdr ijxuk cgkrjh] I Eor-1789] i0 1A
- 20- L; kgSgtij] I Eor-1783] i00 502A
- 21- ogh] I Eor-1798] i0 478A
- 22- t; ij jkT; dk bfrgkl y[kd gupeku 'kekZrFkk I kky ykbQ bu eMhoy

- jktLFkku] ys[kd MKW th0, u0 'kek] i0 83&85A*
- 23- *tek [kjp ikrnkj ijxuk pkVI] I Eor-1768] i0 63&65] 67A*
- 24- *L; kgScdk; kj I Eor-1772] i0 3A*
- 25- *nl rj] dkeokj] Hkkx 22] i0 384A*
- 26- *tek [kjp ikrnkj ijxuk pkVI] I Eor-1768] i0 129(nl rj] dkeokj] Hkkx 21] i0 1027] 1164] Hkkx 22] i0 479] vBI BSijxuk I okbz t; i] I Eor-1785] i0 194] 197] 198] 200 o 202A*
- 27- *jktukek dhjdhj [kkuk] I Eor-1785] i0 3&5A*
- 28- *udy ijokuk] I Eor-1767(nQrj I un uohl ijxuk ykyl hV] I Eor-1769(L; kgSgdhdr ijxuk pkVI] I Eor-1787] i0 3A*
- 29- *nl rj] dkeokj] Hkkx 21] u0 2] 3] 9 Hkkx 22] i0 3&6] ogha i0 9 vlf] 14A*
- 30- *L; kgScdk; kj I Eor-1775] i0 908(rksth nl rj] dkeokj nl rj] egktu] i0 223] 575] 581] 586 o 590A*
- 31- *nl rj] dkeokj] Hkkx 21] i0 145] 146] 929] 1163&64 rFk Hkkx 22] i0 473A*
- 32- *tek [kjp ikrnkj ijxuk vk0j] I Eor-1757] i0 1484A*
- 33- *ogh] i0 1491] 1492A*
- 34- *rhth nl rj] dkeokj] nl rj] dk; LFk] i0 1056] 1772A*
- 35- *jktukeSdks'kx'g] I Eor-1798] i0 3A*
- 36- *L; kgSgtj] I Eor-1790A*
- 37- *u0 [kh teha i0; buke oxk0 ijxuk vk0j] I Eor-1767] i0 49] vBI BkS ijxuk vk0j] I Eor-1783] i0 34&39A*
- 38- *ogh] i0 612&627] vkokjhtkscdk; k ijxuk Vkk/MkHkko] I Eor-1795] i0 74A*
- 39- *tek [kjp ijxuk vk0j] I Eor-1733] i0 13A*
- 40- *ogh] I Eor-1753] i0 1608A*
- 41- *jktukek ikrnkj ijxuk nk0 kj I Eor-1777] i0 42A*
- 42- *L; kgSgtj] I Eor-1783] i0 950(vBI BkS ijxuk vk0j] I Eor-1783] i0 630A*
- 43- *L; kgSgdhdr Hkk0h ijxuk ofkB] I Eor-1789A*
- 44- *udy ijokuk] I Eor-1767] i0 1&2A*

dk'khukFk fl g miU; kl egwkpjfr ea ngkl fä l sfookg rd dh ;k=k

*txhj flg **

dk'khukFk fl g l kBk&kj h i h<h ds iæd[k dgkuhdkj vkj
miU; kl dkj&y[kd g& dk'khukFk fl g }kj fy [kk x; k egwkpjfr ¼i gyk
i qrkdy; l dj.k 2012½ ea , d y?kq miU; kl g& ; g miU; kl muds
miU; kl ka dk vxyk pj.k g& bl miU; kl ea y[kd usegw k tks bl
miU; kl dh ukf; dk gSml dh ngk'k fDr l sfookg rd dh ;k=k dk fp=.k
fd; k g& egw k , d vLl h l ky dslora=rk l sukuh dh c&h g& bl dh mez
29 o"lz dh gkspph g& yfdu Fkh l l tek gks rd fd l h l sHkh iæ ugha
fd; kA mudh l gfy; ka dh 'kknh gkspph g&og vc fcydy [kkyh vdsyh
gSog dgrh gS l gfy; ka l sQks ij ckra ugha d#xhA ^dkbz Hkh ?k& i k&u
?k&/s l sde ckra ugha djrh FkhA ckra Fkh fd [kre gksudk uke ugha yrh FkhA
fd l h ds vi us'guhew* dsfd l l sFksrksfd l h ds i kl vk/kh jkr d& rksfd l h
ds i kl fhkuq kj d& rksdkbz brokj dh nq gfj; k dsgh fd l l sl ukusyxrhA
dkbz ugha l kprh fd blgal q dj ep ij ds h xqj rh gkschA*1

og vdsyh gksx; h Fkh og dgrh gSfd ^e& tc Hkh ckFk: e eaugkus
tkrh] di M&vyx djrh vkj vi uscnu dksc M&xk& l snq[krhA gks l drk
gSxyr gks; g yfdu tkusD; kaep-syxrk fd ; g 'kjhj xeysea i M&xykc
dsml i k&ksdh rjg gksx; k ft l d vxj rjUr i kuh u feyk rks l q[krsnj
u yxschA bl si kuh pkfg,] dkbz i kuh nkA yfdu dk& nsxk i kuh**2 buds
ekrk&fi rk th dHkh egw k ij /; ku gh ugh x; kA og rksfl QZV&atLVj
l qusvkj [kki i pk; rkadh ji Va i <useaeLr g&egw k dh , d gh l gsyh
gSog gS'Nr* ^; gh Nr ejs thou dk ^vfuz lokb&^* cuhA ; g ejsfy,
'l jx* ud uh* FkhA b/kj 'kke <ryh] m/kj e&Nr ijA vkj tc rd Nr ij
jgrh FkhA rc rd egl v djrh Fkh fd u vkdk'k g& u /kjr h gSu cgM+
g& u l Lrh gSu ufn; k; g&u ukysg&u i M+g& u i kyksg&u i or g& u taxy
gSu ckfj 'k g& u ckny gSu xkp g& u uxj gau ukjh g& u uj g&fl QZe&
Fkh vkj og Qhdk pkn Fkh vkj osfNV i v/ rkjs FkhA**3

µ vfrffk l gk; d vl; ki dj Vh i h Mh o ekyok dkjy st jkeijk Qw] cfB. M&h
¼i & k&½

egv{k dk , d g"ky uke dk nkr FkA og [kcl jir] I Ei Uuk vks
 f'kf{kr i fjokj dk] geskk ml dsvxsi hNs' kMksdh rjg pyr FkA Dyl ;
 ea.d ?kVukl gksxbzfd fdl h usxqckjsi d[ksl scak fn, Fk\$ og fujksk Fks
 ftI ij fy[kk Fkk ^; nt , M Fkks ml dsckjsegyk I sg"ky usi INk fd D; k
 og yMek dk i rk pyk eusdgk dks I k ^vj\$ ml h xqckjsokysdk** og
 mRl kfgR gksmBkA ep-sxcl k vk x; k&rfgjk fnekx [kjc g\$ bl Dykl
 earhl yMfd; k; g\$ vdsyh eadghA ep-sD; k ysk&nuk yMeds I s eu
 [kVvk gksx; kA eafQj dN ughadg I dhA**4 og i qks pyk x; k eustw
 djusdsfy, A fQj og pkj I ky rd ml sughafey i kbA

I qkr egv{k dk HkklzSog ml I spkj pkj Nks/k yfdu ml usHk ?kj
 I sHkx dj 'knh dj yh FkA eeh i ki k ml si l Un ughadjrsbl fy, og
 dhk ?kj ughavk; k FkA , d ckj tc nkska?kj vk, rksmlgkaus dHk egv{k
 dh ijokg fd, fcuk nkskackFk: i eapys tkrA ^mlgai rk Fk fd ckFk: e
 eatkshk [kVj&iVj djax\$ ep-sl qkbz i Mxk fQj Hk mlGadkbz i jokg ugh
 FkA ; g Hk fplrk ughaFk fd ep-sHk ughkuk&/kksuk gdosugkusdsfy, I kFk
 gh ckFk: e ea?kq rsfQj&i e&dyg 'k# gks tkrk&dHk I kcp dsfy, dHk
 fMccsdsfy, dHk 'kkoj dsfy, /kDdk&edh Nhuk&>i Vh] dHk ; g ugha
 og I ki ! ; gk; ughaogk] , s sugh oS A I gl k [kkeksh vks fQj I gl k , d
 I kFk Bgkda dHk Qd Qd kgV dHk ph[k! nksfnu n[ku&l qus dsckn
 rhl jsfnu I smudsckFk: e ea?kq rsgh ckj pyh tkrh vi usdejs I s**5

; g ckr Hk I e>us; kx; gSfd Hksrd I qk dsI kFk&l kFk 'kjhfjd
 I qk Hk thou dk i e[k rRo gA i R; d 0; fDr Lora< a I sthuk pkgrk
 gSml sfdl h dh Hk n[kyknath i l n ugha gA l kftn tks dhs egv{k dk
 i Mhd h] fdjk, nkj] eukokku dk yDpjj gAmI dh 'knh gks pph gsvks
 ml dsnksCPPksHk gA egv{k ml ij eksgr gsdj vkB&nI fnu dsfy,
 gbjckn pyh tkrh gA ?kj ; g dg dj tkrh gSdh ek eaxkxhz ds i kl
 fnYyh tk jgh gA ^?kj dh ekyh gkyr vks ^dsj; j* dh fplrk us dHk
 vgl kl gh ughagksusfn; k fd eadHk vksr gpejsHk nsg g\$ ml nsg dh
 viuh t: jragd ekxagA vks vc tc mlrhl dh mezikj dj jgh gwrks
 ep-sD; kayx jgk gSfd ; k rks; kbu vk; k gh ugha; k vkdj pyk x; kA**6
 ge nkskaus, d I kFk jkraxqckjh Fk ^Vku ea, d gh cFkz i jA jkr ds, d

ct jgk Fkk tc ejh uhm VwHA ep-syxk] ejh fi Mfy; kai j dkbZpht jærh
 gþZvksxtk?kka dh vksj c<+jghagð fQj egl w gþk fd ; smþfy; k; gð eðs
 ns[kk fd ejscxy dh nksukaçFkð [kkyh gð l kftn Åij dh çFkZij FkkA tkus
 dc ejsdæy eai kokadh rjQ ?kð vk; k FkkA eðsvkfgLrk ml svi usÅij
 [khp fy; k FkkA**7 egþk dksdñ l e; ikj gksusij irk pyrk gSfd ml s
 i hfj; M+ughavk; k rksMkðVj l sml us tS &rS spðl djk; k rksirk pyk
 fd çPPkk ml dsiV eai y jgk gð og dghadñ u dñ djdsvck'kú djok
 yrh gð

dñ fnu chrusdsckn gk"ky tksdsm l dk l kFk Fkk vksj ml si l n
 Hkh djrk gSml l s'kknh dh çkr djusdsfy, vk tkrk gð ml dk vkuk ml s
 l a ks ek= yxrk gð egþk dgrh gSfd "g"ky] rþ igys l s T; knk
 [kæ l jir vksj yEcsrxMægsx, gkð eðrfgkjsi Lrko dksvi uk l Eeku l e>
 jgh gð**8 ek; rksbruh [kðk Fkh fd] ^nkðh xbz i krk dksçyk ykðA i krk
 gkQrsgq vk, vksj çxy eacB dj ml dk fl j l gykusyxð mudk xyk
 Hkj vk; k FkkA çky ughaQw jgs Fks mudsegg l ð gdykrs gq çky& eð
 tkurk Fkk fd dkb&u&dkbz/vk, xk , d fnu t: j! [kþ py dj-nfu; k
 [kkyh ughagðHkhysykska l segþk çVh] fdruh HkkX; 'kkyh gSñ vksj ; g rks
 yMek ughanørk gð fnu eaHkh nh; k ysds<þksrksu feys--A**9 tYnh gh
 gekjh 'kknh dj nh x; hA ^eða tuojh dsvlr l svi uh ubZftUnxh dh
 'k#vkr dh! vksj ; g 'k# gþZFkh ejh ubZ/kt&nygu l ð guhemy dsfy,
 g"ky us igysgh 0; oLFkk dj yh Fkh mùjkpy eð nk&nks jkra Hkherky]
 ushrky] jkuh[kr] dks kuh] fi Fkðkx<+vksj fQj HkherkyA ; sjkrs, d&nñ js
 l sNMðM+djuseþ [ksyuseþ l kFk&l kFk ugku&/kksuseþ l ð l dh foFHkUk
 epkvka ds iz ksx ea vksj jrtxs ea chrhA gekjs 'kjhj , d&nñ js dsfy,
 jgL; ykd Fks vksj iz ksx 'kkyk HkðA**10 egþk , d ek= vi usekrk fir k dk
 l gkj k gksh gð og dñ l e; vi usifr dsikl vksj dñ l e; ekrk fir k
 ds l kFk 0; rhr djrh gð

ofrðk cutiz tksfd gk"ky dh çpeV gSml dsl kFk Hkh ml dk fj'rk
 dñ , ð k gh gksh gð og egþk dsfy, rkgQk ysdj vkrh gSml usi ðV
 [kksyk /kuh jak vksj yky pksðsckM] dh 'kkrurijh l kMh yky jak dk Cykmt
 i hl] iV/hdkV! ep-scgn i l Un vk; k ; g l ç! dgk Hkh /kU; okn! i l Un gS
 epA**11 egþk l gt ughagsi k jgh Fkh ml syxk fd ; g uke ml usdghans[kk

gA** ; gha ; kn ughavk jgk Fkka fdrkc] Mk ; jh] fpV] fof t fV& dkm] nhokj-
 --nhokjA e&cm: e eai yak ij y&h Fkh v& y&sl smB dj cB xbz v&]
 fl jgkusdh nhokj dksn[kka gkj ; gh ; g txgA Bhd fl jgkusdsi hNsnhokj
 ij fy [kk Fk&ofr&ZkA Åij&u&pa Åij v&st&h d&si Vy each, vkj Vh vkbZ
 ds, A u&psc&xyk eav&st&h eadkysv{kj&k&ea v&] u&psyky eA bu v{Kj&ka
 dh ykbusM&W i&si I sug&afy [kh xbzFk&A ; sek&h ykbukaokysv{kj Fk& e&-s
 yxk] Åij vkbZcks i&il y I sfy [k x ; k g&sv&] u&psfyfi LVd I s**12 vc
 fMi &ku e&ajgusy&h Fkh ml sl k&rst&k&rsog ofr&Zk u&gh&H&oy ik jgh Fk&A
 og I e>rh g&sf& ^fny v&] nyny , d t& sg&rs&g& nyny e&ikp Qj
 tk, rksckgj vkuk e&f' dy] fny eadk&Z&ckr /k& tk, rksfudyuh e&f' dyA
 yk [k p&gk& fd ofr&Zk dksvi usfny&f&nekx I sfudky Q&] u&gh&g&v&] r&v
 v&dj , d 'kke vi uh I g&yh ds i&kl x&A ; kuh Nr ij A H&kerky I sy&ks&v&u&
 dsckn i&gyh ckjA**13 y[kd us ; g H&h fl) djusdh dks' k' k dh g&sf& v&kt
 ds I e ; ea, d n& j&si j fo'okl cuk dj j [kuk c&g& dfBu dk ; Z&g&sx ; k
 g& e&g&v& dks&g"ky ij v&] ml seg&v& ij fo'okl u&gh&aj&g& Fk&A g"ky v&]
 e&g&v& , d I e ; n&ku&ku&u&hrky e&ckr&ka&e&'k&xy Fksfd cr&jrhc nk<h v&]
 e&N&ka&e&x&ky&e&v&ky p&g&jsokyk foLe ; v&] m&Y&yl I s&H&j&k , d ; &pd vk ; k
 v&] est d i&kl [kM& g&sx ; kA v&kn&c vt&Z&H&k&H&h thA e&g& th ^&kd* I sg&ks
 x ; kA e&sv&lnj rd dkj m&B&hA ^v&ds&ys&v&ki ^ I kftn H&k&Z&ut&j u&gh&av&k j&g&
 g& e&us&v&'p ; ZI si g&ys&g"ky dksn[k& fQj ml A**14 g"ky dksvc i&j&k 'kd
 g&ksx ; k Fk& rksog tc og& I sy&ks&sv&k j&g&F&ks&r&ksog I k&p j&g& Fk& fd ^&bl
 d&E&[r I kftn use&sf&druk i&js&ku& fd ; k\ rc I se&ps&yx j&g& Fk& fd ; g
 e&js&uke e&us&d&gh&ans[k& g& y&f&du dg& n& k& g& ; kn u&gh&av&k j&g& Fk&A e&-s
 vc&v&H&h ; kn vk ; kA tc e&si n&R& i k&N&rsokl y&hx&t e&ar&ig&j&s?&j i&g&pk Fk&
 rksml h d&sc&xy ea, d n& j&k ?&j Fk& ft I ij , d u&ely&/ y&x& Fk&A Åij
 mn&le&afy [kk Fk& v&] u&ps&fg&lnh e& I kftn dj&S&h] y&D&pj&j] e&uks&o&K&ku&f&oh&k&x&A
 ; g 'kk ; n o&gh& I kftn g&sf&t I sml #ck&Z&ok&ys&usi n&N& Fk&A**15 gk"ky use&g&v&
 dsol k&F& ck&yp&kj c&n dj nh Fk&A e&g&v& usdi M&sch&Q&ds e&M&k&ys&v&] dg&k
 fd e&tk j&gh&al &g& ml usdg&k v&H&h tk I drh g&ka **e&dg"ky I sl ; kj djr&h
 Fk& bl fy, fd og v&/kd I sv&/kd n&kr v&] de I sde i&fr Fk&A og d&H&h
 m&E&hn u&gh&adj&r&k Fk& fd ml ds&t&rs&v&] ek&st&sy&k&Å ; v&yek&jh I si &/ v&] 'kv&Z
 i dM&Å ; x&kM& dh rkyh < p&pd&k&Z&p&ht H&oy x ; k g&ks&r&ks ; kn fny&k&Å ; k n&ks&I+

dj ckj i gpkÅ; i fr tS k nEhk i kyus; k jks tekus; k ncnck cukusdh
dHkh ml usdks' k'k ughadhA**16

var eamu nkuk&sdsvnj vflerk dk ck&k tkx mBrk gSog ge&kk ds
fy, oki l ?kj tkuk pkgrh g& nkuk&dk ^; g l kjk food /kjk dk /kjk jgk
x; k ng usckth ekj yh&bl u'oj ng u& ge gj pht dsc;Vckjsl g yrs
g&yfdu ng dk c;Vckjk ughal gk tkrkA¹⁷ ^ y&kd og izu var eaNk&M+
nr&k gSfd og l c dN onkz r dj l dr&yfdu ng dk c;Vckjk ughA ^, d k
D; k gSfd ng eafd ml dk rks dN ughafcxM&k yfdu eu dk l kjk
fj'rk&ukrk rgl ^&ugl gks tkrk g&A^{**18} eg&rk l c dN l p&l p crkdj
dgrh gSfd g"ky r& rhu l ky l sofr&dk cut&hz ds l kFk D; k dj jgsgk&
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y&kd useg&rk dsek/; e l sog crkusdh dks' k'k dh gSfd e/; oxz ds
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f"kk dk cnyrk Lo: lk , oa l Hkouk; a

Mkh uhye l ksh

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 pfj= dk fuekz k djrk Fkk rFkk l ekt dsfy; smi ; ksch curk Fkk xg , oa
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 dk vkjkk ekuk tkrk FkA cEgkp; Zeari fl; katS k l knk dBkj thou 0; rhr
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 og l ekt dsifr viusdrD; kadh i firZl Qyrk i mZl dj l dA

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i kphu f"kk i) fr ea fo | kFkhZ ds cS) d fodkl ds I kFk&I kFk
 "kkjhfd fodkl dk Hkh i jk è; ku j [kk tkrk FkkA gekjseuhf'k; ka dk ekuuk
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 foyqr gksjgh gA I hdkjoku f"kk i kusdsfy, geafQj I si hNsdh rjQ
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 rjDdh rksdh fdUrge vluj l so& s&kt ughajgs t\$ sFkA ; g [kk&kyki u
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 Hk; kog gS l ka fj d mluftr rks gksgh jgh gA ij eW; ka dk i jkEko gksjgk gS
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 gksrh tk jghagStc fd l gh ek; uksearjDdh dsfodkl eavke vkneh dh
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 ; g n"kk vksj fn"kk gS rksLdnyh f"kk{k dh xqkoRrk ea l økkj ds l djRed
 vflk; ku ea l Hkh dk l fØ; l g; ksx ysuk vko"; d gksckA bl vflk; ku ea
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vkš cPpks l Hkh ds iz kl ks dh vko"; drk gksxA ; gh l e; gS tc Ldnyh
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 tkuk pkfg; A bl dsvykok Ldnyh f"kk eal qkkj dsfy; sf"kk.k fofek; kš
 i f"kk.k vkš i jh{k.k dh fofek; ka eal qkkj djusdh vo"; drk gSvHkh f"kk.k
 dh fofek; kWjKT; Lrj l sr; dh tkrh gSo ftuead{kkxr f"kk.k dkskyks
 dks; k rksudkj fn; k tkrk gS; k mluga i jfLFkfrtU; eku fy; k tkrk gA

bl dsvykok Ldnyh f"kk eal qkkj dsfy; sf"kk.k fofek; kš i f"kk.k
 vkš fofek; ksKku djkuA

Hkjr eajkVh; f"kk ulfr dk l Qj

f"kk eal qkkj dk nkš ns'k eavtknh dsigysl sgh pyk vk jgk gS
 yfdu ; g l qkkj vkš fuos'kd fgrksdsvuony FkA mnkgj .k dsfy; seelkys
 dk ?kksk.kk i = 1835 oM dk ?kksk.kk i = 1854 gOVj vk; ksx 1882 vkfnA
 bl ds l kFk gh ml oDr ds l hfer l a kekukaegj 0; fDr rd f"kk i gpkuk
 eq'dy gks'k FkA Lorl=rk ds l "pkr l Hkh rd f"kk dh i gpb l yHk djkus
 dsmnns'; l sl oM Eke 1948 eajkekk d".k vk; ksx rFkk 1953 dk eke; fed
 f"kk vk; ksx ; k epkyij vk; ksx dks LFkfr fd; k x; k vkš f"kk dh
 xqkoRrk ij è; ku nusdsmnns'; l sl ky 1961 ea, u0l h0b0vkj0Vh0 dh
 LFkki uk gA mPp f"kk eal qkkj dsy; s1953 eafo"fo | ky; vuoku
 vk; ksx dh LFkki uk dh xbA bl dsckn dkBkj f"kk vk; ksx }kjk dh xbZ
 fl Qj "kadsvuq j.k ea i Eke jk'Vh; f"kk ulfr vi ukbZxbA 1986 eaubZ
 jk'Vh; f"kk ulfr dks vi uk; k x; k ft l s1992 eavkpk; ZjkefirZ l fefr
 }kjk l fe{kk dsvkekj ij jk'Vh; f"kk 0; oLFkk dks l gh fn"kk nusdh xHkhj
 dks"kk dh xbA 1966 eadBkj vk; ksx usf"kk dh cgrjh vkš nk; j c<kus
 dh fl Qj "k dh FkA bl fn"kk eavkxsc<fsgg s2002 eal foekku eavufNn
 21, tkMk x; ka ft l ds l "pkr 1 vi sy 2010 ea tkdj f"kk dk vfedkj
 dkuu ykxw gA bl ds rgr 6&14 l ky rd ds cPpks dks l oBkkfud
 vfedkj fn; k x; k rk fd og eqjr vkš vfuok; Zf"kk gkl y dj l dA

ubZ f"kk ulfr 2019& l jdkj }kjk f"kk 0; oLFkk ea 0; ki d
 i fjorZ dks baxr djrh gSyfdu bl ds l e{k dbZpukfr; kWHkh gA bu
 pukfr; ks l sfui Vusdk dk; Zi wZeagrsjsgSyfdu mi fyfoek; k l jkguh;
 ughajgh gA bl l UnHkZ ea ; gkwdN l qkoka dks vey ea yk; s tkus dh

vko"; drk gA

- 1- ubZf"kk uhfr dsvfHk; ku dks l Qy cukusdsfy; s l jdkj] ukxfjd] l kekf'td l h.Fkk, Wfo"kskKksekrk&fi rk l kepf; d l nL; ka dksvi usLrj ij dk; Zdjuk pfg; A
- 2- f"kk{kk txr vksj m | ks txr dschp , d l gthoh fj"rk LFkfi r fd; k tkuk pfg; srkfd uokpkjksdk , d , d k i kfjLFkdh ru= cu l dsft l l s jkstxkj ds0; ki d vol j i hnk gkA
- 3- bl dsvfrfjDr di kjV i fr'Bkuka dks pfg; sfd fo"ksk egRo ds {ks= dh i gpku dj ml l st hMs MKDVjV vksj i kL V MKDVjV vud akkuks dksfor egS k djok, A
- 4- d&MV jsVak , t&l ; kai frf'Br m | ks l akBuk& ehfM; k ?kjkuksvksj i s'koj fudk; ks dksbl ckr dsfy, i k&l kfgr fd; k tkuk pfg; sfd osHkkjrh; fo"of o | ky; ka vksj LkLFkkuka dks jsVak nA , d l n&:jsVx iz kkyh l s fo"of o | ky; dschp LoLFk i frLi ekkZc<sh vksj mudsin"ku eal qkkj gkskA
- 5- Hkkjrh; fo"of o | ky; vkt Hkh fo"o ds100 "kh'kzj&clak okysfo"of o | ky; ka ea"kkfey ughag&l dk bl fl yfl yseaf o"of o | ky; ka vksj f"kk{kkfonka dks vkRevoyk&du dj l e&f&kr ekudkseal qkkj ykuka

f"kk{kk dscnyrsLo: lk dk voyk&du djus d&lk"pkr geaeg&Roi w&Z l e&kok&i j e; ku nusdh vo"; drk gA rkfd ge f"kk{kk dh ewy Hkkouk dks fQj l st l le nsu fd fol akfr; ka dks t l le nA f"kk{kk geafou& l fg' .kj mnkj vksj vPNsvkpkj .k dh rjQ i&sr djrh gA tksgekjh l h'd'fr dh i gpku g&nd[kn ; g jgk fd v&ek&ud f"kk{kk usi k&phu l k&ks&o ml Kku dh vund[kh dh tksgekjseufLo; ka usfodfl r fd; k FkkA tksgekjs&x&so"kkkyh vrhr dh i gpku FkhA ; gh dkj .k g&sf&d f"kk{kk ds i&pkj&i&l kj d&skot&in l ekt ea fol akfr; ks vksj foMcuk, c<h g&S; fn ogh rksD; ksc<h g&Sgesbl ij fopkj djuk gh gks&k tkfgj g&S; g vkt dh ew; ka l sghu ml f"kk{kk dh nsu gA ft l sgeus&nl j&sl svi uk; ka vkt dh tksf"kk{kk g&Sog 0; ki d ughag&Sml dh , d fuf"pr l hek g&S tks r&g&ur rks y&h&ki n fn [krh g&Sfd&ur&q v&ks& t&kdj mPP&Lrh; i Hkk&o ughafn [kk i krhA ; gh dkj .k g&Sfd c&g&g&smPp f"kk{kk rks dks thou eavDI j , d k us&k" k; vksj grk" k dk Hkk&o vkrk g&Sfd osml v&ke; kR;

dh rjQ mledk gkstrh gSftI sdHkh gs dh n'f'V I snk dk djrsFksvkt
 fd f"kk geaf"kkf{kr rksdjrh gSij prū vks I dnu"kh ughacuk ikrhA
 Li'V gSfd , d k 0; fDRk tc vkekdud f"kk i klr dj vkxsdk thou i kJEHk
 djxk rksog I ekt o nsk dksdN ughanskk; skA tc fd xq dgyksdh
 0; oLFkk ea , d k ughaFkk xq dgykseahkkdrdk ugh FkhA i dsk I siwZNk= ds
 vkpkj .k 0; ogkj vkfn dh dMh ij [k dh trkh Fkh tc xq tu bl ckr I s
 vk"oLr gkstrsrHkh ml sxq dgy ea i dsk fn; k trkr FkhA ; sfo | kFkhZ tc
 i <dj ckj fudyrFksrksI ekt vks jk'Vfgr dsfy; sl kprsfksdjrsFks
 fo | k ds idk" k dksQsykrFkhA geaf"kk ds i kphu xks o dksfQj I scjdjkj
 j [kuk gksk rk fd ge i kphu dky dh f"kk dh rjg orku f"kk eaHkh
 vlrjZVh; [; kfr vkft' dj I dA

I UrHkZ

- 1- *i kphu Hkkjr dk I keftd , oavkfkZd bfrgkI & vke idk" k prkZ I d j .k] 1997] i "B 220*
- 2- *i kphu Hkkjr dk I keftd bfrgkI & MKO t; "kdj feJk 'k'V I d j .k 1999] i 0&487*
- 3- *i kphu Hkkjr dk bfrgkI rFkk I dfr&d0I hOJhokLro I d j .k 2002 i 0&764*
- 4- *i kphu Hkkjr ea f"kk & vYVdj , 0, I 0*
- 5- *i fr; kfxrk nāZk & fnLKEj 2019 i 0& 89*
- 6- *fofdi hfM; k*
- 7- *i jh{kk eFku fuclék i 0&200&219] 20] 2003*
- 8- *www.jagranjunction.com*
- 9- *Jantantraoline.in*
- 10- *Hindi pratilipi.com*
- 11- *www.drishtias.com*
- 12- *www.dheyesias.com*

Jhenðkxor~ ijk.k ea foospr vkRe'kj) rÙo

Mkæ foHk feJK

;g pjkpj txr~iÑfr dk fodkj gksusl sf=xqkkRed gA ;sf=xqk g&l Ùo] j t l ~, oarel A blghaxqkaal sl Ei wkZi nkFKZ; k fo"K; vkl; kf; r gA ; srhukaxqk l oñk l Hkh i nkFKkæaU; wufekD; ek=k eafo | eku jgrsgA rFk ; gh f=xqk oLrævk i nkFKkædk LoHkko Hkh fuekkZj r djrsgA 0; fDr ea bu rhu xqkkaea l sft l dh vfeckdrk gksh gS0; fDr dk LoHkko] fØ; k] J) k ml h i zdkj dh gksh gA ; fn l Ùo xqk dh ek=k i pj gSvkj j t l -jrel -dh ek=k U; w gSrc 0; fDr LkkfÙod LoHkko okyk gksck] rFk og l nð Kku dsvloš.k k ea jgsk] fpÙk l nð 'kkUr jgsk] 'kjk i ðfÙk; ka ds i fr ml dk vugkx jgrk gA l Ùoxqk Kku dk irhd gš; g i zdk'ke; gSbl fy, oLrævkadks i zdkf'kr djuk bl dk dk; ZgA l Hkh i zdkj dh l ckkRed vutkfr tš sg"kJ mYykl] l UrkSk] rfr] i jki dkj vkfn l Ùoxqk ds i fj .kke gA

; fn j t l -xqk dh ek=k 0; fDr ea i pj , oal Ùo o rel -dh ek=k U; w gksh rc 0; fDr dk LoHkko j tksqkh gksck rFk ml dk fpÙk l nð ppy , oa mÙkstr jgskA D; kfid j t l -xqk fØ; k dk ijd gš; g Lo; apyk; eku gksh gS, oaoLrævkadksHkh i šj r djds mÙkstr djrk gA bl h j t l -xqk ds i Hkko ds dkj .k gh l Ùoxqk , oarel -xqk l fØ; gksrgA l Hkh i zdkj dh nq[kkRed vutkfr; k] fo"kn] fpurk] vl rksk]vrflr vkfn j t l -ds dk; Z gA bl h xqk ds dkj .k 0; fDr dk fpÙk l nð Hkks&foykl kfn cka fo"K; ka dk vloš.k k djrk jgrk gš vkš dhkh Hkh 'kkUr vFkok l ekekku dks i klr ughadj i krk gA

i q%; fn rel -dh ek=k l Ùo o j t l -dh višk vfeck gksh rks 0; fDr dk LoHkko reksqkh gksck] , oaml dk fpÙk l nð vKkukRed ofÙk; ka l so; klr gksck D; kfid rel -vKku ; k vÙekdkj dk irhd gA ; g vojkskd gksusdsdkj .k fuf"Ø; rk , oatMfk dk |krd gSbl dsQyLo: i 0; fDr ea vkyl;] fullnk] rÙnk , oafuf"Ø; rk dk mn; gksk gA

bu xqkka dksfd l h Hkh mik; l sl ekkr ughafd; k tk l drk fdllrq

**vllvñ iðd j] ijllulrd l ñr foHkx] Ojst+ xqk dh dlyst] jk; c;yh ñn0i0%*

dN mik; ka l s budh ek=k dks ?kV&c<k dj budks fu; fl=r fd; k tk
 l drk gA vFkZ-0; fDr ; fn reksqkh gSrsog dN iz kl ka l smeoZxqka dks
 vftZ dj l drk gS ; gh ckr j tksqkh 0; fDr ij Hkh ykxwgksh gA Jhen-
 Hkxon-xhrk ea Hkh ; g ckr ifrikfnr gSfd bl iFoh ij , d h dkbZ Hkh
 HkkokRed oLrqughagStksbu rhu xqka l seDr gka JhenHkxor-i jk.k ea
 Hkh Hkxoku~JhN".k m) o dksmi fn"V djrsgq dgrsgfd l Uo] j t l -vkj
 rel ~; srhukaf) dsxqk gSvkRek dsughA l Uo }kj bu nksukaj t l -, oa
 rel -xqka ij fot; i kr dj ysuk pkfg; A ftl ekeZdsikyul sl Uoxqk
 dh of) gksogh l oZ'SB ekeZgA ogh ekeZj tksqk vkj reksqk dksvFHkkr
 dj l drk gSvFkok i Hkkoghu dj l drk gA i q%tc j tksxqk] reksqk
 i Hkko ghu gkstrsgarc mudsdkj .k gksusokyk vekeZHkh 'kr?kz gh feV tkrk
 gA

'kL=] ty ¼[kku&iku] iztkuu] ns'k] l e;] de] tUe] e; ku] el=
 vkj l hdkj ; snl oLrq a , d h gS tks ; fn l kfUod gkarks l Uoxqk dh]
 jktfl d gkarks j tksxqk dh vkj ; fn rkefl d gkarks reksqk dh of) djrh
 gA vr%bu nl kai j fo'kSk e; ku nsuk pkfg; sfd ; g tgg; rd gk l ds
 l kfUod gh gkaD; kAd ; soLrq a; fn l kfUod gkakh rksog gekjsthou dks
 meoZn'kk i nku djakhA egkRek ylx vFkok fo}ku ylx Hkh l kfUod 'kkL= dk
 ve; ; u&ve; ki u] [kku&iku] l xfr] ns'k] dky] de] tUe] e; ku] el= , oa
 l hdkj kadh izka k djrsgj rFkk rkefl d OkLrq/kadh fulnk , oajktfl d dh
 miSk djrsgA tc rd viusvkRek dk l k{kkRdkj rFkk LFkoy] l Ue 'kj hj
 vkj ml dsdkj.k Lo: i bu rhuka xqka dh fuofUk u gkS rc rd euq;
 vFkok l kekka dks l Uo xqk dh of) dsfy, l kfUod 'kkL=kfn dk l ou ugh
 djuk pkfg; A

0; fDr dh ; g LokHkkfod i ofUk gSfd og mlghafo"K; k dks xg.k djrk
 gStksfo"K; ml dsLoHkko dksvPNh yxrh gSvFkZ-i R; sd 0; fDr eai ofUk
 LoHkkokuq kfj gh gksh gSD; kAd xqk 0; fDr dks viuso'k eadjd xqkkud kj
 gh deZ ea i ofUk djrk jgrk gA vi us Hkhrj ds blgha xqka ds dkj .k gh
 0; fDr; ka ea OkLrq/kadks xg.k djusdh ; kx; rk vkrh gA tS k xqk oS k xg.k
 , o oS k gh n"Vdksk , oaoS h gh i ofUk gksh gA bl hfy, 0; fDr dks l nS
 reksqk l s j tks xqk vkj j tks xqk l sl Uo xqk ea vkus dk iz Ru djuk

pkfg; A bl dsdN mik; & JhenHkkXkor-egki jk.k eafri kfnr g&

^vtxels i% iz kns k% dky% deZ p tle pA

è; kua eU=lsFk I hdkjks n'k's xqkgro^AA^

vtxe%&vkxe dk vFkZ 'kkL=ka l sgA ; fn 0; fDr vi uk vkUrfjd
 LoHkko cnyuk pkgrk gSrkmsl s; g iz kl djuk pkfg, fd oksvPNs'kkL=ka
 dk vPNh i qrdka dk] ij d 0; fDrRo dk xqkxku djus okys 'kkL=ka dk
 vè; ; u djA D; kñd 0; fDr ftl rjg ds 'kkL=ka dk vè; ; u djrk gS
 ml dk vUrxak Hkh oS k gh cu tkrk gA ; gk; 'kkL= dk rkRi ; Zgj ml oLrq
 l sgSft l sge n[kr} i <fsvFkok l qrs gA ; fn ge vPN} fo" k; ka dksxg.k
 ughadjaksrksgeaeu vFkok fopkj dsLrj ij fdl h Hkh izdkj ds l qkkj dh
 dkbZvi {kk ughadjuh pkfg, A bl fy, l oZ Eke bl ckrij è; ku nsuk pkfg; s
 fd ge dS s'kL=ka dk vè; ; u djrsgA bu 'kL=ka dsp; u dsrhu Lrj gks
 l drsgil kfuod] jktfl d , oarkefl dA l kfuod 'kkL= g&on] onkUr]
 xhrk] l Urka dspfj=] 0; fDrRo l sl EcfUekr 'kkL=A blgha'kkL=ka dk vè; ; u
 izka uh; gA jktfl d 'kkL= g&vFkZkkL=] l ekt'kkL=] l ka kfjd 0; ogkjka
 ; ksch] izUeku vkfn l sl EcfUekr 'kkL=A rkefl d 'kkL= og gS tks Hkks
 foykl l sl EcfUekr] Jakkj i ekku 'kkL=] ekj.k] eksu] mPpkVu vkfn l s
 l EcfUekr 'kkL= gA fdUrqbueal sl kfuod 'kkL=ka dk vè; ; u djuk vfekd
 Js Ldj gA D; kñd ge tS h i qrdka dk vè; ; u djaksos k gh fopkj gsrk
 gSvkS tS k fopkj gskk os k gh vkpj .k Hkh gskk(vkS vkpj .k , d , d h OkLrq
 gSft l l sl Hkh eul; i Hkfor gksrsgA vkpj .k l cdksil Uurk nsusokyk gskk
 pkfg; } mf}Xurk nsusokyk ughA tks0; fDr vi usvvpj .k l sykskadksmf}Xu
 ughadjrk og 0; fDr Hxoku-dksvR; Ur fiz gS vkS og vi usfuekkZjr y{;
 dh ikflr l jyrk i mZd dj l drk gA bl fy, ge vPNh i qrdka vPNs
 ukVdkavPNh fl usk ; k vPNseukjat u ds l kekuka dk p; u djuk pkfg; A
 0; fDr dk vè; ; u l kfuod gskk ijeko'; d gA l kfuod vè; ; u gh
 vkulln nk; d gsrk gS i jka dkj dh f'k{kk nrk gSft l l svi us}kj k vftZ
 Kku dk mi ; kx ge nW jka ds mRFkku es Hkh dj l drsg vFkkZ~vè; ; u
 ^vkrks) kjk; t xr-fgrk; p^bl Hkkouk l sgskk pkfg; A l Uoxqk dk l cl s
 egUoi wkZos' k"V; ; g gsrk gSfd og 0; fDr dksfuHkZ cukrk gS vkS ; g
 l Uoxqk mu xBFkka ds i fj .k ke ij Hkh fuHkZ djrk gS tks l Uoxqkh 0; fDr

}kjk p; u fd; k x; k gA vr%; fn l k&kd vFkok 0; fDr thou eamRFkku dh dkeuk djrk gSrksm l s'kkL= p; u dsfo" k; eavR; fekd l ko&ekku jgusdh vko'; drk gA vkRek dh Lok&ekhuk dk mi; ks& dj v&S 'kkL=kuq kj vkpj.k djds i Nfr&LoHkko dks &khj&ekhs l &kkjuk gh i R; & eu&e; dk dU&e; g& tks, & k ugh&djrk m&g&vkl jh c&e) okyk l e>uk pkfg; A

vki %&l ke&u; r%vki %dk rkRi ; Z ty l sg&rk g& i jUr&q; g&k [kkus i husdh l Hkh oLr&ka l sbl dk rkRi ; Z g& vFkk&-0; fDr D; k [kk&k g& D; k i hrk g& bl dk i Hkko Hkh ml ds0; fDrUo ij i M&k g&B&T& k [kk; svlu o& k g&ks eu&e] ; g rks y&sd ifl) gh g& mi fu"knka ea Hkh dgk x; k g&sf d ^vlu&e; afgl k&e; eu%vFkk&-vlu dsgh l &e l kj rlo l seu dk fue&Z k g&rk g& vr%eu dks'k&e) cukusdsfy, Hk&stu dk 'k&e) g&ks&k vR; ko'; d g& ; fn v&gkj 'k&e) vFkk&-l k&fUod g&ks&seu&e; dh ofU&k Hkh O&e l s'k&e) ; k l k&fUod g& l drh g& v&gkj dh Hkh rhu dksV; k; gekjs 'kL=ka ea of. k&e) g&l k&fUod] jktfl d ,oarkefl dA bu Hk&stu ds i &dkj ka dk o. k&e) Jhen-Hk&xon &hrk ea Hk&xoku-JhN. k ds }kjk foLrkj i &sd fd; k x; k g&

bue&l sl k&fUod v&gkj vk; j c&e)] cy] vkj&k& ; l &[k v&S i hfr bu l c&ks<kusokyk j l ; &e) r] fLu&ek] fLFkj v&S &n; dksfi&e; y&xusokyk g&rk& g& dgus dk rkRi ; Z; g g&sd de l s de ry& el kys l sfufe&e' k&e) rk] 'k&e)rk dks&e; ku e&aj [k dj Hkko dh 'k&e) rk ij fo'k&e)k &e; ku n&dj cuk; k tkus okyk 'k&e)k&gkj h Hk&stu l k&fUod Hk&stu dgy&rk& g& 'k&e) rk l sr&Ri ; ZHkko , oa n&e; n&ks&ka 'k&e) ; ka l sg&svFkk&-og Hk&stu fdl h i &dkj dh f&g& k l sjfgr g& ; g c&rk Hk&stu i d&ks&rF&k Hk&stu d&usokys n&ks&ka i j fuH&e) djrk g&

jktfl d Hk&stu dM&ek] [kV&v&k] yo.k; &e) r] v&frm".k] rh{.k] : [kk v&S n&g& dkjd g&rk g& bl i &dkj dk Hk&stu 0; fDr e&n&e)k&'k&e)kd v&S j&ks&ka&dk mRi lu djrk g&svFkk&-n&e)k 'k&e)kd , o&aj&ks& d&ksmRi&ku d&usokysvR; k&f&kd ry& el kys l s ; &e) r] vR; fekd xe&Z rh[kk , oa : [kk&l v&kk Hk&stu jktfl d dgy&rk& g& [kV&v&k] rh[kk v&S n&g& dkjd Hk&stu dj&rs l e; e&e)k v&kf&n ea t&ks ty u g&ks&h g& ; gh n&e)k g& Hk&stu d&usds&kn eu ea i l Uurk ugh& g&ks&h] i R; & Lok&Hk&fod fpUr&k j&grh g& ; gh 'k&e)kd g& , & sHk&stu l s i k; %' k&e)h e&aj&ks& r&ksmRi lu gh g&ks&tk&rk g& 'kkL=ka&ea, & sHk&stu d&ks& i &ka uh; ugh&e&ku&k x; k g&

v&k i dk] j l jfgr] n&ek ; & r rFk ft l Hkstu dkscus, d jkr dk l e; 0; rhr gks p&k gks rFk t&Bk , oa tks Hkstu ve&; vFkk&~; K %bz oj ds Hkks&½ ds ; k& ; u gks , & k l kj ghu Hkstu rkefl d dgykrk g&

bl fy, 0; fDr dks l n& l kf&od vkgkj dk gh l &u djuk pkfg, A mi fu"kn&adk Hkh ; gh elr 0; gSfd ^vkgkj 'k& k& 'l&' k&) %A D; k&id eu v&S c&) nks&ki N&fr dsgh fodkj g& bl fy, tgk l kf&od vkgkj dks i kFkfedrk nh tk; xh ogk c&) Lo; al kf&od gks tkrh g& bu Hkstu ds i&dkj&adk fo'y&sk.k djus ij ; g Kkr gkrk gSfd 'k& dekbz l svukt vkfn ifo= [kk | inkF&Z [kj&ns tk; & j l kbz&ap&k&dk n&dj v&S LopN oL= ig u dj Hkstu i dk; k tk; , oa [kk; k tk;] rFk Hkstu dks Hkxoku-dks vi&Zk djds fd; k tk; rks og l kf&od g& LokF&Z , oa v&fH&keku dh e& ; rk dks y&dj l R; &v l R; dk fopkj u dj ds vft&Z i&S k] Lokn] 'kj&j dh i&f"V dsfy,] v&S v&l fDr i&w&Z [kk; k tk;] , & k Hkstu jktfl d g& rFk >B&di V] pk&jh vkfn l svft&Z &ku l sfd l h Hkh 'k& rk dk &; ku j [ksfcuk [kk; k tkus okyk Hkstu rkefl d dgykrk g& vr%0; fDr dksfu; r , oa l kf&od Hkstu gh djuk pkfg; &

i&Z&K&: i&Zk dk v&F&Zgekjsv&l &i&l dsy&ks&ka l sg& ge fdl i&Zkj dsy&ks&ka&ds l kF&k jgrsg& gekjh l &fr ds h g& bl dk Hkh 0; fDr ds 0; fDr Ro ij v&R; Ur i Hkko i M&rk g& , d ckr rksfuf' pr gSfd ft l i&Zkj dh l &fr eage jgrsg& ml h i&Zkj ge Hkh gks tkrsg& l &fr l svN&rsge ugh&jg l drsg& bl hfy, , & k dgk tkrk gSfd ^Man is known by the Company he keeps.^ l & kj ea l &fr dk bruk eg&lo n&[kk x; k gSfd fux&Zk Hkh l x&qk] &ij Hkh l &n;] i ki h Hkh &ek&ek&ek] v&Kkuh Hkh Kkuh gks l drk g& gekjs 'kkL=ka&ea&Hkh dgk x; k gSfd ^l & x&Z&k n&sk x&q&k&%Hkofl&rA fgr&ki n&sk ea&Hkh i&fri&kf&nr gSfd ^gh; r&fg efr&Lrkr ghu& l g L&kek&ek&rA l e&S p l erke&sr fof' "V&S pfof' k"VrkeAA i&p&rU= ea&Hkh l &fr dh efgek dks i&fri&kf&nr djrs gq dgk x; k gS^eg&ktul; l & x&%dL; uk&uf&rd&kj&d&A i nei =fL&F&kr&o&k&j &ek&uks&e&D&r&k&Q&y&f&J; e&A ck&Y&eh&fd N&r j&kek; .k ds v; k& ; k&k.M ea; g o.k&Z vkrk gSfd i Hkq&J&hj&ke tc g&Y&dh Q&Y&dh ckr&&p&hr djrs F&ks rc Hkh og K&kuo) &K&kuh&Z 'khyo) & l&nj vkp&j.k oky&Z o; k&) &v&ut&h&ko&h&Z y&ks&ka l sgh djrs F&Z; t&ks&bl ckr dk i&f&j&k; d gSfd eut& ; dksfd l i&Zkj dh l &fr

ea jguk pfg; A eut; oS k gh curk tkrk gStS h l æfr eaog jgrk gS
 ftu ykka ds l kFk ml dk fujl rj mBuk&cBuk gkrk gA bl fy, geaè; s
 dsvuq i gh vi uh l æfr j [kuh pfg; A l æfr dk l cl scMk mnkgj .k Lo; a
 egf"lZckYehfd th gStksvi usi dKZe eaMkdwFksyfd u FkkMsl e; dsfy,
 mlganof"lZukjn dh l æfr i klr gq h vksj ijk thou gh i fjofrZ gksx; kj
 dgk Hkh x; k gSfd&tKM; afek; ksgjfr fl pofr okfpl R; ð eukbufrfn'kfri ki ei k
 djkrA pr% i d kn ; fr fn{kr ukfrdhfr ð l Rl æfr% dFk; fdaua djkr
 i d keA

l æfr Hkh rhu i dKj dh gsl drh gSl kfUod] jktfl d , oarkefl dA
 l kekuk f'kfoj vkfn ea tkuk] ykka ds l kFk jguk fd l h xBfk dk l kefigd
 ve; ; u djusdsfy, i d'Uk gkuk i jki dkjh l ekt l od vkfn ykka ds
 l kFk mBuk&cBuk l kfUod l æfr gS fofHku i dKj ds gk/y ea i kVh vkfn
 djuk fQYeans[kuk vkfn jktfl d l æfr eavkrh g S'Fk e | i ku vkfn djus
 okys yW&i kV djus oky ð | r vkfn dk l ou djus oky ka ds l kFk dks
 rkefl d l æfr dg l drsgA vr%; fn Lo; a dks vkReku d l kl u ea c)
 j [kuk pkgrs gA rks l æfr dh vkj è; ku nsuk vR; ko'; d gA 'kkl=ka ea
 l kfUod l æfr dh iZka k gsvksj bl h i dKj dh l æfr mUke gsrFkk gekjh
 fuEu i d'Uk; ka dks mPp dj l drh gA ^i ki kfUokj; fr ; kst rsfgrk; ^; gh
 l Rl æfr gA

nsk&nsk l srkri ; ZLFku vFkok okrkoy .k l sgA ge fd l LFku ij
 jgrsg ð vkl & i kl dk okrkoy .k dS k gS bl dk i Hko Hkh gekjh ekuf drk
 ij i M-rk gA LFkka dsp; u ij Hkh fo'kSk fopkj gkuk pfg; A LFku dh
 'kð rk nks i dKj dh gsl drh gS 1- LokHkfod 'kð LFku(tS sxack vkfn
 dk fdukj] ou] ryl h] vkbyk] i hi y vkfn i fo= o'kka ds vkl & i kl dk
 LFku vksj 2- 'kð fd; k gvk LFku tS & ?kj dks l kQ&l Hkj djuk vkfnA
 eut; dh l kekuk ea LFku dk cgr ; ksnku gA bl fy, tgk rd l EHko gks
 , s k LFku ij jguk pfg; s tgk vkl & i kl fd l h Hkh i dKj dh vki jkfed
 nqkVuk; su gk 'e' kku u gk efnjky; u gk ekil vkfn dk 0; ki kj u gka
 D; kãd ; scká okrkoy .k eut; ds vUrl dks i Hkfor djrs gA bl hfy,
 l EHkor% l Hkh ekeka earhFkV u dh l dYi uk dh x; h gS fd eut; dN l e;
 dsfy, gh i jUrq LFku dh fn0; rk vksj LFku l sfpUk ij i Mæso kys i Hko
 dks tku l dA LFku Hkh fpUk ofUk; ka ds vuq kj rhu i dKj ds gkrsgA

dky%dky dk vFkZ l e; gA ikphu Hkkjrh; euh"kk ea l e; ij
 __f"k; ka uscg r vfekd fopkj fd; k gA l Hkh dk; ka dks l Ei kfnr djus dk
 , d l e; gkrk gA fdl l e; ij og dk; Zfd; k tk; sfd og i Ñfr ds
 vuqny jgsxk] bl dk fopkj Hkh vr; ko' ; d gA l e; dksHkh rhu Jf.k; ka
 l kfUod] jkt l , oarkel eafolHkftr fd; k tk l drk gA tS & è; ku]
 i ut&i kB] tij vè; ; u vkfn dsfy, ikr%dky dk l e; mi; Dr ekuk
 x; k gSD; kfd bl l e; cka vjS vkUrfjd nksuka i Ñfr budsvuqny 'kkUr
 gkrh gA ; gh l kfUod l e; dgykrk gA i q% l ka kfjd i ofUk; ka dsfy,
 dkeuki firZdsfy, eè; kgu dk l e; mi; Dr gkrk gS bl sjkt l dksV ea
 j [kk tkrk gsvjS jkf= dk l e; rkel gkrk gSD; kfd ml l e; 0; fDr dh
 vkUrfjd i Ñfr Hkh vkyL; , oai ekn l sHkh gkrh gA vr% l kRrod l e;
 dk vfekdkfekd mi; ksx djds0; fDr vi uh vkUrfjd ofUk dkseny vFkok
 m/ozq[kh dj l drk gA

de%deZdk rRi ; ZgS0; fDr tksfuR; & i frdeZdjrk gSoga dksZ
 Hkh 0; fDr fcuk deZfd; s, d {k.k Hkh ughajg l drk] , s seaml dsfy, ; kx;
 deZ D; k gS vjS ml deZ dh ; kx; i) fr D; k gS bl ij Hkh fopkj
 vr; ko' ; d gA deZ dh Hkh rhu dksV; k; g& l kfUod deZ og deZ gS tks
 0; fDr fuR; ufefUkd deZdjrk gS tksdeZml dk dUk0; gS ml eafdl h
 i zkj dsLokFkZ , oafdl h dsvfgr dk Hkko u l ekfgr gkS fu" dke gks , oa
 ykd l xg dsfy, fd; k tk; rksog l kfUod gsvjS eu dh "kf) ea l gk; d
 gkrk gA l dke Hkko l sfd; sx; sdeZ jktfl d gS bl i zkj dsdeZ gh
 claku dk dkj . k cursgA ftrusHkh fuf" k) deZgSosl c rkel deZdh dksV
 eavkrsgA rksft l i zkj dk deZ0; fDr djrk gSml dk oS k i Hkko ml ds
 eu ij Hkh i Mf k gA vr%; fn 0; fDr vi uk fodkl pkgrk gSrksml sl kfUod
 deZgh djuk pkfg; A

tUe%0; fDr dk tUe l kfUod gksuk pkfg; A ysdU tUe rks0; fDr
 dk gksppk fQj og ml si fjo frZ rksdj ughal drkA ; gk; tUe dk rRi ; Z
 nh{kk l sgA l ukru ij Ei jk eanh{kk ; k mi u; u l l dkj dksHkh tUe gh dgk
 tkrk gA mi u; u l l dkj gksusdsckn tc xq] f" k"; dksxk; =h eu= i nku
 djrk gSml l e; ; g dgk tkrk gSfd vkt l sbl cVpd dh ekrk xk; =h
 , oavkpk; Zbl dsfir k gA ; gh ml dk tUe dgykrk gA ; g tUe l kfUod

gksbl ckr ij fo'kSk è; ku nsuk pkfg; A ; g Hkh l kfUod] jktfl d vks
 rkefl d gkrk gA tksnh{kk bZoj dh mikl uk dsfy,] l ekt dsdY; k.k ds
 fy, yh tkrh gSog l kfUod] tksvi uh l j{kk} èku i kflr dsfy, nhf{kr gkrk
 gSog jktfl d , oatkshkr&i r dh l kèkuk dsfy,] 'e'kku vkfn eatkdj
 yh tkrh gSog rkel nh{kk gkrh gAftl i zdkj dh nh{kk 0; fDr yrk gS
 ml dk vUr%dj.k Hkh ml h i zdkj dk curk tkrk gS bl fy, nh{kk dk cgr
 egÙo gA

è; ku%è; ku dk thou eacgr mi ; ksx gA bl l seu , dkxz gkrk
 gA fdl h , d fo"K; ij ^Syèkkj konfopNuu%i ðkg% vFkkZ~rsy dh vt l z
 fxjrh gPzèkkjk dsl eku v[k.M i ðkg gh è; ku gA i kr aty Hkk"; eae; ku
 dh i fjHkk"kk nrsqg dgk x; k gS^r= i R; ; Sirkurk è; kueA vFkkZ~vU;
 fo"K; ka l svl à Dr vfoNuu èkkjk gh è; ku gA ; g Hkh rhu dksV dk gkrk
 gA l kRrod] jktl ~, o rkel A fdl h b"V nò dk è; ku djuk l kfUod gA
 ge ftl dk è; ku djrsGsmI dk i Hkko Hkh fpÙk ij i M^k gA bln] pln]
 o: .k vkfn ij l dken^V l sfd; sx; sè; ku jktfl d rFkk rU=kfn dsfo"K; ka
 eafd; k tkusokyk è; ku rkefl d dgykrk gAfpÙk dk tgl&rgk; vkèkku gha
 djuk pkfg; } cfYd ; fn ekufI d i ðfÙk; ka dksmèòèq kh djuk gS rks l kfUod
 è; ku gh dj.kh; gA

el=%el= dk Hkh thou eacgr egRo i wkZLFkku gkrk gA 0; fDr
 fdl h u fdl h i zdkj dsel= dk tki rksvo'; djrk gSvks ml dk l kèkdka
 ds thou ij cgr egÙo i wkZ i Hkko Hkh i M^k gA bl dh Hkh rhu dksV; k;
 fuèkkZjr gA l kfUod] jktfl d , oarkefl d el=ka dksbZoj dk okpd Hkh
 dgk tkrk gA tS sfdl h dk uke ysusI sml 0; fDr fo'kSk dk vkfHkeq;
 gea i kr gk stkrk gSml h i zdkj l sel= ftl Hkh nòrk l sl Ecflèkr gkrk gS
 ml dk tki djusI sml nò fo'kSk dk vkfHkeq; l kèkd dks i kr gk tkrk
 gA nòh] fo".k] egSk] x.ki fr] xk; =h vkfn l sl Ecflèkr el= l kRrod] blnkfn
 nòrkvka l sl Ecflèkr el= jktfl d rFkk 'kkcj el= ekj.k] ekguk&pkVu
 l Ecflèkr el= rkefl d dgykrk gA bueal sl kfUod el=k&pkj.k l sofÙk
 l kRrod gkrh gA

I hdkj%&l hdkj dk rkri ; Z i fjektZu] 'kò] hdj.k l s gA gekjh
 l hÑfr eatÙe l si wZl sgh l hdkj vkjEHk gk tkrk gS ftl l s; g ckr Li"V

gks tkrh gSfd I ðdkjka dh gekjsthou eaD; k egÜkk gA "k'M'k I ðdkjka dh
 ifjdYi uk thou dksI ð FTtr djusdsfy, gh fd; k x; k gSrFkk tk bu
 I ðdkjkaI sl EiUu gksrgSosl ð ðÑr dgykrsgA ; sl ðdkj ftI thokRek
 dsfd; stkrsgSog thou dsmPpre y{; dksiklr djuseal Qy gks tkrk
 gA I ðdkj dsnksI ki ku gS nk'Skki u; , oaxqkkekkua vkpk; Zpjd ds' kCnka
 ea& I ðdkjksfgxqkkUr jkekku eP; rS vFkkZ~igysI sfo | eku nqçkka dks
 gVkdj mudsLFkku ij I nxqkka dk vkekku djuk gh I ðdkj gA vkpk; Z
 'kcdj ds' kCnksæaHkh ^I ðdkjksfg uke xqkkekkusuokL; nks'kki u; usioKA^
 I ðdkjkaI sl oFkk vffkuo ekuo dk fuekZk rksughafd; k tk I drk fdUrq
 ekuo dk uofuekZk vo'; fd; k tk I drk gA 'kjk I ðdkjkaokyk 0; fDr gh
 thou eamUufr ikr dj I drk gA

; snl mik; , ð sgðtksvkre 'kij) dsegk dkj.k dgstkrsgA blgha
 nl ckrka ij è; ku ndj euq; vFkok I kek d viuspje y{; dksiklr dj
 I drk gA ; svkxe] vki iztkfn ; fn rkefl d gârksØe'kk%blgajktfl d
 , oal kfÜod esa fjoFrZ djuk pkfg; svkç ; fn ; si ðfÜk; k; I kfÜod gârks
 mlçgajktfl d , oarkefl d i ðfÜk; kaI sl oFkk viHkkoh j [kusdk iz kl 0; fDr
 dksdjuk pkfg; § rHkh ml dk thou I çfÜekr gksI dsçk vkç I ekt dksHkh
 I çfÜekr&I ð FTtr rFkk I çfBr djuseami ; ksch gksçka

I UnHkZ

- 1- JhenHkxonxhrc 18@40A
- 2- JhenHkxoregki jk.k] , dkn'kLdUek] vè; k; &13] 'ykd I ç; k ¼&3¼A
- 3- JhenHkxonxhrc 3@5A
- 4- JhenHkxoregki jk.k] , dkn'kLdUek] vè; k; &13] 'ykd&4A
- 5- JhenHkxonxhrc 12@15A
- 6- NkUnkç; ki fu"kn-6@5@4A
- 7- JhenHkxonxhrc 17@7A
- 8- JhenHkxonxhrc 17@8A
- 9- JhenHkxonxhrc 17@9A
- 10- JhenHkxonxhrc 17@10A
- 11- NkUnkç; ki fu"kn-2@26@2A
- 12- i krat y ; kxn'kç] foHkfr i kn&2A
- 13- I krat y; kxn'kç] I ekfek i kn 27A

Nk; koknh dko; ea jk'Vh; pruk

*MMW jesk d&ij f=iKBh **

Hkkjr ea; jki h; tkfr; k&dsvkxeu dsi 'pkr-fp&ru o vfhk0; fDr ds
{ks= ea&f&rdkj h i fjor&u gq A v&u; 'k&nk&ea&dgk tk l drk g&f&d i k' pkr;
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ea i Hkkfor fd; kA

f&lnh dko; dsvk/k&ud dky dsr' rh; pj.k ea tksvk&nsyukRed
, oa&f&rdkj h dko; /kkjk i d&f&r g&] ml sNk; kokn dsuke l svfh&f&r fd; k
tkrk g& Nk; koknh dko; dk i o&u t; 'k&dj i d kn dh jpukv&al sg&vk
vk& ml sLF&f&f; Ro i k&r g&vk l w &dk&ur f=i KBh 'fujkyk' 1/4 t&gh dh dyh] 1916 1/2
vk& l f&e=kulnu i Ur 1/4 Yyo] 1926 1/2 dh jpukv&ads i dk' ku ds l k&f& A bl dk
vol ku g&vk t; 'k&dj i d kn dh eR; q&f&k fujkyk , oai Ur dsi x&f&rokn dh
vk& : >ku ds l k&f&A vr, o Nk; kokn dh dkykof/k l u-1918 bD l s l u-
1936 bD rd ekuh t&rh g& ; sjpuk, w dF; , oaf' kYi l Hkh n'V; ka l s
i k&phu dko; & i f&j i kVh l sgVdj , d ub&zyhd ij pyusokyh F&hA

Nk; koknh dko; /kkjk dsmnxe dsi hNs v&ud 'k&f&Dr; k; f&O; k' khy F&hA
; fn , d vk& ; g dko; /kkjk j&f&rdkyhu LF&ky Jx&f&j drk vk& f& }onh; &phu
dko; dh bf&ro&kk&Redrk] u&f&rdrk] LF&ky , oa; F&k&f&oknh n'V , oao. k&L&Red
'k&yh ds&f&o; ka i j v&st&h , oac&xyk dsLoPNUnrkoknh dko; dk i H&ko F&k&A
rhl jh vk& fufom+j&ktuh&rd okrkoj.k , oal kek&f&t d cu/kuk&dsne?kk&/w
ekg&sy usNk; koknh dfo; ka dks fujk'k , oad&B&k&L&r cuk fn; k F&k] Qyr%
mudk vk&j&f&H&kd dko; fo''kn ea M&ck g&vk g&] pk&f&ks ml ds i hNs, d fo'kky
l k&df&rd pruk Hkh g& t' k&dj i d kn i R; f&H&K&k n' k&u l & l w &dk&ur f=i KBh
fujkyk] foos&ku&un l & l f&e=kulnu i Ur vjfoln l s r&f&k egkn&h oek&Z
vk& fu''k&f&nd rRoKku l si Hkkfor g& ; gh dkj .k g&f&d bu&ea, d l k&f&k vk/
; k&f&red vut&f&f&ir] ekuorkoknh fopkj/k&j&k] jk'Vh; rk , oao& f&D&rd vut&f&f&ir ds
n'k&u feyrsg&A¹

Nk; koknh dko; /kkjk dk m&rd''k&Z&H&ky&gh dfo pr&f&V; 1/4 d kn] fujkyk]
i Ur , oa&egkn&h oek&Z ds&dko; ea&eku fy; k tk;] fd&ur&qml dk vk&foH&k&O , oa

* 24] l k&druxj] egh& d&ij i f'ko i gh ub&Z dky&h&h&x&j [k&ij] n&ai& 1/2

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 rF; dksLohdkj djrsqg dgrsg&fd ^Nk; koknh dk0; dksdfo prqV;
 rd I lfer dj nsuk epsfopkj dh nF"V I sl &r ugha irhr gksrKA
 vfHk0; Utuk 'kSyh] Hkko&I E ink] I k&n; Zksk rFk dk0; &olrqvkn dh nF"V
 I sml ; & dsvx&ihNsvU; Hkh vud I e'k) dfo gq g& tksNk; kokn
 dsmnHko , oafodkl eal gk; d gq g& mueal sek[kuyky prq&h] eplv/
 kj ik.Ms] jkeuj&k f=i&Bh] uohu th] fl ; kjke 'kj.k th] ekgyky egrk&
 mn; 'k&j HkVV] bykpnz tkskh] Mk& jke d&j oek] tkudh cYyHk 'kkL=h
 vkfn vud yC/k ifr"B dfo; ka dsuke fxuk, tk I drsgA ; g fufobkn
 rF; gSfd iUrth }kj& i f&jxf.kr dfo; ka usNk; koknh dk0; /kkjk dsmnHko
 vk& fodkl eafdl h u fdl h : i eavi uk ; k&nku fn; k g& vr%bu I Hkh
 dksNk; koknh dfo : i eaekU; dj Nk; koknh dk0; ea jk"Vh; pruk dh
 vfHk0; fDr dk vud &kku djuk mfpr gksrKA²

Nk; koknh dfo; ka dh vfr'k; dYi uk , oa dykfi z rk ds dkj.k
 Nk; kokn ij iyk; u dk vkj& ik; %yxk; k tkrk g& bl hfy, Nk; koknh
 dk0; dks iyk; uoknh Hkh dgk tkrk g& tks/kj rh dh okLrfodrkv&al segg
 ek&Mej Loluykd dh I & ea: fp yrk g& i&k.k dsr& ij t; 'k&j i& kn
 dh fuEuk&dr i &Dr; ka dksmn&ir Hkh fd; k tkrk g&

yspy ep-sHkykok n&j
 ejsukfod /khj&/khjs
 ftl fut& eal kxj ygjh
 v&j ds dkuka ea xgjh
 fu'Ny i& dFkk dgrh gks
 rt dksyky dksvouh j&³

i fjfLFkr; ka l smcjusdk tc dk&Zmik; u fey jgk gksrksdfo vi us
 dYi uk&ykd eagh I gh vi usvki dksvk& I kFk gh vU; dksHkh fnykl k ns
 gh nsr k g& vr, o Nk; koknh dk0; dks iyk; uoknh dk0; dh I k&k ns&k
 U; k; I &r ugha ekuk tk I drkA olrq% Nk; kokn dh e& ; Hkko&Hk&ie
 ekuoh;] jk"Vh; , oal ka dfrd g& vkpk; Z uln ngykjsckt i s h dk vfHker
 gSfd ^Nk; koknh dk0; /kkjk dk Hkh , d vk/; kfred & i {k g& fdUr&ml dh

ed; ij.kk /kkfed u gkdj ekuoh; vkj l kdfrd gsmi sge chl oha
'krkCnh dh ekuoh; i xfr dh ifrf0; k Hkh dg l drsgA^ Mk0 jkeLo: i
prpzh usrksNk; koknh dk0; dks^ kfDrdk0; ^4 dgk Hkh gA

Nk; koknh dk0; eajk"Vh; rk ed; r%l kdfrd /kjry ij ifrf"Br
gPZgA bl vkj l dsr djrsgq i Ur usdgg gsfed ^Nk; koknh ; q eafgUnh
dk0; Hkkjrh; i qtkzj.k dh pruk rFkk ykd tkxj.k dsvkgeku dsl kFk
l kdfrd ijEijkvka dksHkh ; qcksk dsvuq i uohu ok.kh nsl dk gsvkj
ml dk l tu vi uk vyx egRo j [krk gA^5

Nk; koknh dk0; emyr%0; fDrfu"B dk0; jgg g\$ fdUrqbl dk vfHki k;
; g ughafd Nk; koknh dfo nsk o l ekt dh l el; kvka l svufHkK FkA
okLro eaNk; koknh dfo; kadh jpukvkaeajk"Vh; rk dk Loj i [kj gA ; g
, d k dky Fkk tc nsk egkRek xk/kh dsurRo eaLorU=rk l xte ea l yXu
FkA vl g; kx vlnksyu vi uh pje l hek ij FkA Nk; koknh dfo; kausvi uh
jpukvka }kj bl vlnksyu dksvi uk l f0; l g; kx inku fd; kA^6

Nk; koknh dk0; eajk"Vh; pruk dh vfHk0; fDr dh ed; r% rhu
Hkko&Hkie; k; g&1- Hkkjr dsLof.kz vrhr dk xk\$oxku] 2- Hkkjr dh orzku
n; uh; n'kk dk fp=kadu vkj 3- Hkkjr dsmtToy i {k dk : i kaduA bu
rhukaHkko&Hkie; kadh , d l = eafi jkasokyk dky0e gh ughaeuko\$Kkfud
0e Hkh gA

fdl h Hkh nsk dk Lof.kz vrhr nskofl ; kadsfy, ij.kk , oai kRl kgu
dk v{k; l kr gA'krkCn; ka l sxgkeh dh tathjkae tdlMs-gq Hkkjrh; kae
0; klr ghurk dh Hkkouk dksnij dj ml eavkRexkjo , oavkRefo'okl dk
l pkj djusdsfy, Hkkjr dsLof.kz vrhr dk xk\$oxku vko'; d FkA bl s
vi uh i wkrk rd i gpkusdsfy, ekrHkie olunkj jk"Vie , oatkxj.k l nsk
dsxhka dksHkh ; k\$tr fd; k x; k gA

Nk; koknh dfo; kadsjk"Vh; xhkaeajk"Vie , oakerHkie omuk dh l hv
kh , oal gt vfHk0; fDr gPZgA

t; 'kadj i l kn ds'Ldlunxlr^ ^pUnxlr^ vkfn ukVdkadsxh jk"Vh;
Hkkoukvka l svks&i kr gA i l kn dk ^fgekfnzraq Jax l si z0 'k0 Hkkjrh]
Loa i Hkk l edToyk LorU=rk i pkjrh^yuked xhr rks, d i dkj l suo; pdka
dsfy, iz.k.xhr gh cu ppk FkA ekrHkie dh omuk djrsgq i l kn tc

; g vkg&ku djrs&gd ^v: .k ; g e/k& ; n&sk gekjk| t&gk i g&p vutku
f{kfrt dksfeyrk , d l gkjk^& rksog Hkkjr h; l &ldfr dh l exzfo' k&skrk dks
gh mtkxj djrs&gd bl h rjg ^ygj^ dk0; l &xg dh 'kjfl g dk 'kL=
l ei z k^ uked dfork e&aj k"Vh; Hkkoukvkadh gh vffk0; fDr gSrFkk l kFk gh
i Hkkrrh xhr ^chrh foHkkojh tkx jh^ e&Hkh jk"Vh; rk dh gh >yd feyrh g&

l w z kUr f=i k Bh ^fujkyk^ dh ^tkxksfQj , d ckj^10 'kh"kd dfork
i Fke tkxj .k xhr g& ^[k.Mgj dsifr^ 'kh"kd dfork e&afujkyk Hkkjr ds
egkekuok&dk Lej.k fnykrsg& b&xr djrs&gd

^ vkrZ Hkkjr tud g&re&

t&seuh i&rtfy 0; kl _f" k; k&dk

ejh gh xkn i j 'k&so foukn dj

rjk gh c<k; k eku

jke d".k Hkhekt& Hkh"e uj n&kaud^11

fujkyk rksekrHkfe dksnoh ds: i e&afirf"Br djrs&gd

^Hkkjfr t; fot; djs

dud 'kL; dey /kjs

y&dk inry 'krny

xftrk&e l kxj ty

/k&sk 'kfp pj.k ; &xy

Lro dj cgqVfZ HkjA^12

ckyN".k 'kekZ^uohu^ usHkkjr dsvrhr dk xk&so xku bl i&dkj fd; k
g&

^i j pykusds i wZ; gk; l sdj ysrw&nu vffHkjk&e

bl l j; wl fjr k dk ftl dh ckywe& [kys&gdjkeA

j?k&us t&gk ri L; k djds vk; ZkeZ i kyk th Hkj ds

t&gk fnyhi l &kluk fopj jktn.M 'k&dk dj e&/kj dA^13

jkt i w&ka&dsLon&sk i e v&g v&R&ecfynku dk Lej.k fnykrh g&

jked&kj oekZ dh ; si fDr; k&

^dHkh ; sjktiir vfr U; w fdUrqFkk
 fiz; Lonšk vfHkeku
 ukfj; kaushkh yh vfl rku p<k, j.k eavkre iz wA⁴
 jkeujš k f=i kBh mnekskukRed Loj eadgrsg&
 ^viuk 'kkl u vki djksrē ; gh 'kkrUr gšl ċk gš
 ijk/khurk l sc<+tx eaughanl jk nċk gš⁵

Nk; koknh dk0; eajk"Vh; pruk dh vfHk0; fDr dh nlr jh Hkko&Hkrie gš
 Hkkjr dh oržeku n'kk dk fp=kaDuA bl dsvlrXr dfo; kausbI foMECuk
 dh vkj l dšr fd; k gšfd ftI Hkkjr dk vrhr bruk xkšoe; , oal e)
 Fkk ml dk oržeku fdruk xkšoghu , oanċkxLr gš ijk/khurk] vKkurk]
 xjhch] Hkċ[kejh] v' i"; rk] Åp&uhp dh Hkkouk] vku/kfo'okl] vkš ml l s
 fu"i lu Dyš kka dk fp=kaDu Nk; koknh dfo; ka dk b"V jgk gš fujkyk dh
 'fnYyh' uked dfork eaHkkjr dh ijrU=rk dh vkj l dšr gš

^ċkhrk gh jgk tšk; i Foh dsns kka dks
 Lo.kz i frek dh vkj
 mBk tšk; 'kċn ?kšj
 l d fr ds'kfdreku nL; q/ka dk vneuh;
 i q% i q%ccjrk fot; i krh xbz
 l H; rk l dfr ij A⁶

xjhch dk fp=.k fujkyk dh 'fhk(kpċ^ dfork ean'kZuh; gš fhk(kpċ
 xjhch dh l k{kkr~ifrek cu x; k gš

^og vkrk
 nksVrd dystsdsdjrk i Nrkrk i Fk ij vkrkA
 i v/ i hB nksukafeydj gš, d
 py jgk ydċV; k Vrd
 eċ/Bh Hkj nksudkš Hkċk feVkusdks
 eċj QVh i ċkuh >kyh dk QŠykrkA⁷

l fe=kulnu ^i Ur^ Hkkjrh; l ekt dh nqzkk dk Hkkoe; fp=.k djrs

gg fy[krsg&

'Hkkjr ekrk xteokfl uh
 rhl dksV l Urku uxu ru v) {k&/kr 'kks"kr fujL=tuA
 xk+vl H; vf'kf{kr fu/k& ureLrd r: ry fuokfl uhA⁹⁸
 ijk/khurk dk fp=k&du djrsgq ek[kuyky pr&phh l dr djrsg&
 ^r&sfeyh gfj; kyh Mkyh]
 e&sul hc dkBjh dkyhA
 rjk uHk Hkj ea l pkj]
 ejk nl Q& dk l a kjA⁹⁹

Li "V gSfd i 'k&i {kh Hkh i jrU= Hkkjrh; l sJ&B g& Hkkjr dh nqZkk
 dk fp= [k&pusdsi hNsNk; koknh dfo; k&dsnksy{; jgsg& n; uh; n'kk
 ea i M&Hkkjrokfl ; k&dsifr n; k&l gkuHkkjr txkuk vk& bl n'kk dsfy,
 mRrjnk; h fonskh 'kkl dk&dsfo:) ?k.kk vk& Ø&sk txkuk rkfd LorU=rk
 l &te dksxfr fey l d&

LorU=rk i kflr dsfy, Ø&flr dk vkgeku , o&cfynku dh Hkkouk dks
 vfHkO; fDr eaNk; koknh dfo; k&us: fp fn[kkbZg& fujkyk vkgeku djrsg&
 , d ckj cl vk& ukp rw'; kek] l keku l Hkh r& kj g&pkfg, r&sfdrusgkj\
 ckyd".k 'kekZ'uohu^us; &dk&adksfynku dsfy, i fjr djrsgq dgk g&
 ^; ka 'koy ; &r] ; kavfg&vkfy&xr thou²⁰ vk& Hkh

g&sfyn&h l [ks i Tofyr ek& jgh bZku {k.k&{k.k]
 vkvks; &d yxk nksr& vi us; k&u dk bZku
 HkLeI kr gks tkusnks; sicy me&sthou dh]
 vjsl &y&xusnksfyn&h p<usnksf&y ; k&u dhA

ek[kuyky pr&phh l &yh dks'bZ k dh 'kk&kk^ ekursgq cfynku g&gq
 Hkkjrh; k&dk vkgeku djrsgq dgrsg&

^pkg ughae&l jckyk dsxguka&ax&kk tk&]
 pkg ugha i &h&ekyk eafo&k l; kjh dksyypk&]
 pkg ugha l ekVka&ds'ko ij gsgfj Mkyk tk&]
 pkg ugha n&ka&dsfl j ij p<pk&kk; ij bByk&]

eqsrkM+yuk cuekyh ml i Fk eansuk re Qd]
ekrHkrie ij 'kh'k p<kusftl i Fk tkoahj vudA²¹

Nk; koknh dko; eajk"Vh; pruk dh vfhk0; fDr dh rhl jh Hkko&Hkrie
g& Hkkjr dsLof.kē Hkfo"; dh dYi ukA bl eakly/khth dh ekuorkoknh nf"V
vkj johluzukFk dh fo'ocU/kqo dh Hkkouk dk l ekošk gA ^dkek; uh^ ea
t; 'kadj il kn tc mn?kkSk djrsgdf&

^k fDr dsfo | r d.k
tkso; Lr fody fo[kjsgf
gksfu: ik;
l ello; ml dk djs
l eLr fotf; uh ekuork gks tk; A²²

rksid kn ; gk; ewy l anšk 'k fDr dsfu; kstu dksnrsgf ftl eajk"Vh;
l anHkzgrsgg Hkh fpUrK l eLr ekuork dh gA Nk; koknh dfo; kadh jk"Vh;
Hkkouk l dfrpr ugha Fkh] iR; r muea ml ds ek/; e l s ykdeaxy , oa
ekuorkokn dk l anšk Hkh fufgr FkA id kn ds^dkek; uh^ eaHkh ekuo&ek=
dseaxy dh ckr fufgr Fkh& ^ykdeaxy l sekf.Mr Js ^A

fujkyk dh yEch dfork ^jke dh 'k fDr i utk^ eajke jko.k dsi {k ea
'k fDr dksl e>dj grk'kk , oafujk'kk dsf'kd kj g& ^vU; k; ft/kj g\$ m/
kj 'k fDr^A rc tkeolr jke dks i jke'kz nrsgdf ^k fDr dh djkskfyd
dYi uk^A vkrfo'okl [kks tkusij grk'kk LokHkkfod gA dgk Hkh x; k gSfd
eu dsgkjsgkj g\$ eu ds thrs thrA grk'k , oafujk'k jke dsfy, 'k fDr
dh eksyd mi kl uk dk tkeolr dk ; g i jke'kz fuf'pr : i l sjke dsHkrj
'k fDr dk i q l p kj djrk gSvkj 'k fDr dh mi kl uk dsQyLo: i jke dks
ojnku feyrk g&^gksxh t;] gksxh t;] gsi q "kkRre uohu^A²³ ; gk; l UnHkz
i k\$kf.kd gkrsgg Hkh jk"Vh; rk l stMk gSvkj Hkkjrokfl ; kadks; g l e>kus
dsfy, i ; klr gSfd ; fn jke vdsysjko.k ds?kj 1/2dk1/2ea?kq dj ml dk
uk'k dj l drsgarksfQj Hkkjrokl h vi usgh ?kj ea?kq s'k=q1/2axst k2 l s
futkr D; ka ugha i k l drA fujkyk dr ^ny l h nkl ^ eafufgr l kldfrd
i q: RFkku dh izy Hkkouk fo'o dksuohu ij . kknk; d l Unšk nrsgA og
dgrsg&^djuk gksxk ; g frfej i kj] n[kuk l R; dk fefgj }kj²⁴ fujkyk

usHkkjr dksHkfo"; ea i jk/khurk l seDr gkrscrk; k g&

egknoh oekZdsdk0; ea; | fi fojgkukfir dk vkf/kD; g\$ fdUrqmuea
jk"Vh; pruk dk : i Hkh i LQqVr g&k g&

bl i zdkj Li "V gSfd Nk; koknh dk0; ea jk"Vh; pruk dh l eqpr
vfHk0; fDr g&Zg&

I UrHkZ

- 1- ifr; kfxrk nizkj fgluh dfork ea Nk; kokn , oa jgL; okn] mek'kadj 'kekZ uoEcj] 2002 i 01 @&773
- 2- Nk; koknh dk0; ea jk"Vh; pruk] MKW xkxh'kj.k feJ] ejky] jkrLFku l kfgR; vdkneh
- 3- ygj]t; 'kadj i d kn 1933
- 4- fgluh l kfgR; , oa l onuk dk fodkl] MKW jke Lo: i prq&h] ykd Hkkjrh izdk'ku bykgckn 1986 i 01 @&114
- 5- l k& o"z, d j\$kkadu] l fe=kullnu i r] 1960 i 01 @&56
- 6- fgluh l kfgR; dk l eh{kRed bfrgkl] MKW okl qd fl g] l at; c& l BVj] okjk.kl h 1993 i 01 @&325
- 7- plnx[r] prf[kZvd] NBk; n' ;] t; 'kadj i d kn] i 01 @&137
- 8- plnx[r] f}rh; vd] i Eke n' ;] t; 'kadj i d kn] 1931] i 01 @&72
- 9- fgluh l kfgR; dk l eh{kRed bfrgkl] MKW okl qd fl g] l at; c& l BVj] xky?kj] okjk.kl h] 1993] i a l @&325
- 10- jkx&fojx] l @ MKW jkefoykl 'kekZ ykd Hkkjrh izdk'ku bykgckn] 1995 i 01 @&50
- 11- vukfedk] fujkyk] uotkfd yky 'kekZ ykd Hkkjrh izdk'ku] bykgckn] 1995] i 01 @&58
- 12- jkx&fojx] l @ MKW jkefoykl 'kekZ ykd Hkkjrh izdk'ku bykgckn] 1995 i 01 @&76
- 13- mfe&yk] ckyN".k 'kekZ'uohu] vrj plnz di j , .M l d] d' ehjh x& fnYyh 1957
- 14- fpUkk&+dh fprk] MKW jked&kj oekZ pln dk; k&y;] pnykd bykgckn] 1929
- 15- fgluh l kfgR; dk n& jk bfrgkl] cPPku fl g] 1996] i 01 @&321
- 16- vukfedk] jktdey izdk'ku] 2004
- 17- ifjey] jktdey izdk'ku i Fk&ofy0ubZfnYyh] i Eke l &dj.k&1978] i 01 @&103

- 18- rkjk i Fkj I fe=kullnu i Ur] ykdHkkjrh i d'ku bykgkckn 1995 i 01 0&143
- 19- fglnh I kfgR; dk I eh{kkRed bfrgkl] MKW okl qd fl g] i 01 0&340
- 20- fglnh I kfgR; dk n# jk bfrgkl] MKW cPpu fl g] jk/kkN".k i d'ku] fnYyh 1996 i 01 0&402
- 21- fglnh I kfgR; dk I qk&k bfrgkl] xykc jk;] i Dy{eh ukjk; .k vxoky] vlxjk] 47oka l d j .k] 2000] i 01 0&209
- 22- dkek; uh] J)k l x] t; 'kcdj i d kn] Hkkjrh Hk&Mkj bykgkckn 1937 i 01 0&53
- 23- jkx fojx] I Eiknd MKW jkefoykl 'kek] ykdHkkjrh i d'ku bykgkckn 1995 i 01 0&104
- 24- fglnh I kfgR; dk I eh{kkRed bfrgkl] MKW okl qd fl g] I at; cpl I d/j] xky?kj] okjk.kl h 1995 i 01 0&332
- 25- dfo fujkyk] dN izu] un nykjsckt i bZ
- 26- ; q ok.kh] I fe=kullnu i r] 1939] i 01 0&39

fofek , oaufrdrk dk l edkyhu fo'yk.k

jktno flg "

I kjkák

fofek , oaufrdrk l ekt dsvkëkj LrEHk gáftl ij ml l ekt dk orëku gh ugha ofYd Hkfo"; dk Lo: lk Hkh futHkj djrk gá fofek dk mnæs; 'kkár , 0; oLFkk LFKfir djuk] ukxfjd vko'; drtkvædh i firZdjuk] mudsvfekdkjædh j{kk djuk rFkk l Hkh ukxfjdka dks l eku vol j inku djrs gq] mudh i xfr dk elxZiZkLr djuk gkrk gá ufrdrk dk Hkh l ekt eadekosk ; gh mnæs; gkrk gá fofek , oaufrdrk fofekd 0; oLFkk : i h fo'kky , oalH0; bækjr eaueh ½ufrdrk½, oa bækjr ½fofek½ dsl eku gh egroi wkZgá l ekt buéal sfdl h , d dsegro dksde djdsugh vkæd l drk gá , j k dkbziz kl l ekt dksvflFkj , oafokf. Mr djus dk gh dke djskA

iZrkouk

l ekt dk l pkyu nksrjg dsfu; eka }kjk gkrk gá Eke gá fofekd fu; e½fofek½ tksjkt; }kjk fufeZ gsrFkk ftl dsi hNs jkt; dk Hkkærd cy dk; Zdjrk gSvks nw jk gSufdrk ½ufrd vkpkj½ftudsi hNs tuer dh Hkkouk dk; Zdjrh gá iR; d izdkj ds l ekt ea pka og fodfl r gkæ vfodfl r gks; k vfodfl r gkæ izkkl u eankæædh egroi wkZHkæedk gkrh gá fi Nyso"Zekuuh; l oæp U; k; ky; }kjk uorst fl g tæj ouke Hkkjr l æk 2018 dsekeyseal eyædrk dksvijfekd (Non-criminilised) ?kæ"kr djusds, srgkfl d fu.kæ usfofek , oaufrdrk dsl Eclæk eavkt l s62 o"æk i æZbæySM ea?kVh nksegro i wkZ?kVukvædh ; kn fnyk nh gá buéal si gyh bæySM ea l eyædrk vkæ oæ; kofRr dsl Eclæk ea Nkuchu dj fofek ds ekæ; e l siæru dh l EHkkouk dk irk yxkusdsfy, xfbR dh xBZmYQM l u l febr dh 1957 ea iLræ dh xBZfj i kZ/rFkk nw jh ?kVuk Fkh 'kkWcuke Mk; jæVj vkQ i fcyd i kl hD; wku¼1962½, 0l h0 220 eafn; k x; k gkWh l vkQ ykMæ dk fu.kæ A l febr usl eyædrk dsl Eclæk eavi uh fj i kZ/æa dgk fd l gefr okyso; Ldkædschp i kboV eafd; k x; k l eyæx d 0; ogkj vki jkfekd ÑR; ugha gá bl h izdkj oæ; kofRr Lo; aesvoækkfud ugha gæ i jUrql koZtfud LFKkuka ij ; k nw jka dks i Hkkfor djusokyh oæ; kofRr l s

** l gk; d iæ; ki d] folk folHæx] dæ t h0 d æ¼ h0 t h0½ dkWæ; ejlmkcln ½næiæ½*

I Ecfltekr 0; ogkj vo8kkfud gkscka

ykmZ i fVd Mofyu usl febr dh fj i kVZ dh dkQh vkykpuk dh tks 1958 ea**nh buQkd 8w vkQD ekWYI ** dsuke l si dlf'kr gqKA ykmZMofyu dh l 8r nyhykadksghh l vkQD ykmZ us'kkllouke Mk; j8Vj vkQD i fcyd i kthD; wku dsekeysea Lohdkj fd; kA bl ekeysea ifroknh 'kk us**fn yMht Mk; j8Vh** (The Ladies Directory) uked , d if=dk i dlf'kr dh Fkh ftl eaos; kvkadsuXu fp=] uke] i rso dW l dlskaeay8xd l ekxe Hkh fn; sx; sFka ifroknh 'kkMLi"V : i l snk l k8ofekd vi j8ekka dk nk8kh Fkka i Fke v'yhy ekugkfu dkjd y[k ds i dlf'ku dk rFkk n8 jk os; kvkadh vk; ij thou; ki u dka ghhl vkQ ykmZ usfl QZ, d fol Eefr l s'kkllouke ykd us8drk dks HkZV djusds"KM; U= 1/2Conspiracy to corrupt public moral1/2 dk nk8kh ekuk o nf. Mr fd; kA

bl ij i k8 gkVZusykmZMofyu o ghhl vkQD ykmZ dh vkykpuk djrs gq**ykv fycVhZ , .M ekjkyVh** uked 0; k[; ku fn; k tks 1963 ea i dlf'kr gqk v8j bl i dlf'kr gkV&Mofyu fookn dk l 8i kr gqKA

gkV&Mofyu fookn

bl fookn dsey ea; g Fkk fd fofek dksfd l l hek rd us8drk ds ekeyseagLr{ki djuk pkfg, \ i k8 gkVZusl ekt ds vflRro dsfy, l kekl; us8drk tksfd l h l ekt ea i kbz tk l drh gSdksLohdkj fd; k fclUrqmUgkaus l ekt fo'k8k dh fo'k"V us8drk dk l j{k.k Lohdkj ughafd; k gSD; k8d ; g oxZfo'k8k; k 0; fDr fo'k8k l sl Ecfltekr gkrh g8 oghaMofyu dk ekuuk gSfd fofek dk dk; ZU; ware us8drk dksiZ; nuk g8 jkT; nksvkekjk8a ij us8d vkpjk8ads l Ecflte ea fofek fuekZk dj l drk g8 i Fke ukxfjdka dsxq kkaea of) dsfy, v8j f}rh; l ekt ds ifjj{k.k dsfy, A l kekl; us8drk ds l kFk&l kFk iR; d l ekt dh d8n fo'k"V us8drk Hkh gkrh gSv8j fofek dk dk; ZgSfd og bl fo'k"V us8drk dk Hkh l j{k.k dja

bl i dlf'kr l kj : i l sgkVZ, oaMofyu nksukagh us8drk dksiZ; nus dh ckr djrs g8 nksuka eavlrj fl QZek=k dks y8j g8gkVZfl Q 7 kekl; 1/2ykd1/2 us8drk dh ckr djrs g8rks Okgha Mofyu l kekl; ds l kFk&l kFk fo'k"V 1/2uth1/2 us8drk ds l j{k.k ij Hkh tkj nrs g8 futh , oa l kekl; us8drk dschp Li"V vlrj djuk vR; Ur dfBu dk; ZgSD; k8d dbZckj ogh

dk; Zfuth , oaykd egRo nksukadk gksl drk g&A l kekl; vFlk&ea; fn dkbZ
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 ogh ; fn fdl h u&rd vkpkj l sl &f&ekr ÑR; l ko&tfud LFkku ij fd; k
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 u&rdrk dk i&rd&u fofek d&ek&e; e l sdj&r&k g&A H&kkj&rh; l fo&ekku vk&S fofek; ka
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U; k; ky; ea dkuuh yMkbZ Hkh yMhA ukt Qk.MS ku cuke xouZbV vkND
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I hek rd vl oSkkfud ?kks"kr dj fn; k tgk rd og o; Ldka }kjk i kboV/ ea
fd; s x; s yfxd NR; dks vi jkek ?kks"kr djrh gA bl s l foekku ds
vuqNn14/14/15 o 21 l svl ar ?kks"kr fd; k x; k D; kAd ; g dpy yfxd
yxko ds vkekj ij vuqkrkrhr (Disproportionate) i Hkko Mkydj iq "kka
ds l kFk eFku djus okys iq "kka (MSM) vks; xs dks foHkndkj rhds l s
i Hkkfor djrk gStks l foekku eal ekfgr l kfoekkfud eV; ka, oaekuo xfjek
dh Hkkouk ds foijhr gA l jSkdekj dksky vks; ,d vl; cuke ukt
Qkm.MS ku vks; vl; 1/2014 1/2 eal okPp U; k; ky; dh nks l nL; h; [k.Mi hB
us11 fnl Ecj 2013 dks vi usfu.kZ eafnYyh mPp U; k; ky; dsfu.kZ dks
myV fn; k vks; Hkkjrh; n.M l fgrk 1860 dh ekkjk 377 dks oSkj I gh ,oa
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ouke Hkkjr l aKj I fpo fofek vks; U; k; ea; ky; 1/2018 1/2 dsekeyseamPpre
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i dj.k ea nh xbZ vi uh gh 0; oLFkk fujLr dj nhA i hB ds vuq kj
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i 'k&v/kavk& cPpkal sl EcfUekr vikNfrd ; k& I Ecl&ek LFk&fi r djusdksvij&ek
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mPpre U; k; ky; dsvu& kj l k&ftd u&rdrk (Social Morality)
l o&kkfud u&rdrk (Constitutional Morality) dksde ugh&dj l drhA
l o&kkfud u&rdrk dh vo&ekj .kk U; k; i kfydk l er jkT; l s; g vkxg
djr h gSfd l ekt dh fof&ekrk&yd i nRr dks l j f {kr fd; k tk; } l kFk gh
vkcknh ds Nks/s l s Nks/s Hkkx ds v f&ekdkj kavk& LorU=rkvka dksde djusds
fd l h iz kl dks Hkh jk&dk tk; A fd l h Hkh 0; fDr ds&eksyd v f&ekdkj ka dk
mYy&ku djusdsfy, l k&ftd u&rdrk dk vkoj .k ugh& fy; k tkl drkA

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vc t&fd ekuuh; mPpre U; k; ky; usl ey&f&xdrk dksvij&ek dh
Jskh l sckgj fudky fn; k gSrksbl dh o&krk i j iz u fplg ugh&ayxk; k tk
l drk g& ; g fu .k& i j Ei jkxr Hkkjrh; l H; rk , oal l Nfr dks dgk rd
i Hkkfor djs&k ; g rksvkusokyk l e; gh crk; s&ka fdlurq&ea; g ugh&Hkyuk
pkfg, fd ekuo thou pkgsftruk iz&fr dj y& foKku pk&g&ftruh ml&ufr
dj ysvk& ekuoh; l k& v& ml dh dk; l z kkyh pk&g& ftruh v&ek&udre
gk&tk; } og i Nfr dh 0; oLFk dsfo:) dk; Zdj ds n& k ; k l ekt ea, d
l H; ekuo i k.kh ds: i ea LFk&fi r ugh&gk&l drk g& N&R; pk&g&0; fDrxr
Hkkouk v& l r&f"V dk g& ; k l k&figd] bfrgkl l k {kh gSfd t&gk&t&gk ekuo
usi Nfr dh 0; oLFk ds fo:) vi us Lok&F&Z gr&g&dk; Zfd; k g& og&og& ekuo
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djr k gSrks, l h fLFkr e&f&ek , oal ekt vk [k em&dj vi uh ft&en&jh l s
cp ugh&al drsg& f&ek , oau&rdrk dk , dy {; *ekuo N&R; * v& *ekuo h;
vkpj .k* dksfu; f&=r djuk Hkh g& ; fn , l k u g&srksbudh vko' ; drk gh
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dks ugh&anck; k x; k rks l ekt &olr g&tk; s&ka vr% c&jk&Z dks nckuk f&ek
dk mruk gh dk; Zg&f&truk fd fo&od d xfr&f&ek; ka dks nckukA u&rdrk

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vkt Hkh tkjh gÅ

I UnHž

- 1- Mk; l jvkjOMCy0, e0 &T; fjl i Mh 1/4 994 1/2 1/4 kpokl k dj. k 1/2 vkfnR; c0 l i k0
fy0 ubžfnYyh
- 2- è; kuhj, l 0, u0 &T; fjl i Mh 1/2 2015 1/2 BVy ykll, tšl h bykgkckn
- 3- VMu], e0 i h0 & T; fjl i Mh 1/4 hxy F; kš h 1/2 2018 1/2 bykgkckn ykll, tšl h
- 4- fl g]Mk0 vorkj & fofek' kkl = dsey fl) klr 1/2 2016 1/2 bLVužc0 dEi uh y [kuÅ
- 5- f=i kBh]Mk0Vh0 i h0 & T; fjl i Mh 1/2 2011 1/2 bykgkckn ykll, tšl h
- 6- i jkat: i jMk0, u0oh0 & fofek' kkl = , oafofekd fl) klr 1/2 2017 1/2 BVy ykll, tšl h
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- 7- f=i kBh] Mk0ch0, u0ef.k & fofek' kkl = , oafofekd fl) klr 1/2 2006 1/2 l BVy ykll fcydsku
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- 8- l el kef; dh 0kfudy uoEj 1/2 2018 1/2 & dkludy i fcydskll 1/4 k0 1/2 y0uks Mk
- 9- t teV , .M ykllMs 1/2 bykgkckn 1/2 & tuojh 1/2 2018 1/2
- 10- t teV , .M ykllMs 1/2 bykgkckn 1/2 & fl rEj & vDV0j 1/2 2018 1/2

fodkl izkl u vks LFkkuh; izkl u ea l elb;

*Mkál dynhi dely eksl **

fodkl 'khy nskkadsfy, fodkl dh l el; k dk l keuk djuk , d egúoiwizizu gá tc nsk l kekt; oknh l Rrk l seDr gsktrsgsvks Lo; a dsLokh cu tkrsgá rc turk l jdkj l sviškk djrh gSfd fonškh l Rrk ds'kk l u dky ea#dh gq h fodkl i fØ; k dksxfr inku dh tk; A izkl u vks turk eanjih n[kusdksfeyrh gSl kFk gh vi škr l gHkfxrk dk vHko Hkh n"Vxr gkrk gá turk izkl u dh {kerk dsifr Hkh vk'oLr ughagSfd og fodkl dh uohu vks c<fh gq h púksr; kadk l keuk djuseal {ke gá izkl u dk l xBu] <kpk] fu; e] dk; &i fØ; k fodkl dsdk; ká dksxfr] fn'kk vks fodkl púksr; kadk l keuk djusdsfy, vi; klr ik; s trks gá Hkjr tš sfodkl 'khy nskkads l Eclék eadgk x; k gSfd ijEijkxr izkl u dsLFkku ij fodkl izkl u LFkfi r fd; k tk; A

Hkjr ea izkl u dh Hkúks=h; eksyd bdkbzftyk gS, oaflyk izkl u bl bdkbzdsvlrxr ykd ekeykadk izlek gá ; gk; tgk; ij , d 0; fDr izkl u ds l hks l Eidzeavkrk gá okLro e] jkT; l jdkj dsvk[k] dku vks gkFk gá ftyk jkT; l jdkj dsvlú; foHkxkadsfy, Hkh izkl u dh bdkbz gá ftyk Lrj ij l jdkj dh ; kst ukvka ds fØ; kúo; u ds fy; s vfekdkjh vks depkfj; kadh fu; fDr gkrh gá bl izdkj tuin , d cgy bdkbz gá

vktknh l simzLFkkuh; Lo'kk l u izkkyh uscgr vfekd ixfr ugha dhA l xBukRed vks jkt dkskh; 0; kfek; ka ds pyrs; s i pk; rh l LFkku i HkkoH : i l sde djuseav{ke FkA egkRek xkúkh dsvH; q; dsckn tehuh Lrj dstura= usekhj šekjsegúo gkfl y djuk 'kq fd; kA xte turæ dks ydj xkúkh th dh e[kkyQr usbl epnsdksdšnhHkr fd; k vks vkekdud Hkjr ea tehuh Lrj dstura= dh uho j[khA bl l UnHkzeaxkúkh th us, d xkp dksreke vge t: jrkadspyrsiMkel h xkpkal sLora= iwizx.kjkt; ds: i eaLFkfi r fd; kA bu fopkjka dks l šoekku dsvoekkj .kkRed Hkx ea

µ imz 'Mok Nk=] jktulfr foKku foHkx] Qbjkt+ xkúkh dkyš] jk; c; yh máiã½

0; Dr fd; k x; k gA ; g vu@ 40 dsrgr jkT; ulfr dsfn'kk funðkd fl) kUrkaeantZgA

Hkkjr xteh. kka dk nsk gA xkpa dh mlufv vls i xfr ij gh Hkkjr dh mlufv vls i xfr fuHkj djrh gA egkRek xkakh th usBhd gh dgk Fkk fd ^xka u"V gksrgSrksHkkjr u"V gks tk, xka **Hkkjr dsI foekku fuekZk Hkh bl rf; I sHkyh Hkkfr ifjfr FkA vr%gekjh Lokekhuk dksI kdj djus vls ml sLFkk; h cukusdsfy, xteh. k 'kkl u 0; oLFkk dh vls i ; klr e; ku fn; k x; kA Hkkjr rh; I ak dsvfekdk jkT; kausi pk; rh I LfkkvkadsxBu ds fy, vfeeku; e ikfjr fd; A jktLFkku I cl sigyk jkT; Fkk ftl usvi us ; gkai pk; rh jkt dh LFkki uk dh bl ; kst uk dk mn?kkVu 2 vDVUj 1959 dks i ekkuea h usj: }kjk ukxks eafd; k x; kA

egkRek xkakh th ekursFksfd LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u dsegRo dsckjsea gekjsjkturk Hkh Hkyh Hkkfr tkursFkA bl fy, mlugausI foekku dsvu@ 40 eabl ckr dk i koekku fd; k fd jkT; I jdkjs xte i pk; rka dks I afBr djusdsfy, iz kl djsch rFkk mlugaI kjh 'kfDr; kavls vfeekdkjal sl Ei Uu djusdsfy, iz kl djsch ftl I sosLo'kkl u dh bdkb; ka ds: i eadk; Z djusdsfy, I {ke gksI dA LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u dks c<kok nusesa i pk; rh ekMy I svPNk ekMy gksgh ughal drk Fkk bl ds i hNs nks dkj .k gA

1- i pk; ravfn dky I sgekjs'kkl u dk , d vfhku va x jgh gSrFkk 2- dkj .k bl dh Lohdk; Ik dh I Ekkouk Hkh vfeek Fkh D; kaid bl 0; oLFkk ds }kjk 'kkl u ds i fr fo'okl , oal Eeku dk Hkko gekjsnsk eal fn; ka l s jgk gA

nsk dh vktknh gfl y gksusdrjUr ckn gh xteh. k gkykrkae0; ki d I qkj dsfy, I kmpf; d fodkl dk; De vls jk"Vh; foLrkj I ok, anksuka dh tkp dh x; hA bu nksuka gh dk; Deka dk OkdI Nf" k I qkj] xteh. k fodkl vls xteh. kka dk I ektkfkd dk; kdYi djuk FkA

Lojkt; , d LoLFk 0; fDr , oal ekt fuekZk dsfy, i f0; k Hkh gs vRekuqkkl u Hkh gsvls Lokekhuk ds: i eai ffr. kr Hkh gA egkRek xkakh th usLo; agh Lohdkj fd; k fd Lojkt; og I adYi uk gsftl eaykd I Eefr dk 'kkl u vfuok; Zgskrk gA egkRek xkakh dsvu@ kj ^Y Ppk Lojkt; FkkA/eykska }kjk I Rrk i klr dj yusl sughacfyd tc I Rrk dk nq i ; ksx gskrk gSrc

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u; h i p&k; r jkt 0; oLFkk us [k&ek&s k I kekftd Øk&r dk dke 'kq
fd; kA bl dk edl n Hkkjr dk dk; kdYi djuk vks I elr dk; Ø&eka&a
xjhc x&teh.k ykxka dsfy, fo"ksk dk; Ø&e i k&EHk djuk g& fo'o c&id ds
vud kj x&teh.k fodkl]"xjhc x&teh.k Nks/s vks I hek&ur fdl kuka Hk&ieghuka
vks fdjk; nkjkadk vkf&kd vks I kekftd thou ea l q&kj ykusdh , d 0; q
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Hkkjr ea i p&k; rh jkt dksd& si Hkko'kkyh cuk; k tk; A , d eg&loi w&Z
izu g& bl izu dk m&r&rj <us dsfy, xgu fo'y&s&k.k djus dh
vko'; drk g& i p&k; rh jkt dh I Qyrk dsfy, bl dh , d 0; ki d
vo&kkj .k fodfl r djuk vko'; d g& ; g jktuhfrd] fodkl kRed vks
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fQj I ex&fodkl dsfy, i p&k; rh jkt dh ; k&st uk i f&Ø; k dks l &e Lrj ij
etc&r djuk i M&sk&A

fodkl izkkl u vks i p&k; rh jkt nks&ka dk ey mn&s ; tu dY; k.k
gS'fodkl * 'k&n dk v&F&Zg&ks&k gSfuj&urj vkxsc<f&k vks ^izkkl u* dk v&F&Z
g& l &k djuk bl izkj ; g dgk tk I drk gSfd fodkl izkkl u ea turk
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y&kd izkkl u ea fodkl dk r&ri ; Zfdl h I kekftd I jpuk dh vks
c<ek g&sm&lg&s&fodkl dh I k&k nh tkrh g& fodkl izkkl u dk {k&i vesj du
fop&j&ka dks tkrk g& , MoM&Zohuj tksbl J& ea vx&t g&sf&t&lg&us&fodkl

i z kkl u dks i fØ; kledk vks y{; kledk i z kkl fud ra= dks: i eaekuk gA
 fodkl dk; kadsfØ; kLo; u dsfy, jkT; ka eanks i z kky; k fodfl r dh x; h
 gA egkj k"V"o xqt jkr i z kkyhA i gyh i z kkyh eal Hkh fodkl dk; kadsf tyk
 i fj"kn dsvekhu dj fn; k tkrk gSrFkk l Hkh vfedk fj; kadsf tyk i fj"kn
 ds i z kkl fud fu; æ.k eaj [k fn; k tkrk gA ftyk i fj"kn dsef; dk; Zlkjh
 i nfekd kjh ds: i ea, d i Fkd Hkkj rh; i z kkl fud l ok ds vfedk kjh dh
 fu; qDr gkrh gA nll jh i | fr earfeyukMqi | fr ds vUrxz l ekgrkZgh
 ftyk eafodkl vks fu; eu nksuka i z kj dk dk; Zdjrk gA

fodkl i z kkl u dh fo'kSkrvka dks fuEu 'kn"Zkdks vUrxz fd; k tk
 l drk gA

- 1- i fjorZ kledk
- 2- fodkl kRed i Nfr
- 3- i z kkrka=d eW; ka l sl EcfUekr
- 4- vkekudhdj.k

LFkkuh; , oai pk; rh jkt 0; oLFkkvka dks l gh fn'kk fn [kuseafodkl
 i z kkl u dk veW; ; ksnku gS bl fy, nksuka 0; oLFkkvka dks, d nll jsdk
 l g; kx djuk pfg, A l ektoknh ykd dY; k. kdkjh voekkj .kk ds vuq kj
 xjhc vks vehj ds chp i k; h tkus okyh vl ekurk dks i kVus ds fy,
 ukedfj; ka eavkj {k.k dk i koekku fd; k x; k gSykdrka=d fodlnhdj .k ds
 fy, i pk; rh jkt l LFkkvka dks setcar fd; k x; k gsvks mlgal Rrk inku
 dh x; h gA fu% Ung vc ge ; g dg l drsgsfod fodkl i z kkl u usj k"V"
 vks l ekt dh mlufr dsfy, tksdk; Øe l pkfyr fd; sml l sl keftd
 i fjorZ gA

fodkl ds; æ ea ukedj 'kgh dks viuh i jEi jkxr l kp vks dk; i z kkyh
 dks NkMedj uohu Hkfedk fuHkusdh vko'; drk gA vc mlgan'sk ds fodkl
 eafodkl i frufek ds: i ea dk; Zdjus dh vko'; drk gA vfedk k k
 dk; Øe turk ds dY; k.k dsfy, gkrsgA vr% ukedj 'kgh dh vc turk
 ds l kFk dke djusdh vko'; drk gSft l l sLFkkuh; i z kkl u l q<+gsl dA

I UnH&Z

- 1- *M&K& , &ai h&a voLF&h fod&kl i&Z&kl u y{eh ujk; .k vx&ok&y} vk&x&jk o"i&Z&2008&&09} vu&ij&e ly&kt&kj i 01 0&&1A*
- 2- *R.L. Deygrave- Indian Government Politics in Developing 1975.*
- 3- *e&f; w&l h d&llu&e&dy} ; k&st&uk 2011 Q&j&oh& ; k&st&uk H&kou} I d n ek&x&Z&ub&Z&fn&Y&yh i 01 0&&10A*
- 4- *vk&ulln fl &g d&k&M&ku} foey , o&au&j&B&n&Z&fl &g} d&q {k&s- 2010 t&u & x&keh.k fod&kl e&e&-ky;} i 01 0&&11A*
- 5- *J&h&j&ke e&g&s&oj&h} H&k&j&r&h; i&Z&kl u} 2003} v&k&f&j; U&V&y y&k&M& e&S i k&of&y&0 ub&Z&fn&Y&yh} i 01 0&&516A*
- 6- *x&k&ak&h g&f&j&t&u I &od} 2 vx&Lr 1942} i 01 0 &&8*
- 7- *g&k&f&'k; k&j fl &g} H&k&j&r&h; i&Z&kl u f&dr&k&c e&gr by&tg&k&ct&n} 200} i 01 0 375*

/ke] #ka ea cãpkjh ds vuqkyuh; fof/k& fu"kska dk fu/kj .k

ifr ^µ

i Lr r 'kkky[kkaeãke] #kaeafospr cãp; /vkJe eacãpkjh }kjk
vuqkyuh; fofek&fu"kska dk vuq UekkRed foe'kz mi fLFkr fd; k x; k gA
oLr r %fgUnwekeZ l Ñfr , oa l ekt dh LoLFk 0; oLFkk grq t gk , d vkj
prpZkZ 0; oLFkk dksfu; fer fd; k x; k gS oghanw jh vkj pkj vkJeka ea
l Ei wkZekuou thou dky dksfoHkkftr dj ml ead j.kh; vkj v d j.kh;
ÑR; kadsfuëkkj .k Hkh fd; sx; sgA ftudsvuqkyu l sekuo thou l eUkr
gkr k jgk gS l kFk gh blgha l sLoLFk l ekt , oa 0; fDr dk fuekZ k Hkh gkr k
gA pkjka vkJekadsvëkkj Lo: i cãp; /vkJe ea inki Zk djust i j cãpkjh
dsfy, vuqkyuh; 'këkk'këkk rFkk ÑR; kÑR; ka dk vfuok; Z%foëku fd; k
x; k gA eke] # l kfgR; ds vlrXr mlga fofek&fu"kska ds: i ea LohÑfr
i ktr gA l Hkh fofek&fu"kskadsokLrfod Lo: i kadk l #dkj kadh voëkkj .k ea
i ktr l UnHkã dh rgyukRed xoSk.kk l s; g Li "V djust i z kl fd; k x; k
gSfd x#dyokl dsl e; cãpkjh dksD; k djuk pkfg, \ l kFk gh fuf"k)
dekã dks djust l s mRi Uuk nks'kka ds i jgkj grq cãpkjh dks fdu&fdUk
i k; f'pUkka dk vuqBku djuk i Mfk gA

e[; &fcUnq

cãpkjh ds }kjk vo'; vuqkyuh; ÑR; vFkkZ-foeks de] cãpkjh
}kjk u dj.kh; deZvFkkZ-i frf"k) de] rFkk i frf"k) de] dks nks'k'keu grq
i k; f'pUk foëkkukadk i kyu djukA

'kk&i fofek

bl 'kk y[k eay{; i fri knu grq rgyukRed] , frgkl d] vlrnz kZukRed
rFkk rgyukRed vè; ; u&i fofek dk i z kx fd; k x; k gA

rF;

cãp; /vkJe ea vuqkyuh; fu; e rFkk i frf"k) fu; e vkj i frf"k)
fu; eka l smRi Uuk nks'kka ds vi u; u grqfØ; ek.k foëkkukadk cãpkjh }kjk

* 'kkk Nk=k&l Ñr foHkk] ug: xte Hkjr h fo'ofokj;] i z kxjkt /nãã½

vo'; vujkyu fuf'pr fd; k tkuk 'kkak ys[k dsieq[k rF; gA
rF; &fo'yšk.k

oñd ekeł =ka ea of.kr cāp; LvkJe eafuokl grq cāpkjh ds
vujkyu fu; eka dk oñ-o.kū feyrk gA cāp; LvkJe eafuokl djus
okyscāpkjh l Hkh fu; eka dk vo'; gh ikyu djrsgA; fn cāpkjh l sdHkh
dkbz=ñV vFkok vl ko/kkuh gkrh gš rksog rTtfur nk'kkavFkok =ñV; ka dk
i k; f' pūk Hkh djrk gA

cāpkjh ds foēs deł

mi uhr ckyd dksvè; ; u grqvok; Ldy eafuokl djuk i jeko'; d
jgk gA¹ KKRKO; gSfd ekeł =dkjkauscāpkjh grqvud foēk vujkyuh;
½foēs ½ deka dk vfuok; 7%foēku fd; k gA² mi u; u l ddkj l s l Ei Uuk
kyd dks cāp; Ldk ikyu djuk vFkr-ft rñnz, gksuk] cāpkjh dks vi us
Lokè; k; , oavi usdeka dsi fr rRij jguk] mi uhr ckyd dks l R; dk ikyu
djuk ekeł =dkjka dh n'V l sfogr 0; oLFkk gA³ cāpkjh ckyd l R; oknh
gkš dHkh Hkh og vl R; Hkk" k.k u dJA mi uhr cāpkjh dks xkp l sckgj
l k; dky vksj i kr% dky l Ue; ki kl uk djusokyk gksuk pfg, A⁴ cāpkjh dks
i kr% dky dh olnuk i dkhkeq[kh rFkk l k; dky dh if'pekfhkeq[kh cBdj
djuk gkr'k gA⁵ cāpkjh dks l Ue; ki kl uk dsfy, ydMh dksou l sykuk
gkr'k gS rFkk cāpkjh dks fhk{kkVu dsfy, xkp&xkp tkuk vi fjk; LgA
cāpkjh ckyd }jkj l w Zdkso"kkkr%i kr%, oal w kLr dky ea yxkrkj nĵ
rd ughan[kuk pfg, A⁶; øk fL=; ka dsl kFk l EHkk" k.k vko'; drk vuq i
gh ml sdjuk pfg, A⁷ {kek'khy gksuk] bfñnz, ka dk fuxg djuk] LodŪkò;
i kyu djuk] yTtk'khy gksuk] vkrēl a e; ðr gksuk] mRl kg l Ei Uuk gksuk]
Økēk jfgr gksuk rFkk l Ei wkzi klr oLrvka dks x# dks l efi r djuk] fhk{kk k=
ydj i kr%, oal k; afhk{kkVu djuk] ; kX; tuka l sfhk{kk xg.k djuk vkfn
ekeł =ka eafuf'pr fd, x, foēs dk; ka dk vujkyu vko'; d : i eadjuk
fofgr gA bl ds vfrfjDr ml smŪkj; : i ea gh peZek= dk xg.k dj
xEHkhj vksj , dkur'khy jgusdk funž ku Hkh fofgr fd; k x; k gA⁸ ftudks
vfuok; 7% vujkyu fd, tkus dsfy, x# dĵ eadj.kh; fl) fd; k x; k
gA bl h dsl kFk ; g Hkh mYy[kuh; gSfd x# dsi fĵokj eacāpkjh ds }jkj
ftu vkpj.kh; 0; ogkj fu; eka ds Hkh funžk fofgr fd, x, gA muea

x#i Ruh vls x#i e dsl kFk x# dh Hkkfr gh vknj fd; stkusrFkk Lo; ads
 i dkl l svkusij x#i Ruh dk vfHkoknu x#or djusdsfu; e Hkh gA bl h
 l UnHkZ ea vkpk; Z xks e us vls Hkh Li "V funzku fd; k gSfd x# dh
 vuq fLFkfr eax#i e , oax#i Ruh dsl kFk x#or vkpkj djuk rFkk vi usl s
 T; \$B fo | kFkZ/capkj h/2 dsl kFk Hkh x#or vkpkj .k djuk vls vfxu dsl kFk
 x# dh Hkkfr gh vkpkj ikyu djuk pkfg, A

cāpkjh ds fuf"k) &dk; Z

ēkeZ =dkjka }kjk oftr dk; kā ds Hkh mi clek fofgr fd, x, gA
 mi u; u l dkl l smi uhr ckyd dkscāpkjh cudj x#dy eafuokl dh
 vofeki ; Dr mu l Hkh fuf"k) dekadk Hkh vuq kyu fuf'pr djuk jgk gS
 ftueaml seekrFkk {kkjh; rlo %pVi Vk vFkok uedhu oLrē, oaeq| dk
 Hk{k.k oftr gA¹⁰ plnu] xlek] ekyk] fnu ea l ksk] vk[kkaev 'tu yxkuk]
 'kjh eary yi djuk] ; ku eap<uk] turk , oaNkrk dk mi ; kx djuk vkfn
 fuf"k) fd; k x; k gA¹¹ bl dsvfrijDr cāpkjh ckyd dksdke] Økek] ykk
 , oaeq dk R; kx djuk] oh.kk ctkuk(vfed ckyuk] l [k dsfy, ugkuk] g"lz
 mri Uuk djkusokysde] uR;] xhr vls xkuk vkfn dk; kā dksu djuk rFkk
 fir k] vkpk;] x#tu dsl Ee[k d.B dksu <duk(i hB l snhokj([kEHksvkfn
 dk l gkjk ydj u cBuk , oavi usi \$kadksx# dh vls Qsykdj cBuk fuf"k)
 ?kks"kr gA¹² [k[kkjuk] gi uk] tHkzbzysuk] vxrfy; kadkspVdkuk vkfn dk; Z
 x#dsl e{k u djuk rFkk x#i Ruh dk i knsi l xg.k u djuk] vfHkoknu
 jfgr u gksuk vkfn vo' ; vuq kyuh; fuf"k) ŃR; kadksufnZV fd; k x; k
 gA bl h l UnHkZea; g Hkh voeks gSfd cāpkjh dsfy, fofgr fuf"k) dekad
 dksml ds }kjk mYYkaku fd, tkusij ml dk cā; K] vuqBku rFkk vU;
 ēkeŃR;] iq; Qyin ughagrA ; | fi vkpk; kēa, rn-fo"k; d ; r-fd fpr-
 erHkn Hkh ik; k tkrk gA dfri; vkpk; Zfofgr , oafuf"k) dekadsmYyaku
 l scāpkjh dksi q; Qy u i klr gksudk mYys[k djrsg] rksvU; vkpk; Z
 , s smYyaku ij ujd i kflr , oavk; qkh.k gksudk er i fri kfnr fd, gA¹³
 bl h fy, vki LrEc uscāpkjh dsfy, fofgr fofek& fu"kkkadks ikyu djus
 ds fy, ^ri% 'kCn dk iz kx fd; k gA tks vkpk; Z ds vekhu jgrs gq
 vuq kyuh; gA mlgkaus ; g Hkh dgk gSfd mDr fu; eka ds mYyaku l s
 cāpkjh dh vē; ; u l si klr fo | k rFkk ml dsHkoh i e-kadk Hkh i wZi klr Kku

'kū; gks tk; sxA¹⁴ vki LrEc us; g Hkh dgk gSfd cāp; Zdk mYyāku djus dsdkj.k gh bl l e; %dfy; q eš el= nZV k __f'k ughagks jgsgō fdUrq i wZ tle dsQy l sdfri; onKkuh __f'k vc Hkh mRi Uuk gksjgsgā tks el=nZV k __f'k; kads l eku gh gā bl rjg ds __f'k; kads mnkgj.k dsfy, mlgkaus' ordrrqdk ukekYys[k fd; k gā¹⁵ bl h iZkj fu; ekads ikyu dUkZ cāpkjh dsfy, Qyoku , oonKku l Ei Uuk gksusdk Hkh mYy[s k gā l ō; kl h dksvk'khokh ughansuk pkfg, rFkk ok.kh ep n'V eavkš deZeal a e j [kus okyk gksuk pkfg, A l ō; kl h , gykšdd vkš i kykšdd fdl h iZkj dsHkh deZdk vkjEHk u djA¹⁶ cāpkjh dksL=h dsv³xka dksfugkjuk , oaLi 'kZ djuk oftr gā t[ok] fupyh tkr dh l ōk] fcuk fn, nū jsdh oLrqdks yus vkš fgākk u djuk Hkh fufnZV gā¹⁷ vkpk; ſ vkpk; Zds i [ē] vkpk; Zdh i Ruh vkš nhf{kr dsuke xg.k u djuk rFkk og nū jsdksd"V nūsokysopu vkš endj nū; dk l ōu fur; 'k%gh i fjR; kx fd, tkusdsfu; e fufnZV gā cāpkjh f'k"; x# dh l flufek eax# dh 'k; ; k dh vi škk uhph 'k; ; k ij l kš } x# dsvkl u dh vi škk uhpsdsvkl u ij cB} x# ds tkxus l s igystkx tk,] x# ds l kusdsckn gh l kš A¹⁸ x# ds pyusij f'k"; dks x# ds i hN&i hNspyuk] x# ds vknš k dsfcuk Lokē; k; grqLor% muds ikl u tkuk rFkk cykusij gh x# ds ikl tkuk fu; fer fd; k x; k gā vkpk; Zdh gh JŠBrk dk è; ku djuk rFkk fcuk x# ds funš k l sfd l h vl; x# dksHkh i z kke u djuk Hkh vkpk; kadsfopkj eafofgr gā¹⁹ ofl "B vkpk; Z usfoekku fd; k gSfd cāpkjh x# l sdN Hkh u fNi k; ſ l c dN l R; & l R; crk; A²⁰ ; gh fopkj xks e dk Hkh gā²¹ vkpk; Zofl "B us; g Hkh dgk gSfd cāpkjh dks^vkgwke; k; h** gksuk pkfg, ft l dk vFlZgš vè; ; u dsfy, x# ds ikl fcuk cyk; su tk,] cykusij gh tk, A²² ckškk; u usvodh.khZ'kcn dk iz kx , ſ scāpkjh dsfy, fd; k gš tks cāp; Zdk Hkatu dj fdl h ; ōrh dk l xeu fd; k gā , ſ scāpkjh dksxēsdh cfy i wZ fu __tr nōh dh vpZuk djuk i k; f' pūK Lo: i fuf'pr fd; k gā l kFk gh xēks ds f'k' u ds i kf'k= dk Hk{k.k djusdk mYy[s k fd; k gā²³ bruk gh ughā vfi rāfo".kq èkeZ w-dkj usvodh.khZ dsfy, i k; f' pūK ds: i eafōekku fd; k gSfd og xēks dk peZēkj.k djs rFkk og vi us i ki dks crkrsgq l kr ?kjka l sHkh[k ekxA²⁴ bl l sLi "V gkrk gSfd cāp; ZvkJe eafuokl dsfy, dBkš fu; eka

dsmi cUek fuf' pr fd; sx; sFk\$ ftueavudkkl u , oaokrkoj .k l fuf' pr
jgrk Fkka bl l sonke; ; u dh i fj i wkzk , oafokkl eku 0; fDrRo dk fuekzk
i R; d fo | kFkz dk gksk l fuf' pr fd; k x; k gA

fu"d"kz

i wZfyf[kr fofek&fu"kkka dsfoopukadsvlkkj ij fu"d"kzLo: i ge
dg l drsgdfd cāp; ZvkJe dsvlrxr x#dy eafuokl djusokys
fo | kFkz ka dks dMv-vudkkl u eajgrsgq fu; fer : i eaonke; ; u rFkk
vkpj .k dk fuekzk djuk gkrk Fkka tgg; , d vkg foeks deZ l ki \$krk ea
xka gksrFk\$ oghanv jh vkg fuf"k) deZvFkz-dnkfi u fd; stkusokys
dk; ka l scāpkjh dksy{; &HkzV , oapfj= HkzV gksul scpusdsfy, vud
foek mi k; mi cUekr fd; sx; sFkA ft l eajgrsgq l E; d : i l scāpkjh
vi uk cāp; Zor dk ikyu djrk gvk vxysvkJekadsor fu; eka dk
l pk# : i l ikyu djuseal eFkzcu tkrk Fkka i Lrqr 'kkky\$[k eal ekl r%
mDr rF; kadk xoSk. kRed foopu ekel w-dkj kadh fofgr 0; oLFkk dsvkykd
eal Lrqr djusdk iz; kl fd; k x; k gA ft l dh i kl afxdrk vkg mi kns rk
; rfd f' pr fhkUurk , oafjorZukadsl kFk orZeku ealhh l ki \$kd mi ; DUr
vud kfyrgks h n\$kh tk l drh gA

I UnHkz

- 1- vki 0 ekO l 10& 1@1@11 mirL; k·pk; blys cāpkfjokl % rFkk p
1@1@18 vFk cāp; fofek%
- 2- xkO ekO l 10& 1@2@11& mDracāp; bA
- 3- rno 1@2@13 l R; opueA
- 4- rno 1@2@16 cfg% Ue; RoapA
- 5- rno 1@2@17 rFkk eupefr 2@101A
- 6- rno 1@2@18 uk·fnR; eh\$krA
- 7- vki 0 ekO l 10&1@3@16 L=hfHk; kZonFkz l Efk"khA
- 8- vki 0 ekO l 10&1@3@13&24
- 9- xkO ekO l 10&1@3@7 xphkkos rni R; ofUl l fnHkkos o) s l cāpkfj. ; Luks
okA
- 10- vki 0 ekO l 10&1@2@6 ; Fkk {tkjyo.keekpka kuhfrA
- 11- xkO ekO l 10&1@2@19 otz su eekpka xUek-----i fjokn Hk; kfu
r@ vki 0 ekO l 10 &1@1@23&25

- 12- xk0 ek0 I 0 1@2@20 x#n'kUcd.Bi k&rk-----i kni / kj.kkfua
- 13- vki 0 ek0 I 0&1@2@2&3 onfr0esfo / kdez-----dr / R; euk; q; apA
- 14- rnd 1@2@4&5
- 15- vki 0 ek0 I 0&2@1@5&6
- 16- xk0 ek0 I 0&1@3@15&16 rFkk 24
- 17- xk0 ek0 I 0&1@2@23 / waghul okenrknkuaafd keA
- 18- xk0 ek0 I 0&1@2@24&26
- 19- fo0 ek0 I 0&28@30 vfufn?V'p x#.kkLokux#ukfllkokn; rA
- 20- ok0 ek0 I 0&2@8@124
- 21- xk0 ek0 I 0&1@2@34
- 22- ok0 ek0 I 0&7@13 rFkk
xk0 ek0 I 0 & 1@2@35 vkgurk& ; k; hA
- 23- ck0 ek0 I 0&2@1@29&34
- 24- fo0 ek0 I 0&28@48&50

efgykvla ea ykdrka=d I keftd pruk

vfer delj *

Hkkjrokl h fo'o dh I cl sikphu I H; rk dsokfjl gA ol ek6 dvticde
gekjsl keftd ykdra= dk ewy ea= gA pruk ewyr%l 'kfädj.k dsrgr
tkjh iR; {k vks viR; {k neu dsifrjksk vks i frdkj dh pruk gS i frjksk
dk vk'k; gS& ml ; FkkfLFkfrknh 0; oLFkk dks vkn'kZekuus I sbudkj
djuk tks I keftd&l ka.Nfrd vks vkfFkd Lrj ij ekuoh; xfjek ds
Hkkrd fodkl dsvol jkadks I cdsfy, I yHk ughagkusnuk pkgrh vks
i frdkj dk vk'k; gS& I fn; ka ds I keftd mRFkku&iru , oarn+fur
mRi hMtu dksviuh fu; fr ekuus I sbudkj djrsgq vius I keftd 'Lo* ds
i {k eayM+I dusdh {kerk vftR djuk gA pruk I sl Ec) vkUnkyu dh
nksef; ekjk; ; gS& 1/2 I keftd I ekurk dsfy, I 2/2 rFkk 1/2 I ka.Nfrd
nkl rk I sefäA bl pruk dh tM+eaHkkjrh; I keftd I jpuuk gS tks
fir I ÜkkRed 0; oLFkk ij vkekkfjr gA

Hkkjrh; n'kZu ea'pruk* ds, d folRr ifji; eanf[kusdk iz kl
fd; k x; k gA dHkh bl svkRek dsi; kZ : i eafy; k x; k gS dHkh bl sTM+
dsfoijhr vFkZ eafy; k x; k gS rFkk dHkh bl si# "k rÜo dk , d vko' ; d
xqk ekuk x; k gA n'kZu I sgVdj tc ge ^pruk 'kCn dk iz ksx I keku;
ifji; eadjrsgarc ml dk vFkZgksk] KkukRed euksofÜk] cksk ; k fopkj
gksk gA ^pruk* 'kCn vaxst 'kCn ^dku' I us * dk fgluh vuqkn gA oLr%
; g 'kCn fgluh ea; gha I svk; k gA

vkt dk ; q ykdrka=d 'kkl u izkkyh dk gS tksL=h o i# "k dks
I eku thou thuso mluf rFkk mRFkku ds I eku vol jkadh vi {kk djrk
gA ykdra= dsnsiæ[k y{k.k gS& I erk rFkk LorarkA turk dk 'kkl u
gksdsdkj.k ykdra=h; 0; oLFkk eaI Hkh ukxfjd , d I eku garFkk I cdk
, d I eku Lorark iklr gsrh gA¹ vkt L=h foe'kZefgykvkadh ykdra=
dh I keftd pruk dh fLFkr dksvadr djuseafokku fo"k; kadks?kj us
eayxk gwpk gS ; Fkk & 'fyax Hkn dh jktuf r ea t dMh vksr*² 'L=h neu
dh fl) kirdh*³ ^gkf'k; s dksrkM+rh gpbZfL=; k⁴ ^ekuo vfedkj kadk izu
vks vksr*⁵ 'L=h vflerk ds izu vks ukjhokn*⁶ 'L=h ea i# "kokn*⁷

* 'kkl nk= 1/2 ekt 'kL=1/2 vxl u du; k ikV xatqV dlyst ijekuhij oljk.klh 'māiā-1/2

^efgyk&i#k HknHko*] ^ml dk vijkek*] ^ejh ugharks rwdl h vks dh Hkh ughaj] ^nqu; k dh vksrka dk , t&lk*8] ^vksr dy] vkt vks dy*9 tS s opLooknh fo"K; t&k; , d vks ml ij gksjgh fga k dh i "BHKie Li "V djrs utj vk jgsg&oghanW jh vks ml dh l keftd&vkfFkd fLFkfr dksbl ds fy, ftEenkj crk jgsg& efgykvkaus 'k&kf.kd] jktu&rd] o&kkfud , oa vkfFkd {ks=kaeykdra= dh LFkki uk dsi 'pkr-ftruk ik; k] l keftd vks ikfjokfjd {ks=eamruk gh [kksfn; k g&10 or&ku ykdrka=d l ekt ea jktu&rd l Uk dk vR; Ur egRoiwkZLFkku g& vr, o efgykvkaeykdra= dh l keftd pruk dk fo"K; vR; Ur xEHkj g& D; k&d efgyk, al ekt dk yxHkx vkekk fgLI k g& fcuk mudh Hkxhkhkj dsns k vks l ekt dh i xfr ughagks l drhA efgykvkaeykdra= dh l keftd pruk dk gh i frQy g& fd vkt fo'o l ekt ; g egl W dj jgk g&fd ufr fuekk& d l S kfu&rdk ea i fjo&u ykuk vko'; d g& vkt dk fo'o l ekt vi uh l eL; kvkadk l ekekk ukjh o i#k dsfy& Hkn dsv&urj dsl kFk ughadj l drk vks u gh l ekt dh l exrk dh mi &kk dj fdl h Hkh ml&ufr ; k fodkl dk Lolu l at&s k tk l drk g& l ekt dk f'koRo ml dsl exzdV; k.k dh l kefigdrk eafufgr g& efgyk dks, d jk"Vh; i k.kh ekudj jk"Vh; l eL; kvka l sml s l Ec) djuk gh gks&k vks ; g fo"K; d&oy , d i#k"kek= dk v&fedkj {ks= cukdj ughaj [kk tk l drkA

Hkjr e& i#k"ka vks efgykvkadh l ekt d vks vkfFkd fLFkfr eacgr v&urj g& f'k{kj jkst&xkj egRoiwkZinkaij i frfufekRo vkfn l Hkh {ks=kaea; g v&urj l kQ fn [kk&zn&rk g& l u-2001 dh tux.kuk dsvu& kj] ns k ea i#k"ka dh l k{kjrk nj 82-14 i fr'kr Fkh t&fd d&oy 65-46 i fr'kr efgyk, agh l k{kj FkhA Ldny Nk&M&usokyh yM&fd; kadh nj Hkh yM&ka l sdghav&fed g& jk"Vh; Lrj ij 52 i fr'kr i#k"ka dh vi &kk ek= 22 i fr'kr efgykvkad&sg h jkst&xkj feyk g& g& jkst&xkj djus okyh efgykvka ea l s 94 i fr'kr vl x&fBr {ks= eadk; Zdjrh g& t&k; dk; &l g {kk , oaoru@ikfjJfed de g& vks Je dku&kadk ik; %iky ughag&ka l Rrk vks fu.kk& d ink&ea efgykvkadk i frfufekRo cgr de g&ns k dh l d n vks foekkul Hk&vkaea efgykvkadk i frfufekRo 10 i fr'kr l s Hkh de g& d&oy 20-50 i fr'kr efgyk, agh 0; kol kf; d , oardu&dh ink&aij dk; j r g& vks mue&d&oy 2-30 i fr'kr efgyk, agh iz&kl d@iz&kd g& mij&dr vk&M&ka l sLi "V g&fd

efgykvka dh l keftd vks vkfKzd fLFkr cgr gh detkj gA

Lora=rk dsl foekku&fuekZ k eaHkh ga k esrk] js kopl j} nqkZkbZ tS s fontkh Lora=rk&l sukuh efgykvka us Hkkx fy; k vks jk"Vh; dkadl dh enyHkur vfedkjka dh i wZ?kkSk.kk dksewZ : i nuseavi uk ; ksnku fd ; kA l foekku ea inUk bu l eku vfedkjka ds QyLo: i vkt Hkkjrh; l ekt ea dkbZ {ks= , s k ughagstgk; Ap sin ij igpusdsfy, Hkkjrh; ukjh dk ; g eDr&l ak"lZ vktknh vks l eku vol j feyusds l kFk gh l ekir ughagk tkrkj cYd jktuhfrd o l keftd vfedkjka ds chp dh [kkba i kvusdsfy, vks Hkh rhoz xfr l svkjEHk gkrk gA

Lora=rk ds ckn efgyk&l aBuka o efgyk&foekk; dka ds l a Dr iz Ruka l svud l qkkj&dkunw ikl fd, x, A ; | fi l keftd : f<+ ka ds cak dkvusdsfy, vHkh vks vud l qkkj ka dkunw ka o dkunw& l akkukadh t: jr g} fQj Hkh fglunwfookg vefku; e] fo"ksk fookg vefku; e] fglunw mUkj fkedkj vefku; e] os; kofUk&mlenyu vefku; e] efgyk rFkk cky&l hFkk vefku; e] ngst &fu"kek vefku; e] fookg&foPNn o rykd vefku; e vks fpdfRI k }jk xHka kr dh dkunw ekU; rk tS si eQk l qkkj ka l sefgykvka dh l keftd fLFkr eai ; klr varj vk; k gA

73oa l foekku l akkku vks vuPNn 330 , oa332 eafeysvfedkjka l s mRI kfr efgyk; avkt Hkkjr x.kj kT; dsykd rka=d ifjn'; earsth l s vksxc<+jgh gA xkeh.k , oauxjh; LFkkuh; fudk; dh l hFkkvka eafgykvka dks, d frgkbZ vkj {k.k fey pdk gsrFkk foekf; dk ea, d frgkbZ vkj {k.k dk foeks d ykd l Hkk eafopkj kekh gA

efgykva ea ykra dh l keftd pruk dk iHo

Ø01 Ø	{ks-	1951 dh fLFkr	2011 dh tux.kuk ea fLFkr
1-	efgykvka dh thou i R; k'kk ¼/vkS r½	31-6 o"lZ	64-02 o"lZ
2-	yMfd; ka dh fookg dh vk; q¼/vkS r½	15-6	20-0 o"lZ
3-	tlenj ¼ fr'kr½	39-9	22-1 o"lZ

4-	eR; n&j ¼ fr'kr½	29-4	7-2
5-	f'k'kqer; n&j ¼ fr g tkj½	131	47
6-	efgyk l k{kjrk nj ¼ fr'kr½	8-86	65-46
7-	yMfd; ka dk Lch&yka e&uke&du ¼ fr'kr½	54 yk[k	536 yk[k
8-	efgykvka dh Hkxh&n&jh dh nj ¼ fr'kr½	14-22	23-5
9-	l x&fBr {k= dh efgyk, a	19-3 yk[k	43-2
10-	ykd l Hk& ea i fr&ufekRo	22	59

I k& %Ofeyh os&Os j LV&VL&hd l bu bf.M; k&j 2011(v&f&fd l ek&[k] 2011&12) i 0 2-

efgykvka ea ykdra= dh l ke&ftd pruk ds rhu fodkl ek&my&efgykvka ea ykdra= dh l ke&ftd pruk dk b&f&g&l e&f; r&ks ij rhu fodkl ek&my&yka ij v&ke&kfj&r g&A i Eke pj.k dks 18oha'kr&k&nh ds e&e; l s 19oha'kr&k&nh ds e&e; rd ekuk t&kr&k g&A l s k&rd : i l s bl n&ks&ku efgyk&i # "k ds chp l E&le&ka dh x&s& cj&k&jh dks y&dj en&H&ar izu m&B&k; s x; A ; g 0; k[; k&f&r fd; k x; k fd ox&Z&v&ks& t&kr& ds l eku gh fy&x dks H&h l ke&ftd U; k; ds foopu ea, d Lor&= LF&ku fn; k tkuk p&f&g, A bl n&ks&ku l k&j&k t&ks& efgykvka d&ks& en&ka ds l eku gh l ekt e&ac&j&k&j v&f&ek&d&k&j i kus ds gd ij fn; k x; k A ; g mn&k&j&ok&nh uk&x&f&jd v&f&ek&d&k&j&ka dh o&f&f&j&dh ij v&ke&kfj&r F&k&A i # "ka ds l eku gh uk&j; ka dks H&h l eku dk; Z&ds fy, l eku os&u] f&f&d&R l k l f&pe&k&, j x&H&ka kr ds d&ku&uh v&f&ek&d&j v&f&n ds fy, l ekt v&ks& j&k&T; dh v&ks& l s iz Ru fd; s x; A bl ek&my& ea; g ekuk x; k fd l Ei w&k& n&fu; k dh fl=; ka dh l e&L; k, a v&ks& muds gy , d l eku g&D; k&rd fir l Û&k&R&ed l ekt gh uk&jh 'k&ks&k.k dk v&ke&ks&j g&S&f&t l dk var uk&jh&i # "k ds chp d&ku&uh vl ekur&k n&j&j dj&ds&gh l H&ko g&A bl s ^uk&jh&d&Y; k.k ek&my&* dgk x; k A

n&l j&se&my& d&ks&^uk&jh fodkl ek&my&* %Women Development Model½ ds uke l s tkuk x; k A g&L&V&j ok&l s; dh Ñ&fr %Women's Role in Economic Development, 1970½ d&ks&bl ek&my& dk i k&j&f&e&H&kd l k&R& dgk

x; kA bl ea ; g 0; k[; kf; r fd; k x; k fd dk; Z l Ei knu] l d kékuka dh
 mi yCekrk vkš ykHkka dscá/okjseayšxd vl ekurk gA fofHkUu vè; ; uká dš
 ekè; e l sbl ekMly ds l eFkZlka us; g 0; k[; kf; r fd; k fd nfu; k dh
 vkèkh vkcknh efgyk vka dh gš osyxHkx nk&frgkbZ dk; &?ka/ka dk fu"i knu
 djrh gš vk; dk nl okafgLI k gh mlga i klr gksrk gš vkš os l Ei fúk dsek=
 , d i fr'kr Hkx dh fgLI nkjh gA bl i zkj dh yšxd vl ekurk dksnj
 djusdsfy, ukjh&fodkl dh fof'k"V ; kstuk, al d kj ds vud nš kka/ft l ea
 Hkjr Hkx 'krfey Fk½ ea cuk; h x; h i jUrqbl ekMly ea Hkx efgyk vka dks
 l ekurk dk vfekdj u feykA bl dsfoijhr l kekftd vl ekurk, avkš
 l m+gpa l ekt oš kfu dka dsvud kj , d k fodkl ds i t hoknh&fi r l ÚkkRed
 ekMly ds jgrsgvka fQj Hk bl uhfr usfyak] l onh fodkl dh uhfr; kavkš
 ml sn'kkZusokys'fyak&l onh l pdkad* dks tle fn; kA bl uhfr dsckn gh
 efgyk vka dks fodkl dk; káeal ghkxh cukus ij tkš fn; k x; k u fd fl QZ
 mlga fodkl ds Qk; nka rd gh l hfer j [kk x; kA bl i zkj ukjh fodkl
 ekMly nkspj. kaeai jk gvk %ukjh vkš fodkl rFk fyak vkš fodkl A igys
 pj.k eatgk fodkl uhfr; kaeaukjh dY; k.k ij l efiør è; ku fn; k x; k ogra
 ni jseafyak Hkn dks gh ; kstuk dk vkèkj cuk; k x; kA

vkfFkZl fodkl dks i èkkurk nus ds dkj .k bl ekMly ea 'kfdR ds
 vk; ke dh vun[kh dh xbl ft l dh otg l sbl ekMly dh fulnk dh xba¹¹
 ; g 0; k[; kf; r fd; k x; k gšfd vkfFkZl : i l sefgyk vka dk mBrk Lrj
 mlga vko' ; d : i l s [kq kh vkš l eku l kekftd Lrj ugha i nku djrka dbZ
 flFkfr; ka ea nfoekk i šnk gks tkrh gš vkš mlga ijEi jkxr Hkmedk vka ds
 l kFk&l kFk gh u; h vkfFkZl ftEenkfj; ka Hkx fuHkkuh gksrh gA bl dsfy,
 vko' ; d gšfd fu.kZ i fØ; k eaHkx Hkxh nkjh l fu'pr dh tk; s, oamudk
 ?kjy wvkš l kepkf; d 'fDr l j pukvkaeamudh l fØ; Hkxh nkjh gka

rhl jk ekMly ~kfdR ekMly* ½Power Model½ gA bl ekMly ds
 vlrxr ; g ekuk x; k fd ukjh l cyhdj .k dh dqt h ml dsLo; arFk 'kfdR
 l j puk ds Å ij fu; æ.k eafNi h gA 'kfdR l j puk ij fu; æ.k ds QyLo; i
 gh mlga vl; Lrjka ij fyak l ekurk] Hkxh nkjh] l d kékuka dh i kfr] Hkšrd
 dY; k.k vkfn LokHk f od : i l sL=h dks i klr gks tk; schA i fl) l ekt'kkL=h
 vkns ohs Hkx ekurs gA fd bl ds i hNs e[; èkkj.kk 'kfdR l EcUekka ds

i qfuekkj .k }kjk l ekt ifjorü gð bl sgh , fkksh fxfMXI us*Transformative Capacity* dgk gSvkj dñ vU; l ekt'kkfL=; kausb l s'Power over* ds LFkku ij ^Power to* l s 0; k[; kf; r fd; kA eq; r% ; g ekMy ukjh l 'kDrhdj.k dk 'kfDr dsUnr ekMy gð tksgj Lrj ij yfax vl ekurk dk 'ku%ku%gkl djrk gSrFkk ukjh fodkl ekMy l svfekd ogn vksj 0; ki d gSD; käd ; g döy l kekf td dY; k.k ; k vkfFKZd cjkjch dksegRo ughanskj vfi rqvfkFKZd l kekf td jktufird] eukoSkkfud l Hkh igyvkadks , d l # eafijkdj mu ij fopkj djrk gð¹²

efgykvkaeaykdra= dh l kekf td pruk yxkrkj rFkk 0; ki d Lrj ij efgykvkadsvkRefo'okl , oa{kerk dsfuekZ k rFkk fu.kz i fØ; kvkaea l ghkkfxxrk eaof) djusokyh 'kfä gð ; sefgykvkadsykdrkæ=d fodkl i fØ; kvkaeaHkkxhnhkjg grq l eFKZcukrh gð ykdra= dh l kekf td pruk efgykvka dks 'kDrghurk vksj xykeh l seDr djrh gSvkj mudsvnj ykdrkæ=d fu.kz i fØ; kvkaea l ghkkfxxrk grqvfr egROIwkZ {kerk dk fodkl djrh gð

gekjs : f<øknh fir l UkkRed l ekt ea ; g ekU; rk gSfd yMeh ifjokj ij , d cks> gStcfd yMek cæki sdk l gkjk vksj oäk ijEi jk dk okgd gkrk gð yMeh dks ijk; k èku ekuk tkrk gð ; gh : f<øknh èkkj .kk tUe l sydj eR; q ; Dr fofHkUu Lrjka ij efgykvkads l kFk fujUrj HknHkko vksj 'kkjhfd , oaekuf l d fgd k rFkk i # "kka , oaefgykvkadh fLFkfr eabl vlurj dsfy; sftEenkj gð vr , o efgykvkaeaykdra= dh l kekf td pruk ykuk cgr t: jh gð bl dsfy; sfofHkUu iz kl fd; s tkusvko'; d gð ; Fkk& ifjokj ea yMek& yMeh ds Hkkt u] f' k{kk , oanq kHkky ea HknHkko l ektr djuk(yMeh dks LokoyEch o l 'kDr cukusdsfy; si kydkadks i fjr djuk(de mezeagkusokysfookg jkdruk(ngst i Fkk dks l ektr djusdsfy; s ; øk oxZdks i krl kfgr djuk(l epk; rFkk l ekt dsdk; Øekj cBdkavkfn eafyaxHkn ij ppkZ djuk(ifjokj dsfu.kz kaeeafgykvkadh ckr dks l qus ij tkj nsuk] efgykvkadh jktufird l ghkkfxxrk dksc<teuka

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- 13- 'kry eh.kk
*Lg vlpk;:] jktufr foKku] foHkx ckw 'kMkjk jktdh;
 dyk egko/ky;] vyoj jktLFku½*
- 14- MKW eplšk dęj oek
*vflLVW ikQsj] jktufr foKku foHkx]jktLFku
 fo'ofok/ky;:]t;ij jktLFku½*
- 15- MKW ie ukj; k ;kno
*, lkl, V ckQsj] vFK'k= foHkx] jktdh; egko/ky;]
 nęukdj] ckx'oj] mUkj[k.M½
 MKW jk; k ;kno
 imZ 'MskNk=] georh ulhu cęęękk fo'ofok/ky;] Jhuxj]
 x<oky mUkj[k.M½*
- 16- MKW jekdUr
*I g vlpk;:] ikphu bfrgl foHkx] ulxfjd ihth dWst]
 tAbZ tkij mAiã½*
- 17- MKW v#.k dęj fl g
*vflLVW ikQsj] bfrgl foHkx] Mhã,ãohã ihãthã dWst]
 vktex<+ mAiã½*
- 18- tzhj fl g
*vrfk I g; d v;:kid] vtihtMh ekyok dWst] jkeijk
 Qy] cB.Mj iãk iãk½*
- 19- MKW uhye l ksh
*vflLVW ikQsj] bfrgl jke I g; jktdh; egko/ky;
 csh f'kojki] dWij mAiã½*
- 20- MKW foHk feJk
*vflLVW ikQsj] jikLur d l hNr foHkx] Qhkt+ xk/h dWst]
 jk; csh mAiã½*
- 21- MKW ješk dęj f=ikBh
24] kdruxj] egh] qij f'koijh ubZ dkykijxk] [ki] mAiã½
- 22- jktno fl g
*I g; d ik;:kid] foHk foHkx dðtðdðitðtð dWst] ejkncn
 mAiã½*
- 23- MKW dęynhi dęj ekšl
*imZ 'Msk Nk=] jktufr foKku foHkx Qhkt+ xk/h dWst]
 jk; csh mAiã½*
- 24- i fr
*'Msk Nk=k l hNr foHkx] ug: xte Hgrh fo'ofok/ky;] izkxkt
 mAiã½*
- 25- vfer dęj
*'Msk Nk= l ekt 'M= vxl w du; k ilv xtqV dWst] ijekulhij]
 okjk.kl h mAiã½*

