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Social Justice and Castes Society: In Indian Social Perspectives:

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Introduction:

India is the greatest Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic in the world. India is having Culture and the ideology of Unity and integrity with spirit and Deep Knowledge of Science and Spiritualism. Indian philosophy arose on the basis of one of the oldest of human civilizations. It is a line of cultural development which far pre-dates the culture of Western Europe. The Indian cultural tradition has its roots as far back as the 10th-15th centuries B.C. and extends in a virtually unbroken thread down to the present day, showing considerable vitality and exuberance. At the present day, more than fifty years after the declaration of Independence, India is more enslaved to imperialism. The Indian bourgeoisie has not even been capable of abolishing that atrocious relic of barbarism, the caste system. Above all, they have not got real independence at all. In other words, the concept of social justice is a big question in Indian living set up. Ted Honderich defines justice in the following way:

Justice in one sense is identical with the ethics of who should receive benefits and burdens, good or bad things of many sorts, given that others might receive these things. Although discourse about justice is often influenced by models of law, the ethics of justice is a subject in itself. To 'receive' a benefit or burden is to have any of a large number of more concrete relations to it: not only legal ownership or other entitlement may be relevant, but also non-legal matters. Enjoyment of an experience, having access to many opportunities, getting protection from or exposure to a risk, and so on may be relevant. The 'others' relevant to justice may

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be those living in a person's community, those in other communities, or even those dead, those yet to live, or perhaps possible persons who will never live.[1]

Indian social system has to pay the price for the rottenness and incapacity of the bourgeoisie. It is an irony. Gandhi, Nehru, and the other leaders of Congress regarded themselves as secular, even socialists. Now, fifty years later, the monstrous head of Hindu chauvinism and communalism is being raised in India. These reactionaries, in claiming the unique right to "defend" their own religion and culture, in fact do irreparable damage to both. The applied castes system in Hindu society is one of them. Castes system is the origin of all kind of problems in Indian Social and economical Perspectives. Therefore Indian social structure goes to the heart of the debates about distributive or social justice**.**

Cast system:

A society, in which wealth and other goods are distributed according to some notion of natural inequality, called 'Caste' society. In the whole world, especially in India, the most famous caste system associated with Hindu society. The Hindu castes society refers 'A caste is a closed class'[2]. A class is an identity that divides people based upon economic, social, regional, religious, gender, ethnic and other differences. 'When a class is somewhat strictly hereditary, we may call it a caste'[3]. Although there is much debate among historians and anthropologists about its nature, a caste society would appear to be based on natural inequality. 'Derived from the Portuguese word for lineage (casta), caste in Hinduism is based on four principals classes, ***Brahamans***, ***Kshatriyas***, ***Vaishyas***, and ***Sudras***, with the 'untouchables' outside the caste system, and so literally outcastes. According to Brook Noel Moore and Kenneth Bruder,

Because the gods determined one's caste, one was meant to stay there. The highest caste were the Brahmins, the priests and teachers; next-highest were the Kshatriyas, the rulers and warriors; then came the Vaishyas, the merchants; and then the Shudras, the farmers and laborers. The largest group of all is below all of the castes. These people are known as the Parjanyas or Antyajas, or Untouchables. They are the outcasts; members of society above them were not allowed to touch them or even to enter their shadows

lest they become unclean and in need of ablution.[4]

From the standpoint of a discussion of moral equality and inequality, the castes system's key feature is that it fuses social position with moral responsibility. The caste into which a person is born is determined by his karmic influence, or behavior in a previous life'.[5] A person born in a caste remains in it for life; dies in it, and his children also remain in it. As 'Culture is the complex whole that consists of everything we think and do and have as members of society,[6] the Non-tribal part of ancient Hindu society was divided into hundreds of upper and lower castes, and the caste system is still fiercely practiced and trampling the individual and the society.

Hindu social structure is ridden with castes and communities. This has led to barriers and segregation and condemnation of obnoxious vice of social inequality and Untouchability. The Indian history which has proves the injustice of humanity in the Castes system and today it is constantly practiced in Hindu Society. It is a common concern among the Philosophers and Thinkers that only the castes system is the origin of Social inequality and inhumanity in Hindu Society. This is a big challenge. Therefore an influent question comes among the thinkers that the castes system constantly has been paining individuals from ancient India to still at the present era of the globalization. Dr. Guptasrivatsa, in his forwarding note of the book *Oh You Hindu Awake,* writes,

Also religion is a man to God and man to man relationship. But to reach God, treating the fellow human beings with love, justice and equal right is the best way. Most of the religions are preaching the same way. Unfortunately only Hinduism which was originated by the Brahmins is preaching that to reach God you must not love your fellow human being, you should not treat him with justice and you should not treat him with equal rights and humanity. On the other hand it teaches the high caste Brahmin how to enslave him, cheat him and fool him in the name of Hinduism. With this technique only today 2% Brahmins are ruling 89% of India's population.[7]

Moreover, Dr. Ambedkar is of the view that cardinal principles of Brahminism are six:

1. Graded inequality between the different classes.
2. Complete disarmament of Shudras and the untouchables.
3. Complete prohibition of education of the Shudras and the

untouchables.

4. Ban on the Shudras and the untouchables occupying places of power and authority.
5. Ban on the Shudras and the untouchables acquiring property.
6. Complete subjugation and suppression of women.

Dr. Ambedkar, therefore concluded that, inequality is the official doctrine of Brahmins of Hindu society. According to a recent government survey there are more than 2,000 castes in India. It means each caste can claim superiority over the other, a man from one caste will not marry a girl of another cast, and no two castes congregate together and so on.

The other sides of caste system:

The Upanishads constitute a body of Indian philosophical literature, investing the Vedic gods and rites with new philosophical content. They have had a tremendous effect not only on Indian thinking but also for social life for thousands of years. The Indian caste system, with its elaborate system of rules governing what members of each caste may or may not do, is presented by the Upanishads as an immutable product of the order of the universe.

However, a reading of the Upanishads shows that they contain a series of arguments intended as a rebuttal of materialist and atheist ideas, which were present from the very dawn of Indian philosophy. It particularly reinterprets the guidelines of the Vedas and upanisadas that can easily check the caste system and Brahminic domination. Geetesh Sharma writes,

In some of the 'suktas' of the Vedas, there is evidence of opposition to the *Yagnas* [fire worship] and rituals conducted by the priests.

In the age of the Upanishads, this criticism of the priests becomes all the more sharp. In chhandogya Upanishad, the procession of the priests has been compared to a procession of dogs. In Mundak Upanishad the ritual of human sacrifice and other rites have been severely criticised.

In the 18 dominant Upanishads there is one Shvasan Veda Upanishad. This Upanishad basically consists of materialist and naturalist teachings. In one section, it is written: 'neither is there any avatar, nor is there any God; neither a heaven nor a hell. All this traditional religious literature is a conception of self-conceited

fools'.[8]

Social justice and Castes system

It comes true to say that 'Social justice and Castes system are seemed contradictory-relevant'. Aristotle, the towering intellects of the ancient world, was the first thinker who used the term 'Contradiction' in '***Oraganon***[9]'. Contradiction is a principle which asserts that no statement can be true and false; sometimes held to be one of the fundamental laws of thought[10]. In a Castes society, only the inequality is the primary cause of a Social structure. And the term 'equality' is primary of the social justice. Castes supposed inequality and social justice supposed equality, and other hand, castes opposed equality and social justice opposed the inequality. Therefore, the term Equality and Inequality are seemed contradictory. Thus social justice and caste system are also contradictory relevant. This situation creates a dilemma between social justice and Castes system. Here we find a 'Social Dilemma' between Individual and the society, in Castes Society. 'Social dilemma is a situation in which the short-term choice that is most rewarding for an individual will ultimately lead to negative outcomes for all concerned. Social dilemmas pit the short-term interest of the individuals against the long-term interests of the group (including the individuals).'[11] In this situation, the castes system creates the evil deeds among the society and the individual. Thus we find the contradictory position between castes system and social justice. In these contradictory conditions the relationship between members of a group are broken or dissolved.

In these contradictory conditions, how a consentaneous approbation will come about the 'social justice' in a Castes society? It is a blazing problem of social justice in caste society. As it is common concern that a caste society would appear to be based on natural inequality, we find it as a problem of Social judgment in contemporary Indian social movements. Distributive justice is concerned with the fair – or 'Just' – distribution of resources. Social justice generally refers to the idea of creating a society or institution that is based on the principles of equality and Solidarity, that understands and values human rights, and that recognizes the dignity of every human being. Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice. The concept of

human rights can also be practiced only through social justice. But how can social justice being able to Hindu society?

India is a democratic republic. But can a political system provide the real distributions in these contradictory conditions in castes society? In the Indian constitution the 'Inequality' is committed unconstitutional so that social justice may be relevant in these contradictory conditions. Here, the Social Justice is applied to the castes system only through the Indian constitution. But democracy in India, in which caste system also practiced constantly, how the social justice can be possible. In Castes based Indian social structure, Caste refers to a social group and where membership is largely decided by birth. Members of such local group avoid entering into marital relationships with outsiders. Originally, these groups were associated with specific professions, which are ridden with the culture of Inequality, especially in the field of educational and economical distributions. The mutual relationship of one caste with the other, which is established on the principle of lineage and the resultant purity of blood, is making the relationship between one and another caste distant. We know that 'Social structure is the term applied to the particular arrangement of the interrelated institutions, agencies and social patterns, as well as the statuses and roles which each person assumes in the group.'[12] Therefore we come to think about the possibility of social equality in castes Society.

There are two most important aspects of social system to accomplish the social equality and these are- Social contacts and Communications. Social justice cannot be possible without these two social aspects because the Castes society is such a system in which inequality and untouchability effect human rights. Without Social contacts and Communications, social justice cannot be contented in a society. Social contacts mean to be individually contacted by the society. It is an Inter-stimulated contact (direct or indirect contact). Contractarianism implies individuals consent to the state. It defines as a stream of liberal thought that imagines the state to the product of a decision between individuals to agree to submit to it. And the other hand Communications mean to communicate thoughts, views, emotions, believes etc. between the individuals. A theory that stresses that all people to belong to

communities and can only identify themselves in relations with others is well known as Communitarianism. These two theories debate about society and the individuals. We cannot find an interaction between individual and society in the caste-system. In these circumstances there is no opportunity for applied ethical solutions of social justice in caste system.

In the same situation, we know that 'Social structure is the web of interacting social forces from which have arisen the various models of observing and thinking.'[13] Mostly there are two kind of social processes in a society- Associative Social Process (cooperation, accommodation, assimilation etc.) and Dissociative social process (competition, conflict, contravention etc.). These both social processes are essential for any society. But there is only a caste system cannot derive these social processes. In social science, a social relation or social interaction refers to a relationship between two, three or more individuals. Social relations, derived from individual agency, form the basis of the social structure. These extensive social relations are always the basic objects of analytically discussion for social scientists and reformers.

Conclusion:

Indian constitutional legislators make a thought that it would be possible only through the Indian constitutional structure. So they have suggested the concept of reservation for lower castes in caste-society. After 60th years of Indian independence, Indian social status is also forcedly ridden with inequality, especially in the field of economical and educational distributions. And it comes deep to think that the castes system which is Non-tribal part of ancient Hindu society and also practiced forcedly today in modern India, the present era of the globalization. Therefore, it is the great demand of social justice to accomplish the equality of Individuals in the society, and today it will being able only through 'the right of reservation' in lower castes; especially in the field of economical and educational distributions in Indian society. It will be diminution of individuals to limit the 'right of reservation' in a caste society. Now the time is demanding to protect, prevent and improve these constitutional legislations, so that the social justice can be accomplished in a Caste society.

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Impact of Tourism in India: Pros and Cons

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India's glorious traditions and rich cultural heritage are closely related with the development of tourism. Its magnificent monuments attract a large number of tourists from all over the world. The natural surroundings, the architectural masterpieces, the music, dance, paintings, customs and languages all these go to make India as tourist paradise. Tourism is the fastest growing industry in modern world. People have always travelled to distant parts of the world to see monuments, arts and culture, taste new cuisine etc. In 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. This paper starts with a brief description of the history of tourism and tourism development in India. However, there are pros and cons involved with the development of tourism industry in the country. This article seeks to shed light on the negative and positive impacts of tourism industry in India. The paper ends with some brief conclusions.

Introduction

The term tourist was firstly used as official term in 1937 by the League of Nations. Tourism was defined as people travelling abroad for period of over 24 hours Swiss Professor Walter Hunzikar and Kurt Krapf (1994), describe the concept of tourism "Tourism is the sum of phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non- residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity"

As per the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), now called as World Tourism Organization (WTO), has defined tourist as a temporary visitor staying for at least 24 hours in

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a country visited when the purpose of the journey can be classified under one of the following headings –

a) Leisure: - recreation, holiday, health, study of religion and sports or

b) Business, family, mission meetings.In 1981, the International Conference on Leisure-Recreation Tourism, held by Tourism Society in England, defined it as, "Tourism may be defined in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment. Tourism may or may not involve overnight stay away from home". WTO has taken the concept of tourism "beyond a stereo type image of holiday making". The official accepted definition in the report is: "Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment not for leisure, business and other purposes". WTO has classified three types of tourism

a) **Domestic Tourism**: It consists of residents visiting within their own country. No formalities are required in this kind of travel.

b) **Inbound Tourism**: Comprises non- residents travelling into a country of their choice.

c) **Outbound Tourism**: Comprises residents of a nation travelling out to foreign country.

Tourism also tends to give support to local handicrafts and cultural activities; both in urban and rural areas. Expenditure by tourists has a multiplier effect and also generates considerable tax revenue for local economy.

Important Highlights of Indian Tourism

Travel & Tourism (T&T) is one of the most important industries in terms of absolute size of employment and output, and industrial linkages are strong and widely dispersed. The Industry can also drive domestic investment and attract foreign direct investment as well, all of which create employment, generate income and provide additional quality–of-life benefits to local residents. On a comparative scale, Travel & Tourism makes a larger economic contribution to the global economy than some notable high profile sectors. It is an important industry to support as a potential tool for economic development.

Although the global economy is showing signs of fragile

recovery, the world is becoming increasingly complex and interconnected. In this context, it is notable that the T&T sector has remained resilient in a number of ways. The numbers of travelers have increased consistently over the past year, notwithstanding the difficult economic climate and shrinking budgets. Indeed, the UNWTO reports that international tourist arrivals grew by 4% in 2012, and forecasts that they will continue to increase by 3-4% in 2013. Although this trend is primarily driven by increasing demand from the emerging markets, the picture has also been brightening for many developing economies.

Yet despite many positive developments, the need for greater openness remains one of the major trends impacting the T&T sector, especially with regard to the free movement of people. The importance of efforts in this area has been highlighted specifically by the G20 Los Cabos Communiqué in June 2012, in which the group recognized the importance of tourism ''as a vehicle for job creation, economic growth and development'' and furthermore committed to ''work towards developing travel facilitation initiatives in support of job creation, quality work, poverty reduction and global growth.''

During the year 2012, the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India reached the level of 6.65 million, registering a growth of 5.4% over the FTAs of 6.31 million in the year 2011. The growth rate of tourist arrivals in India is much higher as compared to growth in tourist arrivals worldwide. The tourism sector in India, therefore, has fared better vis-à-vis the world. Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from tourism in India during 2012 were USD17.74 billion as compared to USD16.56 billion in 2011, registering a growth of 7.10%. FTAs during the period January-April 2013 were 2.48 million with a growth of 1.9% over the corresponding period of January- April 2012. FEE from tourism during January–April 2013 were USD 6.878 billion with a growth of 14.7% over the corresponding previous year figure at USD 6.275 billion during January–April 2012.

Tourism: Present Scenario

Today tourism is the largest service industry in India, with a contribution of 6.23% to the national GDP and providing 8.78% of the total employment. India witnesses' more than 5 million annual foreign tourist arrivals and 562 million domestic tourism visits. The

tourism industry in India generated about US$100 billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to US$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate. The Ministry of Tourism is the nodal agency for the development and promotion of tourism in India and maintains the ***"Incredible India"*** campaign.

According to World Travel and Tourism Council, India will be a tourism hotspot from 2009-2018, having the highest 10-year growth potential. As per the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2009 by the World Economic Forum, India is ranked 11th in the Asia Pacific region and 62nd overall, moving up three places on the list of the world's attractive destinations. It is ranked the 14th best tourist destination for its natural resources and 24th for its cultural resources, with many *World Heritage Sites*, both natural and cultural, rich fauna, and strong creative industries in the country. India also bagged 37th rank for its air transport network. The India travel and tourism industry ranked 5th in the long-term (10-year) growth and is expected to be the second largest employer in the world by 2019. Moreover, India has been ranked the "best country brand for value-for-money" in the Country Brand Index (CBI) survey conducted by *Future Brand*, a leading global brand consultancy. India also claimed the second place in CBI's "best country brand for history", as well as appears among the top 5 in the best country brand for authenticity and art & culture, and the fourth best new country for business. India made it to the list of "rising stars" or the countries that are likely to become major tourist destinations in the next five years, led by the United Arab Emirates, China, and Vietnam. [www.ibef.org/industry/tourismhospitality.aspx]

Some of the recent initiatives taken by the Government to boost tourism include grant of export house status to the tourism sector and incentives for promoting private investment in the form of Income Tax exemptions, interest subsidy and reduced import duty. The hotel and tourism-related industry has been declared a high priority industry for foreign investment which entails automatic approval of direct investment up to 51 per cent of foreign equity and allowing 100 per cent non-resident Indian investment and simplifying rules regarding the grant of approval to travel agents, tour operators and tourist transport operators.

The first-ever Indian Tourism Day was celebrated on January 25, 1998. The Year 1999 was celebrated as *Explore India Millennium Year* by presenting a spectacular tableau on the cultural heritage of India at the Republic Day Parade and organizing India Tourism Expo in New Delhi and Khajuraho. Moreover, the campaign ***'Visit India Year 2009'*** was launched at the International Tourism Exchange in Berlin, aimed to project India as an attractive destination for holidaymakers. The government joined hands with leading airlines, hoteliers, holiday resorts and tour operators, and offered them a wide range of incentives and bonuses during the period between April and December, 2009.

IMPACTS OF TOURISM IN INDIA

Tourism industry in India has several positive and negative impacts on the economy and society. These impacts are highlighted below.

Positive Impacts:

1. Generating Income and Employment: Tourism in India has emerged as an instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. It contributes 6.23% to the national GDP and 8.78% of the total employment in India. Almost 20 million people are now working in the India's tourism industry.

3. Source of Foreign Exchange Earnings: Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings in India. This has favorable impact on the balance of payment of the country. The tourism industry in India generated about US$100 billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to US$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate.

4. Preservation of National Heritage and Environment: Tourism helps preserve several places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sites. For instance, the Taj Mahal, the Qutab Minar, Ajanta and Ellora temples, etc, would have been decayed and destroyed had it not been for the efforts taken by Tourism Department to preserve them. Likewise, tourism also helps in conserving the natural habitats of many endangered species.

5. Developing Infrastructure: Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host

community, including various means of transports, health care facilities, and sports centers, in addition to the hotels and high-end restaurants that cater to foreign visitors. The development of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities.

6. Promoting Peace and Stability: Honey and Gilpin (2009) suggests that the tourism industry can also help promote peace and stability in developing country like India by providing jobs, generating income, diversifying the economy, protecting the environment, and promoting cross-cultural awareness. However, key challenges like adoption of regulatory frameworks, mechanisms to reduce crime and corruption, etc, must be addressed if peace-enhancing benefits from this industry are to be realized.

7. Direct Financial Contributions: Tourism can contribute directly to the conservation of sensitive areas and habitat. Revenue from park-entrance fees and similar sources can be allocated specifically to pay for the protection and management of environmentally sensitive areas. Special fees for park operations or conservation activities can be collected from tourists or tour operators.

8. Contributions to Government Revenues: The Indian government through the tourism department also collects money in more far-reaching and indirect ways that are not linked to specific parks or conservation areas. User fees, income taxes, taxes on sales or rental of recreation equipment, and license fees for activities such as rafting and fishing can provide governments with the funds needed to manage natural resources. Such funds can be used for overall conservation programs and activities, such as park ranger salaries and park maintenance.

9. Improved Environmental Management and Planning: Sound environmental management of tourism facilities and especially hotels can increase the benefits to natural environment. By planning early for tourism development, damaging and expensive mistakes can be prevented, avoiding the gradual deterioration of environmental assets significant to tourism. The development of tourism has moved the Indian government towards this direction leading to improved environmental management.

10. Raising Environmental Awareness: Tourism has the potential

to increase public appreciation of the environment and to spread awareness of environmental problems when it brings people into closer contact with nature and the environment. This confrontation heightens awareness of the value of nature among the community and lead to environmentally conscious behavior and activities to preserve the environment.

11. Protection and Preservation of Environment: Tourism can significantly contribute to environmental protection, conservation and restoration of biological diversity and sustainable use of natural resources. Because of their attractiveness, pristine sites and natural areas are identified as valuable and the need to keep the attraction alive can lead to creation of national parks and wildlife parks.

In India, new laws and regulations have been enacted to preserve the forest and to protect native species. The coral reefs around the coastal areas and the marine life that depend on them for survival are also protected.

Negative Impacts:

Negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability to cope with this use within the acceptable limits of change. Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential threats to many natural areas around the world. It can put enormous pressure on an area and lead to impacts such as soil erosion, increased pollution, discharges into the sea, natural habitat loss, increased pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fires. It often puts a strain on water resources, and it can force local populations to compete for the use of critical resources.

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 perceived 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.

5. Depletion of Natural Resources: Tourism development can put pressure on natural resources when it increases consumption in areas where resources are already scarce.

(i) Water resources: Water, especially fresh water, is one of the most critical natural resources. The tourism industry generally overuses water resources for hotels, swimming pools, golf courses and personal use of water by tourists. This can result in water shortages and degradation of water supplies, as well as generating a greater volume of waste water. (www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/envi/index.html). In dryer regions like Rajasthan, the issue of water

scarcity is of particular concern.

(ii) Local resources: Tourism can create great pressure on local resources like energy, food, and other raw materials that may already be in short supply. Greater extraction and transport of these resources exacerbates the physical impacts associated with their exploitation. Because of the seasonal character of the industry, many destinations have ten times more inhabitants in the high season as in the low season. A high demand is placed upon these resources to meet the high expectations tourists often have proper heating, hot water, etc.

(iii) Land degradation: Important land resources include minerals, fossil fuels, fertile soil, forests, wetland and wildlife. Increased construction of tourism and recreational facilities has increased the pressure on these resources and on scenic landscapes. Direct impact on natural resources, both renewable and nonrenewable, in the provision of tourist facilities is caused by the use of land for accommodation and other infrastructure provision, and the use of building materials (www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/envi/index.html)

Forests often suffer negative impacts of tourism in the form of deforestation caused by fuel wood collection and land clearing e.g. the trekking in the Himalayan region, Sikkim and Assam.

6. Pollution: Tourism can cause the same forms of pollution as any other industry: air emissions, noise, solid waste and littering, releases of sewage, oil and chemicals, even architectural/visual pollution (www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/envi/index.html).

(i) Air and Noise Pollution: Transport by air, road, and rail is continuously increasing in response to the rising number of tourist activities in India. Transport emissions and emissions from energy production and use are linked to acid rain, global warming and photochemical pollution. Air pollution from tourist transportation has impacts on the global level, especially from carbon dioxide emissions related to transportation energy use. And it can contribute to severe local air pollution. Some of these impacts are quite specific to tourist activities where the sites are in remote areas like Ajanta and Ellora temples. Noise pollution from airplanes, cars, and buses, as well as recreational vehicles is an ever-growing

problem of modern life. In addition to causing annoyance, stress, and even hearing loss for humans, it causes distress to wildlife, especially in sensitive areas (www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/envi/index.html).

(ii) Solid waste and littering: In areas with high concentrations of tourist activities and appealing natural attractions, waste disposal is a serious problem and improper disposal can be a major despoiler of the natural environment - rivers, scenic areas, and roadsides.

In mountain areas of the Himalayas and Darjeeling, trekking tourists generate a great deal of waste. Tourists on expedition leave behind their garbage, oxygen cylinders and even camping equipment. Such practices degrade the environment particularly in remote areas because they have few garbage collection or disposal facilities (www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/envi/index.html).

(iii) Sewage: Construction of hotels, recreation and other facilities often leads to increased sewage pollution. Wastewater has polluted seas and lakes surrounding tourist attractions, damaging the flora and fauna. Sewage runoff causes serious damage to coral reefs because it stimulates the growth of algae, which cover the filter-feeding corals, hindering their ability to survive. Changes in salinity and siltation can have wide-ranging impacts on coastal environments. And sewage pollution can threaten the health of humans and animals. Examples of such pollution can be seen in the coastal states of Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc.

7. Destruction and Alteration of Ecosystem: An ecosystem is a geographic area including all the living organisms (people, plants, animals, and micro-organisms), their physical surroundings (such as soil, water, and air), and the natural cycles that sustain them. Attractive landscape sites, such as sandy beaches in Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu; lakes, riversides, and mountain tops and slopes, are often transitional zones, characterized by species-rich ecosystems. The threats to and pressures on these ecosystems are often severe because such places are very attractive to both tourists and developers. Examples may be cited from Krushedei Island near Rameswaram. What was once called paradise for marine biologists has been abandoned due to massive destruction of coral and other marine life. Another

area of concern which emerged at Jaisalmer is regarding the deterioration of the desert ecology due to increased tourist activities in the desert.

Moreover, habitat can be degraded by tourism leisure activities. For example, wildlife viewing can bring about stress for the animals and alter their natural behavior when tourists come too close. Safaris and wildlife watching activities have a degrading effect on habitat as they often are accompanied by the noise and commotion created by tourists. Tourism 2020 vision is the World Tourism Organization long -term forecast and assessment of the development of tourism up to the first 20 years of the new millennium. An essential outcome of the Tourism 2020 vision is quantitative forecasts covering a 25 years period, with 1995 as base year and forecasts for 2000 and 2020. Tourism 2020 vision calls these motivating factors the three E s - Entertainment, Excitement and Education. Without much research and analysis, the government seems to have embraced these norms and goals - at least on paper. Apart from the fact that these goals are not exactly compatible, one wonders whether a little more original thinking, research and analysis would not have resulted in a more realistic and useful policy. Given the lack of reliable statistics and meaningful quantitative research, even today, the overall picture of Indian tourism remains rather patchy and unclear. One can't change India for the sake of 'world class tourism development'. Rather, India will develop economically and along with this development, opportunities for various kinds of tourism will emerge. No doubt, in the near future, the greatest opportunities will arise in the domestic sector. From a research and policy perspective, the present roles of the Tourism Development Corporations in the states, identifying and developing new destinations, merits much greater attention. We firmly believe that many of the new 20 destinations created by these public agencies attracting mainly domestic tourists will ultimately emerge as new hubs for both domestic and international tourists. Some serious thinking on purposeful guidance of such development seems in place!**CONCLUSION**

India is a land of great variety and contrast. Its unique cultural

mystique, exotic heritage, aesthetic environment and outstanding natural resources have attracted international tourists. Tourism has emerged as one of India's important industry. Today tourism is a major source of foreign exchange earnings and employment. India is a huge market for tourism for outbound and inbound tourists. Attraction, accommodation, supporting facilities, and infrastructure are the basic elements of tourism. For the better development of tourism, these facilities should be developed in respective areas and for this public as well as private sector should take a lead. The flow of domestic tourists will depend on the location of tourist spot and population density of an area. Accessibility is an essential factor for better development of tourism.

Tourism industry in India is growing and it has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange besides giving a fillip to the country's overall economic and social development. But much more remains to be done. Eco-tourism needs to be promoted so that tourism in India helps in preserving and sustaining the diversity of the India's natural and cultural environments. Tourism in India should be developed in such a way that it accommodates and entertains visitors in a way that is minimally intrusive or destructive to the environment and sustains & supports the native cultures in the locations it is operating in. Moreover, since tourism is a multi-dimensional activity, and basically a service industry, it would be necessary that all wings of the Central and State governments, private sector and voluntary organizations become active partners in the endeavor to attain sustainable growth in tourism if India is to become a world player in the tourism industry. In its modern guise, tourism is contributing either directly or indirectly to the destruction of landscapes and communities, pollution of air and water, the trivialization of cultures, and general degradation of life on our planet. The increasing demand for tourist facilities in more and more countries and the actions of often greedy, unscrupulous developers and governments have resulted in inappropriate development in many places. Mass tourism has led to the ruin of fine coastlines, the deforestation of alpine areas, the erosion of precious rural landscapes and the destruction of unique wilderness areas and

wildlife habitats. As a result, a growing number of people are realizing the urgent need for tourism to be made more sustainable and environmentally friendly.

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Learning Through Concept Mapping

*Dr. Surendra Pal

In order to improve instructional methods carried out in the classroom and improve students' learning, there have always been search for more potential ways of instruction. 'Concept Mapping' has evolved as a useful strategy for leading students towards meaningful learning. Concept mapping requires students to structure their ideas/conceptual understanding, indicating the inter-relatedness of concepts. Concept mapping in basically a learner's activity and helps learners in examining their own understanding of concepts and in reformulating their concepts. Concept mapping can be used to develop a lesson, summaries a lesson and also to evaluate students learning.

What is Concept Mapping?

Concept map is a device for representing the conceptual structure of a subject/discipline in a two-dimensional form which is analogous to a road map. A concept, as defined by Novak, is regularity in objects or events designated by a specific label. Concept maps are diagrammatic representations which show meaningful relationship between concepts in the form of propositions.

Propositions are two or more concept labels linked by words which provide information on relationships or describe connections between concepts. Concepts are generally isolated by circles and connected by lines. Lines are labeled with 'lining words' which describe how the connected concepts are related to each other. Two connected concepts make up a 'prepositional linkage' or a statement about how some piece of the world looks or works.

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Concepts are arranged hierarchically, i.e., the most general concept (Super-ordinate) is found at the top of the map and lower concepts (subordinate) are less inclusive then higher ones. 'Cross links' are prepositional linkages that connect different segments of the concepts hierarchy. They may indicate syntheses of related concepts, a new interpretation of old ideas and some degree of creative thinking.

Concept mapping is seen as a useful strategy for helping students learn about the structure of knowledge and process of knowledge production. Learning about the nature and structure of knowledge helps students to understand how they learn. Knowledge about learning helps to show them how humans construct new knowledge. In contrast to students who learn by rote, students who employ meaningful learning are expected to retain knowledge over an extensive time span and find new related leaning progressively easier.

Concept maps use three types of knowledge: facts, concepts and generalization. It is a learning strategy that was developed first as a research tool to represent learner's prior relevant knowledge and later as a tool to enhance meaningful learning.

Psychological Basis of Concept Mapping

The use of concept maps as a teaching strategy was first developed by J.D. Novak of Cornell University in the early 1980s. It was derived from Ausubel's learning theory which places central emphasis on the influence of students' prior knowledge on subsequent meaningful learning. According to Ausubel-

"The most important single factor influencing learning is what the learner already knows. Meaningful learning results when a person consciously and explicitly ties new knowledge to relevant concepts they already possess."

Ausubel suggests that when meaningful learning occurs, it produces a series of changes within our entire cognitive structure, modifying existing concepts and forming new linkage between concepts. This is how meaningful learning becomes lasting and powerful while rote learning is easily forgotten and not easily applied in new learning or problem solving situations.

Taking additional ideas from Ausubel's theory that cognitive

structure is organized hierarchically and that most new learning occurs through derivative or correlative subsumption of new concept meaning under existing concept/propositional ideas, Novak developed the idea of hierarchical representation of concept/ propositional frameworks called 'cognitive maps' or 'concept maps'

Novak and Symington (1982), found that concept maps were not only a useful tool to represent changes in the knowledge structure of students over time, but also helped them to 'learn how to learn'. They found that concept maps were useful representing knowledge in any discipline and aided in organizing and understanding new subject. Concept mapping has become an important tool to help students learn to learn meaningfully and to help teachers become more effective teachers. Concept maps are useful in helping students to recognize and modify faulty knowledge structures (Novak and Gowin 1989).

Steps of Concept Mapping

The steps followed in constructing the concept maps are:

1. The students are given the material pertaining to the lesson/ unit and given instructions to read the material and select the key concepts. The Concepts are listed on the black board as they are identified. Discussion is help with the students as to which concept is more important and most inclusive in the lesson/unit.
2. The most inclusive or super-ordinate concept is placed at the top. The most general and inclusive concepts are listed next, working through the first list until all concepts are rank ordered.
3. Students are asked to help in choosing good linking words to form the propositions shown by the line on the map.
4. Cross links between concepts in one section of the map and concepts in another part of the concept tree are made with the help of students. The concepts are either circles or put in small boxes.
5. Maps are reconstructed if they have poor symmetry or are poorly clustered.

Since concept mapping is a relatively new strategy, initially teachers must provide guidance to the students for developing their concept maps. The teacher may draw concept maps on the black

board with the help of students. Thereafter, students may draw concept maps on their own. The concept maps may be evaluated by students themselves and also by the peers.

Conclusion

Concept mapping is a more recent development that is widely used as a constructivist learning model. It has been used as an advance organizer to focus students' attention and guide them along to seeing the bigger picture and for use as a mental scaffolding for organizing their thoughts and discoveries. Concept mapping demands clarity of meaning and integration of crucial details. The process of constructing a concept map requires one to think in multiple directions and to switch back and forth between different levels of abstraction. In attempting to identify the key and associated concepts of a particular topic or sub-topic, one will usually acquire a deeper understanding of the topic and clarification of any prior misconceptions. Concepts mapping can be used for several purposes like

i. to generate idea (brain storming),
ii. to design complex structures (long texts)
iii. to communicate complex ideas
iv. to aid learning by explicitly integrating new and old learning.
v. to assess understanding or diagnose misunderstanding of a concept
vi. Concept mapping done in groups also develops certain social skills, and values like tolerance, respect for others' views, group spirit, cooperation, discussion abilities, open mindedness ect.

Since success is evident in the significant and substantial gains in students' achievement and concept attainment of students, teachers should attempt to use this as a part of their instructional methods in classroom teaching. The purpose behind the use of this strategy should to be provide workable strategies to help students learn how to learn.

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A study of cognitive functioning in patients of manic episode

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Abstract

***Background:** Cognition is a high mental process by which we understand the world, process information, make judgements and decisions, and communicate knowledge others. Cognition will refer to the process whereby individual acquire knowledge of highest level of various mental processes such as perception, memory, abstract thinking.**Aim of the study:** Present study was intended to compare the cognitive function of manic patients and normal and to find out clinical correlates of cognitive function of mania. **Method:** A cross sectional study was undertaken. Study was conducted on 30 patients of mania and 30 normal individuals who were purposively selected from different region of Ranchi(Jharkhand).As a tool socio demographic and clinical data sheet,PGIGeneralWell Being Scale,Young Mania Rating Scale and PGI battery of Brain Dysfunction were used. Statistical analysis was done with the help of SPSS. **Result:** subjects of manic scored above cut-off point on PGI battery of Brain dysfunction suggest gross dysfunction in cognitive function. Group difference was statistically significant on remote memory, recent memory, mental balance, attention &concentration, delayed recall, immediate recall, retention for similar pair, retention for dissimilar pair, visual retention, recognition, P/K ×100, performance quotient, TQ on digit span, TQ on arithmetic, TQ on comprehension, Nahar&Bention test, and BGT. Correlation between clinical variable (episode, age of onset, total duration after 1st episode, and duration of the present episode) and PGI-BBD variables was significant for retention for similar pair and age of onset; BGT and total duration after 1st episode. **Conclusion:** Symptoms of manic episodes significantly affects the cognitive functioning of the patients.*

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Introduction:

Cognition is a high mental process by which we understand the world, process information, make judgements and decisions, and communicate knowledge others. Cognition will refer to the process whereby individual acquire knowledge of highest level of various mental processes such as perception, memory, abstract thinking, reassuring and problem solving as well as the more integrative and central processes related to executive functions such as planning, choosing strategies, set shifting and the enactment of these strategies.

A number of studies have reported the outcome for patients with bipolar disorder to be generally good, a sub population of between 5%-34% have consistently been described as having poor social outcome or poor response to treatment (Carlson, et al. 1974; Johnston, et al. 1985; harrow, et al. 1990).It has been observed for many years that some individuals with manic-depressive illness (bipolar disorder) cannot think clearly. Studies since 1980 have identified two major reasons why this is so. (i) cognitive impairment, and (ii) lack of awareness of illness (anosognosia).

Cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder is coming under increasing scrutiny. It is undeniably the case that cognitive impairment is present in a minority of bipolar patients. At times it may be severe and approach the level of impairment found in schizophrenia (McKenna, 1994). Generally, however, it is more state-like and thus most likely to be present when psychiatric symptoms are in evidence (e.g., dysphoria, anhedonia, anergia in depression, grandiosity, expansiveness, pressured speech, racing thoughts, gross overactivity in mania) (Goldberg, 1999). In other words, it waxes and wanes in concert with the clinical symptoms of bipolar disorder. When present, it may account in part for the poor judgement and decision making that afflicts some patients with bipolar disorder.The time course of cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder is not well studied. Further persistent cognitive deficits have been reported in up to 32% of bipolar patients (Astrup, et al. 1959; Bratfos and Hug, 1968; Dhingra and Rabins, 1991). Certainly, some functions appear to tightly co-vary with clinical improvements,

including measures of executive function and verbal fluency (McGrath et al., 1997). Some deficits have been shown to be more persistent though it is unclear if cognitive improvement simply lags behind normalization of mood.As in previous studies it is reported that patients with bipolar affective disorder shows impairment in memory, recent studies also support that finding (Kar, et al. 1993; McKay, et al. 1995; Van Gorp, et al. 1998; Rubinsztein, et al. 2000; Cavanagh, et al. 2002; Quraishi, et al. 2002; DelBello, et al. 2004; Martinez-Aran, et al. 2004; Torrent, et al. 2006; Kolur, et al. 2006). Whatever studies have been conducted related to measure memory, attention or learning, most of the studies included one or more than one of the following memory scale i.e. PGI-BBD—Memory Scale, Spatial Working Memory, Continuous Performance Task—Identical Pairs (CPT—IP), Trial Making Test-Part A, Wechsler Memory Scale—R, Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, Penn Continuous Performance Test etc. Almost in all studies impairment in memory were reported but, specific nature of memory impairment indicated in few studies depending upon different phase of the illness.

The present study was undertaken with the following aim and objectives

1. To study and compare the cognitive function of patient of bipolar affective disorder (mania) and normal individuals
2. To find out clinical correlates of cognitive function of bipolar affective disorder (mania)

Hypotheses

1. There will be significant difference in cognitive function of bipolar affective disorder (mania) and normal subjects.
2. The will be no significant correlation between clinical variables and cognitive function in bipolar affective disorder (mania).

Sample

The present study has two groups (patients group and normal group). In patients' group 30 patients of bipolar affective disorder (current episode must be manic episode), including male patients and female patients was kept in sample. Sample was selected from different wards and OPD of mental hospitals of Ranchi. Similarly 30

normal controls including male and femalewere selected from different localities of Ranchi. Sample was matched on age, sex, education, marital status, socioeconomic status etc. Following inclusion and exclusion criteria was applied for selection of sample of patient group:

Inclusion and Exclusion criteria:

Inclusion criteria for bipolar affective disorder (mania):

1. Diagnosed patient of bipolar affective disorder (mania) according to DCR of ICD – 10 (1993).
2. Two to three past episodes (mania and/or depressive episodes).
3. Total duration of illness should be less than five years during which may have 2-3 episodes of either mania, or mania & depression.
4. Patient's symptom should be recovered or severity should be on mild level.
5. Age range must be within 20-45 years
6. Onset of illness must be after 18 years of age.
7. Literate at least middle (8^{th} class).
8. Patient who give consent to participate
9. Only right-handed patients were considered.

Exclusion criteria for bipolar affective disorder (mania):

1. Comorbid psychiatric disorder.
2. History of alcohol and substance abuse.
3. Family history of mental illness.
4. History of significant head injury, seizure, or other neurological problem etc.
5. Mental retardation.
6. Poor eye sight or hearing impairment.
7. Uncooperative patients.

Tools

1. Socio-demographic and clinic data sheet:
2. Sidedness bias schedule (Mandal et al. 1992)
3. PGI-General Well Being Measure (Verma&Verma 1989)
4. Young Mania Rating Scale (Young et al. 1978)
5. PGI-Battery of Brain Dysfunction (PGI-BBD)

Procedure

All consecutive patients with BAD currently mania admitted at hospitals, Ranchi were consulted and screened. Then selection was made according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The clinical variables were taken from the case files. The information given in the files was authentic because the information was verified by consultants at various levels. All the subjects who were included in the present study were interviewed and then assessed with the semi-structured socio-demographic and clinical data sheet and Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS: Young et al. 1978). YMRS score was <22 for inclusion of patients group. Only right-handed subjects (as screen by sidedness bias schedule developed by Mandal, 1992), who otherwise fulfil the inclusion criteria, were included in the study. For normal group, the individual who scoring below cut-off point on PGI-General well-being scale and fulfilling other inclusion and exclusion criteria, were taken in the study. All selected tools were administered on the subjects according to instruction given in the test manual in two or more sessions depending on the cooperation of the subject.

Data analysis

Statistical analysis was done by SPSS for Windows (Ver. 10.0). Descriptive statistics, percentage, range, mean and SD was used. For group difference t-test was used for interval scale data and chi-square was used for categories scale data. To find out the correlation Pearson r and contingency coefficient was used.

Result:

There was no significant differences were found between both groups on age, sex, education, and socio-economic status and occupation variables. However, significant differences were found on marital status and religion. Most of the subjects from both groups were 18-35 years of age range, educated up to 10^{th} standard and belong to middle socio-economic status. Resultalso shows that the range for age of onset was 18-37 years (mean 23.7250 ±5.2434). Total duration of illness after 1^{st} episode was range from 12-60 months. The mean score on YMRS was 11.08, and mean episode was 2.41.

Table : Showing mean and SD of clinical data (mania, N = 30)

Variable	Range	Mean	SD
Age of onset (in year)	18&37	23.72	5.24
Total duration after 1st episode (in month)	12&60	37.35	16.14
Duration of the present episode (in month)	1&11	2.66	1.68
Total score on YMRS	3&21	11.08	4.53
Episode	2&3	2.41	0.49

Table : Showing performance of normal and manic group subjects on PGIBBD

	Normal	Mania
	N	N
	(%)	(%)
Above cut-off point	0	22
	0	-73.4
Below cut-off point	30	8
	-100	-26.6

Below table shows that both groups (mania and normal) were differed significantly on almost all variables of PGIBBD likewise, memory, intelligence, and visuo-spatial and visuo-motor coordination except difference between PQ & VQ. They significantly differ on remote memory (P<.001), recent memory (P<.001), mental balance (P<.001), attention and concentration (P<.001), delayed recall (P<.001), immediate recall (P<.001), retention for similar pair (P<.001), retention for dissimilar pair (P<.001), visual retention (P<.001), recognition (P<.001), P/K × 100 (P<.001), performance quotient (P<.001), TQ on information (P<.05), TQ on digit span (P<.001), TQ on Arithmetic (P<.01), TQ on comprehension (P<.01), Nahar and Benson test (P<.01) and BGT (P<.001). On variables TQ on information most of the subjects from both groups performed within average level performance. On few variables borderline dysfunction were showed more by patient group compare to normal i.e. recent memory, P/K × 100 , performance quotient, TQ

on digit span , and TQ on arithmetic . On a number of variables of PGIBBD patient group showed more significant dysfunction (dysfunction rating 3) compare to normal i.e. remote memory , mental balance , attention and concentration, delayed recall , immediate recall, retention for similar pairs, retention for dissimilar pair, visual retention, recognition and BGT .

Table :Showing different dysfunction rating categories (0, 2, and 3) and Chi-square of different variables of mania and normal group on PGIBBD

	Group						
	Mania			Normal			
Variable	(N=30)			(N=30)			Chi-square
	0	2	3	0	2	3	
	(N%)	(N%)	(N%)	(N%)	(N%)	(N%)	
Remote Memory	2	22	6	25	5	0	35.11**
Recent Memory	5	21	4	25	5	0	25.69**
Mental Balance	7	23	0	22	8	0	14.12**
Attention & Concentration	5	17	8	25	5	0	27.89**
Delayed Recall	4	22	4	25	5	0	30.32**
Immediate Recall	7	18	5	23	7	0	26.58**
Retention for Similar Pair	9	21	0	28	2	0	27.61**
Retention for Dissimilar Pair	11	12	7	23	7	0	12.20**
Visual Retention	14	8	8	21	9	0	6.97**
Recognition	16	8	6	25	5	0	5.51*
P/K × 100	15	10	5	20	5	5	2.1
Performance Quotient	2	22	6	25	5	2	35.08**
TQ on Information	5	21	4	25	5	5	25.96*
TQ on Digit Span	7	23	0	22	8	7	14.008**
TQ on Arithmetic	5	17	8	25	5	5	11.47**
TQ on Comprehension	4	22	4	25	5	4	10.187**
Different between PQ & VQ	4	22	4	25	5	0	30.43**
Nahar& Benson Test	7	18	5	23	7	0	8.42**
BGT	9	21	0	28	2	0	27.01**

*** = P < .05**

Below table shows that total score in BGI-BBD was positively correlated (high score shows high dysfunction) with duration of present episode. The correlation was significant at p<0.01 level. However, the negative correlation with various subtests of PGI-BBD suggests that few functions improved with duration of illness. Statistically significant negative correlation was found on immediate recall, retention for dissimilar pair and recognition. It suggests that as the duration of present episode increased patients show improved performance on these subtests.

Table : Showing relationship between clinical features and different variables of PGIBBD of mania group

Variable	N = 80			
	Episode	Age of onset (in year)	Total duration after 1st episode (in month)	Duration of the present episode (in month)
Total score on PGIBBD	0.035	0.195	0.167	**.341****
Remote Memory	0.001	0.037	-0.151	-0.083
Recent Memory	-0.069	-0.054	-0.211	0.173
Mental Balance	0.149	-0.088	0.026	-0.084
Attention and Concentration	-0.054	-0.046	-0.021	-0.065
Delayed Recall	0.009	-0.161	-0.015	-0.092
Immediate Recall	0.031	-0.027	-0.033	**-.256***
Retention for Similar Pair	-0.053	**-.268***	0.004	-0.217
Retention of Dissimilar Pair	0.014	-0.015	-0.072	**-.305****
Visual Retention	0.063	-0.161	-0.04	-0.109
Recognition	-0.083	0.09	-0.167	**-.379****
P/K × 100	0.04	0.203	0.187	-0.064
Performance Quotient	-0.105	0.095	0.012	-0.078
TQ on Information	0.091	0.204	0.114	0.104
TQ on Digit Span	-0.218	0.026	-0.212	0.024
TQ on Arithmetic	-0.219	-0.16	-0.217	-0.082
TQ on Comprehension	-0.056	0.061	0.013	-0.107
Difference between PQ & VQ	0.001	0.11	0.145	0.018
Nahar and Benson Test	-0.11	-0.022	-0.106	-0.132
BGT	-0.017	-0.208	**-.226***	-0.207

**** = Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); ***

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Conclusion

On the basis of cognitive functioning most of the manic patient (77.5%) can be differentiated from normal subjects. Most discriminating variables were retention for similar pair, immediate recall, visual retention, recognition, recent memory, digit span, performance quotient and BGT.In comparison to memory, intelligence,visuo-spatial abilities executive function was less impaired in manic group.

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Burnout and emotional intelligence: A study among mental health professionals

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Abstract

Background: *The professional staffs in human services institutions are often required to spend considerable time in intense involvement with other people. Frequently, the staff client interaction is centred on the client's current problems and is therefore charged with feelings of anger, embarrassment, fear or despair. Aim: Present study was intended to investigate the relation between emotional intelligence and burnout and examine the effect of socio demographic and personal variable on emotional intelligence and burnout. Method: as a sample 100 mental health professional working in different private and government institution were taken purposively. As a tool emotional quotient inventory and Maslach Burnout inventory were used. Statistical analysis of data was done with the help of SPSS win 13.0 version.Result: A clear relation between emotional intelligence and emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment was found. A negative correlation was found between emotional intelligence quotient and emotional exhaustion; whereas a positive correlation was found between emotional intelligence and personal accomplishment. Among socio demographic variable income status is found to be negatively correlated to burn out and age and experience has no relation to burnout. Conclusion: Emotional intelligence is significantly correlated with the feeling of burn out among mental health professionals.*

Keywords:Burnout,emotionalintelligence,mentalhealth,professionals

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Introduction:

The notion of emotional intelligence has been around for a quarter of a century. Measure of emotional intelligence is termed as emotional quotient. Some authors have used the term EQ for EI for the ease of reference. It was Reuven Bar-On, a psychologist who came up with the idea of emotional quotient in 1980.They defined it as "the ability to monitor one's own and other's feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them, and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions". The credit for its establishment in the main stream goes to Goleman when in 1995 his book, "Emotional Intelligence: Burnout is a syndrome of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment that can occur among individuals who work with people in some capacity. Healthcare workers are often prone to burnout. Cordes and Dougherty(1993), in their study of employees found that workers who have frequent intense or emotionally charged interactions with others are more prone to burn out. Maslach and Leitter(1937) defined burn out as- the index of the dislocation between what people are and what they have to do. Itrepresents a disease that spreads slowly but continuously over time. Thus , burnout is a psychological syndrome that involves a prolonged response to work stressors.Maslach and Jackson (1981) defined burnout as a condition characterized by emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and loss of a sense of personal accomplishment. Similarly there has been diverse evidence from scholars on the occurrence of burnout. For example, Maslach and Leiter (1999) indicated that burnout occurs when work load is combined with lack of personal control, insufficient rewards, the absence of fairness, the breakdown of the working community, or conflicting values. Lee and Ashforth (1996) identified work load and time pressure as antecedents of burnout.It is defined as a sustained response tochronic work stress and includes emotionalexhaustion, negative attitudes and feelings towardthe recipients of the service (depersonalization),and a feeling of low accomplishmentand professional failure. Emotional exhaustioninvolves feelings of being emotionallyoverextended and exhausted by one's work,resulting in a loss of energy and general

weakness.Depersonalization refers to the developmentof impersonal and unfeeling attitudestoward patients and loss of idealism at work.The feeling of reduced personal accomplishmentrefers to a feeling of lack of competenceand personal achievement (Hudek-Kneževiæ,2005).

In the recent years, burnout has become one of the major issues of concern in various professional fields in relation to rapidly developed research regarding stress and its hazardous consequences both in personal as well as in carrer life.Understanding the correlates of the burnout of managers is important because burn out has several negative consequences, including poor performance, turnover, alcohol and drug abuse, somatic symptoms and abusive behaviours(Codes and Dougherty,1993; Lee and Ashforth,1996; Maslach et al,1996).Burnout syndrome was most often studiedamong helping professionals (nurses, physicians,psychologists, and social workers),education, and human resources professionals(Leiterand Schaufeli,1996). In mental health workers, sources ofoccupational stress are mostly related to thedifficulties in the functioning of health caresystem (Rees and Cooper,1992), such as time pressure, chronicfatigue, uncertainties in patient care, demandingchronic patients, poor interpersonalrelations at work, and role ambiguity (Myerson,1990).Moreover, working with patients is consideredto be one of the most important factorsleading to burnout syndrome (Burrows and McGrath,2000).In the 1990s in Croatia, a number of studieswas conducted on the occupational stressin the helping profession and burnoutsyndrome, showing their negativeeffect on the workers' health and economiclosses induced by absence from workand decreased working productivity. Also,some recent studies have identified personal,interpersonal, and organization factors relatedto job satisfaction, occupational stress, andburnout syndrome in health care (Schaufeliand Enzmann,1998) andhave confirmed a correlation between low job satisfaction and burnout syndrome .Numerous work related factors have been found to beassociated with burnout among teachers, includingexcessive time pressure, poor relationships with colleagues, large classes, lack of resources, fear of violence, behavioral problems of pupils, role

ambiguity and role conflict, poor opportunities for promotion, lack of support, and lack of participation in decision-making (Abel and Sewell, 1999; Fimian and Blanton, 1987; Friedman, 1991; Wolpin et al., 1991).Researchers found that burnout negatively impacts employees' job attitudes and leads to undesirable behaviors, such as lower job involvement, reduced task performance, and increased turnover intentions (Jackson and Maslach, 1982; Leiter and Maslach, 1988; Motowidloand Packard, 1986; Shirom, 1989; Wright and Bonett, 1997; Wright and Cropanzano, 1998).But very few studies were done in Indian set up to know the impact of emotional intelligence and personal characteristics on burn out and also it was apparent from review that contrary findings were found in previous study in this context.so, with this intent present study was carried out.

Aim and objective of the study:

Present study was conducted with following aims:

- To investigate the relation between emotional intelligence and burnout.
- To examine the effect of socio demographic and personal variable on emotional intelligence and burnout.

Hypotheses:

Following hypotheses was formulated for validation:

- There was no significant difference in amount of burn out between subjecthaving high level and low level of emotional intelligence
- There was no significant difference in burnout between subjects of different monthly income, length of service and age groups

Method:

It was a cross sectional and centre based study which was carried out at different private and government hospitals of Patna district.

Sample: The sample comprised of 100 medical staff including doctors and nurses from both private as well as government hospitals in Patna districts. Sample was selected through purposive sampling method.

Tools:

Following tools were used:

1. Socio demographic and personal data sheet
2. Emotional Quotient Inventory

3. Maslach burnout Inventory

Procedure of data collection:

First at all subjects were selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. After that informed consent were taken. The entire selected questionnaire was administered on all the subjects in individual and group situations in sessions.

Statistical analysis:

Obtained raw data was analysed with the help of SPSS win 13 version.Number, Percentage ,Chi-square and Pearson correlation methods were used.

Result and Discussion:

Findings of this study are presented below in different sections:

Socio demographic characteristics of the sample is given in table-1

Table-1:Socio demographic characteristics of the sample

variable		N
Age	Below 40 yrs	35
	Above 40 yrs	65
sex	male	60
	female	40
Experience	Above 10 yrs	64
	Below 10 yrs	36
Monthly income	Above 20000	61
	Below 20000	39
Marital status	Married	59
	Unmarried	41

Most of the sample belongs to male sex, below 40 yrs of age, married, having monthly income above 20000 and above 10 yrs of experience.

Performance of the subject on Emotional Quotient Inventory is given in table 2

Table-2 Performance of the subject on Emotional Quotient inventory

Emotional quotient inventory	High score (N)	Low score (N)
	55	45

Table shows that 55% subjects scored high score on the emotional intelligence inventory and rest 45 scored low score.

Findings of burnout and emotional intelligence is given in table-3

Table-3: Findings of burnout and emotional intelligence

Emotional intelligence	Level of		X^2
	High	Low	
High	19	36	9.85*
Low	29	16	
*sig. on .05 level			

Table shows that high and low emotional intelligence groups were differed significantly on level of burnout symptoms (X^2=9.85, df=.05). Most of the subjects of high emotional intelligence groups had comparatively low level of burnout.

Table-4: Income level and burnout

Monthly Income level	Level of		X^2
	High	Low	
Above 20000	11	28	10.97*
Below 20000	37	24	
* sig. on .05 level			

Table shows that high and low monthly income groups were differed significantly on level of burnout symptoms (X^2=10.97, df=.05). Most of the subjects of high monthly income group had comparatively low level of burnout.Our results showed the highest degree of correlation between emotional exhaustion and pay and rewards satisfaction, which indicates that workers who are less satisfied with their pay and rewards report a higher degree of emotional exhaustion. Some previous studies have also shown that the pay rate as an external motivator can intensify the stress. This finding is consistent with a study showing that younger workers who are less satisfied with their pay rate tend to leave their profession more often (Acker,1999). The loss of external rewards reduces the chances that an expert will be dedicated to his work (Maslach,2003).

Table-5 Experience and burnout			
Experience in yrs	Level of		X^2
	High	Low	
Above 10 yrs	22	42	8.97*
Below 10 yrs	21	15	
* sig. on .05 level			

Table shows that high and low experience groups were differed significantly on level of burnout symptoms (X^2=8.97, df=.05). Most of the subjects of above 10yrs experience group had comparatively low level of burnout.A person experience on job had significant effect on burnout. Higher experience person has comparatively low burnout, it is may be due to the fact that as experience increased emotional intelligence, problem solving skill in job and resistance to challenge also increseed(Cooper etal,2001).

Table-6: Correlation between emotional intelligence			
	Emotional exhaustion	Personal Accomplishment	Depersonalisation
Emotional intelligence	- .48**	.45**	-.42**
** sig. on .01 level			

Table shows that there was significant correlation was found between three aspects of burnout and emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence was positively correlated with personal accomplishment and negatively correlated with emotional exhaustion and depersonalisation.

Table-7 Burnout and socio demographic variable				
	Experience	Income	Age	sex
Burn out	-.42**	-.47**	0.1	0.12
** sig. on .01 level				

Table shows that there was significant correlation was found between the burnout and experience and monthly income. Burnout was negatively correlated with experience and monthly income of

the subject. There was no correlation was found inthis study between age, sex and burnout. This means age has no impact on the level of burnout or individual characteristics like age and sex cannot be treated as a causal factor to burnout. This finding is supported by Fagin et al,1996 and in opposition of Maslach et al,2001 finding who were found that older people experience less burnout.

Conclusion: Emotional intelligence is significantly correlated with the feeling of burn out among mental health professionals.

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A study of some psycho social correlates of optimism in aging population

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Abstract

Background: Population ageing is the most significant emerging demographic phenomenon in the world today. In 1950, the world population aged 60 years and above was 205 million (8.2 per cent of the population) which increased to 606 million (10 per cent of the population) in 2000. By 2050, the proportion of older persons 60 years and above is projected to rise to 21.1 per cent, which will be two billion in number. Quality of life is major issues in the life of older people. Aim: present research is aimed to assess the effect of personality variable i.e. extraversion, neuroticism, social support and demographic variables on optimism of aged individual. Method: A cross sectional study was undertaken. Study was conducted on 100 aged individual of different habitat background of Arrah district of Bihar.As a tool: Socio demographic and personal data sheet,General Health Questionnaire (Sunder et al, 1986), ,Optimistic –pessmistic Scale,Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, and Social support Questionnaire were used. Statistical analysis of data was done with the help of SPSS win 13.0 version.Result: It is found that there is a significant effect of personality variable and social support on optimistic cognition of aged individual. Extroversion and social support is positively correlated with optimism whereas neuroticism is negatively correlated.Conclusion: Optimistic thought is significantly affected by personality and other psycho socio variables of the individuals.

Key words: Aging,Optimistic cognition, psycho-social variable,personality,social support

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Background:

Population ageing is the most significant emerging demographic phenomenon in the world today. In 1950, the world population aged 60 years and above was 205 million (8.2 per cent of the population) which increased to 606 million (10 per cent of the population) in 2000. By 2050, the proportion of older persons 60 years and above is projected to rise to 21.1 per cent, which will be two billion in number. Asia has the largest number of world's elderly (53 per cent), followed by Europe (25 per cent). This pressure of increasing numbers of elderly will intensify in the next 50 years. In 2050, 82 per cent of the world's elderly will be in developing regions of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean while only 16 per cent of them will reside in the developed regions of Europe and North America. Population ageing is therefore rapidly emerging as the problem of developing countries. Ageing was not only an Asian trend up until 2000, but it is going to continue to dominate Asia in the next century as well (UNFPA, 1999). The 2001 census has shown that the elderly population of India accounted for 77 million. While the elderly constituted only 24 million in 1961, it increased to 43 million in 1981 and to 57 million in 1991. The proportion of elderly persons in the population of India rose from 5.63 per cent in 1961 to 6.58 per cent in 1991 **(Mishra and Sharma, 1999)** and to 7.5 per cent in 2001.Optimism is a mental attitude or world view that interprets situations and events as being best (optimized), meaning that in some way for factors that may not be fully comprehended, the present moment is in an optimum state. The concept is typically extended to include the attitude of hope for future conditions unfolding as optimal as well. The more broad concept of optimism is the understanding that all of nature, past, present and future, operates by laws of optimization along the lines of Hamilton's principle of optimization in the realm of physics. The word is originally derived from the Latin *optimum*, meaning "best." Being optimistic, in the typical sense of the word, ultimately means one expects the best possible outcome from any given situation. This is

usually referred to in psychology as dispositional optimism.

Researchers have identified various factors that appear to buffer individuals from illness, including future mindedness, perseverance, and optimism (Peterson et al, 2012; Seligman &Czikszentmahalyi, 2000).The researchers suggest that optimists are individuals who generally hold positive expectations for their future, and relatedly, believe that they are capable of attaining their goals (Carver &Scheier, 2004). Consequently, optimists are likely to persist in the pursuit of goals, even when that pursuit proves difficult (Carver &Scheier, 2004). Further, the researchers suggest that optimists tend more often than pessimists to use adaptive problem-focused and emotion-focused coping strategies in their persistence to achieve their goals (Scheier, Carver, & Bridges, 1994). Alternately, pessimists tend to hold negative expectations for the future (Carver &Scheier, 2004). As a result, pessimists are less likely to persist in their goals in the face of hardship and tend to disengage from their goals earlier than their optimistic peers (Scheier, Carver, & Bridges, 1994). Further, the researchers suggest that pessimists tend to use less adaptive coping strategies than optimists (Scheier et al., 1994). Optimism is associated with a wide variety of benefits related to both psychological functioning and physical health (Peterson et al, 2004). Some of the diverse benefits of optimism include resistance to postpartum depression (Carver & Gaines, 1987), increased self-reported quality of life following coronary artery surgery (Scheier& Carver, 1985), and adjustment to cancer surgery (Carver et al., 1993). Additionally, optimism appears to be related to choice of coping style (Aspinwall& Taylor, 1997; Scheier, Weintraub, & Carver, 1996; Taylor et al., 1992), positive affect (Salovey& Birnbaum, 1989), and levels of social support (Scheier& Carver, 1987; Taylor & Brown, 1994). Review of literature showed that Very few studies were carried out in Indian population regarding this. So, the present research is aimed to assess the effect of personality variable i.e. extraversion, neuroticism, social support and demographic variables on optimism of aged individual. In order to explore the relationship among these variables, the following objectives were characterized:

- To assess the relation between extroversion and optimism among aged
- To assess the relation between neuroticism and optimism among aged
- To compare and assess the relation between social support and optimism among aged
- To compare and assess the relation between demographic variables i.e. sex, education, area of residence and optimism among aged individual

Research design and venue of the study

It is a cross sectional and correlational study, which was conducted at different rural as well as urban area of Arrah district of Bihar.

Sample:

The sample for the study was consisted of 100 aged individual who were selected through purposive sampling method. Following inclusion and exclusion criteria were taken in consideration during the selection of sample:

Inclusion criteria for sample:

- Individual must be age above the 60 yrs
- Individual must be educated upto9th grade
- Individual of either sex
- Individual having no history of any significant mental and physical illness
- Individual having no family history of any significant mental ,neurological and physical mental illness
- Individual having below cut off score on G.H.Q.-5 questionnaire
- **Exclusion criteria for sample:**
- Individual not cooperative for study
- Individual not able to understand , comprehend and respond on questionnaire

Hypotheses: In order to find out the aims of the present study the following major hypotheses were formulated:

Ha_1- There will be significant difference in level of optimism of

aged individual having high and low score on personality variables of extroversion and neuroticism.

Ha_2-There will be significant difference in optimism level of subjects having high and low score on social support questionnaire

Ha_3-There will be significant difference in optimism level of subjects having difference in demographic variablesi.e. age,sex,residence and education level

Tools used

The Following tools were used for the study:

- Socio demographic and personal data sheet
- General Health Questionnaire (Sunder et al, 1986)
- Optimistic –Pessimistic Scale(D.S.Parasher)
- Eysenck Personality Questionnaire(Hindi
- Adaptation)G.P.Thakur
- Social support Questionnaire(R.Nehra et al,1966)

Procedure for data collection

First of all, the subjects were selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. After that they were contacted and consent was taken about study. Then, prior permission was sought to undertake the study in their respective homes. They were made acquainted with the aims and objective of the study. All relevant information was filled in the socio demographic and personal data sheet. After that all questionnaires was administered and raw data were compared. Questionnaires were administered in session according to convenience of subjects.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical package for social science for win version 13.0 was used. Data of the present study is described using number and percentage for category variable. Group comparison was done by X^2 test for category variable. Pearson's method of correlation is used for evaluating correlation between variables.

Result and Discussion

Findings of this study are presented below in different sections:

Socio demographic characteristics of the sample is given in table-1

Table-1:Socio demographic characteristics of the sample		N
variable		
Sex	Male	58
	Female	42
Education	Below matric	20
	Above matric	35
	Above graduation	45
Age	60-65yrs	74
	66-70 yrs	23
	Above 70 yrs	3
Residence	Rural	37
	Urban	63
Marital status	Married	68
	Presently single status	32

Table -1 showed that most of the sample were educated upto matric or above, belongs to urban area of habitat, presently maintained married status and age range of 60-65 yrs.

Table-2:Score of the sample on optimism scale		
Scale	High	Low
	N(%)	N(%)
Optimism scale	56	44

Performance of the sample on optimism scale was divided into high and low group on the basis of concerned manual. Result showed that among 100 aged individual 56 have optimistic attitude and rest 44 have pessimistic.

Findings of relation between extraversion disposition and optimism are given in table-3.

Table-3:Extraversion and optimism			
optimism	Extraversion		X^2
	High	Low	
High	39	17	21.8**
Low/pessimism	10	34	
** sig. on .01 level			

Table-3 showed that there is significant difference between high and low extraversion group in regards to their optimism thought level(X^2=21.8,df=.01).Most of the aged individual with high extraversion disposition have high level of optimism in comparison to low extraversion group. Here the alternative hypothesis that is there was significant difference in optimism level of subjects groups having high and low standing on personality variable of extraversion is accepted. Previous studies like Diener etal,1999 also showed that personality is especially neuroticism and extraversion are the consistent predictor of life satisfaction. Extraversion includes characteristics such as gregariousness, assertiveness, positive emotions, and openness. It is thought that neurotics and extraverts have a temperamental susceptibility to experience negative and positive affect respectively. An extraverted personality may interact with the environment to increase well-being(Smith, 1995; Bingulac, 1994; Yang and Wang, 2005)

Finding of neuroticism and optimism level is given in table-4

Table-4:Neuroticism and optimism level

optimism level	Neuroticism		X^2
	High	Low	
High	14	42	10.82**
Low/pessimism	23	21	
** sig. on .01 level			

Table-4 showed that there is significant difference between high and low neuroticism group in regards to their optimism level(X^2=10.82,df=.01).Most of the aged individual with low neuroticism disposition have high level of optimism in comparison to high neuroticism group. Here the alternative hypothesis that is there was significant difference in optimism of subjects groups having high and low standing on personality variable of neuroticism is accepted. A person with high Neuroticism is relatively unstable, easily frightened, angry, and depressed; due to this they felt low satisfaction. Watson et al,1997 and Eaton et al,2007 also supported

the present finding.

Finding regarding social support and optimism is given in table-5

Table-5: Social support and optimism

Optimism level	Social Support		X^2
	High	Low	
High	36	20	14.3**
Low/Pessimism	11	33	
** sig. on .01 level			

Table-5 showed that there is significant difference between high and low social support group in regards to their optimism level(X^2=14.3,df=.01).Most of the aged individual with high social support have high level of optimism in comparison to low social support group. Here the alternative hypothesis that is there was significant difference in optimism of subjects groups having high and low standing on social support is accepted. Lot of studies were shows that social networks play an essential role for life satisfaction and optimism in the oldest-old. (Caron et al,2007; Bovier et al 2013). Not only does social network provide a sense of security and emotional support during stressful time, it also offers concrete support in time of needs. It worked as buffer for reduction of stress and enhancing the feeling of satisfaction in individual. Socio-emotional selectivity theory explains this aging-related tendency as an expression of the need for fewer and more emotionally rewarding contacts at the expense of a large social network (Carstensen, 1992).

Findings regarding sex and optimism are given in table-6

Table-6: Sex difference and optimism

Sex	Optimism level		X^2
	High	Low/pessimism	
Male	39	19	20.6**
Female	11	31	
** sig. on .01 level			

Table-6 showed that there is significant difference between male and female group in regards to their optimism level(X^2=20.6,df=.01).More individual of male group have high level of optimism in comparison to female group. Here alternative hypothesis is accepted that is there was significant difference in optimism of male and female subjects. Psychologist and social scientist also supported the present finding. They found gender differences in level of life satisfaction and optimism might be expected because women experience more health-related problems than men (Gold, Malmberg, McClearn, Pedersen, & Berg, 2002; Murtagh& Hubert, 2004), are more exposed to functional disability, report lower internal control, more often report loneliness, are more likely to become widowed, and, especially in older cohorts, are exposed to unequal opportunities.

Findings regarding area of residence and optimism are given in table-7

Table-7:Area of residence and optimism

Area of residence	Optimism level		X^2
	High	Low/pessimism	
Rural	9	28	26.9**
Urban	47	16	
** sig. on .01 level			

Table-7showed that there is significant difference between rural and urban group in regards to their optimism level(X^2=26.9,df=.01).More individual of urban group have high level of optimism in comparison to rural group. Here alternative hypothesis is accepted that is there was significant difference in optimism of rural and urban subjects.

Findings regarding education level and optimism are given in table-8

Table-8:Education level and Optimism			
Education level	Optimism level		X^2
	High	Low/pessimism	
Below matric	5	15	9.49*
Above matric	15	20	
Above graduation	25	20	
* sig. on .05 level			

Table-8 showed that there is significant difference between below matric and above matric group in regards to their optimism level(X^2=9.49,df=.05).More individual of above matric group have high level of optimism in comparison to below matric and illiterate group. Here alternative hypothesis is accepted that is there was significant difference in optimism of different education level group subjects. One of the reasons of this result is that education enhances the problem solving capacity and coping mechanism of the individual.

Table-9: Pearson Correlation and between different variable and optimism	
Variables	Pearson correlation
Extraversion	.49**
Neuroticism	-.38**
Social support	.51**
Sex	0.02
Education	.43**
Area of residence	.23*
** sig. on .01 level	* sig. on .05 level

Result showed that extraversion (.49), education (.43) and social support (.51), area of residence level (.23) is positively correlated with optimism and neuroticism is negatively correlated (-.38) with optimism. There is no correlation between sex was found to optimism.

Conclusion:

Optimistic thought is significantly affected by personality and other psycho socio variables of the individuals.

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100 DAYS OF NEW GOVERNMENT: CHANGES AND CHALLENGES BEFORE INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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EverY country's foreign policy has elements of continuity and change following a change in government. As far as Indian Foreign Policy is concerned, change of government does not produce a change in foreign policy observance and objectives, and more often than obvious, since Independence, the track of Indian foreign policy has always remained more or less similar. However, on observance of the first 100 days of the Modi government, the most vivid and dynamic reflections are not observed in the domestic politics but is more brightly reflected in the arena of international diplomacy.

India's policy under Mr. Modi is no different. The changes have not necessarily been explicitly articulated, but are implicit in the government's actions and view of the world. There are five areas of the emerging change: the centrality given to economic and technological development; the orientation of domestic and foreign policies toward this objective; the emphasis on national power including military power; and stress on soft power; and a reduction in self-imposed constraints on actions that other countries may construe as inimical to their interests1.

The first change in foreign policy relates to the greater attention provided to economic objectives. This is not a mere reiteration of the economic development objective that has been India's mantra since independence but recognition of the role of technology (broadly defined) in all aspects of economic development. The government's divergence from the policies of the previous regimes is reflected in two initiatives, the Make in India and the Digital India

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campaign2, both of which involve the use of appropriate technology. This is probably the first time that an Indian Prime Minister has explained India's economic and technological objectives abroad - 'India First'; has identified the specific role each country could play in achieving these objectives - for instance U.S. and Japan; and has made that the centre piece of his discussion with the leaders of that country. 'India First' means that India's requirements - when it comes to various areas like basic sanitation, defence and space technology - will be expressed with greater clarity and specificity to other countries.

The second change relates to a much greater orientation of domestic and foreign policies toward those objectives. The Indian Prime Minister has been very explicit about Indian objectives with respect to economic development and technological catch-up and in exploring how domestic and international policies will be used to close the gaps across the entire spectrum. The recent visit of Prime Minister across the globe shows the effective projection of India as an emerging economic power and a global investment hub. The military diplomacy has been moved over by the economic diplomacy and in this regard the Modi government has involved the optimum utilization of NRIs and NRGs for making of "Brand India" with himself as the CEO of India INC. Its decisions will then be based on a cost-benefit analysis on a defined set of parameters, not on ideological considerations.

The third change is with respect to a greater emphasis on overall national power - recognising that economic power is its foundation, but also giving a greater role to military power. The Modi government appreciates that economic power cannot be a substitute for military power in deterring aggression from the ideologically driven foes.

The fourth change is a greater emphasis on 'soft power'. Mr. Modi's speech to the Indian diaspora in New York was a successful attempt to inspire them to contribute to the country's economic and technological development.

The fifth change is a freeing up of self-imposed, historical and mental constraints on developing the relationship with any country to its full potential. Thus, India's economic relationship with poten-

tial adversaries can be independent of its security relationship.

Starting from the confidence of being the full majority government after a long gap and vitalizing energy from the charismatic and dynamic leadership, the new government has brought at least five new emphases to the conduct of India's external relations , which is as under:- .

- Domestic economic development is now at the top of India's foreign policy goals, there is no denying the PM's impressive effort to spread the message that India is now open for business. Few of his predecessors have spent as much time engaging the leaders of international business at home and abroad.
- Modi has recognised the urgency of revitalising India's relations with its neighbours in the subcontinent. Whether it was the invitation to the leaders of the SAARC nations to attend his inauguration or the choice of Bhutan and Nepal as his first foreign destinations, the new emphasis was unmistakable.
- In the neighbourhood, which has always been a complex foreign policy issue, Modi has unveiled a new combination of flexibility on economic engagement and firmness on confronting security challenges. If Modi's positive start with Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif surprised observers, his decision to suspend talks on the question of Islamabad's Hurriyat contacts drew much criticism.
- Stress on the importance of engaging all major powers without any inhibition. Unlike the UPA government, which held back on ties with the US and Japan by citing the dangers of provoking China, Modi has been bold in affirming that India would pursue its relations with all the major powers, each on its own merit. This has significantly improved India's leverage with the US, China, Japan, Russia and Europe.
- Modi appears bolder than his predecessors in making the political case at home for economic globalisation and a confident engagement with the world on such controversial issues as intellectual property, trade and climate change.

Modi has scoffed at all those who have been demanding that he unveil a grand vision for India's economic and foreign policies and insisted that his approach is based on common sense and clarity

about India's core interests. Notwithstanding his claims to modesty, the PM's foreign policy framework can be summarised in the form of five principles, a new Panchsheel3, which includes putting diplomacy in the service of domestic economic development, restoring India's primacy in the subcontinent through a generous approach towards smaller neighbours, combining political firmness with economic flexibility in the management of the adversarial relations with Pakistan and China, moving from non-alignment among major powers to becoming part of the global great-power constellation and discarding the diffidence disguised as moralpolitik in the multilateral arena.

However, despite the above referred elements of change, the India Foreign Policy faces some challenges which stems in from the complexities of the India's neighborhood and economic-political environment of the world. Starting from India's extended neighborhood i.e. South Asia's instability, there is much scope for India to focus these assets on helping to alleviate the conflicts in its neighborhood such as those in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. While India has been burned in the past from participating in some of these long-standing disputes, it is well aware of the impact that regional stability will have on its own internal growth and foreign investment; the government therefore continues to work actively to support the resolution of these disagreements. India is located in Asia, which is emerging as the new centre of global power. But Asia is home to great power rivalries. Asia has many security hot spots which impact India. West Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and the Indian Ocean Region are areas of great strategic importance for India. But they harbour many instabilities too. Therefore, India will need to approach these regions strategically. In this activity, in many circumstances, India comes up against China's similar desire for regional leadership and seniority. China's expansion and active diplomacy through their "string of pearls" policy antagonizes the Indian elite and supports concerns of becoming encircled by China and its allies. The creation of the East Asia Summit (EAS) as originally conceived by the Chinese and Malaysians was to exclude India (and Australia and New Zealand). China's close engagement with the Burmese junta is thus also seen as a threat to India, and

explains India's continued engagement with that government despite its human rights record4.

Secondly, the global environment is marked by the re-distribution of power, reflected in the rise of new power centres and the relative decline of the West. India has benefited from globalisation and economic liberalisation. It is one of the rising powers in the world. However, in order to leverage its strengths and mitigate its weaknesses, India will need to think strategically to navigate the turbulent global order. The uncertainties pertain to the redistribution of power, emergence of a polycentric world order, acuter competition for strategic resources, unequal distribution of wealth and power, the emergence of non-state actors, changing nature of conflict, threats to human security and state security arising out of climate change, poverty pandemics, terrorism, WMD proliferation, etc. India does not have the ability to engage in coercive diplomacy against Islamabad and one possible future leverage would be to build a river water system in India that could be used to divert water resources from Pakistan. Similarly, the policy towards China demonstrates that New Delhi and Beijing are stuck in an adversarial relationship that cannot be rectified beyond a certain point. India's future options particularly since the old Indian paradigm for viewing international affairs leaves the country on the sidelines in its dealings with a globalized world. For example, Russia and India have distanced themselves from each other in the aftermath of the Cold War but India recognize that Russia is no longer a defeated power and should treat it accordingly. Demographic trends suggest that Russia is in the midst of a population meltdown which will see Russia move from 140 million people in 2010 to about 132 million in 2025 (with a male to female ratio of 85:100 and a population in 2025 of 60 million odd men and 71 million odd women). This is a country which is in population tailspin and unless it can bring in large numbers of immigrants in the next decade its population profile will be that of an elderly nation-not the ideal workforce or technological engine of the 21st century. Nor does Russia have the techno-military muscle to influence events beyond its borders in the way it used to (with the exception of oil and gas and both these products are susceptible to market and technological shifts. India should

pursue a more cautious policy towards the United States and not tie itself into the attempts to develop a strategic partnership with Washington

Thirdly, at present, there is a lack of a consistent and comprehensive policy at the national level for combating global terrorism. The core of the issue is that we need to respond efficiently and rationally to the emerging challenges. 'Collective Action' to fight by international cooperation is a must, as the economic costs of combating terrorism by a single nation are colossal. Such collective action had not come about till the American-led coalition forces in Afghanistan operated against the Taliban. Collective action is not confined to active combat alone. Simultaneously, foreign sponsors of international terrorism have to be identified and tamed. Collective Action is also applicable at the national level. We cannot continue with the present situation where the Armed Forces bear all the responsibility of dealing with anti-national elements, while other members of society, from the safety of their homes, advocate what they deem to be politically correct measures. A democratic polity and a diverse society such as India do not support stringent measures and anti-terrorist legislation, even when necessary. Thus, at present, the security forces have to function in an environment of lack of total physical and legal support. Therefore, legal reforms and stringent anti-terrorist legislation have to be enacted. As an example, the media that has a great reach today, should be used as a 'Force Multiplier' to shape public opinion and to counter false propaganda. The media must be taken along as a 'weapon' of the state and not of the terrorists.

Fourthly, in order to sustain economic growth at around 10%, India must ensure energy security, its third major area of focus. India currently imports 70% of its oil and 50% of its gas; by 2025 it is projected that India will import 80% of its energy needs. It has some of the largest resources of coal worldwide, but it is dirty coal and its use will have severe environmental implications. India holds a similar position on energy consumption as many other developing countries; it should be permitted to expand energy consumption until its per capita levels are similar to those of the West. However, India is also beginning to pay more attention to environmen-

tal concerns, joining the Asian Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate and more recently creating a Council on Climate Change this past summer. This issue is increasingly becoming a political one as, in a recent poll conducted in 2006, 51% of Indian's asked considered global warming a critical threat. Pipelines from Central Asia and Iran are plagued by technical and political difficulties and the lethargy of the Indian government has not allowed for the development of a well thought out and effectively implemented energy policy-unlike the Chinese who continue to lock down global energy sources. In fact there is a real danger that India will be caught in a medium term situation of relatively high growth rates combined with serious energy deficits. In an effort to ensure access to energy resources, India will continue to focus on the Middle East region (which supplies two-thirds of their oil), and particularly on Iran. Iran currently provides 10% of India's oil (its fourth largest provider after Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Kuwait. Today India only gets 3% of its electricity generation from nuclear power (compared to 30% in Japan and 78% in France); it wants to expand its nuclear energy production by 9% a year through to 2050. This current low level of production was one of the driving factors behind the July 2005 civilian nuclear agreement between India and the United States. While progress in this agreement has been unsteady recently, as soon as it is complete, ensuring a good supply of fissile material to India to power its civilian reactors and new technologies to ensure their safety and efficiency is going to be a principal objective of India's government.

Fifthly, as mentioned earlier, India has two nuclear weapons powers on its borders - China and Pakistan - and one would-be nuclear weapons power in its immediate locale - Iran. Its relations with these first two powers are unstable; India has fought wars with both in recent decades and tensions rise and fall over border disagreements. In this context, India continues to attend to its own nuclear resources, and is very sensitive to intimation of control by any other power. According to the then-BJP-led Government, India's 1998 nuclear tests were conducted to respond to what was perceived as the principal nuclear threat coming from China. India will continue to build its capabilities in this area until it achieves a "cred-

ible minimum deterrent" that is capable of countering the strength of its adversaries and drives its desire to build a nuclear triad of land-based, air-based and, the as yet missing, sea-based, capabilities. In addition to India's concerns regarding a direct nuclear threat, it is also extremely sensitive to the possibility of proliferation of nuclear weapons or technologies given the region's history in this area. China proliferated to Pakistan over many decades and more recently Pakistan, through the AQ Khan network, has disseminated technology and materials to a number of still undefined numbers of countries including Iran, North Korea and Libya. Thus, despite long being a target of the nonproliferation regimes, India has vowed to conform to the terms even outside the system. Despite India's nuclear weapons status today, it is likely that nuclear weapon states i.e. P-5, will continue to promote the long held goal of a nuclear weapons free world and they remain extremely concerned regarding the addition of any new nuclear powers in the elite club.

Lastly, the challenge for India to grab its "rightful" place on the global stage. In so doing they recognize the importance of building their strategic stature and leadership. With 1.1 billion people, India has the second largest population in the world, and one of the youngest with over 50% under the age of 25. Their economy, by purchasing power parity, is 4th in the world after the U.S., China and Japan. Unlike America's, India's soft power has remained strong, and their military, economic and diplomatic reach is increasingly significant. India is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious democracy accommodating a Hindu majority with, as stated earlier, the third largest Muslim population in the world. They are very eager to take up the role on the global stage that these characteristics support. While already a leader of the developing world, India wants its status recognized in the developed world.

The problem for Indian foreign policy is that while it continues to be obsessed with India's neighbors its best opportunities are outside the South Asian region with the countries of the West and Japan. Unlike the neighboring states and China, there are no intractable and visceral problems with the advanced industrial nations5. Further, these are the countries where India's advantage of a top-notch human capital can be best utilized. As the countries of the

west age, India, with its demographic advantage, will provide the technocrats and professionals to allow the industrialized nations to retain and grow their scientific-industrial bases and, perhaps, even look after their elderly populations. The techno-economic linkage between India and the West does not mean that the New Delhi is closing its options. The population and spatial limitations that make it difficult for the countries of Eastern Europe to pursue independent policies do not apply to India. It remains too large, too complex, and too stubborn to become what the author fears it might-a pawn in great power strategy. What is more likely is that India's younger population, which is both increasingly globalized and very ambitious, moves it into greater interdependencies with the developed world. This may, arguably, be the way to pull the non-globalized portion of the Indian population into a more prosperous setting.

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gh yxkrk gA linkk;k d vk/kkj dk ydj pyu okyh jktuhfrd ikfV;k dk vxj fdlh u pukrh nh g rk o tkfroknh jktuhfrd ikfV;k gh g fQj pkg og lekt oknh ikVh gk] jk'Vh; turk ny ;k cgtu lekt ikVhA yfdu bll ;g lkfcr dju dk gekjk edln drb ugh g fd tkfrokn dkb vPNh pht gA bld jgu dk eryc lekt dk fo[kfMr jguk g] HknHkko dk cu jguk vkj ijLij oeuL; dk c<r tkuk gA

lPpkb ;g g fd vkj{k.k Hkh tkfrokn dk cuk, j[ku dk ,d vk/kkj cu x;k gA blu nfyrk vkj vU; fiNM oxk dk rk vyx&vyx fd;k gh g] vYil[;dk dk Hkh fNVdk fn;k gA cgtu e ; lc lenk; "kkfey Fk vkj rc budh lefdr l[;k dy vkcknh dk vLlh Qhlnh rd cBrh FkhA vc ; vyx&vyx gk x, gA tk nfyr ekuokfpr vf/kdkj u feyu d dkj.k fgUn /ke dk NkM dj bLyke ;k blkb /ke d vu;k;h cu x, Fk o vc vxj vkj{k.k dh ekx djr g rk nfyrk dk vPNk ugh yxrk g tcfd vkf[kj o Hkh mud fcNM g, Hkkb gh gA nljh rjQ nfyr lenk; e Hkh lfo/kk liUu vkj lfo/kk ofpr ykxk&tkfr;k d nk ox cu x, gA bl rjg dh foHkktudkjh vkj fo'kerkeyd fLFkfr;k dk lekt vkj n"k d fy, fgrdj ugh ekuk tk ldrkA

vcMdj ykxk dk lxfBr gkdj viu vf/kdkjk dk iku d fy, l?k'k dju dk vkgoku djr FkA tcfd vkt nfyr fo?kfVr gkdj viu l?k'kk dk detkj dj jg gA blh rjg vcMdj vkj{k.k dk ,d rkRdkfyd mipkj ekur g vkj pkgr g fd ,d fuf"pr le;kof/k e lkekftd&vkfFkd :lk l fiNM ykx vkj{k.k dk lgkjk ydj ckdh ykxk dh cjkcjh e [kM gku dk lkeF; gkfly dj y A

bl idkj vEcMdj u tkfr jfgr lekt dh dYiuk dj lEi.k lekt dk lxfBr j[ku dh dkf"k"k dhA

lUnHk xUFk lph

1- *Jhfuokl] ,e0 ,u0 (vk/kfud Hkkjr e tkfr] jktdey idk"ku] ub fnYyh-*
2- *dhj] /kuUt; (MkO ckck lkgc vEcMdj % thou pfj=] ub fnYyh-1996]i0 282&283*
3- *vEcMdj bu bfM;k (ekfld if=dk] d"khuxj] vxLr 2008]i'0 3*
4- *vEcMdj VM] 26 tuojh] i0 32*
5- *feJ] MkO vkdkj ukFk] f=ikBh] MkO eerk ef.k % lotu d ij.kk lkr MkO Hkhejko vEcMdj] jk/kk ifCyd"kUl] ub fnYyh] 2011*
6- *flg] ekgu % MkO Hkhejko vEcndj 0;fDrRo d dN igy] ykdHkkjrh idk"ku] bykgkckn] 2001*

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Hkkjr] ikfdLrku vkj ckXykn"k d vYil[;dk dh ryukRed fLFkfr

*ckynku ckjgB

jktuhfr foKku d fofHkUu okn vkj fopkj/kkjk,a g yfdu dgh Hkh vYil[;dokn&cgl[;dokn dh vo/kkj.kk l)kfUrd rkj ij ugh feyrhA yfdu nfu;ke "kk;n gh dkbZ n"k gk tgk vYil[;d&cgl[;d dk Hkko ugh gkA ekou lekt T;k&T;k vk/kfud gkrk x;k ixfr] fodkl] /ku deku dh yky lk vkj lÙkk d vk/kkj ij Lo; dk vf/kd iHkkoh cuku dh dkf"k"ke lekt dk cVokjk djrk jgkA vkt /ke dh lÙkk gk] /ku dh gk ;k fQj jkT; lÙkk gk] lHkh LFkkuk ij vYil[;d "kCn ikfxd gkrk x;kA yfdu vYil[;d fdl dgk tk,] bldh dkbZ ekud ifjHkk'kk r; ugh gA dkbZ oLr vf/kd dh ryuk e de gkxh rk bl vYil[;d dk ck/k vo"; gk tk;xk yfdu vf/kd dh ryuk e og fdruh de gkuh pkfg; bldh ek=k vkj l[;k r; ugh gA

bUVju"kuy ,ulkbDykifM;k vkQ lk"ky lkbUlt e vYil[;d dh ifjHkk'kk e dgk x;k g fd ÞvYil[;d og leg g tk mlh lekt e jgu oky nlj leg l itkfr] jk'Vh; rk] /ke o Hkk'kk dh nf'V l fHkUu gA bld vfrfjDr lÙkk dh nf'V l nkuk dh fLFkfr;k vyx&vyx g vkj og leg tk nlj d v/kku g] mld lkFk HknHkkoi.k 0;ogkj gkrk gAß iFke egk;) l io mikluk i)fr d vk/kkj ij vYil[;dk dk ekU; dj lf/k;k e mudh lj{kk dh xkj.Vh nh tkrh FkhA iFke egk;) d i"pkr /ke d vfrfjDr Hkk'kk vkj uLy d vulkj Hkh vYil[;dk dh j{kk lc/kh le>kr fd; x,A fo"o ;) d ckn ,d n"k e cgHkk'kh rFkk fofHkUu uLy d ykxk d jgu dh fLFkfr dk Lohdkj fd;kA ifj.kkerh nlj fo"o ;) d i"pkr vYil[;dk d vf/kdkjk dk LFkku ekuo vf/kdkjk u y fy;kA

yfdu Hkkjr dk tc 1947 e foHkk tu gvk rc vYil[;dk d vf/kdkjk dk i"u iuh egRoi.k gk x;kA D;kfd gekj Lohdkj u dju vkj vud rd nu d ckotn ;g lR; g fd n"k dk foHkk tu /ke d vk/kkj ij gvk FkkA ;gh dkj.k

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*0;k[;krk] jktuhfr foKku] jktdh; ehjk dU;k egkfo|ky;]mn;ij] jktLFkku

g fd Hkkjr vkj ikfdLrku nkuk u viu ;gk jg x; vYil[;dk dh lj{kk vkj lEeku nu dh ?kk'k.kk, dhA nfud thou e lcl T;knk /kkfed gku vkj ik;¼fnu dk ikjEHk itk&ikB l dju oky Hkkjr u viu vkidk /ke fuji{k jk'V ?kkf'kr fd;k rk ikfdLrku d dk;n vkte ftUuk u viu igy Hkk'k.k e dgk fd ÞikfdLrku mu lcdk g tk ikfdLrku e jgr gA ;gk fgUn vkj elyekuk dk dkb Hkn ugh gA vkt l ge lc ikfdLrkuh gAß yfdu bu n"kk d "kkldk dh vYil[;dk d ifr viuk;h uhfr vkj bl uhfr dk fu/kkfjr dju e egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkku oky n"k d tuer e xgjk vUrj 0;kIr gA ;gh dkj.k g fd Hkkjr] ikfdLrku vkj 1971 e ikfdLrku d foHkktu l cu cXykn"k d vYil[;dk dh fLFkfr cgr fHkUu&fHkUu gA bu rhuk jkT;k e vYil[;dk dh fLFkfr dh ryuk lekt foKku d fdl h Hkh lEeyu] lehukj] lxk'Bh vkj ppk gr ikIfxd fo'k; gA

ikfdLrku d fuek.k d rhu o'k d Hkhrj gh ftUuk vkj fydk;r vyh dh eR; gk x;hA blfy; ogk lfo/kku cuu dk rk i"u gh ugh FkkA 1973 e igyh ckj tYQhdkj vyh HkÍk d le; ikfdLrku dk lfo/kku cukA bl lfo/kku e dy 280 vuPNn g] ftle l vuPNn 20] 22] 26] 27 ,o 36 e vYil[;d vf/kdkjk dh ppk dh xb gA yfdu tujy ft;k u ikd lfo/kku d 67 vkj e"kjQ u 26 vuPNnk e cnyko fd,] ftle vYil[;dk l lcf/kr vuPNn Hkh "kkfey gA lo/kkfud rkj ij vYil[;dk dk tk Hkh vf/kdkj fn; x; g okLro e o doy fn[kyk; x; g rkfd vUrjjk'Vh; lenk; e Nfo Bhd cuh jgA okLro e rk ikfdLrku e vYil[;d viu vfLrRo dk ydj l?k"k dj jg gA ogk mUg u rk lEifÙk dh lj{kk dk vf/kdkj ikIr g vkj u gh /kkfed vu'Bku dju dk vf/kdkjA fgUnvk vkj flD[kk l tft;k dj oly dju d lekpkj ge lur vkj i<r jg gA vYil[;dk d /kkfed LFkyk dh rkMQkM vkj mu ij gey rk gk gh jg g yfdu bu lc ij ogk dk tuer dkb fpUrk vkj fpUru gh ugh dj jgk] ;g lcl cMh fpUrk gA xk;k fd ;g dkb [kcj gh ugh gkA

ikfdLrku e lu 1991 vkj 2001 e tux.kuk ugh gk ik;hA 1981 dh tux.kuk d vk/kkj ij ogk 17]69]582 blkb(17]23]251 fgUn(9]462 ikjlh(20]000 flD[k(3]546 ck) vkj 16]640 vU; gA lHkh vYil[;dk dh dy tul[;k 36 yk[k 65 gtkj d djhc gA 1974 rd vgefn;k dk efLye gh ekuk tkrk Fkk yfdu tYQhdkj HkÍk d le; euhj vk;kx dh flQkfj"k ij mUg xj efLye ?kkf'kr fd;k x;kA ljdkjh vkdMk d vulkj vgefn;k dh dy tul[;k 1 djkM 37 yk[k g] tcfd vgefn;k fe"ku jcokg d vulkj ;g vkdMk 3 djkM l Åij gA

ikfdLrku e lkEinkf;d ifrfuf/kRo d vk/kkj ij jk'Vh; vlEcyh vkj ikUrh; fo/kku lHkkvk e vYil[;dk dh lhV r; dh xb gA jk'Vh; vlEcyh e blkbvk vkj fgUnvk d fy, 4&4] vgefn;k d fy, 1 rFkk vU; d fy, 1 lhV fu/kkfjr gA itkc fo/kku lHkk e blkb;k d fy, 5] fgUnvk d fy, ,d] flD[kk d fy, ,d

vkj vgefn;k d fy, ,d LFkku vkjf{kr gA flU/k e blkb;k d fy, nk] fgUnvk d fy, 5] vgefn;k d fy, ,d vkj vU; d fy, ,d LFkku gA mÙkj&if”pe Ýf.V;j in”k e blkb;k d fy, ,d] fgUnvk d fy, ,d Hkh ugh] vgefn;k d fy, ,dA cyfpLrku e blkb;k] fgUnvk vkj vU; d fy, ,d&,d LFkku vkjf{kr g tk fd okLrfod ifrfuf/kRo u gkdj ,d fn[kkok ek= gA

bl rjg ikfdLrku u viu vkidk “kjh;r vk/kkfjr bLykfed ekU;rkvk l “kkflr gkuk Lohdkj dj vYil[;d lenk; d vfLrRo dk gh pukrh eku fy;kA tc fuEu Lrj l ydj i”kklfud vf/kdkfj;k dh Hkrh e /ke ,d vko”;d ekin.M gk vkj tc f”k{kk dh cfu;kn gh bLykfed ekU;rk,¡ vkj “kjh;j gk rk ,lh fLFkfr e flfoy lkl;Vh dk fuek.k dfBu gk tkrk gA ikfdLrku d vYil[;dk dk ;g nHkkX; gfd ogk ,lh tu rkdrk dk Hkh vHkko g tk vYil[;dk d fgrk dh vkokt dk mBk,A ,l e] tc tuer vYil[;d vf/kdkjk d ifr lonu”khy ugh gk] dk;ikfydk vkj 0;oLFkkfidk xEHkj ugh gk rk ;g LokHkkfod g fd vYil[;dk dh utj U;k;ikfydk ij fVdrh g fd og mud fgrk dk lj{k.k djxhA ikfdLrku e bl rjg dh lfØ; U;k; ikfydk dk Hkh vHkko gh gA gky gh e rk U;k; ikfydk ¼ikfdLrku lokPp U;k;ky;½ u ifrfØ;kokn h :[k viukr g, fgUn vYil[;dk ij fVli.kh dj nh fd o vkrdokn dk c<kok n jg gA

dy feykdj ikfdLrku] tk vYil[;dk d uke ij vfLrRo e vk;k] vkt ogk lcl vf/kd n”[kh vYil[;d gh gA blkb;k d dRyvke ij ;jkih; txr ikfdLrku dk /kedkrk jgrk g yfdu fgUnvk dh ekjdkV ij Hkkjr ljdkj u dHkh eg ugh [kkyk gA l;Dr jk”V l?k d ekuo vf/kdkj vk;kx d ,d lnL; u Bhd gh dgk g fd Hkkjr d elyekuk dh vYil[;k d ukr ikfdLrku ljdkj gj fnu mudh fpUrk djrh jgrh g yfdu ikfdLrku e ,l fgUnvk d fy, Hkkjr ljdkj dHkh Hkh viuk eg ugh [kkyrhA

Hkkjr dk nljk iMkl h n”k cXykn”k ft ldk fuek.k Hkkjr d lg;kx l 1971 e gvkA ml le; cxc/k u ?kk’k.kk dh Fkh fd ÞLor= cXykn”k lnk&lnk gh Hkkjr dk drK jgxkA Hkkjr u tk lg;kx fn;k] cXykn”k dh vku okyh ih<h dHkh Hkh bl ugh Hkyxhß yfdu etbc dh gR;k d ckn cXykn”k e dÍjrk c<rh xbA cXykn”k d lfo/kku e pkj jk’Vªh; eyuhfr ;k e ,d /kefuji{krk dk Hkh LFkku fn;k x;k FkkA ¼Pledging that the high ideals of nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism½ yfdu 1978 b- e lfo/kku d ikjEHk e “We the people of Bangladesh” dh txg Þfc lfeYykfgj jgekuh jgheß tkMk x;k rFkk /kefuji{krk dk [kRe djd /kkjk 25¼2½ e fy[kk x;k g fd Þjk’V bLykeh ,drk d vk/kkj ij efLye n”kk d chp Hkkbpkj dk tkjnkj dju] cuk; j[ku ,o ml etcr dju d fy, lp’V jgxkAß

cXykn”k e fgUnvk dh tul[;k fujUrj de gk jgh gA 1941 e elyekuk

dh l[;k 70-3 ifr"kr rFkk fgUnvk dh 28-3 ifr"kr FkhA 1951 e efLye 76-9 ifr"kr vkj fgUn jg 22 ifr"krA 1961 e elyeku 80-4 ifr"kr] fgUn 18-4 ifr"krA 1991 e elyekuk dh tul[;k gb 86-4 ifr"kr rFkk fgUn jg x; 12-6 ifr"krA oreku e ckXykn"k dh dy tul[;k e djhc 8 ifr'kr fgUn gA Hkkjr vkj uiky d ckn ckXykn"k fgUn tul[;k dh nf'V l rhljk lcl cMk n"k gA bld vykok 1-5 ifr"kr blkb vkj ck) gA cXykn"k e dchykb rknkn Hkh dkQh cMh gA dchyk e pkj ie[k g & pdek] ejek] fVik vkj ejklA

bue pdek lokf/kd g tk fd ck) g yfdu mudh thou "kyh fgUnvk d leku gA bu lkj vYil[;dk dk cXykn"k d "kklu vkj i"kklu e dkb egRoi.k lgHkkfxrk ugh nh xb gA cXykn"k dh jk'Vh; lln e 1979 e 330 e vkB] 1986 e 330 e lkr] 1988 e pkj] 1991 e 12 rFkk 1993 e dy 12 vYil[;d ifrfuf/k FkA oreku e Hkh cXykn"kh lln e vYil[;dk dh l[;k 15 l vf/kd ugh gA cXykn"k dh luk e dkb vYil[;d tujy ;k fcxfM;j ugh gA 70 duy e l ,d] 450 y¶VhuUV duy e vkB] ,d gtkj etj e 40] 1300 dlVu e vkB] 900 ld.M y¶VhuUl e rhu] 80]000 flikfg;k e ikp lk] 40]000 ch-Mh-vkj- e vYil[;d egt rhu lk gA 80]000 ifyldfe;k e /kkfed vYil[;dk dh rknkn nk gtkj gA 870 ifyl vQljk e vYil[;d egt 53 gA xg] fon"k] lj{kk e=ky;k d mPp ink ij dkb vYil[;d ugh gA lfpo ;k vfrfjDr lfpo d in ij vYil[;d lEink; dk ,d Hkh vkneh ugh gA 47]000 iFke J.kh vf/kdkfj;k e vYil[;dk dh l[;k rhu lk gA cXykn"k d fdlh Hkh cd dk Mk;jDVj] ,e-Mh- ;k p;jeu fgUn ugh gA 0;olk; e efLye ikVuj u gku ij fgUn ifr'Bkuk dk ykblUl rd ugh feyrk] m|kx ;k QDVh gr _.k ugh fey ikrkA

cXykn"k e /ke e=ky; ,d egRoi.k foHkkx gA 1995 e bLykfed ekU;rkvk d ilkj] ipkj vkj icU/ku d fy, 15 djkM :i; vkofVr g, tcfd vYil[;dk d fy, etg <kb yk[k :i; etj fd; x;A cXykn"k e /kkfed vYil[;dk dh l[;k djhc <kb djkM gA <kb djkM ykxk d fy, <kb yk[k :i; dh etjh fdruh etnkj ckr gA cXykn"k e "kgjk vkj lMdk d uke cnydj bLykfed uke j[ku dk Hkh pyu iM x;k gA vc rd 240 jkLrk d uke cnydj bLykfed uke j[k fn; x; gA

le;≤ ij cXykn"k e nx gkr jgr g] ftue fgUnvk dk dRyvke gkrk g vkj mudh lEifÙk dk u'V dj fn;k tkrk gA cXykn"k e fgUnvk dh ?kuh vkcknh cjhlky] [kyuk] Qjhnij] tlkj vkj dkfeyk {k= e jgrh gA ljdkj bu lonu"khy {k=k e i;kIr lj{kkdfe;k dk gh ugh yxkrh rkfd budh tkueky dh lj{kk dh tk ldA cXykn"k e efnjk ij Hkh cM ieku ij geu gkr jg gA ble <kd"ojh dk ifo= efnj] ikp lk lky ijkuk xkjkx egkiHk dk efnj] cfu;kpx dh dkyhckMh] pÍxko dk doY;/kke] ryh/kke] Hkkyk dk enuekgu v[kkMk] Qjhnij

d jked'.k fe"ku vkfn {kfrxLr g, gA

bl rjg ikfdLrku o cXykn"k e vYil[;dk dk blfy, ifjHkkf'kr fd;k tkrk g fd mUg ;g vf/kdkj ikIr ugh gkx tcfd Hkkjr e vYil[;dk dk fu/kkj.k mudk fo"k'k lfo/kk nu d fy, gkrk gA dy feykdj ikfdLrku vkj cXykn"k d vYil[;dk ij gk jg vR;kpkj ,d vUrjjk'Vh; elyk g D;kfd mUg ekuo gku d ukr tk ekuokf/kdkj ikIr gku pkfg,] o mUg ikle ugh gk jg gA

Hkkjr e elyeku] blkb] ck)] flD[k vkj ikjlh vYil[;d lenk; e "kkfey gA e/;dkyhu e vkØe.kk d lkFk Hkkjr e bLyke dk vkxeu gvk tcfd vxth lÙkk d le; blkb;r dk Hkkjr e foLrkj gvkA ikfdLrku cu tku d ckn djhc 4 djkM elyeku ;gh cu jgA bud lkFk blkb] ck) vkfn Hkh cMh l[;k e Hkkjr e cu g, FkA blfy, lfo/kku fuekrkvk u Hkkjr dk u doy /ke fuji{k jkT; ?kkf'kr fd;k vfir ;gk d vYil[;dk dk fo"k'k lj{kk vkj lj{k.k fn;k x;kA lfo/kku e inÙk N% ekfyd vf/kdkjk e l nk ¼vuPNn 29 o 30½ doy vYil[;d lenk; dk lEckf/kr gA Hkkjr u viu vkidk /ke fuji{k vkj vk/kfud x.kr= ?kkf'kr fd;k g yfdu efLye vYil[;dk dk vkt Hkh viu iluy yk l "kkflr gku dk fo"k'kkf/kdkj ikIr gA Hkkjr e ekuokf/kdkj vk;kx d gku d ckotn vYil[;d vk;kx dk vyx l xBu fd;k x;k gA xk;k fd vYil[;dk d vf/kdkj ekuo vf/kdkjk l vyx gA tuojh] 2006 l Hkkjr e vYil[;d ekeyk d e=ky; dk Hkh vyx l xBu dj fy;k x;k gA efLye vYil[;dk ckcr dUnh; oDQ ifj'kn jk'Vh;] jk'Vh; vYil[;d fodkl vkj foÙk fuxe] ekykuk vktkn ,td"ku Qkm.M"ku] vYil[;d cgy fty d fodkl dk dk;Øe] dkfpx vkj Nk=ofÙk ;ktuk vkfn lpkfyr gA bfUnjk vkokl e vYil[;d ykHkkfUork dh l[;k 2007&08 e 1]43]385 FkhA Lo.k t ;Urh xke Lojktxkj ;ktuk e vYil[;d ykHkkfUork dh l[;k 2008&09 e 2 yk[k 64 g tkj FkhA o"k 2007&08 d nkjku vYil[;dk dk 58]662 djkM :i; dk _.k e ckVk x;kA Hkkjrh; lln e vYil[;dk dk ifrfuf/kRo 12 ifr"kr gA n"k d ikp uk&luk v/;{k] 6 ok;luk v/;{k] 3 Fky luk v/;{k vYil[;d lenk; l jg gA 7 vYil[;dk dk ijeohj pØ l rFkk 9 dk Hkkjr jRu l lEekfur fd;k x;k gA 8 vYil[;d vc rd ;-ih-,l-lh- d v/;{k jg g tcfd nk e[; fuokpd vk;Dr] 9 lokPp U;k;ky; d e[; U;k;k/kh"k rFkk 3 jk'Vifr vYil[;d lenk; l jg gA

Hkkjr e vYil[;d fdru iHkko"kkyh g] ;g blh l Li'V g fd "kkgckuk dl e lln dk U;k; ikfydk d Qly dk cnyuk iMkA vYil[;dk dk fdru vf/kdkj ikIr g bldk vueku blh l yx tkrk g fd jked'.k fe"ku ft ldk tUe gh fgUn lekt dk lcy o l{ke cuku d fy, gvk] og gh fe"ku viu dk vYil[;d ?kkf'kr dju dh ekx djrk gA

rLyhek uljhu d mnkgj.k l Hkkjr] ikfdLrku vkj cXykn"k d vYil[;dk

dh fLFkfr dh lgtrk l ryuk gk tkrh gA cXykn"k vkj ikfdLrku e rLyhek ulhju d lkfgR; ij blfy, ifrcU/k yxk fd og cXykn"k e fgUn vYil[;dk ij gku oky vR;kpkjk ij idk"k Mky jgh Fkh vkj efLye dÍjrk ij igkj dj jgh FkhA Hkkjr e rLyhek dk blfy, fuokflr dj fn;k tkrk g fd mlu iMklh n'kk dh efLye dÍjrk ij fy[kk vkj bll Hkkjrh; efLye ukjkt gk tk;xA

vUr e] rLyhek d miU;kl yTtk d fgUn ik= ljtu dh cXykn"k d Lor=rk fnol Þfot ; fnolß ij gku okyh euk0;LFkk dh vkj /;ku fnykuk pkgxk&

Þvkt fot ; fnol gA blh fnu cXykn"k vktkn gvk FkkA vktkn "kCn ljtu dk tgjhyh phVh dh rjg dkVrk gA ijk n"k fot ; fnol euk jgk g] rki nkxh tk jgh g] [kf"k;k eukb tk jgh gA igy ljtu Hkh bue "kkfey gkrk Fkk] txg&txg dk;Øe djrk FkkA yfdu vc mldk yxrk g] bru cjk rd mlu Qkyr dke fd;kA ml fdl pht dh Lok/khurk feyh g\ ml D;k Qk;nk gvk g\ t ; ckXyk------ io fnxUr l l ; mBk---- jDr l yky jDr l yky] fo"o dfo dk Lo.k ckXyk] ut :y dk ckXyk] thoukuUn dh :ilh ckXyk] ftld lkUn; dh ugh g lhekAß ljtu ;g xhr lkp&lkpdj QQd iMrk gA mll jkr dk ?kj e cBk ugh x;kA og ckgj fudy x;k vkj jkti Fk ij ?keu yxkA og lkp jgk Fkk] vkykfdr jkti Fk dk D;k ekye fd og ,d fgUn yMdk gA tkuu ij "kk;n og iDdh lMd Hkh dgrh nj gV tkvkA mEehn djrk g fd ljtu dh 0;Fkk ,d fopkj cu ge lc dk mÌfyr vkj ifjr djxhA

lUnHk lph

- *Hkkjr 2010*
- *Hkkjr 2012*
- *yTtk] rlyhek uljhu*
- *[krj vYil[;dokn d] et¶Qj glu*
- *fu;kxh vk;kx fjikV*
- *ck?kok vk;kx fjikV*
- *Hkkjr dh tux.kuk] 1991] 2001] 2011*
- *lihe dkV d fofHkUu fu.k;*
- *Hkkjrh; lfo/kku & lHkk'k dk";iA*
- *Hkkjrh; "kklu ,o jktuhfr & d'.kdkUr feJA*
- *;ktuk if=dk d fofHkUu vdA*

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Hkkjrh; m|kxk e uokpkj

*Jh foukn dekj
**Jh eukt flg

rduhd e fuR; u; i;kx d dkj.k fo"o e fuek.k m|kxk d chp vR;f/kd ifrLi/kk n[ku dk fey jgk gA fo"k'k :Ik e ;g ifrLi/kk fodkl"khy n"kk d chp vR;f/kd n[ku dk fey jgh gA pfd Hkkjr vkj phu t l fodkl"khy n"k viu ;gk miyC/k ikdfrd lk/kuk dk nkgu viu ;gk bl idkj l dj jg g fd fuek.k {k=k e mudk mRiknu Hkh vf/kd gk lkFk gh mRikfnr oLr dh x.koRrk Hkh mRd'V gkA mRiknu {k= e bl idkj rduhdh uokpkj d i;kx l miHkkDrkvk dk viuh il Un dh oLrvk dk puu d fy; ckt kj e vPN fodYi ekt n jgr gA Hkkjr e fuek.k {k= e uokpkj vkj rduhd dk i;kx e[; :Ik l 1991 d vkfFkd l/kkj d ckn l gh "k: gk ldhA bldk vlj vc vFk0;oLFkk e Li'V :Ik l n[kk tk ldrk gA ik|kfxdh uokpkj vk/kfud le; e mRikndrk vkj fodkl dk e[; iekuk cu pdk gA fuek.k {k= e uokpkj d egRo dk i[;kr vFk"kkL=h lkyk u viu ekMy e foLrkj l j[kkfdr fd;k gA mUgku crk;k fd rduhd e ifjoru fd; cxj uokpkj d ek/;e l fodkl fd;k tk ldrk gA ifl) vFk"kkL=h "kEihVj u Hkh uokpkj d egRo dk foLrkj l crk;kA

fuek.k {k= e mRiknu e[; :Ik l vkjfEHkd m|kx] y?k] e/;e vkj cM ieku oky m|kx djr gA ;fn /;ku l n[kk tk; rk ; lHkh fuek.kh m|kx ,d&nlj d ijd gkr gA D;kfd mRiknu gr ,d mRiknu {k= l gh dPp eky nlj m|kxk dk ikIr gkr gA bu lHkh m|kxk e uokpkj dk i;kx gku yxrk g rk vFk0;oLFkk e ;gh uokpkj vkfFkd fodkl e fu.kk;d lkfcr gkrk gA fodflr n"kk e ik;h n[ku dk feyrk g fd NkV l ydj cM vkdkj d fuek.kh m|kxk e rduhd dk i;kx gkrk gA fodflr n"kk }kjk viu ;gk d fuek.kh m|kxk e ik|kfxdh dk i;kx dju d dkj.k gh ; fo"o ckt kj e vU; fodkl"khy n"kk d edkcy vkx gkr gA okLro e dgk tk; rk ;gh rduhd fdlh Hkh n"k d vFk0;oLFkk d fodkl e vge vkj fu.kk;d Hkfedk fuHkkrk gA

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*vfllVUV ikQlj] vFk"kkL= egkek;k jktdh; egkfo|ky; /kuij gf.M;k bykgkcknA
**ioDrk Hkxky] rylhnkl b.Vj dkyt] vub] okjk.klhA

1991 d vkfFkd l/kkjk d ckn fuek.k {k=k e n[kk tk; rk rduhdh ixfr Hkkjrh; vFk0;oLFkk dk fo"o e u;h igpku nh gA m|kxk e uokpkj d dkj.k gh 2005 rd vkr vkr Hkkjr lpuk ik|kfxdh d {k= e fo"ourk cu x;k FkkA lpuk ik|kfxdh l lEcfU/kr m|kxk e bl idkj d uokpkj rFkk rduhd d i;kx d dkj.k Hkkjr e ykxk d thou dk dkQh ljy dj fn;kA Hkkjr e m|kxk e uokpkj o rduhd dk i;kx djd viu vk'kf/k] vUrfj{k foKku] njlpkj l tM midj.k l lEcfU/kr m|kxk d ilkj vkj foLrkj e yxkrkj ixfr dh gA

leL;k; %& oLrrh ;g Li'V gk tkrk g fd okLro e uokpkj d dkj.k ykxk dk vkfFkd thou ljy gvk gA yfdu uokpkj d dkj.k mRikfnr oLr dk fdl idkj [kik;k tk;A bl ij Hkh fopkj djuk t:jh gA bll lEcfU/kr leL;k dk fuEu fcUnvk l le>k tk ldrk gA

1- Hkkjr nfu;k e vkt Hkh dPp eky dh mRiknd vkj ifrdrk n"k d :Ik e tkuk tkrk gA m|kxk e uokpkj dk ge n[kuk gkxk fd dVhj] y?k] o e>ky m|kxk e bl fdl idkj vkj cgrjh d lkFk ifrLFkkfir fd;k tk ldrk gA
2- bu m|kxk }kjk mRikfnr oLr d lEcU/k e n[kuk gkxk fd o vUrjk'Vh; ckrkj rd igp jg g fd ughA
3- ;g Hkh n[kuk gkxk fd Hkkjrh; ljdkj m|kxk e uokpkj gr 0;oLkkf;d f"k{kk ij fdruk /;ku n jgh gA
4- ge bl ij Hkh /;ku nuk gkxk fd gekj ikl fdru if"kf{kr vkj if"kf{kr tul[;k gA
5- gekj n"k e oreku le; e uokpkj d c<kok gr fdru if"k{k.k dUn pyk; tk jg gA

dVhj vkj y?k m|kxk e n[kuk gkxk fd gekj ikl miyC/k lLrk Je "kfDr fdl idkj uokpkj e lgk;d gk ldrk gA mYy[kuh; g fd vkt Hkh Hkkjr d xkeh.k {k=k e dy Je "kfDr dk 60 ifr"kr tul[;k okl djrk gA bld vfrfjDr lxfBr {k= e djhc 8 ifr"kr Jfed dk;jr gA oreku e "kgjh Jfed tk vlxfBr g vkj budh fgLlnkjh dy Je 'kfDr e yxHkx 32 ifr"kr cBrh gA fo"o cd dh ,d fjkV dh erkfcd Hkkjr dk ckrkj ey :Ik l vlxfBr] vuRiknd vkj lLr Je ij vk/kkfjr gA m|kxk e ;fn uokpkj dk ykHk yuk g vkj gekj m|kxk }kjk mRikfnr oLr dk vUrjk'Vh; ckrkj e fVduk g rk mDr vlxfBr vkj vuRikdnd Je dk lxfBr vkj mRiknd cukuk gkxkA ;gh lLrk Je gekj n"k dh okLrfod vkfFkd "kfDr gA blh d cy ij gh ge df'k e gfjr ØkfUr yk ld gA vkt ge df'k mRiknu e vkRefuHkj g rk bldk ey dkj.k dgh

u dgh df'k e uokpkj vkj rduhd dk i;kx jgk gA vkt vko";drk g fd ge Hkkjr e dk"ky fodkl djd y?k vkj dVhj m|kxk e uokpkj dk foLrkj dj ldr gA

y?k m|kxk e go uokpkj d dkj.k mRiknu e of) rFkk bld cgrjh dh lEHkkoukvk dk ge bl rkfydk d vkdMk l le> ldr gA

rkfydk&1

PERFORMANCE OF MICRO & SMALL INTERPRISES

Year	No. of Interprises (Lac Rs.)			Growth	Share In
	Rg.	Un. Rg.	Total	Rate(%)	GDP (%)
2002-03	15.91	93.58	109.49	8.68	5.92
2005-06	18.71	104.71	123.42	12.32	5.83
2007-08 Projected	24.68	108.99	133.67	13,00	NA

rkfydk&2

EXPORT FROM SMALL SCALE SECTOR

Year

Item	2000-01	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total Exports (Rs. Crore)	202510	291582	375339.52	456417.88
Exposts from SSI (In Crore)	69797	97644	124416.56	150242.03
Share of SSI Sector in total Export (%)	34.47	33.49	33.15	32.92
Groth Rate in Exposts (%)	28.78	13.52	27.42	20.76

Table 1 & 2 :- Office of the Development Commissioner M/o Micro & Small Interprises cluster Development Programe (Statistics & Data Bank Divison)

,d rjQ rk Hkkjr e d"ky dkfjxjk dh deh g rk nljh vkj de l de tul[;k cjktxkj ;k vkf"kd :Ik l cjktxkj g ftle l djhc 4 djkM ykx jktxkj C;jk e ithdr g "k'k 26 djkM dgh Hkh ithdr ugh gA vkdMk dk n[kk tk; rk gekj ikl ,d cMh Je"kfDr miyC/k g tk dke d bUrtkj e vkt Hkh gA vko";drk g bu Je"kfDr dk dVhj m|kx vkj y?k m|kx e yxku dhA bl idkj d jktxkj miyC/k djku l nk idkj d ykHk gk ldr gA ,d rk bu cjktxkjk dk jktxkj fey ldxk vkj nlj ge m|kxk e uokpkj d ek/;e l oLrvk d mRiknu e of) d lkFk mudh mRd'Vrk e Hkh of) dj ldr gA

Hkkjr e uokpkj dh lEHkkoukvk d ;fn n[kuk g rk ,d utj fo"o e dk"ky fodkl d fLFkfr dk Hkh n[kuk gkxkA ;g n[kuk gkxk fd fdl idkj ; lEcfU/kr n"k dk"ky fodkl djd m|kxk e uokpkj dk ifrLFkkfir fd; gA fodflr n"kk e teuh] vkLVfy;k] tkiku tl n"kk u n"k dh dkexkj tul[;k dk if"kf{kr dju d fy; gtkjk] yk[kk dh l[;k e dk"ky fodkl dUn pyk j[k gA phu e yxHkx 5 yk[k] vkLVfy;k vkj teuh e 1&1 yk[k dk"ky fodkl dUn pyk; tk jg gA ogh Hkkjr e flQ 15 gtkj dk"ky fodkl dUn gh lpkfyr fd; tkr gA phu viu ldy ?kjy mRikn dk 2-5 ifr"kr 0;olkf;d f"k{kk ij [kp djrk g ogh Hkkjr viu ldy ?kjy mRikn dk ek= 0-1 ifr'kr gh [kp djrk gA jk'Vh; ifrn"k lo{k.k dh ,d fjikV d erkfcd Hkkjr e 15 l 29 o'k d chp d ;okvk e flQ 2 ifr"kr ykxk dk gh lLFkkxr if"k{k.k rFkk 8 ifr"kr ykxk dk xj lLFkkfud 0;olkf;d if"k{k.k ikIr gk ldk gA ;g vkdMk dkfj;k e 96 ifr"kr] tkiku e 80 ifr"kr rFkk ;ukbVM fdxMe e 68 ifr"kr gA

n[kk tk; rk vHkh Hkh Hkkjr d m|kxk e uokpkj ijh rjg l ykuk g rk y?k m|kx] dVhj m|kx] Je dk if"kf{kr dju tl xEHkhj i;kl dju dh t:jr gA ;|fi mPpre rduhd ikIr vrfj{k vul/kku] ;gk rd foeku fuek.k m|kxk e uokpkj e [kkIk ixfr nt dh x;h g lkFk gh lpuk ØkfUr tl m|kxk d fodkl d ekey e Hkh ge fo"o dh igyh ifDr e [kM g] yfdu gekjh lcl cMh leL;k gekj ijEijkxr m|kxk e uohuhdj.k rFkk uokpkj djuk gA ftl fnu ge viu ijEijkxr m|kxk e ijh rjg l uokpkj vkj uohuhdj.k dj ik; rk ge fuf"pr gh tYn fodflr n"kk d J.kh e "kkfey gk ik;xA ge m|kxk e uohuhdj.k vkj uokpkj d lkFk gh m|kxk }kjk mRikfnr oLr dk vUrjk'Vh; ckt kj e [kiku rFkk fu;kr y{; dk Hkh fu/kkfjr djuk gkxk vkj ml fu;kr y{; dk ikIr dju dh fo"k'k mik; fd; tku pkfg;A

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lkr&ey fopkj

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f"k{kk ,o lkekftd ifjoru

*MkO xtu pUnk]

lkjk"k

'EDUCATION IS THE WING, WHICH WE FLY TO HEAVEN'

vFkkr f"k{kk ml i[k dk leku g ftld }kjk ge Lox dh mMku Hkj ldr gA ;g ckr v{kj"kk lR; g fd f"k{kk d vHkko e fdlh Hkh idkj d lkekftd ifjoru dh dYiuk ugh dh tk ldrh g] vFkkr f"k{kk og veY; jRu g ftld }kjk lHkh idkj dh lEHkkoukvk o vkdk{kkvk dk lkdkj :Ik fn;k tk ldrk gA ;g ml lthouh cVh d leku g ftld ek/;e l dfBure ,o n'dj dk;| dk Hkh er :Ik fn;k tk ldrk gA oreku le; e f"k{kk dk ckyd d lokRre fodkl d lokf/kd egRoi.k dkjd d :i e Lohdkj fd;k gA bld }kjk 0;fDr d 0;fDrRo dk iHkko"kkyh <x l fodkl fd;k tk ldrk gA f"k{kk l 0;fDr e vkRefo"okl dk lpkj gkrk g vkj ;g vkRefo"okl 0;fDr e vnHkr lkeF;| Hkj nrk g] fQj og 0;fDr fdlh Hkh dk;| dk "kU; l ikjEHk djd ifj.kke rd vo"; y tkrk gA f"kf{kr 0;fDr gh lekt e ldkjkRed ifjoru yk ldr gA

tgk rd lkekftd ifjoru dh ckr g rk bl fo'k; e ge dg ldr g fd &

'social change is term used to describes variation or modification of any aspects of social process, social interaction and social organization'

vFkkr lkekftd ifjoru lkekftd ifd;kvk] lkekftd vUrfd;kvk ;k lkekftd lxBuk d fdlh i{k e ifjoru ;k l/kkj dh 0;k[;k djrk

---

*foHkkxk/;{k&¼ch-,M-½ lUVy oeUl dkyt vkQ ,td"ku] y[kuÅA

gA bl idkj lkekftd l rkRi; lekt l rFkk ifjoru l rkRi; Lo:i e ifjoru l gA bl idkj tk lekt d Lo:Ik dk ifjofrr dj n] ogh lkekftd ifjoru gA vr% lkekftd ifjoru idfr dh lrr ifd;k gA vkt ge lHkh lekt d fxjr g, eY;k dk ydj dkQh fpfUrr gA bu eY;k dk lgh fn"kk ndj iuk ckydk d efLr'd e jkdu dk dk; f"k{kk }kjk gh lHko gA

e[; "kCn f"k{kk lkekftd ifjoru

iLrkouk&

f"k{kk d }kjk lekt l/kkj ,o mldh lLdfr;k e ifjoru vko"; d gA lekt l/kkj d vUrxr ,l cgr l dkjd g ftUgs ge f"k{kk d }kjk lgh fn"kk n ldr gA tl& lekt d vlgk; ykxk dk lkekftd U;k; fnyku dk dk; f"k{kk d }kjk lHko gA bl lnHk e MkO Hkhe jko vEcMdj dk uke yuk lekphu gkxkA ftUgku viuk lkjk thou lkekftd U;k; d fy, lefir dj fn;k vkj bl dk; d fy, mUgku f"k{kk dk gh vk/kkj cuk;k D;kfd mud eu e ;g ckr vo"; Fkh fd f"k{kk d }kjk gh bl dk; dk ifj.kke rd y tk;k tk ldrk gA gkykfd f"kf{kr gku d fy, mUg Lo; cgr ckj viekfur gkuk iMkA

ej liuk dk Hkkjr d y[kd ,o egku Lolu n'Vk gekj Hkrio jk'Vifr ,0 ih0 t0 vCny dyke dk dguk g fd n"k d lokRre 0;fDr;k dk gh f"k{kd cuuk pkfg,] ftl l o lekt dh mUufr d fy, okfNr ifjoru dh ckr dj ld] f"k{kk d }kjk lekt e 0;kIr djhfr;k dk lno d fy, lekIr fd;k tk ldrk gA tl cky fookg] fo/kok fookg ij jkdA bu lHkh dk;k d fy, 0;fDr dh ekufldrk d cnyu dk dk; lokf/kd egRoi.k gA bl dMh e jktk jke ekgu jk; dk uke fo"k'k :Ik l fy;k tkrk g ftUgku cky fookg dk jkdu dk Hkjld i;kl fd;k rFkk fo/kok fookg dk c<kok fn;kA mUgku Hkh bl egku dk; d fy, f"k{kk dk gh ek/;e cuk;k rFkk f"k{kk d ilkj l bu djhfr;k dk lekIr fd;kA f"k{kk gekjh lLdfr dh j{kk djrh g] mldk lj{k.k djrh g] tk fd ,d ih<h l nljh ih<h dk gLrkrfjr gkrh g ftl ge viuh foLer gb lLd'fr dh j{kk dj ldr gA

f"k{kk }kjk lekt e ufrdrk dk fodkl fd;k tk ldrk g bld fy, Ldy ,o dkyt e llrkg e de l de ,d ?kVk Hkkjrh; lH;rk dh /kjkgj ij okrk d fy, fu/kkfjr fd;k tk,A ble fdlh Hkh fo'k; fo"k'kK d }kjk 0;k[;ku fn;k tk,A bl idkj d 0;k[;ku l lekt ,o n"k dk fodkl ,o mRFkku fuf"pr :Ik l gkxkA bl idkj f"k{kk 0;fDr dk lkekftd ifjoru Lohdkj dju ;kX; cukrh g D;kfd uohurk dk Lohdkj dju d fy, 0;fDr dh i.k /kkj.kk ,o lkp e cnyko ykuk vR;f/kd n'dj dk; gA f"k{kk bl dk; dk c[kch djrh gA og ,l okrkoj.k r;kj

djrh g ft l l fd ifjoru tuekul dk Lohdkj gk tk; vkj ;g ifjoru mld 0;ogkj e Hkh ifjyf{kr gkA bu lHkh dk;k d fy, egkRek xk/kh dk Lej.k djuk vko";d g ftUgku viu thou dk ykxk dh /kkj.kk ,o lkp dk cnyu e gh yxk fn;kA xk/kh th Åp&uhp] vehj&xjhc] lHkh d lkFk lekurk dk 0;ogkj pkgr FkA o ox foghu lekt dh LFkkiuk djuk pkgr FkA mudk ekuuk Fkk vLi";rk thou dk lcl cMk vfHk"kki gA bu lHkh cjkb;k dk nj dju d fy, o f"k{kk dk viuku ij cy nr FkA

mudh /kkj.kk Fkh fd 0;fDr dk f"kf{kr djd mldh lkp dk ifjofrr fd;k tk ldrk g bll lekt cnyxk vkj fuR; mUUkfr d iFk ij vxlj gkxkA

xk/kh th dk dguk Fkk fd vkt gekj n"k dk lPpk dykdkj pkfg,] oKkfud pkfg,] d"ky dkjhxj ,o lkfgR;dkj pkfg,A gekjk vkt dk fo|kFkh bu lHkh dh ifr dh {kerk j[krk g vkj bl idkj dh {kerk dk fodkl f"k{kk d }kjk gh lHko gA f"k{kk d }kjk Kku d {k= e of) gkrh g D;kfd Kku dh of) lekt dh ixfr e lgk;d gkrh gA lekt ftruk vf/kd f"kf{kr gkxk] lkekftd ifjoru mruk gh ixfr"khy gkxkA bl lnHk e Lokeh foodkUkn th d fopkj vkt Hkh ikIfxd g mudh /kkj.kk Fkh fd loiFke tuekul e f"k{kk dk ilkj fd;k tk; D;kfd Hkkjr dh mUUkfr dk vk/kkj tuekul dh f"k{kk e gh fufgr gA dN ox fo"k'k d gkFk e f"k{kk dk vf/kdkj ugh gkuk pkfg,A

fuEu ox dh lPph lok mUg f"kf{kr djuk gh g vkj bl lekt e ifjoru lHko gA mudk rk ;gk rd ekuuk Fkk fd ;fn xjhc ckyd f"k{kk rd ugh igp ikrk g rk f"k{kk dk ml rd igpkuk gA bl lnHk e Lokeh th dk ,d lUnj fopkj bl idkj Fkk & ^^o dgr Fk gekj n'k e ,l g tkjk lU;kIh g tk xko&2 tk dj /kkfed f"k{kk nr g] ;fn mUg lxfBr djd f"k{kk dk vf/kdkj fn;k tk; rk gekj lekt l vf"k{kk dk vfHk"kki feV ldrk g vkj f"k{kk dh ygj xko e nkM ldrh g tk fd gekj lekt d fy, "kHk ldr gkxkA**

Lokeh th u ijh nfu;k d fL=;k dk leku Hkko l n[kk o dgr Fk fd &

"There is no chance for the welfare of the world, unless the conditions of women improved because it is not possible for a bird to fly only with one wing."

If one wing of bird of men then other wing is women

. Lokeh th dh /kkj.kk Fkh fd fL=;k dh vud dfBu leL;k; g ij dkb Hkh ,Ih ugh g tk bl tkn Hkj "kCn f"k{kk l gy u gk ldA vrh o L=h dh f"k{kk dk vfuok; ekur FkA bl idkj fdlh Hkh lekt ,o jk"V dk fodkl fL=;k d lk{kj

gku ij dkQh gn rd fuHkj djrk gA

bl idkj vUr e ge ;g dg ldr g fd f"k{kk lh/k : i e lkekftd ifjoru d fy, mRrjnk;h gA bld }kjk lekt d :f<xr fopkjk] eY;k vkfn e dkfUrdkjh ifjoru djd lekt ,o n"k dh mUUkfr dh tk ldrh g] lkFk gh ,d fodflr lekt ,o jk'V dh ldYiuk dk lkdkj fd;k tk ldrk gA

bfr

lnHk&

1&foodkuUn lkfgR;] prFk v/;k;] v}r vkJe
2&Lokeh foodkuUn] f"k{kk] jke d'.k eB] i'B 58
3&Lokeh foodkuUn&Lokeh fuf[kyk UkUn
4&f"k{kk n"ku&jkeukFk "kek ,o jk tUn dekj "kek ¼,VykfVd if©y"k l ,.M fMLVh©;VI½
5&mnh;eku Hkkjrh; lekt e f"k{kd&vouhUn "kh y xUFke idk"ku½
6&ej liuk dk Hkkjr&Hkkjr jRu MkO ,0 ih0 t0 v©ny dyke i'B l[;k 18 l 20

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çepn d ukVdk e fpf=r ukjh ik= vkj L=h&foe"k dh nf'V l mudk eY;kdu

*Mk0 t;no

iepUn u dy rhu ukVd fy[kk ^lxke* ¼1922½] ^dcyk* ¼1924½ vkj ^ie dh onh* ¼1933½A bue nk ij ukVd g tcfd ^ie dh onh ,dkdh gA iepn d miU;klk vkj dgkfu;k dk fgUnh lkfgR; e tk LFkku feyk] ukVdk dk og LFkku ugh fey ik;kA vfHku;rk dh nf'V l mud ukVd J'B ugh dg tk ldrA ^ie dh onh* dk rk epu lHko g yfdu "k'k nk ukVdk dk epu dfBu gA ft ld dkj.k bu ukVdk dk iflf) ugh fey ldhA

dcyk ^

dcyk* n‰[kkUr ukVd gA ble g tjr glu d vkRe cfynku dh dFkk g tk dcyk d enku e "kghn gk x; FkA bl ukVd e ukjh ik=k dh l[;k cgr de gA bldh Hkfedk e Lo; iepn u bl Lohdkj fd;k g&^dcyk* ,frgkfld gh ugh] /kkfed Hkh g] blfy, ble fdlh L=h pfj= dh lf'V ugh dh tk ldhA Hk; Fkk] ,lk dju l lHkor‰ gekj e lyeku c/kvk dk vkifRr gkxhA[1]

ble glu dh cgu tuc] glu dh L=h "kgjckU] glu dh cVh ldhuk] vCnYykg dh L=h dej] rkvk] fgnk L=h ik= g vkj ; lc d lc ik= glu d dnek ij fulkj gku dk vkrj gA ^dcyk* /kkfed vkj ,frgkfld ukVd gA bl ukVd dh lHkh fL=;k elyeku gA viu ifr vkj cVk dk o g tjr glu d dnek ij fulkj gk tku d fy, ifjr djrh gA

L=h&foe"k d vkbu e ;fn bl ukVd dh fL=;k dk n[k rk ,d ckr lkeu vkrh g vkj og ;g fd lHkh efgyk; "kgknr d uke ij i#'kk d dU/k l dU/kk feykdj pyu dk crkc gA mUg bl ckr dk vQlkl g fd bLyke e vkjrk d fy, ftgkn gjke gA ulhek dgrh g&^vEek tku] jly ikd u vxj dkb cblkQh dh] rk og ;gh fd vkjrk ij ftgkn gjke dj fn;kA[2] ;fn ,lk u gkrk rk ulhek Hkh viu ifr d lkFk dcyk d enku e tk ldrh FkhA

---

*vfl0 ikQlj ¼fgUnh½] jktdh; egkfo|ky; /kuij gfM;k] bykgkckn

dej dk viu ifr dh eR; dk dkb xe ugh gA og dgrh g fd vxj mld lk cV gkr] rk Hkh og blh rjg mUg Hkh g tjr g lu d dnek ij fulkj dj nrhA

rkvk dkQh lkgfld ik= gA viu cV d nxk dj nu ij og dgrh g fd vxj og tkurh fd og ;k nxk djxk rk tPp [kku e gh mldk xyk ?kkV nrhA

lHkh L=h ik= /ke d fy, ik.kk dh vkgfr nu dk r;kj gA L=h&foe"k dh nf'V l n[k rk iepn dh dkb u;h nf'V dcyk e ugh feyrhA

lxke

^lxke* iepUn dk ifrfuf/k ukVd gA fdlku ox] Jfed ox vkj ithifr] tehnkj ox dk ,d ryukRed v/;;u ge ble n[ku dk feyrk gA iepn u ble vud leL;kvk dk fp=.k fd;k gA tl&tehnkjk dh ykyirk] lTturk dk okg; in"ku] ifyfl;k Hk'Vkpkj] yV] [klkV] fdlkuk dh cclh] ik[k.Mh lk/kvk dh yEiVrk] dyf"kr ie] xkek e Qyrh tkxfr] jk'Vh; Hkkouk vkfnA yfdu tgk rd ukjh lUnHk dh ckr dj rk iepn u fL=;k e Qyh gb ldfprrk] e<rk] :f<okfnrk] i=&dkeuk d fy, viu pfj= dh vogyuk] ik[k.Mh lk/kvk }kjk Bx tkuk vkfn leL;kvk dk lxke ukVd e mBk;k gA jkt"ojh] Kkuh] lykuh] xykch vkj pEik bl ukVd dh L=h ik= gA

^lxke* ukVd d L=h ik=k e lcl cMk fdjnkj jkt"ojh dk gA og gy/kj fdlku dh iRuh g vkj vifre lUnjh gA ifrork ukjh gA jkt"ojh tehnkj l uQjr djrh g vkj viu ifr l dgrh g gekj xko dk tehnkj itk dk pu ugh yu nrkA fuR; ,d u ,d cxkj] dHkh cn[kyh] dHkh tkQk] dHkh dMdh] mld flkfg;k d ekj NIij ij dEgM&dnn rd ugh cpu ikrA vkjrk dk jkg pyr NMr gA ykx jkr fnu euk;k djr g fd dc bldh feVVh mBA³ jkt"ojh Hkkjrh; vkn"kk ij pyu okyh lrh lk/oh ukjh gA lcy flg ml ij ekfgr gk tkr gA ,dkUr ikdj lcy flg jkt"ojh l viu ie dk btgkj djr gA jkt"ojh dk LokfHkeku vkgr gkrk gA og lcy flg dk [kyh pukrh nrh g&^^vkidh d"ky blh e g fd vHkh vki ;gk l py tkb;A vxj xko okyk d dkuk e bu ckrk dh tjk Hkh Hkud iMh rk og e> rk fdlh rjg thrk u NkMx ij vki d Hkh tku d n"eu gk tk;xA*4 lcy flg jkt"ojh dk ikIr dju d fy, mld ifr gy/kj dk ty e Myok nrk gA jkt"ojh viu vieku dk cnyk yu d fy, lcy flg l diV ie dk Lokx jpu dk fu.k; djrh g vkj viuk ?kj NkMdj lcy flg d vkJ; e "kgj e jgu yxrh gA jkt'ojh dk ;g tk nljk :i g og lrh lk/oh Hkkjrh; ukjh dk ugh g tk ifr"kk/k yu d fy, viuk xko ?kj NkMdj lcy flg d ikl jgu yxh gA iepn u jkt"ojh d :i e ,d u;h ukjh dk x<u dk i;kl fd;k gA yfdu vkn"k d vkxg o"k iepn jkt"ojh l lcy flg dh gR;k ugh djkrA jkt"ojh dk ekuuk g fd og ;g dke ugh dj ik;xhA ;g dke rk ejnk dk g

fd tc og fdlh nljh L=h ij ekfgr gk tkr g rk igyh L=h dh gR;k dju l Hkh ugh pdrA

lykuh xko dh dkdh gA ^lxke* d ukjh ik=k e lykuh lokf/kd lkgfld vkj l thnk gA tehnkj d cxkj dk fojk/k og djrh gA fdlh Hkh vufrd dk; dk fojk/k dju dk mle lkgl gA jkt"ojh d ;g iNu ij fd vxj dkb i#'k mldk /ke fcxkMuk pkg rk og D;k dj\ lykuh dgrh g&^^ml nM nuk gkxkA mll diV&ie djd ml fo"k fiyk nuk gkxkA——Hkxoku dk] pUnek dk] bUn dk ftl vijk/k dk nM feyk Fkk D;k ge mldk cnyk ugh yxh\ ;gh gekjk /kje g**A[5]

Kkuh lcy flg dh iRuh gA ijkuh ekU;rkvk d vulkj pyu okyh vkj lrhRo dk gh fL=;k dk lcl cMk vkHk'k.k le>u okyh ukjh gA i= dkeuk d o"khHkr gkdj ik[k.Mh lk/k pru nkl d pxy e Ql tkrh gA pru nkl mldk lrhRo gj.k dju dk i;kl djrk gA mld ckn l Kkuh viu dk ifr dh utjk e g; le>u yxrh g tcfd ble mldk Lo; dk dkb nk'k ugh FkkA mlh idkj tl deHkfe dh eUuh viu dk ifr d fy, R;kT; le>u yxh FkhA L=h&Lok/khurk dh dkb pkg Kkuh dk ugh gA lcy flg tc mll f[kp&f[kp jgu yxr g rk og dgrh g fd vkiu D;k e> cU/kuk l eDr dj fn;k] e> ij igy dh Hkkfr "kklu D;k ugh djr\ ukjkt D;k ugh gkr] dV "kCn D;k ugh dgr] igy dh Hkkfr :Br D;k ugh] MkVr D;k ugh\ lcy flg d ;g dgu ij fd ;g L=h Lok/khurk dk ;x gA vc fL=;k ij dBkj "kklu vPNk ugh yxrkA Kkuh dgrh g fd e og Lok/khurk ugh pkgrh**A[6]

xykch d ek/;e l iepn nk ckr fn[kku dk i;kl djr gA igyk ;g fd L=h ;fn vkfFkd :i l vkRe fuHkj gkxh rk ifjokj e mldh luh tk;xh vkj og fu.k; yu d fy, Lor= gkxhA vkj nljh ckr ;g fd tk fL=;k vkfFkd :i l vkRe fuHkj g ifjokj e o mlh idkj "kklu djuk pkgrh g ftl idkj i#'kA xykch lcy flg d ?kj dN u dN dekrh g vkj viuk ?kj pykrh gA cV vkj cg pEik ij "kklu djrh g] jkt cg l >xMrh gA yfdu Kkuh dh eR; d ckn tc mldk vkfFkd lkr cUn gk tkrk g rk ifjokj e cgr fouhr Hkko l jgu yxrh gA

Hkkx foykl vkj dke Hkkouk dk iepUn u ;gk Hkh fojk/k fd;k gA Hkkx foykl d gh dkj.k lcy flg vkj dpu flg ,d nlj d tkuh n"eu gk tkr gA

çe dh onh

^çe dh onh* ¼1933½ çepn dh ,dkdh gA tk fel tuh ¼blkb½ vkj ;kxjkt ¼fgUn½ d chp fookg vkj çe d vUr}U} ij vk/kkfjr gA fel tuh] tuh dh ek felt xkMu ¼ckn e felt fofy;e½ vkj mek bl ,dkdh d ukjh i= gA

,dkdh d rhuk ukjh ik=k e tuh lcl l"kDr gA vkt L=h&foe"k d vUrxr

ftu&ftu ennk dk fojk/k fd;k tkrk g] tuh mu lHkh ennk ij viuk fojk/k nt djkrh gA tuh dh ek fel xkMu pkgrh g fd tuh fofy;e l fookg dj y yfdu tuh fofy;e dk ilUn ugh djrh blfy, og ml fookg dju l euk dj nrh gA tuh viuh lgyh mek d ifr tkxjkt dh vkj vkdf'kr gkrh gA mek dh eR; d ckn tuh vkj tkxjkt ,d nlj d dkQh utnhd vk tkr g yfdu vyx&vyx /ke d gku d dkj.k fookg ugh dj ikr vkj tuh d fo;kx e tkxjkt dh eR; gk tkrh gA çepn u bl ,dkdh e ukjh Lokr«;] vUr tkrh; fookg ,o lkekftd :f<;k ij foLrkj l ppk dh gA

fel tuh f"kf{kr gA fookg lLFkk e og fo"okl ugh djrhA og fookg ugh djuk pkgrhA bldk dkj.k og viuh ek l Li'V djrh g& ^tuh---e "kknh ugh djuk pkgrhA e fdlh en dh xykeh ilUn ugh djrhA**7

tuh fookfgrkvk d fy, lekt }kjk fu/kkfjr fd; x; lkHkkX; fpguk d i;kx dh vfuok;rk dk fojk/k djrh gA mek d dxu vkj gkj dk n[kdj og dgrh g&^;g dxu xykeh dh gFkdMh gA ;g gkj xykeh dh rkd gA**8 ml dk ekuuk g fd ;fn efgyk d fy, ; fpgu vko";d g rk i#'kk d fy, Hkh bldh vfuok;rk gkuh pkfg,A tuh bl L=h dk ,d rjQk lei.k ekurh gA tuh bldk fojk/k djr g, dgrh g fd L=h dk viuk or fLFkj j[ku d fy, cU/ku pkfg, rk i#'k dk bu cU/kuk dh vko";drk D;k ugh g \ tuh mek l dgrh g&^D;k rEgkj ifr u bu cU/kuk dk Lohdkj ugh fd;k \ D;k rEgkj fy, bu cU/kuk dk ykfte le>k x;k \ rEg viu dr0; dh ;kn fnykr jgu d fy, fu"kkfu;k dh t:jr g] ml D;k ugh \ bldk dkj.k bld flok vkj D;k gk ldrk g fd re xyke gk] og vktkn gA**9

tuh fookg dk vkfRed lEcU/k ekurh gA /kkfed cU/kuk e tdMk tkuk ml Lohdkj ughA og dgrh g&^fny dk feyuk gh fookg gA jLe d c/ku l L=h&i#'k dk ck/k nuk rk olk gh g] tl nk i"k ,d jLlh e tkr fn; x; gkA**10 yfdu bruk foækgh roj j[ku d ckotn tuh mek dh eR; d ckn tkxjkt d iLrko dju ij ml fookg dju dk r;kj ugh gkrhA /kkfed cU/kuk dk rkM ikuk mld fy, lEHko ugh gk ikrkA

tuh dh ek fel tkMu ixfr"khy fopkjk dh efgyk gA /kkfed vkLFkk j[ku okyh vkj fookg lLFkk e i.k fo"okl dju okyh efgyk gA /kkfed ldh.krk e tdMh gb gA viuh ek dh otg l gh tuh tkxjkt d fookg iLrko dk ;g dgdj vLohdkj dj nrh g fd eek rk tgj [kk yxhA fel tkMu ugh pkgrh Fkh fd tuh] tkxjkt l fookg djA

mek] tuh dh lgyh vkj tkxjkt dh iRuh gA mek] ifr dk ije"oj ekurh g vkj ftu lkHkkX; fpguk dk tuh ^L=h xykeh* dk irhd ekurh g mud ckj e

mek dgrh g ^^ft l re xykeh dh gFkdMh vkj xykeh dh rkd dgrh gk] ml e or vkj dr0; vkj vkRe lei.k dk fpgu le>rh gA[11] /kkfed c/kuk] lkekftd ek;knkvk l mek dk dkb f"kdk;r ugh gA ml dk ekuuk g fd i#'k pkg viuk Qt fuHkk; ;k u fuHkk; yfdu L=h dk dr0; g fd ok viuk or ikyu djA i#'kk dh LoPNrk l ml dkb f"kdk;r ugh g vkj fL=;k dh ijk/khurk dk ydj ml d eu e dkb cpuh ugh gA

L=h&foe"k d vkbu e ;fn bu rhuk ik=k dk n[k rk tuh gh ,d ek= ,l h ik= g tk viuh egRokdk{kkvk dk vyx l lkj fufer djuk pkgrh gA ukjh lEc/kh uohu nf'Vdk.kk dk leFku djrh g vkj ikphu ek/;rkvk dh fojk/kh gA yfdu pfd og çepn dh ik= g blfy, ml e;knkvk dh j{kk Hkh djuh g vkj ,l og djrh Hkh g vkj bl h d vkxg o"k og /kkfed c/kuk dk rkMdj tkxjkt l fookg ugh dj ikrh A

iepn d rhuk ukVdk e ie dh onh dh tuh gh L=h&foe"k dh nf'V l lokf/kd l"kDr ik= gA tuh d :i e iepn u L=h d u; :i dk fp=.k fd;k gA bld vfrfjDr lxke dh jkt"ojh] lykuh vkj xykch Hkh L=h&efDr dh ckr djr g, fpf=r gA

lxke ukVd e iepn ukjh&efDr d l/;nHk e viuh jk; Li'V djr gA lcy flg l o dgyokr g&^n"k&n"kkrj d i=&if=dkvk dk n[krk g rk ogk dh fL=;k dh Lok/khurk d lkeu ;gk dk dBkj "kklu dN vPNk ugh yxrkA vc fL=;k dkf/;lyk e tk ldrh g] odkyr dj ldrh g] ;gk rd fd Hkkjr e Hkh fL=;k dk v/;;k; d c/ku l eDr fd;k tk jgk g] rk D;k e gh lcl x;k chrk g fd ogh ijkuh ydhj ihV tkÅA[12] fu%l/ng iepn u ijkuh ydhj dk ugh ihVk g cfYd fL=;k dk u; :i e fpf=r fd;k gA

lnHk xUFk lph

1- *iep/;n] dcyk] ljLorh il bykgkckn] lLdj.k 2006*
2- *dcYkk i'B 242*
3- *iepn] lxke] iepn jpukoyh [k.M nl] lEiknd jkekun] tuok.kh idk"ku fnYyh] lLdj.k 1996 i'B 17*
4- *ogh i'B 36*
5- *ogh] i'B 57*
6- *ogh i'B 97*
7- *iep/;n] ie dh onh] gl idk"ku bykgkckn] lLdj.k&1991] i'B&4-*
8- *ie dh onh] i'B&7*
9- *ogh] i'B&7*
10- *ogh] i'B&39-*
11- *ogh] i'B&7*
12- *lxke i'B 96*

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^^efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dk ikfjokfjd lek;ktu**
¼dkuij tuin dh efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k d fo"k'k lUnHk e½

*Mk0 j[kk pkc
** uklhu Lokyg

*lkjk"k %& iLrr "kks/k i= e "kks/k "kh'kd ^^efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dk ikfjokfjd lek;ktu** ¼dkuij tuin dh efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k d fo'k"k lUnHk e½ e efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dh fnup;k d nkjku vku okyh ikfjokfjd leL;kvk dk le>u dk i;kl fd;k x;k gA v/;;u d mnn"; d :Ik e ikfjokfjd "kfDr ljpuk e e/;e oxh; efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dh fLFkfr dk v/;;u djuk rFkk v/;;u dh ifjdYiuk ikfjokfjd "kfDr ljpuk e e/;e oxh; efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dh i;kIr Hkkxhnkjh ugh g dk fy;k x;k gA iLrr "kks/k dk; gr o.kukRed lo{k.k "kks/k fof/k dk viuk;k x;k g rFkk U;kn"k d :Ik e dkuij tuin d efLye cgY; {ks=k e l ikp {ks=k& tkteÅ] cdux t] ghjkeudkijok] eyx t] QFkQyx t dk ;knfPNdh fun"ku i)fr l p;u djd iR;d {ks= l ernkrk lph d vkdkj ij ;knfPNdh fun"ku i)fr p;u d i;kx }kjk iR;d efLye {ks= l 60 ;ofr;k dk p;u fd;k bl idkj dy 400 efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dk "kks/k gr fy;k x;k gA vkdMk dk ,df=r dju gr LofufEkr lk{kkRdkj ifjlph dk i;kx fd;k x;k gA fu'd'k fu.k; lEcU/kh Hkkxhnkjh e vkt Hkh fL=;k dk i#'kk dh vi{kk cgr de vf/kdkj ikIr gA lEifRr d vf/kdkj l fL=;k dk ofpr j[kk tkrk g] mUg ?kj dh oLrvk d vf/kdkj rd gh lhfer j[kk tkrk gA

iLrkouk %&

Hkkjrh; efLye lekt /kkfed :f<okfnrk dh cfM;k e tdMgku d dkj.k

---

*,lkfl,V ikQlj ¼lekt "kkL= foHkkx½ ,l0 ,u0 lu ckfydk ¼ih0 th0½ egkfo|ky;] dkuij
** ¼"kks/kd=h½

lkekftd ,o ikfjokfjd ifjoru l nj gh gA ifj.kker% Hkkjrh; efLye ;ofr;k dh fLFkfr Hkh blh idkj dh /kkj.kkvk e lekfgr gk tkrh gA dgu dh vko"; drk ugh g fd vU; lenk;k dh ;ofr;k dh fLFkfr dh ryuk e mudh 0;fDrxr LorU=rk ij Hkkjh vd"k yxk gvk gA

;|fi efLye lekt e vk/kfud dky dh L=h d thou vkj nt e ifjoru vk; g tk lekftd] jktufrd] vkfFkd vkj /kkfed dkj.kk dh otg l g] ijUr bLykeh lekt d ; ifjoru ,l ugh g ftUg lUrk'k tud dgk tk ldA vf/kdrj efLye fL=;k fopkj vkj 0;ogkj e LorU=rk pkgrh g ijUr ifjfLFkfr;k pkg og ikfjokfjd] lkekftd ncko d dkj.k gk] ;k vU; fdlh ekufld ;k vkfFkd dkj.k l efgyk, "kk'k.k dk f"kdkj gk jgh gA db efLye n"k ,l g tgk ;ofr;k gj {k= e lfØ; g] yfdu fo"o dh lcl T;knk efLye vkcknh oky /kefuji{k rFkk x.krU= Hkkjr e mldh fLFkfr fitj e cUn ifjUn dh ekfuUn gA lkekftd o ikfjokfjd :i l fiNM ox d fy, ckck vEcMdj u vkj{k.k dh odkyr dh FkhA egkRek xk/kh u n"k d mRFkku dk ukjh d mRFkku d lkFk tkMk FkkA ikfjokfjd :Ik e efLye ;ofr;k dh fLFkfr bl ifji{; e lcl cnrj gA

efLye ;ofr;k dk f"kf{kr if"kf{kr vkfFkd vkRefuHkrk o LokoyEcUk dh vko"; drk g o Lo; lpfrr gk] mUg djuk gkxk] ;fn bLyke ;ofr;k dh Lok;Rrk o LokoyEcu l ofpr djrk rk vkt l yxHkx 1½ lnh io feLk e dekyik"kk u efgykvk dk ljdkjh dkedkt e u yxk;k gkrkA tkMu] vÝhdk] bjkd] bMkef"k;k tl n"kk dh efLye efgyk, ; vkx c<dj u vkrh vr% Hkkjr dh efLye ;ofr;k dk l'kIr oLFkk l tkxdj Lo; dk ltx o tkx:d cukuk gh gkxkA vkt tc fo"o e lEi.k ;ofr;k viu vf/kdkjk d ifr "klDr gk lrr i;Ru"khy g ogh efLye ;ofr;k l"kfDrdj.k dh jkg e lcl fiNMh lkfcr gk jgh gA Hkkjr dh yxHkx 80 ifr"kr efLye ;ofr;k [kk[kyh ekU;rkvk e tdMh ?kj dh pgkjnhokjh e cUn g A ijUr pkg mue Hkh tkx jgh gA og viu ifjokfjd nkf;Rok dk fuokg djuk pkgrh g ijUr inkiFkk] v/kfo"okl vkfn d dkj.k og viu elck e lQyrk gkfly ugh dj ik jgh gA tc lEi.k fo"o o"ohdj.k dh /kkj.kk d lkFk vkx c< jgk g rk fdlh ,d /ke o lEink; dk ek= :f<xr ijEijkvk dk vkJ; y fodkl dh jkg e ck/kd ugh cu ldrhA bl ;x e ;g ckr fl) gk x;h g fd dy vkcknh dk yxHkx ½ Hkkx ;ofr;k dk g vr% budk ihN NkMdj lkekftd vkfFkd fodkl dk xfr"khy cukuk lEHko ughA

lEcfU/kr lkfgR; % &

vpuk pronh d lEikndRo e iLrr v/;;uk e efLye oeu bu Xykcy i lifDVo ¼**2004**½ rFkk efLye oeu ,.M lklkbVh dkeuoYFk if©y"kl] ub fnYyh

e fofHkUu y[kdk d ek/;e l efLye lekt e efgykvk dh fLFkfr dk ydj fopkj fd;k x;k gA bu v/;;uk e efLye lekt e fofo/k dkjdk ,o dkj.kk dk mYy[k djr g, ifjokj ,o lekt e efgykvk dh oreku le; e fLFkfr] leL;kvk vkj pukfr;k dk fo"y'k.k fd;k x;k gA edcy vgen Qykgh ^^ukjh vkj bLyke] ed th eDrck bLykeh ifCy"kl] ub fnYyh ¼2004½** e Li'V fy[kk g fd bLyke e vkjr dk lkekftd] vkfFkd Lor=rk nh g] bld fy, og ?kj l ckgj Hkh fudy ldrh g] ijUr ml ij dN ,lh ikcfUn;k vo"; yxkrk g ft ll fd ifjokfjd 0;oLFkk e dkb vUrj u vk,A ekgEen v¸;;c ¼2008½ ^^ efLye efgyk, lkekftd ifjoru** jk/kk ifCyd"kUl] ub fnYyh u viu v/;;u e ie[k :i l dk;"khy efLye efgykvk d cnyr 0;ogkj ifrekuk ij idk"k Mkyk gA ;g v/;;u dk;"khy efLye efgykvk dh Hkfedk ljpuk] Hkfedk vi{kk,] Hkfedk ruko ,o Hkfedk lketL; dh fLFkfr ij idk"k Mkyrk g rFkk efLye efgykvk d lkekftd ifjoru d ifr #>ku Li'V djrk gA

v/;;u d mnn"; ¼&

ikfjokfjd "kfDr ljpuk e e/;e oxh; efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dh fLFkfr dk v/;;u djukA

v/;;u dh ifjdYiuk ¼&

ifjdYiuk ikfjokfjd "kfDr ljpuk e e/;e oxh; efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dh i;kIr Hkkxhnkjh ugh gA

"kk/k fof/k ¼& iLrr "kk/k dk; gr lo{k.k "kk/k fof/k dk viuk;k x;k gA

U;kn"k ¼& iLrr "kk/k dk; e U;kn"k d :Ik e dkuij tuin d efLye cgY; {k=k e l ikp {k=k& tkteÅ] cduxt] ghjkeudkijok] eyxt] QFkQyxt dk ;knfPNdh fun"ku i)fr l p;u djd iR;d {k= l ernkrk lph d vk/kkj ij ;knfPNdh fun"ku i)fr p;u d i;kx }kjk iR;d efLye {k= l 60 ;ofr;k dk p;u fd;k bl idkj dy 400 efLye fookfgr ;ofr;k dk "kk/k gr fy;k x;k gA

i;Dr midj.k ¼& iLrr "kk/k dk; e vkdMk dk ,df=r dju gr LofufEkr lk{kkRdkj ifjlph dk i;kx fd;k x;k gA

vkdMk dk ldyu ,o fo"y'k.k ¼&

ifjokj 0;oLFkk e 'kfDr ljpuk dh fLFkfr e efgykvk d LFkku dk vkdyu mRrjnkrkvk }kjk iN x; fofHkUu i"uk d mRrjk d ek/;e l ikIr rF;k d vk/kkj ij fd;k x;k gA bl lEcU/k e ifjokj l mRrjnkrkvk d lEcU/k] ikfjokfjd fu.k;k e efgykvk dh Hkkxhnkjh rFkk ifjokj e mudh fLFkfr dk Kkr dju dk i;kl fd;k x;k gA ftl vxfyf[kr lkj.kh }kjk inf"kr fd;k tk ldrk gA

fofHkUu ennk ij fu.k; dk vf/kdkj %& iR;d ekuo dh ikfjokfjd ljpuk e efgykvk dk dUnh; LFkku gkrk gA ;fn mldh Hkfedk ifLFkfr e ifjoru vkrk g rk mldk iHkko ookfgd rFkk ikfjokfjd thou ij iMrk gA ,l iHkko lkekftd ifjoru dk dkj.k cur gA

ikfjokfjd <kp e efgykvk dh fLFkfr egRoi.k gkrh gA bl lEcU/k e fofHkUu ennk ij fu.k; yu efgykvk dh lgHkkfxrk dk udkjk ugh tk ldrkA efLye efgykvk dh fofHkUu ennk ij fu.k; yu lEcU/kh Lor=rk dk vkx dh lkj.kh e iLrr fd;k x;k g%&

lkj.kh

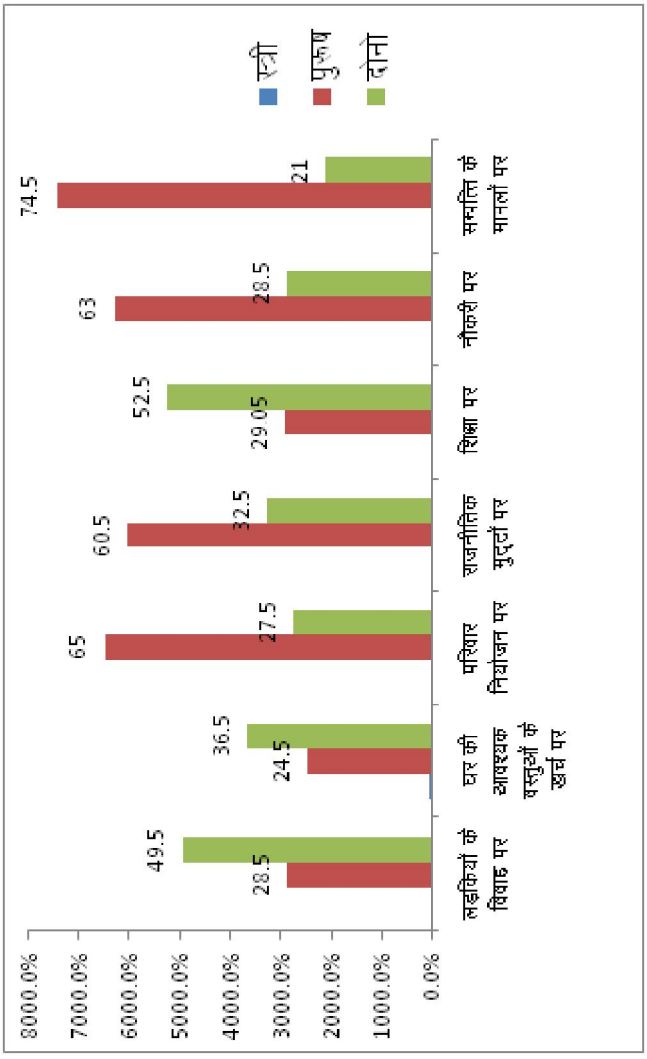
fofHkUu ennk ij fu.k;

fofHkUu ennk ij fu.k;	L=h		i#"k		nkuk	
	l[;k	ifr'kr	l[;k	ifr'kr	l[;k	ifr'kr
yMfd;k d fookg ij	88	2-2	114	28-5	198	49-5
?kj dh vko';d oLrvk d [kp ij	156	39	98	24-5	146	36-5
ifjokj fu;ktu ij	30	7-5	260	65	110	27-5
jktufrd ennk ij	28	7	242	60-5	130	32-5
f'k{kk ij	72	18	118	29-5	210	52-5
ukdjh ij	34	8-5	252	63	114	28-5
lEifRr d ekeyk ij	18	4-5	298	74-5	84	21

mi;Dr lkj.kh d voykdu l Kkr gkrk g fd lEifr lEcU/kh ekeyk ij 4-5 ifr"kr efgyk, fu.k; y ikrh g tk dy dk U;ure ifr"kr gA tcfd 74-5 ifr"kr bl lEcU/k e fu.k; ugh y ikrh gA 21 ifr"kr ifjokj ,l fey ft le ifr iRuh nkuk feydj fu.k; yr gA yMfd;k d fookg lEcU/kh enn ij L=h i#'k rFkk nkuk dk ifr"kr Øe"kh 22] 28-5] 49-5 jgkA ?kj dh vko";d oLrvk d [kp ij 39 ifr"kr efgyk; feydj fu.k; yrh gA24-5 ifr"kr i#'k rFkk 36-5 ifr"kr nkuk feydj ifjokj fu;ktu ij fu.k; yu d vf/kdkj e 7-5 ifr"kr L=h fu.k; yrh g tcfd 65 ifr"kr i#'k ,o 27-5 nkuk feydj fu.k; yr gA jktufrd ennk ij U;ure 7 ifr"kr L=h 60-5 ifr"kr i#'k ,o 32-5 ifr"kr nkuk feydj fu.k; yr gA f"k{kk l lEcfU/kr ekeyk ij 18 ifr"kr efgyk,] 29-5 ifr"kr i#'k ,o 52 ifr"kr nkuk feydj fu.k; yr gA 8-5 ifr"kr efgyk, ukdjh d enn

ij Lo; fu.k; yrh g tcfd 63 ifr"kr i#'k rFkk 28-5 ifr"kr nkuk feydj fu.k; yr gA

lkj.kh e vfdr rF;k l fu'd'k fudyrk g fd lEifRr d ekey e fu.k; yu dh LorU=rk i#'kk dh ryuk e fL=;k dk cgr de U;ure gA ;g ik;k x;k fd vkt Hkh fL=;k }kjk lcl vf/kd ifr"kr ?kj dh vko";d oLrvk d [kp e fu.k; yu dk jgkA f"k{kk lEcU/kh enn ij nkuk d fu.k; dk ekuk tkrk gA



fu'd'k %&

fu.k; lEcU/kh Hkkxhnkjh e vkt Hkh fL=;k dk i#'kk dh vi{kk cgr de vf/kdkj ikIr gA lEifRr d vf/kdkj l fL=;k dk ofpr j[kk tkrk g] mUg ?kj dh oLrvk d vf/kdkj rd gh lhfer j[kk tkrk gA ;g ifjoru vo"; vk;k g fd f"k{kk lEcU/kh ekey e vf/kdrj nkuk feydj gh fu.k; yr gA

lUnHk xUFk lph %&

- *dy] lh0,p0¼ 1909½ *lk"ky vkxukbt"ku*** lkfjfouj] U;;kd*
- *Etv uVod ikxke] nfu;k Hkj 8&5&2005 lk; 7-30 ij A*
- *xM ,o gkV ¼1952½ ^^ eFkM bu lk"ky fjlp** edxk fgy cd dEiuh vkb,ulh] U;;kd] i0 362*
- *uj] djhu ,o yQkjLV ¼2005½ % ^^vkYMj ,MYVl lkly ykbQ ,.M lkbdkykth** dufM;u tuy vku ,ftx & V24 nlp57-70*
- *;x ih0oh0 ¼1960½ ^^lkbfVfQQ lk"ky lot ,.M fjlp** ,f"k;k ifCyf"kx gkml] ckEc] i0 302*
- *efLye oeu bu Xykcy illifDVo rFkk efLye oeu ,.M lklkbVh dkeuoYFk ifCy"kl] ub fnYyh ¼2004½*
- *edcy vgen Qykgh ^^ukjh vkj bLyke] edth eDrck bLykeh ifCy"kl] ub fnYyh ¼2004½*
- *ekgEen v¸;c ^^ efLye efgyk, lkekftd ifjoru** jk/kk ifCyd"kUl] ub fnYyh¼2008½*

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ISSN No. 2394-2878

egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u

*Mk0 xtc flg
**uhye nhf{kr

Lkkjk"k %

iLrr v/;;u ^^egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u^^ e e[; mnn"; d :i e uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dk f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u djuk g RkFkk ifjdYiukvk d :Ik e uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk ,o v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA U;kn"k d :i e xkeh.k {ks= d 125 v/;kid o 125 v/;kfidk,a rFkk "kgjh {ks= d 125 v/;kid o 125 v/;kfidkvk dk] bl idkj dy 500 v/;kid &v/;kfidkvk dk U;kn"k d :Ik e p;fur fd;k x;k gA "kks/kk=h u viu bl "kks/k dk;Z e o.kukRed "kks/k fof/k dk i;kx djd tk ifj.kke ikIr fd, g mudh o/krk dh dlkVh d vkdkj ij fu'd'k ikIr fd;s x;s gA "kks/kkFkh u viu "kks/k dk;Z gr f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr&Mk0 ,l0ih0 vgyokfy;k d midj.k dk i;kx fd;k gA "kks/k i= d fu'd'k % uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh ik;k x;kA uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA

iLrkouk %&

f"k{kk ekuo fodkl dk ey lk/ku gA bld }kjk eu'; dh ey iofRRk;k rFkk tUetkr "kfDr;k dk fodkl mld Kku vkj dyk dk"ky e of) rFkk 0;ogkj e

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*jhMj&oh0,l0,l0Mh0 dkyt]dkuij
**,e0,0],e0,M0

ifjoru fd;k tkrk g vkj ml lH;] lLdr ,o ;kX; ukxfjd cuk;k tkrk g vkj ;g dk; eu'; d tUe l gh ikjEHk gk tkrk gA fo|ky; e mldh f"k{kk cM lfu;kftr <x l pyrh gA fo|ky; d lkFk&lkFk ml ifjokj ,o lenk; e Hkh dNu dN fl[kk;k tkrk g vkj lh[ku&fl[kku dk ;g Øe fo|ky; NkMu d ckn Hkh pyrk jgrk g vkj thou Hkj pyrk jgrk g vkj foLrr :i e n[k rk fdlh lekt e f"k{kk dh ;g ifØ;k pyrh jgrh gA viu okLrfod vFk e fdlh lekt e lno pyu okyh lh[ku&fl[kku dh ;g li;k tu ifØ;k gh f"k{kk gA

vk tdy f"k{kk cky dfUnr ekuh tkrh g vr,o v/;kid dk dr0; g fd og f"k{kkFkh dk i.k v/;;u dj vkj Nk= dh tUetkr "kfDr;k ;kX; rkvk] "kkjhfjd {kerkvk] :fp;k rFkk vfHk:fp;k vkfn l i.k voxr gkuk pkfg,A bl dk; dk dj yu ij gh f"k{kk d mnn";k dh ifr ,o ckydk dk lokxh.k fodkl lEHko g] ;fn ckyd d0;fDrRo dk ijk fodkl gk tkrk g rk f"k{kd viu mnn"; e lQy gk tkrk g rFkk og f"k{kk d mnn";k dh ikflr dj ldrk gA

fdlh Hkh "kf{kd ifØ;k e f"k{kd dh egRoi.k Hkfedk gkrh g tc f"k{kd f"k{kk dk iHkko"kkyh cuku d fy, vfHkifjr gkxk o viu dk; e ijh rjg lyXu jgxk rHkh f"k{k.k dk iHkko"kkyh o mRikrnd cuk ldxkA vkt n[ku e vkrk g fd f"k{kdk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRRk ,o mud dk; d l?k'k LQfr dk iHkko lekt ij vlUryudkjh ek=k e fo|eku gA ;fn v/;kid d eY; mfpr ugh g rk og Lo; vlQy gku d lkFk&lkFk f"k{k.k mÌ";k dk Hkh iHkkfor dj ldrk gA ml dh lQyrk Lo; dh ekufld iofRr] lek;k tu ,o eY;k vkj lkoHkkfed fodkl d chp lUryu o le:irk ij fuHkj djrh g D;kfd mud ;gh "k{kf.kd dk; lQyrk&vlQyrk d fy, ryukRed dlkVh iLrr djr gA tk v/;kid loekU; "k{kf.kd dk;k l fopfyr gkr g] mudk v/;kiu dk; Hkh fuEu Lrj dk gkrk g] ij i"u ;g mBrk g fd loekU; "k{kf.kd dk; D;k g\ bl i"u ij nk"kfud] oKkfud ,o eukoKkfud vkfn ge"kk ppk d fcUn dk fo'k; cuk jgrk gA fdUr fo}kuk e erHkn gA tk "k{kf.kd dk;k e }U} dh fLFkfr mRiUu djrk gA "k{kf.kd dk;k e }U} d dkj.k0;fDr d mRlkg e deh ik;h tkrh gA og Åtk e ºkl dk vuHko djrk g rFkk mle ghurk] fujk"kk o fujFkdrk d Hkko mRiUu gkr gA dk;k d HkVdko l0;fDr;k d Hkko "kU;rk ,o fujk"kkokn dh vkj ldr djrk gA0;fDr e lkofxd iFkdrk] vk"kk dk vHkko] fu'k/kkRed Hkko] vkRefo"okl dk vHkko] vkRe vknj dk vHkko] lkekftd v;kX;rk] vkRekykpu vkfn vud euk&"kkjhfjd y{k.kk d dkj.k0;fDr e vdk; {kerk mRiUu gk tkrh gA

f"k{kd fo|kfFk;k dk doy Kku inku dju d fy, gh ugh gkr oju fo|kfFk;k dk lEi.k fodkl Hkh djr gA ijUr n%[k dh ckr rk ;g g fd bruk egku dk;

dju oky f"k{kd vkt viu vfHkofRRk l lUr'V ugh gA bl Li'V g fd Hkfo'; e gekj lekt rFkk itkrkf=d n"k dk Hkkjh dfBukb;k dk lkeuk djuk iMxkA ;fn n"k d f"k{kd : ih f"kYidkj tk n"k d Hkfo'; dk fuek.k djr g] ;fn mudh viu vfHkofRRk e gh lUrf'V ugh jg tk;xh rk Hkfo'; e jk'V dk fodkl ,o ik'k.k lEHko gk ikuk dfBu nf'Vxr gkrk gA

fofHkUu "kk/k v/;;uk l Kkr gkrk g fd f"k{kdk dh vko";drk, tl&lj{kk] ikUufr d volj] mfpr dk; n"kk,] ;kX;rkulkj oru vkfn f"k{kdk dh 0;olk; d ifr vfHkofÙk;k o eY;k dk iHkkfor djr g] ftll f"k{kd dk;d"kyrk rk iHkkfor gkrh gh gA

f"k{kdk dk lekt rFkk fo|ky; e lek;k tu Hkh mud 0;fDrxr rFkk dk;"kyh l i.kr% iHkkfor gkrh gA mudh xfrfof/k;k fØ;k dyki ,o dk;fof/k;k l lkekftd ykx iHkkfor gkdj mud iHkkok dk vulj.k djr gA f"k{k.k dk; lEeku tud ltukRed dk; g] tk fofHkUu 0;olk;k d fy, 0;fDr r;kj djrk gA vr% f"k{kd dk lekt] n"k ;k lf'V dk ekyh Hkh dgk tkrk gA tk fofHkUu 0;olk;k d 0;fDr;k d Qyk l lekt : ih ckx dk ltkrk gA tk lekt d fy, vPN urk] vPN MkDVj] bthfu;j] odhy] ikQlj] oKkfud vkfn cukrk gA vr% mudh ltukRedrk rFkk f"k{k.k vfHkofRRk dk n[kr g, bl 0;olk; dk lEeku rk vf/kd feyk vkj fey Hkh jgk g rFkk Hkfo'; e Hkh feyxk fdUr vkfFkd : i l f"k{kd vHkh Hkh xjhc gA ljdkjh lLFkkvk dh ryuk e futh lLFkkvk e ml dkQh de oru ij dk; djuk iMrk g rFkk dk; dh n"kk; Hkh vudy ugh gkrh gA viuk lekftd Lrj l/kju d fy, ml lrk'k tud oru Hkh ugh feyrk lkFk gh bu lLFkkvk e dHkh&dHkh l= d chp e gh f"k{kdk dk fudky fn;k tkrk gA vr% ifrHkkoku 0;fDr bl 0;olk; l lr'V ugh gk ikr g rFkk lekt e Lo; dk g;nf'V l n[kr gA f"k{kd viuh ijh Åtk Nk=k d lokxh.k fodkl e yxkdj n"k d fodkl e egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkk ldrk gA bl idkj ge n[kr g fd mPp f"k{kk Lrj d egkfo|ky;k d f"k{kdk dh "kf{kd vfHkofRRk dk gkuk rk vkj Hkh vko";d gk tkrk g D;kfd o rk mu Nk=@Nk=kvk dk f"k{kk nr g tk fd n"k d Hkkoh d.k/kkj gkxA

iLrr "kk/k dk; d fuEuor mnn"; g&

1- uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dk f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u djukA
2- xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dk f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u djukA

iLrr "kk/k dh ifjdYiuk &

1- uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk d f"k{k.k d ifr

vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

2- uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

3- uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

4- xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

lEcfU/kr lkfgR;

io e fd; x; "kk/k dk;k e l dN dk gh mYy[k fd;k x;k gA

ir ½2005½ u viu "kk/k ^^, LVMh vkQ n bQDV vkQ ,td"ku vku n ,VhV;Ml] foyh0l ,.M fogfo;j vkQ efM;k Ldy xkbx fpYMu vkQ cLrj** fo'k; ij v/;;u fd;k vkj ik;k fd f"kf{kr ckyd viuh ey lLdfr l iFkd gku yx g o ckgjh lLdfr viuku yx g egeV ½2006½ bl v/;;u dk mÌ";i.k lokdkyhu f"k{kd&Nk= tk njLFk f"k{kk mikxe l f"k{k.k0;olk; dk v/;;u dj jg Fk] fd vfHkofÙk;k dk tkuuk Fkk rFkk mud f"k{k.k n{krk Lrj dk vkdyu djuk FkkA tul[;k vkj ifrn"k dk p;u [kyh f"k{kk ldk;] ,ukMky ;fuofl Vh d ofj'B Nk=k d :i e fd;kA ,.Mjlu vkj gMfjDlu ½2007½ u ifrn"k d :i e ijkLukrd 12 f"k{kdk ¼6 ikFkfed Ldy rFkk 6 gkbLdy l½ dk p;u fd;kA f"k{kdk dk ,d funf"kr v/;k; 4 eghu rd i<ku dk fn;kA ft l ckn e mUg d{kk e i<kuk FkkA "kk/k fu'd'k e ;g ik;k x;k fd f"k{kd d Kku rFkk d{kkxr icU/k e ldkjkRed lgl EcU/k g iLrr "kk/k dk; voykdu fof/k }kjk fd;k x;k ,d LorU= "kk/k dk; gA

"kk/k fof/k %

"kk/kkFkh ft l <x l "kk/k dk; i.k dju dh ;k tuk cukdj dk; i.k djrk g ml "kk/k fof/k dgr gA "kk/k dh fof/k;k e ie[k ,frgkfld] o.kukRed] i;kxkRed] fØ;kRed vkj ryukRed vkfn gA "kk/kd=h u viu bl "kk/k dk; e o.kukRed "kk/k fof/k dk i;kx djd tk ifj.kke ikIr fd, g mudh o/krk dh dlkVh d vk/kkj ij fu'd'k ikIr fd; x; gA

U;kn"k %

1- iLrr "kk/k v/;;u e doy tuin dkuij d N=ifr "kkg th egkjkt fo"ofo|ky; dkuij l lEc) "kgjh rFkk xkeh.k {k= d egkfo|ky;k l v/;kid ,o v/;kidk dk ifrn"k d :i e p;u oxc} ifrp;u fof/k (Stratified Randon Sampling Tecnique) }kjk fd;k x;k gA

2- "kk/k v/;;u e xkeh.k {k= d 125 v/;kid o 125 v/;kfidk, rFkk "kgjh

d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u

{k= d 125 v/;kid o 125 v/;kfidkvk dk] bl idkj dy 500 v/;kid &v/;kfidkvk dk U;kn"k d :Ik e p;fur fd;k x;k gA

"kk/k v/;;u e i;Dr midj.k %

fdlh leL;k d v/;;u gr uohu rFkk vKkr nRr ldfyr dju d fy, vud fof/k;k dk i;kx fd;k tk ldrk gA iR;d idkj d vul/kku d fy, nRr ldfyr dju gr vFkok uohu {k= dk mi;kx dju gr dfri; ;U=k vFkok midj.kk dh vko"; drk gkrh gA bUgh ;=k dk midj.k dgr gA "kk/kd=h u viu "kk/k dk; gr f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr&MkW0 ,lOih0 vgyokfy;k d midj.k dk i;kx fd;k gA

iLrr "kk/k e i;Dr lkf[;dh; fof/k;k % U;kn"k d dy f"k{kdk d e/;eku o ekud fopyu rFkk iekf.kd =fV o ØkfUrd fu'ifRr Kkr dh xb gA

vkdMk dk ldyu] fo"y'k.k ,o 0;k[;k %&

ikIr ifj.kkek dk lkj.kh;u o mudh 0;k[;k bl idkj g&

Rkkfydk l0&01

uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kidk d f'k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u %

de l0	{k=	N	M	S.D.	SEd.	dkfUrd eku	lkFkdrk
1	uxjh; {k=k d egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kid	125	191-19	19-84	2]-44	8]-05	**
2	xkeh.k {k=k d egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kid	125	210-85	18-87			

0.01 Lrj ij lkFkd

ifjdYiuk l[;k&01 dk lR;kiu & uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

Rkkfydk l[;k&01 l Li'V gkrk g fd uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk ¼N=125½ d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de"kh 191-19 ,o 210-85 rFkk ekud fopyu de"kh 19-84 o 18-87 ik;k x;kA nkuk d ekuk e vUrj ik;k x;k] ;g vUrj lkFkd g ;k ugh] d fy, dkfUrd vuikr eku dh x.kuk dju ij ;g eku 8-05 ikIr gvk tk fd lkFkdrk lkj.kh e n[ku l Kkr gkrk g fd ;g eku 1-96 ,o 2-56 l vf/kd ik;k

x;kA vr% bl idkj dgk tk ldrk g fd uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk dh f'k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA

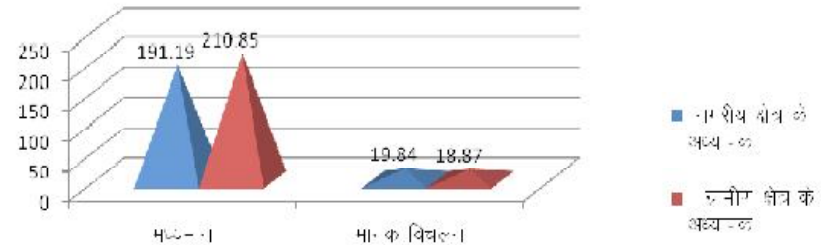
vr% ifjdYiuk l[;k&01 ^^uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxk& fujLr dh tkrh gA**

uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA bld db dkj.k gk ldr g&

1- uxjh; rFkk xkeh.k {k= d egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk d ijh{k.k ikIrkdk e xkeh.k {k= d v/;kidk dh ryuk e uxjh; {k= d v/;kidk dk ek/;eku de rFkk ekud fopyu vf/kd gA vr% dgk tk ldrk g fd xkeh.k {k= d v/;kidk e uxjh; {k= d v/;kidk dh ryuk e f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr vf/kd gA

2- "kgjh {k=k dh rjg xkeh.k {k= e Hkh v/;kidk d fy, vPNk "kf{kd okrkoj.k] "kf{kd lfo/kk,] mfpr ekxn"ku] mRre if"k{k.k dh 0;oLFkk vkfn miyC/k gkrh gA

xkQ l0&01



uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed xkQh; v/;;u %

xkQ l[;k&01 l Li'V gkrk g fd uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk ¼N=125½ d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de"k 191-19 ,o 210-85 rFkk ekud fopyu de"k 19-84 o 18-87 ik;k x;kA

तालिका सं0–02

नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षणरत् अध्यापिकाओं के शिक्षण के प्रति अभिवृत्ति का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन :

क्रम सं0	क्षेत्र	N	M	S.D.	SEd.	क्रान्तिक मान	सार्थकता
1	नगरीय क्षेत्रों के महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षणरत् अध्यापिकाऐं	125	203.08	22.19	2.26	0.26	N.S.
2	ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षणरत् अध्यापिकाऐं	125	202.34	21.55			

N.S. असार्थक

ifjdYiuk l[;k&02 dk lR;kiu & uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

Rkkfydk l[;k&02 l Li'V gkrk g fd uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk ¼N=125½ d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de"kh 203-08 ,o 202-34 rFkk ekud fopyu de"kh 22-

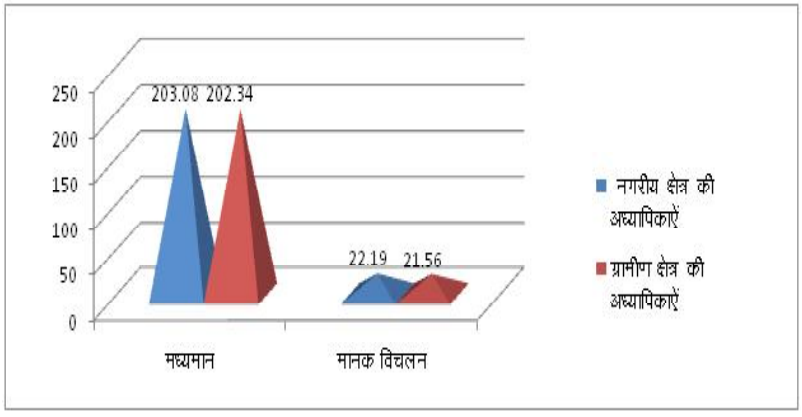
19 o 21-55 ik;k x;kA nkuk d ekuk e vUrj ik;k x;k] ;g vUrj lkFkd g ;k ugh] d fy, dkfUrd vuikr eku dh x.kuk dju ij ;g eku 0-26 ikIr gvk tk fd lkFkdrk lkj.kh e n[ku l Kkr gkrk g fd ;g eku 1-96 ,o 2-56 l de ik;k x;kA vr% bl idkj dgk tk ldrk g fd uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh ik;k x;kA

vr% ifjdYiuk l[;k&02 ^^uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxk& Lohdr dh tkrh gA**

uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh ik;k x;kA bld db dkj.k gk ldr g&

1- uxjh; rFkk xkeh.k {k= d egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk d ijh{k.k ikIrkdk e xkeh.k {k= d v/;kfidkvkk dh ryuk e uxjh; {k= d v/;kidk dk ek/;eku de rFkk ekud fopyu vf/kd gA vr% dgk tk ldrk g fd xkeh.k {k= d v/;kfidkvk e uxjh; {k= d v/;kfidkvk dh ryuk e f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr vf/kd gA ijUr lkFkdrk dh nf'Vdk.k l nkuk gh {k=k dh v/;kfidkvk e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh ik;k x;kA
2- uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk dh rjg xkeh.k {k=k e f"k{k.kjr egkfo|ky;k e v/;kfidk, viu lEi.k "kf{kf.kd lfo/kkvk l ifji.k gk dj f"k{k.k dk; dju gr i;kljr gkrh gA

xkQ l0&02



uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed xkQh; v/;;u %

xkQ l[;k&02 l Li'V gkrk g fd uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk ¼N=125½ d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de"k 203-08 ,o 202-34 rFkk ekud fopyu de"k 22-19 o 21-55 ik;k x;kA

Rkkfydk l0&03							
uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f'k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u %							
de l0	{k=	N	M	S.D.	SEd.	dkfUrd eku	lkFkdrk
1	uxjh; {k=k d egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kid	125	191-19	19-84	2]-66	4]-46	**
2	uxjh; {k=k d egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kfidk,	125	203-08	22-19			
0.01 Lrj ij lkFkd							

ifjdYiuk l[;k&03 dk lR;kiu & uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

Rkkfydk l[;k&03 l Li'V gkrk g fd uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk ¼N=125½ d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de"k 191-19 ,o 203-08 rFkk ekud fopyu de"k 19-84 o 22-19 ik;k x;kA nkuk d ekuk e vUrj ik;k x;k] ;g vUrj lkFkd g ;k ugh] d fy, dkfUrd vuikr eku dh x.kuk dju ij ;g eku 4-46 ikIr gvk tk fd lkFkdrk lkj.kh e n[ku l Kkr gkrk g fd ;g eku 1-96 ,o 2-56 l vf/kd ik;k x;kA vr% bl idkj dgk tk ldrk g fd uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA

vr% ifjdYiuk l[;k&03 ^^uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr

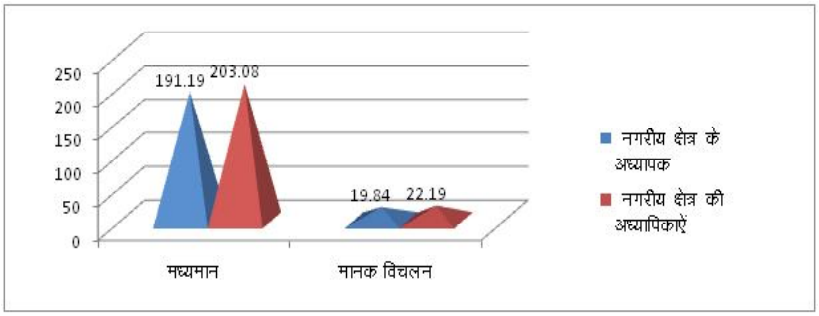
v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxk& fujLr dh tkrh gA**

uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA bld db dkj.k gk ldr g&

1- uxjh; {k= d egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk d ijh{k.k ikIrkdk e v/;kfidkvk dh ryuk e uxjh; {k= d v/;kidk dk ek/;eku rFkk ekud fopyu de gA vr% dgk tk ldrk g fd uxjh; {k= d v/;kidk dh ryuk e v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr vf/kd gA

2- uxjh; {k= dh v/;kfidkvk e v/;kidk dh ryuk e uohu i)fr;k rFkk vk;kek dk xg.k dju dh rFkk dk;"kkykvk rFkk lfeukjk vkfn e ifrHkkx dju l mudh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr vf/kd ik;h tkrh gA

xkQ l0&03



uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed xkQh; v/;;u %

xkQ l[;k&03 l Li'V gkrk g fd uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk ¼N=125½ d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de'k 191-19 ,o 203-08 rFkk ekud fopyu de"k 19-84 o 22-19 ik;k x;kA

Rkkfydk l0&04

xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f'k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed v/;;u %

de l0	{k=	N	M	S.D.	SEd.	dkfUr d eku	lkFkdrk
1	xkeh.k {k=k d egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kid	125	210-85	18-87	2]-56	3]-32	**
2	xkeh.k {k=k d egkfo|ky;k e f'k{k.kjr v/;kfidk,	125	202-34	21-55			

0.01 Lrj ij lkFkd

ifjdYiuk l[;k&04 dk lR;kiu & xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxkA

Rkkfydk l[;k&04 l Li'V gkrk g fd xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk ¼N=125½ d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de"kh 210-85 ,o 202-34 rFkk ekud fopyu de"kh 18-87 o 21-55 ik;k x;kA nkuk d ekuk e vUrj ik;k x;k] ;g vUrj lkFkd g ;k ugh] d fy, dkfUrd vuikr eku dh x.kuk dju ij ;g eku 3-32 ikIr gvk tk fd lkFkdrk lkj.kh e n[ku l Kkr gkrk g fd ;g eku 1-96 ,o 2-56 l vf/kd ik;k x;kA vr% bl idkj dgk tk ldrk g fd xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA

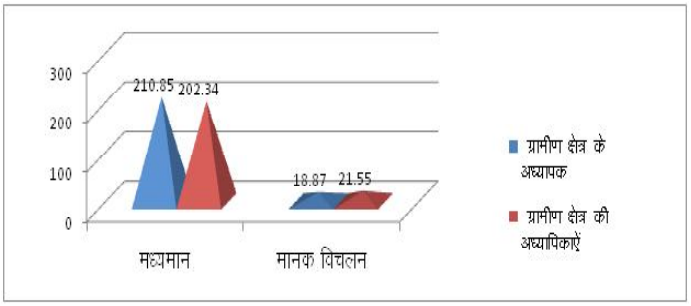
vr% ifjdYiuk l[;k&04 ^^xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gkxk& fujLr dh tkrh gA**

xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA bld db dkj.k gk ldr g&

1- xkeh.k {k= d egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk d ijh{k.k ikIrkdk e v/;kfidkvk dh ryuk e xkeh.k {k= d v/;kidk dk ek/;eku vf/kd rFkk ekud fopyu de gA vr% dgk tk ldrk g fd xkeh.k {k= d v/;kidk dh ryuk e v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr de gA

2- xkeh.k {k= e egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk e "kf{kd lpkj] vkokxeu d lk/ku lfo/kk, de gk iku d dkj.k mue "kf{kd :fp;k gkr g, Hkh i.k ugh gk ikrh gA tcfd v/;kidk e Lo; d lk/ku vkfn gku d dkj.k mudh "kf{kd xfrfof/k;k ,o 0;ogkjxr fØ;k&dyki i.k :i l gk tkr gA ft l l mudh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr vi{kkdr mPp gk tkrh gA

xkQ l0&04



xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ryukRed xkQh; v/;;u %

xkQ l[;k&04 l Li'V gkrk g fd xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk ¼N=125) d f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr dk ijh{k.k Kkr dju ij ikIrkdk dk e/;eku de"kh 210-85 ,o 202-34 rFkk ekud fopyu de"kh 18-87 o 21-55 ik;k x;kA

iLrr "kk/k dk; d fu'd'k %

1- uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kidk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA
2- uxjh; ,o xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh ik;k x;kA
3- uxjh; egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA
4- xkeh.k egkfo|ky;k e f"k{k.kjr v/;kid ,o v/;kfidkvk dh f"k{k.k d ifr vfHkofRr e 0-01 Lrj ij lkFkd vUrj ik;k x;kA

"kf{kd mi;kfxrk %&

f"k{kk ifØ;k dh /kjh f"k{kd gA f"k{kd tc rd viu 0;olk; dh vkj vkdf'kr ugh gkxk rc rd f"k{kk d y{;k dk ijk ugh fd;k tk ldrk g vr% v/;kidk e vPNh f"k{k.k&eukofRr ,o mRd'V dk;k dh Hkkouk tkxr djuh iMxhA v/;kidk dh lefpr f"k{kk ,o fui.krk mRd'V dk;k dh nf'V l vko";d rRo gA fcuk mfpr f"k{kk d u rk dkb l;kX; v/;kid cu ldrk g vkj u gh mle vPNh dk; fu'Bk tkxr gk ldrh gA vLr ;g vko";d g fd ftUg v/;kiu 0;olk; gr puk tk jgk g mue fui.krk ,o lefpr f"k{kk inku dju dh Hkkouk dV&dV dj Hkjh gkuh pkfg,A bl nf'V l bl "kk/k dk; d ifj.kke f"k{kdk d fy, i;kIr mi;kxh fl} gkxA

"kk/kd=h }kjk fd; x; "kk/k dk; dk v/;;u] vuHko vkj i;kIk d vk/kkj ij Øec) ,o l0;ofLFkr dju dk i;kI fd;k x;k gA vul/kku dk; ,d ,lh lrr ifØ;k g ft ld ek/;e l "kk/k dk; dk "kf{kd mi;kx Hkkoh ih<h d Hkfo'; fuek.k e fd;k tkrk gA

lUnHk xUFk lph %&

1- *vfuy dekj ik.Mk& f"k{kk eukfoKku Lukrd f"k{kk Hkkx&2] lkfgR; jRuky;] dkuij lLdj.k 2007 i0 219*
2- *ikBd&ih0Mh0& f"k{kk eukfoKku] foukn idk"ku vkxjk lLdj.k] 2005 i0 356&357*

3- feJk] vkRekuUn ¼1998½] f"k{k.k i)fr;k] ;fuofl Vh ifCyd"ku] ch&137 deijk] ub fnYyh i0&159A
4- jk;] ikjlukFk ¼2003½] vul/kku ifjp;] y{eh ukjk;u vxoky f"k{kk lEcU/kh idk"ku] vkxjk] i'B&189]205
5- flUgk] ,l- ¼1960½] ,lo vkQ le QDVl vku n Do"kpUl vkQ bf.MfLV;kykbt"ku bu bf.M;k] bf.M;u tujy vkQ lkbdkyk th] i'B&201
6- "kek] vkj0,0 ¼2003½] v/;kid f"k{kk] b.Vju"kuy ifCyf"kx gkml ejB] i'B&201
7- "kek] vkj-,- vkj f"k[kk pronh ¼1994½ fun"ku rFkk ijke"k] l;k ifCyd"ku] ejB] i'B&192]193
8- ir ¼2005½ ^^, LVMh vkQ n biDV vkQ ,td"ku vku n ,VhV;Ml] foyh0l ,.M fogfo;j vkQ efM;k Ldy xkbx fpYMu vkQ cLrj** ih&,p0Mh0 ¼f"k{kk½] djy fo"ofo|ky; djy] i'B&101A
9- egeV] xyVfdu ¼2006½] n ,VVhV;Ml vkQ ih Ldy Vhpj dUMhMV LVMhx Fkk fMLVUl ,td'ku ,ikp VoMl Vhfpx ikQ'ku ,.M n;j ijl l'ku yoyl vkQ Vhfpx dEihVUlh]b0vkj0Vh0lh0 cc ikVy i'B&125A
10- feJk] fodkl ¼2006½ v/;kidk rFkk v/;kfidkvk dh v/;kiu d"kyrk dk ryukRed v/;;u ¼lh0,l0t0,e0 fo"ofo|ky;] dkuij½] i'B&1359
11- ,.Mjlu] ykjh ,Q0 rFkk gUMfjDlu ,e0t0] ¼2007½] Vhpj ukyt jfVx vkQ dEihVUlh bEikjVUl ,.M vkCtoM euteV dEihVUlht] tuy vkfVdy % fjikV fjlp] b0vkj0Vh0lh0 cc ikVy] i'B&142A
12- flg] Mk0 vfuy dekj] ¼2010½ "kkVk i=] Hkkjrh; f"k{kk "kkVk if=dk] o'k&29] vd&1] tuojh&tu] 2010 ljLorh dt fujkyk uxj y[kuÅ] i'B&13

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Hkkjrh; lekt e Hk"Vkpkj (,d lekt oKkfud foopu

*MkŒ v'kkd flg

vk tknh d ckn ;g vke /kkj.kk jgh gkxh fd] i tkrkf=d eY;k dh LFkkiuk l Hkkjrh; lekt e ØkfUrdkjh ifjoru ifjyf{kr gkxk] ft l lkekftd] vkfFkd ,o lkLdfrd {k=k e n[kk tk ldxk A fu;kftr fodkl dk Øe ipo"kh; ;k tukvk d ek/;e l 'k# gvk A iFke n'kd 1960 rd d vUr e ;g egll fd;k tku yxk fd df"k ,o vk|kfxd fodkl d jkLr n'k lef)'kkyh cu tk;xk] ykxk d thou Lrj e l/kkj vk;xk] yfdu 60 d n'kd d ckn fodkl dh ;k tuk, Hk"Vkpkj dh HkV p<uh 'k# gk xbA le; d lkFk&lkFk Hk"Vkpkj dh tM Hkh iR;d {k= e c<u yxh] oreku ifjo'k crkr g fd Hk"Vkpkj l dkb Hkh {k= e vNrk ugh g] ft l ge /kkfed] lkekftd] jktufrd] vkfFkd] U;kf;d] 'kf{kd] fpfdRlk ,o lj{kk bR;kfn {k=k e n[k ldr gA Hk"Vkpkj d dkj.k jk"Vh; fodkl ckf/kr gvk gA vke fujhg turk e bld ifr Hk;dj vkØk'k iui jgk gA Hk"Vkpkj d fo#¼ r th l tuer r;kj gk jgk g] ft l gky gh e Hk"Vkpkj d fojk/k e vu'ku dj jg vUuk gtkj d ifr tu&leFku l n[k ldr gA

0;kikfj;k }kjk dh tku okyh feykoV] dkykckt kjh] lVVk&ckt kj] ep fQfDlx] ?kl [kkjh] MkDVjk o ofdyk d dkjuke] VDl pkjh xjdkuuh 0;kikj vkfn] ykd thou e 0;klr Hk"Vkpkj d Lo#i gA

,fUMLdh (Andriski of Machael Clarke-1983) u dgk g ^^,l rjhd l lkotfud 'kfDr dk futh ykHk d fy, i;kx tk dkuu dk mYYk?ku djrk gk og Hk'Vkpkj gA**

J.Nye 1967¼ 410 dk dguk g fd ^^Hk'Vkpkj futh ykHkk d fy, lkotfud in dk n#i;kx n'kkrk gA**

,frgkfld ifji{;¼

çkphudky l gh fo'o d yxHkx lHkh lekt k e Hk'Vkpkj dk Lo#i fdlh u fdlh #i e irhr gkrk gA ikphu le; e feJ] cchykfu;k vkj gX; lekt k e

---

***ofj"B çoDrk¼ lekt 'kkL=] lr foukok ih-th- dkyt] nofj;k ¼mŒçŒ½**

U;k;/kh'k fj'or yr FkA Ýkl e 15oh 'krkCnh e bXyM dk Hk'Vkpkj dk xM<k (Sink Hole) dgk tkrk FkkA Hkkjr e dkfVY; u Hkh viu vFk'kkL= (ef, Samasastry, 1967:-15-17) e jkT; dk"k l ljdkjh depkjh }kjk xcu fd; tku dk lUnHk fn;k g A mlu depkfj;k }kjk yxHkx 50 çdkj d xcu vkj vU; Hk'V rjhdk dk o.ku fd;k gA v'kkd d 'kklu dky e Hk'Vkpkj de ieku ij ik;k tkrk FkkA (ef, Majumadar, R.C , Ancient India ,1960:13) e/; dkyhu lekt e Hk'Vkpkj de Fkk D;kfd ftruh de dj olyh gkrh Fkh mruh gh ml 'kkld dh i'klk gkrh FkhA fcfV'k 'kkludky e fj'or Hkkjrh; ,o vxt vf/kdkfj;k }kjk Lohdkj dh tku yxhA Dykbo vkj okju gfLVUx rk bl dnj Hk'V ik; x; fd bXyM e ,d llnh; lfefr }kjk mu ij ednek pyk;k x;kA

Lor= Hkkjr e lcl igy 1949 e fo/; in'k d dkxlh urk o rRdkyhu m|kx eU=h dk 25 gtkj #i; fj'or yu d fd, ty dk ltk nh x;h FkhA 1962 e d".kk euu ij 2000 thik dh [kjhn d ekey e ?kl[kku dk vkjki FkkA bfUnjk xk/kh d 'kklu dky e 20 djkM #i; dk D;k vk;y dEiuh d lkFk fookn kLin lknk] 60 yk[k #i; dk ukxjokyk ekeyk] ek:fr m|kx ?kkVkyk] ,p-ch-MCY;-iuMCCkh dk ?kkVkyk mn?kkfVr g, FkA 1980&1990 d n'kd e vud e=h] e[;e=h ,o jktfufrKk ij Hk'V rjhdk d viuku dk vkjki yxkA /kulxg vkj Hkkb&Hkrh tkokn] bR;knh rth d lkFk c<u yxkA ,d xj&dkuuh ljdkjh teu lxBu (Transparchcy International) (The Hindustan Times, Sept-19, 2000) d vulkj lu 2000 dh fjikV e Hkkjr fo'o d v/;;u fd; x; 90 n'kk e uhp l bDdh lok Hk'V n'k ekuk x;kA

fj'or vkj nykyh dh nj ifro"k mph gkrh tk jgh gA odfYid vkfFkd uhfr;k d fy, xfBr ikjfHkd lfefr u (tk okeiUFkh vFk'kkfL=;k dk ,d leg gA) nykyh e dN vul/kku fd;A bldk vueku g fd nykyh dh jkf'k 1980&81 e 3]036 djkM #i; l 1990&91 e 19]414 djkM #i; dh vk'p;pfdr dju okyh mpkb rd igp xb] vFkkr ,d gh e n'kd e N‰xuh of} gk x;hA

Hkkjr e 1947 d Hk'Vkpkj fujk/kd vf/kfu;e d vUrxr Hk'Vkpkj d ithdr ekey dh l[;k 1981 vkj 1987 d chp 300 l 500 rd Fkh yfdu 1988 d vf/kfu;e d ykx gku d ckn vc ;g l[;k 1700 l 2100 ifro"k rd gA

dN cnuke ?kkVkyk%&

ckQkl ?kkVkyk ftle 64 djkM dh nykyh dk ekeyk Fkk] gokyk ?kkVkyk (1991) ftle 115 ofj"B jktufrK vkj ukdj'kkg 'kkfey FkA i'k/ku ?kkVkyk (1999) tk fcgkj d io e[;eU=h d f[kykQ Fkk] ftle 113 djkM d nykyh dk ekeyk Fkk A vkn'k lklkbVh ?kkVkyk ¼egkjk"V½ 2th- LçDVe ?kkVkyk] jk"VeMy

[ky ?kkVkyk oreku HkÔkpkj d f'k[kj fcUn g] ft le dyekMh] ,- jk tk] duhekMh d uke mYy[kuh; gA

Hk'Vkpkj d dkj.k%&

%& vkRe LokFk dh ifr Hk'Vkpkj dk iFke dkj.k gA vk/kfud Hkkfrdoknh lH;rk u ykxk dk vR;f/kd LokFkh cuk fn;k] ykx bld fy, Hk'Vkpkj e fyIr gA

%& fu;e dkuu d lEc/k e Kku dk vHkko Hkh Hk'Vkpkj dk ikRlkfgr dj jgk gA

%& oreku dkuu 0;oLFkk Hkh bruh lcy ugh g ft ll Hk'Vkpkj dk dBkjrk l nck;k tk ldA le lkef;d i;kl tk ykdiky fcy d fy, fd;k tk jgk bl {k= e vk'kkfrr lQyrk d mnHko ekuk tk tdrk gA

%& lpkj ek/;ek d }kjk 0;kikfjd foKkiu d rkj&rjhd lekt e Hk'Vkpkj dk lftr dj jg gA

%& Lo&fgr oky jktufrd vfHktu dk mn; Hkkjrh; lekt e Hk'Vkpkj dk mRlkfgr fd;k gA

%& nk"k i.k vkfFkd fufr;k tk ljdkj }kjk cuk;h x;h g og Hkh Hk'Vkpkj dk c<kok nu d fy, i;kIr gA

Hk'Vkpkj dk iHkko%&

Hk'Vkpkj u gekj lekt dk vud idkj l iHkkfor fd;k gA

%& blu n'k d vkfFkd fodkl dk jkdk gA

%& blu lekt e vjktdrk ,o fglk dk c<k;k gA

%& blu tkfrokn] Hkk"kkokn vkj lEink;okn dk tUe fn;k gA tk jk"Vh; fodkl e ck/kd gA

%& blu ufrdrk dk fxjk;k g vkj o;fDrd pfj= dk u"V fd;k gA

%& blu vd'kyrk dk c<k;k g] Hkkb&Hkrh tkokn vkj lLrh e of} dh g vkj i'kklu d iR;d {k= e vu'kklughurk dk c<k;k gA

%& bll n'k e dky /ku e vikj of} gb g A

%& bll iR;d oLrvk e feykoV [kkjh c<h gA

Hk'Vkpkj jkdu d mik;&

oreku ;x Hk'Vkpkj dk g Hk'Vkpkj jkdu d vud mik; g,A 1960 e Jh d-lUFkkue dh v/;{krk e ,d Hk'Vkpkj fujk/kd lfefr cuhA lfefr u ljdkj dk vud l>ko fn;] bl vk/kkj ij 1964 e dUnh; lrdrk vk;kx dh LFkkiuk gbA dUnh; ljdkj u pkj foHkkxk dh LFkkikuk Hk'Vkpkj jkdu d fy, fd;kA

ft le (1) i'kklfud lrdrk iHkkx (2) dUnh; tkp C;jk (CBI)

(3) jk"Vh;dr cdk] lkotfud miØek] e=ky;k] foHkkxk e ?kjy lrdrk bdkb;k vkj

(4) dUnh; lrdrk vk;kx (CVC)

vk'k; ;g Fkk fd Hk"Vkpkj #dxk exj oreku ifjo'k crkr g fd ;g fnu&ifrfnu c< jgk g] vkj bll jk"V dk iR;d {k= iHkkfor gA

foxr 60 o"kk e jktufufrKk vkj lkotfud dEiuh;k d fo:¼ yx Hk'Vkpkj d vkjkik d tkp d fy, Hkkjr ljdkj }kjk rhu ntu l Hkh vf/kd vk;kx fu;Dr fd; tk pd gA

Hkkjr e Hk'Vkpkj e v/;;u d fy, 1993 tykb e okgjk lfefr dh LFkkiuk gb A 1 Agust, 1995 dh bl lfefr dh fjikV lln e j[kh x;h] bl fjikV e jktufufrKk vkj vijkf/k;k d chp xBtkM ij rh[kk igkj Fkk] ble dgk x;k fd ekfQ;k tky ,d lekukUrj ljdkj pyk jgk g] ftll jkT;r= fujFkd gk x;k gA dN lkln vkj fo/kk;d doy bu fxjkgk d cy ij gh jktufrd lRrk e vk; gA

%& io e[; lrdrk vk;Dr }kjk Hk'Vkpkj l fuiVu d fy, dN l>ko fn; x;A (Indian Journal Of Public Administration, July-Sept-1997:438) ftle ,d 'kfDr'kkyh ykdiky lLFkk dh LFkkiuk dh ckr dh x;hA 1999 e vVy fcgkjh okti;h dh jktx ljdkju Hkh ykdiky fcy ikl djku dk vk'oklu fn;k exj jktufrd bPNk 'kfDr d vHkko d dkj.k ;g vkt rd ikfjr ugh gk ik;kA

%& D;k gekj lekt e Hk'Vkpkj dk jkduk LkEHko g ;g i'u cgr gh xHkhj g oreku ifjo'k crkr g fd dkb Hkh lfefr] vk;kx ;k ljdkj 0;fDr;k l gh cuxh vkj tc 0;fDr 0;fDrokfnrk] LokFk bR;kfn l iHkkfor jgxk rk ge Hk'Vkpkj l dl fuiV ldx] pfj=oku 0;fDr dk fuek.k gh jk"V dk Hk'Vkpkj l efDr fnyk ldrk gA

Refrences:

1- Ahoja-Ram Hkkjrh; lekt jkor if©yd'kUl&ubfnYyh P-385-404.

2- R.N. Mukhergee & Bharat Agrawal- lkeftd lLFkk; &142&154&food if©yd'ku] ubfnYyh-

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ISSN No. 2394-2878

vulfpr tkfr % leL;k; ,o lek/kku

*MkW ifrek JhokLro

Hkkjrh; lof/kku d vuPNn 341 rFkk 342 d micU/kk d vUrxr jk'Vifr }kjk tkjh fd; x; vkn"kk e vulfpr tkfr;k dk mYy[k fd;k x;k gA vulfpr tkfr;k Hkkjrh; lekt dh o tkfr;k g ftUg vLi"; le>k tkrk g vkj vLi"; rk d vk/kkj ij ; tkfr;kvud lkekftd o jktufrd fu;kX;rkvk l ihfMr jgh gA

vulfpr tkfr "kCn lkbeu dfe"ku }kjk 1935 e i;kx fd;k x;k Fkk tk fd vLi"; ykxk d fy; i;kx e yk;k x;kA vEcMdj d vulkj vkfndkyhu Hkkjr e bUg HkXu i:'k ;k ckg; tkfr ekuk tkrk FkkA vxt mUg nfyr ox dgr FkA 1931 dh tux.kuk e mUg ^ckgjh tkfr* d :i e oxhdr fd;k x;k FkkA egkRek xk/kh u bUg ^gfjtu* dh lKk nhA Hkkjrh; lfo/kku e bu ykxk d fy; ^vulfpr tkfr;k "kCn dk i;kx fd;kA

vulfpr tkfr dk vFk& lkekU;r% vulfpr tkfr;k dk vLi"; tkfr Hkh dgk tkrk g] vLi"; rk dk vFk tk Nu ;kX; ugh gA vFkkr ,d ,lh /kkj.kk ft ld vulkj ,d 0;fDr nlj 0;fDr dk Nu n[ku vkj Nk;k iMu l vifo= gk tkrk gA

ik0 lR;or d vulkj& ^^vLi"; rk dk rkRi; ,d lekt nlj lekt dk ijEijk d vulkj N ugh ldrk g ;fn Nrk g rk vifo= gk tkrk g vkj bl vifo=rk l NVu d fy; ml fdlh idkj dk dR; djuk iMrk gA

ik0 etenkj d vulkj& vLi"; tkfr;k o g tk fofHkUu lekt o jktufrd fu;kX;rkvk l ihfMr g ftue l vf/kdrj fu;kX;rkvk dk ijEijkvk }kjk fu/kkfjr djd lkekftd :i l mPp tkfr;k }kjk ykx fd;k gA**

Mk dyk"kukFk "kek d vulkj& ^^vLi"; tkfr;k o g ftud Li"k l ,d o;fDr vifo= gk tk; vkj ml ifo= gkr d fy; dN dR; dju iMA**

mi;Dr ifjHkk'kkvk l Li'V g fd vLi"; rk lekt dh vulfpr ;k fuEu tkfr;k d 0;fDr;k dh lkekU; fu;kX;rkvk l lEcfU/kr g ftud dkj.k by ykxk

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*ioDrk&lekt"kkL= l/kkdj efgyk ih0 th dkyt ik.M;ij] okjk.klh

dk vifo= le>k tkrk g vkj mPp tkfr;k }kjk budk Li"k gku ij ik;f"pr djuk iMrk gA

vulfpr tkfr;k dh lkekU; fu;kX;rk;&

/kkfed fu;kX;rk;& vud dkyk l vLi"; ykxk dk vU; lo.k fgUnvk dh Hkkfr efUnjk e io"k dju dh vuefr ugh Fkh "kn d fy; on v/;;u oftr FkkA efr itk d ikjEHk d lkFk vLi"; ykxk d efUnj io"k o /ke&"kkL=k ij gh jkd ugh yxk;k vfir mUg /kkfed lLdkjk l Hkh ofpr j[kk x;kA

vkfFkd fu;kX;rk;& vkfFkd nf'V l vLi"; ykxk dk thou cMk ldVe; jgk gA vulfpr tkfr d ykxk d ikl Hkfe ugh g blfy; o df'k ugh dj ldr Hkfeghu gku d dkj.k o egur etnjh gh dj ldr gA ; ykx Lor= :i l i"k dk puko Hkh ugh dj ldr g o"k ijEijk l py vk jg ?kf.kr i"kk dk gh vf/kdkj FkkA vLi";rk dh Hkkouk fo|eku gku d dkj.k bu ykxk e mi;Dr ;kX;rk dk vHkko FkkA ft ld dkj.k fofHkUu lLFkkuk e Åpk LFkku ugh fey ikrkA

lkekftd fu;kX;rk;& vulfpr tkfr;k d ykxk dk lkotfud LFkkuk dk i;kx Lor=rkiod ugh dju fn;k tkrk Fkk] budk fuokl LFkku lo.k ykxk d fuokl LFkku l nj vyx cfLr;k e gkrk Fkk] bUg i"kvk dh Hkkfr thou 0;rhr djuk iMrk FkkA bUg f"k{kk xg.k dh Hkh Lor=rk ugh FkhA

jktufrd fu;kX;rk;& vulfpr tkfr;k d ykxk dk "kklu e Hkkx yu dk vf/kdkj ugh FkkA jkT; dh vkj l tk bUg U;k; ikIr gkrk Fkk og Hkh Hkn&Hkko dh Hkkouk ij vk/kkfjr FkkA

l/kkjoknh ,o dy;k.kdkjh dk;de& egkRek xk/kh u gfjtuk dh leL;kvk dk 1924 e mBk;kA vLi";rk fuokj.k d fy; dN dk; ,o ;ktuk; cuk;h x;h Fkh rFkk ndkuk ,o itk&LFkyk e mud io"k d mnn"; gr db dk;de pyk; x; FkA egkRek xk/kh d ikRlkgu l 1922 e pyk; x; ckjnkyh dk;de e Hkh vLi";k d mRFkku dk gh mnn"; FkkA 1932 e vLi";k dh fu;kX;rkvk d fuokj.k gr gfjtu lod l?k lxfBr fd;k x;k FkkA 1935 e vLi"; tkfr;k dh lph cukb x;h rkfd mUg dN lfo/kk; inku dh tk;A 1936 e ftu dkxl dh ljdkj cuh] ogk gfjtuk d efUnj&io"k] f"k{kk ,o ukdjh l lEcfU/kr dkuu cuk; x;A mUg Nk=ofRr;k nu dh 0;oLFkk dh x;hA lu 1947 e Lor=rk ikflr d i"pkr ykdrkf=d ljdkj u vulfpr tkfr;k d lj{k.k dk jk'Vh; ;ktuk dk vx cuk fy;k vkj bl fn"kk e rhork l lfd; dne mBk;A vulfpr tkfr;k d lj{k.k gr lo/kkfud 0;oLFkk;

lo/kkfud 0;oLFkk; fuEu g&

vuPNn 15 d vulkj& jkT; fdlh ukxfjd d fo:) doy /ke o"k]

tkfr] fyx] tUeLFkku vFkok bue l fdlh Hkh vk/kkj ij dkb foHkn ugh djxkA bue fdlh vk/kkj dk ukxfjd] ndkuk] Hkk tuky;k] gkVyk] lkotfud eukjtu d LFkkuk e io"k d ckj e fdlh Hkh v"k }kjk lk/kkj.k turk d fy; lefir dvk] rkykck] ?kkVk lMdk ;k lkotfud lekxe d LFkkuk d mi;kx d ckj e fdlh Hkh fu;kX;rk "kr d v/khu u gkxkA

vuPNn 16 d vulkj& jkT;k/khu ukdfj;k ;k ink dh fu;fDr d lEcU/k e leLr ukxfjdk d volj dh lekurk gkxhA /ke] o"k] tkfr] fyx] tUeLFkku] fuokl vkfn d vk/kkj ij dkb ukxfjd ljdkjh in d fy; vik=ugh ekuk tk;xkA

vuPNn 17 d vulkj& vLi";rk dk vUr ?kkf'kr fd;k x;k vLi";rk dk vkpkj.k vkj mlls mRiUu fu;kX;rkvk dk ykx djuk dkuu vijk/k gkxkA

vuPNn 29 d vulkj& dkb ukxfjd /ke] o"k] tkfr] Hkk'kk vkfn d vk/kkj ij fdlh ljdkjh lgk;rk&ikIr f"k{kk lLFkkvk e io"k l ofpr ugh fd;k tk;xkA

vuPNn 38 d vulkj& jkT; ,lh lkekftd 0;oLFkk dh LFkkiuk vkj j{kk dju dk Hkjld i;kl djxk tk lkekftd] vkfFkd vkj jktufrd U;k; d }kjk jk'Vh; thou dh lc lLFkkvk dk vuikf.kr djd ykd&dY;k.k dh of) djA

vuPNn 46 d vulkj& jkT; dh vkj l turk d ncy oxk vulfpr tkfr;k vkj tutkfr;k dk vkfFkd vkj f"k{kk lEcU/kh fo"k'k lfo/kk nu dh 0;oLFkk dh x;h gA

vuPNn 330] 332] 334] d vulkj& lln rFkk fo|ku e.Mk e 20 o'k rd bUg ifrfuf/kRo dh fo"k'k lfo/kk nh x;hA

vuPNn 164 d vulkj& dY;k.k rFkk fgrk dh j{kk d mnn";l jkT;k e lykgdkj ifj'knk vkj iFkd foHkkxk dh 0;oLFkk dh x;h gA

vLi";rk&fujk/kd vf/kfu;e 1955& ;g vf/kfu;e 1 tu 1955 l leLr Hkkjr e ykx fd;k x;k bl vf/kfu;e d vulkj /kkfed lLFkk; vLi"; ykxk d fy; [kky] nh x;hA lkotfud LFkkuk d i;kx ,o vU; /kkfed lLFkkuk e io"k l jkdu ij vijk/kh 0;fDr dk 500 :i;k tekuk ;k 3 ekg dh l tk nh tkrh gA

3 flrEcj 1976 dk Hkkjrh; lln u Nvk&Nr cjru mldk ipkj dju ;k ml U;k;kfpr Bgjku d vijk/k e dn ;k teku dh 0;oLFkk dk dBkj cuku d fy; flfoy vf/kdkj lj{k.k fo/k;d dh Lohdfr nhA

gfjtuk dh n"kkvk e l/kkj yku okyh lLFkkvk dk lgk;rk& Hkkjr ljdkj o jkT; ljdkj mu lLFkkvk ,o lekt loh lxBuk dk Hkh vunku nrh jgh g tk gfjtu&dY;k.k d fy; fo"k'k i;Ru"khy gA bu lxBuk e vf[ky Hkkjrh;

gfjtu lod l?k] fnYyh] Hkkjrh; nfyr ox l?k] ub fnYyh] b"oj"kj.k vkJe] bykgkckn] Hkkjrh; jMdkl lkbVh] ub fnYyh] okYehfd lod l?k] ub fnYyh] BDdj ckck vkJe] uhe[kMh] mfMlk vkfn d uke fo"k'k mYy[kuh; gA

vLi";rk mUeyu d fy; l>ko& vLi";rk mUeyu ,o gfjtuk dh voLFkk e l/kkj yku d fy; ,d LoLFk okrkokj.k dk fuek.k djuk gkxk] bld fy; fuEu l>ko mi;kxh gk ldr g&

1 f"k{kk vkj ipkj d }kjk tkfr iFkk d Lo:i e ifjoru fd;k tkuk pkfg;A xkek dk fodkl uohu vk/kkjk ij fd;k tkuk pkfg;A xkek e fo|eku lkekftd djhfr;k vkj v/kfo"okl dk lekIr djuk gkxkA
2 vifo=0;olk;k dk e"khuhdj.k d }kjk nj fd;k tkrk Fkk ftll ?kf.kr 0;olk;k dh l[;k de l de gk ldA
3 "kkjhfjd Je d ifr vknj dh Hkkouk dk fodflr fd;k tkuk pkfg;A
4 gfjtuk e vkfFkd o lkekftd l/kkj d fy; lkeU; vkj ik|kfxd f"k{kk ij cy fn;k tkuk pkfg;A
5 LokLFk ,o ufrd Lrj d fodkl d fy; gfjtuk dh mfpr vkokl lEcU/kh ;ktukvk dk rho xfr l ykx fd;k tkuk pkfg;A
6 gfjtuk d fy; eukjtu dh lefpr 0;oLFkk dh tkuh pkfg; ftll vU/kfo"okl ,o cjh vknrk dk nj djd bu ykxk e ufrdrk dk ,d mfpr ekun.M cuk, j[kk tk ldA
7 lkekftd lj{kk lEcU/kh dk;dek dh rhork ij cy nuk pkfg;A
8 lHkh lkotfud mRlkoksa R;kgkjk vkfn e lHkh tkfr;k d ykxk dk lfEefyr dju d fy; ikRlkfgr fd;k tkuk pkfg;A
9 lHkh tkfr;k d ykxk d ,d tl Nk=kok l e jgu l vLi";rk /kh j&/kh j de gkxhA
10 mi;Dr foopu l Li'V g fd ljdkjh ,oa xj ljdkjh i;Ru gfjtuk dh voLFkk e l/kkj d fy; gk jg gA vkt gfjtuk dh vud fu;kX;rk, dkQh lhek rd nj gk x;h gA

lUnHk lph %&

- *lkeo"kh] uokc flg&Hkkjrh; lfo/kku % ,d lex voykdu fi;lu ifCyd"ku fnYyh*
- *vkgtk jke&lekftd leL;k;sa*
- *jkor ifCyd"ku] t;ij] 1991*
- *vkuUn dekj&lekt"kkL=*
- *food ifCyd"ku fnYyh*

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fiNMh tkfr dh efgykvk dh lkekftd fLFkfr

*fi;dk xlrk

Hkkjrh; lekt e efgykvk dh tk nn”kk gk jgh g ;g cgr gh fpUrk tud fo’k; cu x;k gA vkt Hkh gekj ;gk efgykvk dk g; nf’V l n[kk tkrk gA ft l ?kj e b”oj dh dik l ,d yMdh dk tUe gvk fQj Hkh nf[k, fdl idkj l ukuk idkj dh fpUrkvk dk f”kdkj cuuk iMrk gA ;g efgyk lekt d fy, D;k dyd dh ckr ugh g\ ;fn ?kj e i= ink gkrk g rk [kf”k;k euk;h tkrh g vkj yMdh d ink gku ij nh[k idV fd;k tkrk gA vkf[kjdkj efgykvk dk lekt e D;k LFkku g\ mudk D;k gd g\ bl ckr ij lo= gh folyo epk gvk gA^^;= uk;Lr iT;Ur]jeUr r= nork ** oky gekj vkn”k i:’k lekt u viu euk l fudky dj bl efgyk lekt dk viuk xyke cuk fy;k gA

;g lkpu dh ckr g] ;fn efgyk; viuh lkekftd fLFkfr dk l/kkjuk pkgrh g] viu ijk ij [kMk gkdj dN djuk pkgrh gA yfdu lekt efgykvk dk lfo/kk, ugh nrk vkj ckn e mud vHkko e efgyk, v;kX; jg tkrh g] rk dgk tkrk g fd efgyk, v;kX; g LorU=rk dh Hkkouk fdl h Hkh tkfr d fy, fuf/k vkj thou dk fpUg gA pkg og efgyk fiNMh tkfr dh gk ;k lkekU; bu efgykvk u ifjoru vkj l?k’k l ;Dr Hkkjrh; lekt d le{k viuh fLFkfr vkj dr0; dk egRoi.k i”u tfVyrk l [kMk dj fn;k gA vukfn dky l gekj n”k e ifjfLFkfr;k d vulkj lekt e le;≤ ij efgykvk dh fLFkfr;k e ifjoru rFkk mud mRFkku d fy, ekx mBrh jgh gA vk;k d Hkkjr e vku d ikjfEHkd fnuk d io ofnd dky gh efgykvk rFkk i:’kk dk led{k ekuk tkrk jgk Fkk vkj ;g fLFkfr yxHkx mRrj ofnd dky rd pyrh jgh A bl nkjku efgyk; lkekftd]jk tufrd]vkfFkd o /kkfed dk;k e i:’kk d lkFk cjkcjh dh Hkkxhnkjh djrh jgh gA e/;dky e efgykvk dh fLFkfr vkj fcxM xb bl le; ink iFkk dk ipyu dBkjrk l gvk] efgykvk dk f”k{kk l ofpr dj fn;k x;k]ft l budh lkekftd fLFkfr vkj n;uh; gk x;hA lekt e budk mBuk cBuk fdl h l fopkj&foe”k

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*bfrgkl foHkkx nhun;ky mik/;k; xkj[kij fo”ofo|ky;]xkj[kij

djuk bu lHkh ij i.kr% ifrcU/k yxk fn;k x;k] bl rjg l efgyk; lekt l ijh rjg l nj gk x;h vkj ?kj dh pgkjnhokjh e cUn gk x;h vc budh fLFkfr ty e cUn dnh d leku gk x;h FkhA yfdu dN le; i"pkr ble l/kkj d ç;kl exy "kklu dky e fd; x; tc lekftd ,o /kkfed l/kkjk u bldh ekx dhA okLrfod : i e rk efgykvk dh m)kj dh ekx 19oh "krkCnh e gh dh x;hA

Lor=rk çkfIr d i"pkr efgykvk d lkekftd thou e dkQh ifjoru g, gA vkt mudh lekftd fLFkfr Lor=rk io d lekftd fLFkfr l i.kr% fHkUu gA vkt mu ifjokjk e Hkh efgyk, [kyh gok e lkl y jgh g tgk dN o'k rd efgykvk dk in e jguk t:jh FkkA **d0,e0 if.kDdj d vulkj &** ^^ dN e/kkoh efgykvk u tk mYy[kuh; lQyrk çkIr dh g og Hkkjr d fy, mruh egRo dh ckr ugh g ftruh dh ;g ckr dVVji UFkh o fiNM le{k tku oky xkeh.k 0;fDr;k d fopkjk e Hkh vifjoru gku yx gA ;gk efgyk, mu cU/kuk l eDr gk pdh g^^

lkekU;r% n[kk tkrk g fd lekt e tkfr dk ydj efgykvk d lkFk Hkn&Hkko fd;k tkrk g ;fn dkb efgyk lo.k tkfr dh gk rk mld lkFk mruk Hkn&Hkko ugh fd;k tkrk ftruk dh fiNMh o nfyr ox dh efgykvk d lkFkA

fiNMh tkfr d efgykvk dh fLFkfr rk lekU; efgykvk dh fLFkfr l dkQh n;uh; Fkh cfYd vkt mudh fLFkfr e i.kr% cnyko vk x;k gA vkt fiNMh tkfr dh efgyk, Hkh viu gd d fy, yM jgh g vkj mlh dk ifj.kke g fd fcgkj rFkk mRrj&çn"k fo/kkuHkkvk e fofHkUu tkfr;k l lEcfU/kr efgyk fo/kk;dk dh ryukRed vkdM bl ckr d çek.k g fd vU; tkfr;k d edkcy vU; fiNM ox dh efgyk fo/kk;dk dh l[;k dkQh vPNh gA m0ç0 e 18 efgyk fo/kk;d g ft le l 07 vU; fiNM ox l lEcfU/kr gA

efgykvk dh lkekftd fLFkfr l/kkju e mudh vkfFkd fLFkfr Hkh dkQh egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkkrh gA efgyk l"kfDrdj.k o'k 2001 e ?kkf'kr efgyk Lo;fl) ;k tuk d rgr Lo; lgk;rk legk d xBu d ek/;e l fo"k'k rkj ij xkfe.k efgykvk dh lkekftd ,o vkfFkd fLFkfr dk l/kkju d fy, dh x;h gA fiNM ox dh xjhc efgykvk dk i.k : i l l{ke cuku gr Lo.khe ;k tuk dk çkjEHk fd;k x;k g rFkk lkekftd U;k; dh çkfIr vkj lkekftd vlekurkvk dk nj dju dh n"kk e fiNM g; oxk dh efgykvk d fy, dY;k.kdkjh o fodkl lEcU/kh lok, çnku dh x;h gA

efgykvk dh lkekftd fLFkfr rHkh ln< gk ldrh g tc lHkh efgyk; f"kf{kr gkA pkg og efgyk fiNMh tkfr dh gk ;k lkekU; bu lHkh dk f"kf{kr gkuk cgr vko";d g D;kfd vkt fgUn lekt e fdru gh n'V jhfr&fjokt ftul ifr{k.k

efgyk lekt dk gkl gk jgk g] ftUg i<h&fy[kh efgyk; gh feVk ldrh gA ;fn lkjn"k dh efgyk lekt f'kf{kr gk tk; rk lekt d :f<;k d cU/ku viu&vki VV tk;] vkj ge efgyk; Lor= rFkk llLdfr okrkoj.k e Hkkjr dh jk'Vh; mUufr e lHkh idkj l lg;kx ndj bl dFku dk i.k :i l fl) dj ld fd ^^tk gkFk ikyu dh Mkjh dk fgykrh g mUgh e lkj jk'V d lpkyu dh "kfDr fufgr gA**

yfdu ljdkj }kjk fiNM ox dh efgykvk dh fLFkfr l/kkju rFkk vif{kr U;k; fnyku d lEcU/k e mfpr iko/kku ugh fd;k x;k gA lkFk gh le;≤ ij xfBr lefr rFkk vk;kxk }kjk Hkh fiNM ox dh efgykvk d fy, Li'V fopkj ;k ykHk iku dk mik; ugh fd;k x;kA ljdkj }kjk efgykvk dk 33 ifr"kr vkj{k.k nu dh ckr dgh x;h] yfdu ;g ennk vkt Hkh fooknkLin gA ^^dkVk d Hkhrj dkVk** dk ydj fgUn fiNMk vkj efLye fiNMk ox dk vkj{k.k nu ij erHkn dh fLFkfr gA ,lh fLFkfr e fiNM ox dh efgykvk dh lkekftd rFkk jktuhfrd fLFkfr e 0;kid l/kkj lEHko ugh gkxkA ;fn ljdkj lpep efgykvk dh fLFkfr e l/kkj pkgrh g] rk ml efgyk vkj{k.k fo/k;d dk mld ektnk :i e gh i"k djuk pkfg,A

fu'd'k :i e ge dg ldr g fd ikphu dky e lH;rk vkj lekt e L=h dk mRFkku vkx vkj nkfguh vkj ekuk gA lhrk&jke] jk/kk&d'.k] y{eh&ukjk;.k vkfn LrR; eukofÙk d mnkgj.k gA

v0;Dr vukfn cEg dk Hkh tc viu dk n[ku dh bPNk mRiUu gb rk idfr :fif.k ekr "kfDr d fouk dke u pykA vkj ogh idfr ekr&"kfDr bl lkj txr dh vkfndj.k gbA blh l txr e ekr"kfDr gh lcl icy Hkkoe;h iFke vkn"k vkj i tk dk LFkku ekuh x;h gA

ijUr vkt ge fnu D;k n[kr g fd bl mPpkHkko vkj mPpfopkj dk furkUr vHkko gA gekj lekt e ftl ekrk dk mPp LFkku fn;k x;k Fkk ogh vkt Hkkx&fcykl] uhp Hkkoukvk vkj blh idkj dh vU; dfRlr ckrk dh lkexh le>h tku yxh g] yfdu efgykvk u gkj ugh ekuk vkj i:'kk dk MV dj lkeuk fd;k rFkk ; efgyk; Hkh jktfufrd o lkekftd {k= e i:'kk d lkFk dU/k l dU/kk feykdj py jgh gA

oreku e efgyk; ftu ink ij dk; dj jgh mle o i:'kk dh vi{kk de cf)eÙkk dk ifjp; ugh n jgh gA vc efgykvk e vkRefuHkjrk] Lor=rk rFkk jktufrd pruk dk i;kIr fodkl gk jgk gA ljdkj d }kjk cuk; g, vud dkuuk u mudh fLFkfr dk vkj ln< cuk fn;k gA ;gk ikphu dky e mudk lkekftd jktuhfrd ,o vkfFkd {k=k e dke dju dh Lor=rk rFkk ?keu ij ifrc/k Fkk] ogh

vkt d oreku ;x e efgyk; iR;d {k= e vxlj gk jgh gA ft ld QyLo:i efgyk viu vf/kdkjk ,o dr0;k d ifr l tx gkdj dk; dj jgh gA efgykvk dh fLFkfr dk l/kkju dh n"kk e ,d vfHkuo i;kl fgUn mÙkjkf/kdkj l"kk/ku vf/kfu;e 2005 ikfjr fd;k x;kA bl l'kk/ku }kjk fgUn mÙkjkf/kdkj vf/kfu;e 1956 dh /kkjk 04 dh mi/kkjk 02 rFkk /kkjk 23 rFkk 24 dk lekIr dj /kkjk 06 dk vUrr LFkkfir fd;k x;k gA bl l"kk/ku d }kjk firk d lEifr e if=;k dk ogh vf/kdkj fn;k x;k g tk i=k dk ikIr gA bl vf/kfu;e u efgykvk d lkekftd fLFkfr dk dkQh ln< fd;k gA jk'Vh; efgyk l"kDrhdj.k uhfr 2001 e efgykvk d lkFk tk Hkn&Hkko gk jg g] pkg og efgyk&i:'k dk ydj gk ;k efgykvk d chp tkfr o.k dk ydj] bldk nj dju dh ckr dgh x;h gA gekj n"k dk fodkl rHkh lEHko g tc lHkh efgykvk d ifr tkfrxr HknHkko fd; fcuk lkeku:i e lHkh {k=k e mudh lgHkkfxrk d fy, dne mBk;k tk; rk og fnu nj ugh tc gekjk n"k ,d fodkl"khy n"k l fodflr n"k cu tk,xkA ;gk ij Lokeh foodkuUn d bl mfDr dk m)fjr djuk mi;Dr gkxk&

^tc rd efgykvk dh fLFkfr e l/kkj ugh gkxk] rc rd fo"o d dY;k.k dh dkb lEHkkouk ugh gA ,d i{kh d fy, ,d i[k l mMuk lEHko ugh gA**

lUnHkZ&

1- *Jh jkeI;kjh noh Hkkjrh; lekt e fL=;k dh nn"kk] i0&61*
2- *vofUrdk noh fo"o dh vk/kfud ixfr"khy ukjh] i0&75*
3- *d'.k "kDyk] bUnkj ukjh tkxj.k dh fn"kk Hkyk] i0&107*
4- *uhjt dekj xkre xkeh.k efgyk l"kDrhdj.k dk cnyrk Lo:i ¼d:{k=] vxLr&2013½ i0 24*
5- *fgUn ukjh dk;"khyrk d cnyr vk;ke ¼lkekftd tkx:drk½ i0 28*
6- *oUnkdjkr jktuhfr e i:'k opLo dk dk;e j[ku d fy, fn, tk jg tkfrokn rd] lkef;d idk"ku 2008] i0109*
7- *MkW vuhrk ekn ^^ljdkjh i;kl ,o pukfr;k xkeh.k efgyk ,o l"kDrhdj.kA** vxLr 2013 i0 29*
8- *lknkfeuh egrk ukjh tkxj.k ¼L=h leL;k L=h dh nf'V e½ i0 97*
9- *cUnkdjkr efgyk vkj{k.k ekt nk :i e gh ikI gk ¼thuk g rk yMuk gkxkA½ i0 29*
10- *f"koi lkn xlr lekt e L=h dk LFkku i0164*
11- *ogh i04*
12- *L=h l"kDrhdj.k ¼;kt uk if=dk tu 2012½*

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Mk0 ykyef.k feJ }kjk Jfr oh.kk dk fuek.k & ,d uohu i;kx

*fjr"k dekj pk/kjh

Hkjr efu }kjk fo/kku dh xb ckbl Jfr;k dk ekuo bfrgkl e igyh ckj Mk0 feJ }kjk fufer ok| ;= Jfr & oh.kk ij ,d lkFk luuk lEHko gvkA

22 Jfr;k d vUrjky dh flf) d fy, lxhr {k= e Jfr oh.kk dk vkfo"dkj Mk0 ykyef.k feJ }kjk ,d uohu i;kx FkkA Mk0 feJ u Hkjr d 'kMt xke rFkk e/;e xke d Lojk rFkk lkj.kk pr'V;h }kjk iekf.kr 22 Jfr;k ,o mud vUrjky dh ljy ,o Li'V jhfr l Jfr oh.kk ij luu vkj ij[ku dh fof/k dk lQy i;kx fd;kA Jfr oh.kk ok| cukjl fgn fo"ofo|ky; d lxhr ldk; e ljf{kr gA

Hkjr }kjk fufn'V nk oh.kkvk ij fof/kor lkj.kk & ifØ;k dju ij ;|fi 22 Jfr;k d n"ku gk tkr g fdUr ,d lkj.kk d ckn tc nljh lkj.kk dh tkrh g] rc py oh.kk d igyh lkj.kk d Loj frjkHkr gk tkr gA QyLo:i ,d lkFk 22 Jfr;k dk Jo.k ugh fd;k tk ldrkA

22 Jfr;k dk lfo/kkiod Jo.k ,d lkFk fd;k tk ld rFkk lkFk & lkFk bl ckr dh Hkh tkp gk ld fd Jfr;k dk ;g ijLij lEcU/k LojK dkuk dk fdl idkj lukb nrk g] bl leL;k d lek/kku gr Mk0 feJ u mÙkj Hkkjrh; :n oh.kk e vko";d ifjoru dj ,d lkFk gh 'kMt xke rFkk pkjk lkj.kkvk }kjk ikIr 22 Jfr;k dh LFkkiuk dhA

bl i;kx d fufeÙk ^:n oh.kk* e mUgku tk ifjoru fd, o fuEufyf[kr g &

- oh.kk d nM dk o"k dh vi{kk ydMh dk cuok;k ;|fi yEckb vFkok xkykb ogh j[khA
- rkjxgu rFkk ?kMp ,l cuok, fd ft le pkj dh vi{kk ikp rkj leku vUrj l ink d Åij gkr g, xtj ldA

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*¼"kk/k Nk=½ ¼xkYM eMfyLV] NET/JRF½ yfyr dyk ,o lxhr foHkkx nhu n;ky mik/;k; xkj[kij fo"ofo|ky; xkj[kijA

- rkjxgu rFkk ?kMp dh Åpkb leku Lrj ij j[kh xbA Åij lo likV vFkkr fcuk fdlh >dko d FkA
- in ,l cuok, tk fdlh vkj l >d ugh Fk vkj bru Åp Fk ftll rkjk dk Li"k dju d fy, mUg de l & de nckuk iMA
- xkn d elky l ijnk dk teku d LFkku ij mUgku nM ij nkuk vkj LVuyl LVhy dh nk ekVh ifVV;k yxokbA ink d uhp Hkh blh idkj dh 0;oLFkk dh] ftll o vklkuh l fgyMy u ld fdUr mUg vko";drk vulkj vkx & ihNf[kldk;k tk ldA
- fpdkfj;k dk nk [kfV;k l tkMdj "k'k ikp [kfV;k e ,d gh yPNh l fudkydj Qkykn d rkj p<ok,A bl idkj leku vUrj d rkj xgu] ?kMp vkj ingku d dkj.k rFkk ,d & nk yPNh l ikpk e[; rkj yxku d dkj.k Jfr oh.kk Hkjr d 'kMt xke rFkk pkjk lkj.kkvk dk fn[kku e leFk gk ldhA

Jfr oh.kk e MkO feJ }kjk funf"kr lkj.kk & ifØ;k

iFke lkj.kk % tc ikpk rkj 'kMt xke d iR;d in ij ,d l fey g, ckyu yx tl fd eDr voLFkk e ckyr g] rc iFke lkj.kk djuh pkfg,A vc bu ikpk rkjk e l ck;h vkj d igy rkj dk vpy oh.kk d :i e ekudj ml ;Fkkor fLFkj jgu nA blh iFke rkj dh nkc ij _'kHk l lokn dju yxA tc nkuk dk lokn fl) gk tk, rc ;g le>uk pkfg, fd nljk rkj igy rkj dh vi{kk ,d Jfr mrj x;k g vkj vc fdlh Hkh in ij iFke vkj f}rh; rkj nkc ijn[k tk ldr g fd lHkh Lojk e ,d Jfr dk vUrj gA ;gh Hkjr dh iFke lkj.kk dk ifj.kke gA

f}rh; lkj.kk % nljh lkj.kk d fy, iFke rkj ij fLFkr _'kHk dk fQj ctk, vkj rhlj rkj ij fLFkr x/kkj dk ctk,A vc rhlj rkj dk bruk mrkj fd ml x/kkj d in ij gh iFke rkj d _'kHk dh /ofu lukb iMu yxA tc iFke rkj d _'kHk d ink dh /ofu rFkk rhlj rkj d x/kkj d in dh /ofu ,d gk tk, rc le> yuk pkfg, fd f}rh; lkj.kk ijh gk xb vkj iFke rkj dh vi{kk rhljk rkj nk Jfr;k mrj x;k gA

bu nkuk lkj.kkvk dk dju d i"pkr ge ;g n[k ldr g fd ftl idkj iFke rkj d _'kHk dh /ofu rFkk rhljh rkj d x/kkj dh /ofu ,d g] ml h idkj iFke rkj d /kor dh /ofu vkj rhljh rkj d fu'kkn dh /ofu Hkh ,d gA

rrh; lkj.kk % rrh; lkj.kk dh flf) gr iFke rkj dk eDr oknu dj ftll vkidk 'kMt lukb nxk] prFk rkj ij fLFkr _'kHk d in dk ctk, ftll f=Jfrd _'kHk lukb nxkA vc bl prFk rkj dk bruk mrkj n fd _'kHk d in

dh /ofu iFke rkj dh eDr r=h dh /ofu l fey tk,A tc ; nkuk /ofu;k ,d gk tk,¡ rc le> yuk pkfg, fd rrh; lkj.kk dh ikfIr gk xb g bld QyLo:i iFke eDr rkj dh /ofu rFkk pkFkh rkj d _'kHk dh /ofu ,d & lh gkxh vkj blh idkj iFke rkj d ipe dh /ofu ,o prFk r=h d /kor dh /ofu ,d & lh gkxhA

prFk lkj.kk% prFk lkj.kk d fy, iFke r=h e fLFkr e/;e dk oknu dj rFkk ikpoh r=h e fLFkr ipe d in dk ctk,A bu nkuk fHkUu /ofu;k d ,dhdj.k d fy, vki ikpoh r=h dk bruk mrkj fd ipe d ml in dh /ofu iFke r=h l mnHkr e/;e dh /ofu e io"k dj tk,A nkuk fHkUu /ofu;k d ,d gk tku l pkFkh lkj.kk ikIr gk tk,xhA QyLo:i iFke rkj e fLFkr x/kkj dh /ofu ikpoh r=h ij e/;e d in ij mRiUu gku okyh /ofu l fey tk,xhA blh idkj iFke rkj ij fu'kkn d in rFkk ikpo rkj ij rkj 'kMt d in dh /ofu ,d & lh gkxhA bl idkj Hkjr }kjk n"kkb pkjk lkj.kkvk d ifj.kke Jfr oh.kk e lEHko gA

Value of the Shruti's

By Sarana or lowering of the notes in manner described above, the value of *Shruti-s* can be mathematically expressed as:

Shruti -s of the first Sarana of descension : 81/80 ≃ 5 Savart

Shruti -s of the Second sarana of descension : 256/243 ≃23 Savart

Shruti -s of the third Sarana or descension : 25/24 ≃18 Savart

Shruti -s of the fourth sarana or descension : 81/80 ≃ 5 Savart

The value 81/80 is called coma, 256/243 limma and 25/24 is called semitone. According to this analysis the following may be derived :

1. Chtauh Shrutik swar = comma + limma + semitone + comma
≃81/80x 256/243x25/24x81/80
≃ 5 + 23 + 18 + 5 = 51 Savart
2. Tri Shrutik swar = comma + limma + semitone
≃81/80 x 256/243 x 25/24
≃5 + 23 + 18 = 46 Savart
3. Dwi Shrutik swar = comma + limma
≃81/80x256/243
≃ 5 + 23 = 28 Savart

MkO ykyef.k feJ dh lkj.kk ifØ;k l ;g iekf.kr gkrk g fd Hkkjrh; lxhr e 22 Jfr;k dh ekU;rk l)kfrd dYiuk ugh vfir ;FkkFk gA bl fl)kr dk MkO feJ u Jfr oh.kk ij iR;{kdj.k }kjk fl) Hkh fd;kA Jfr oh.kk d vkfo'dkj l mUgku lxhr d u, vk;kek dh [kkt dj "kkL=h; lxhr dk ,d ub fn"kk inku dhA

MkW0 ykyef.k feJ }kjk Jfr oh.kk dk fuek.k
& ,d uohu i;kx

lnHk xUFk lph %&

1- Hkkjrh; lxhr d vueky ef.k MkW0 ykyef.k feJ &MkW0 xjihr dkj
2- r=hukn & MkW0 ykyef.k feJ
3- Hkkjrh; lxhr okl & MkW0 ykyef.k feJ
4- lxhr pMkef.k & txnd eYy
5- *Shruti veena - Magnification of Bharat's gram and chatuh Sarana* By Dr. Lalmani Mishra (www.omenad.net/articles/shruti veena.)

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^^Hkkjr e vxth lkekT; dk ldkjkRed@udkjkRed iHkko & ,d iujkoykdu**

*Mk0 ¼Jher½ lt

Hkfedk %&

iUngoh & lkygoh "krkCnh e ,f"k;k e ;jkih; 0;kikfjd dEifu;k dk vkxeu] ,f"k;k lfgr leLr fo"o d 0;kj ,o jktuhfr d {k= e ,d ØkfUrdkjh ?kVuk FkhA vU; ;jkih; tkfr;k ¼irxhr] Mt] vxt] Mu] Ýklh lh½ d leku vxt Hkh ioh n"kk d lkFk 0;kikj dju d bPNd FkA bXy.M gh og iFke ;jkih; "kfDr Fkh ft lu 1582 b0 e vUrjh; ¼di½ dh ifjØek djr g; vkx c<dj lkxj e irxkyh ,dkf/kdkj dk Hkx fd;kA Fkke l LVhQy iFke vxt Fkk] ft l Hkkjro'k dh Hkfe ij clu dk lkHkkX; ikIr gvk FkkA¹ /kh j&/kh 0;kikfjd ifrLi/kk e fot ;h gkdj tk vk; Fk flQ Hkkjr l 0;kikj dju d fy, og gekj Hkkjr d HkkX; fo/kkrk cu x;A i"kk lfud :i l vxtk dk lkekT; l"kDr :i l fdl idkj LFkkfir gvk \ tc Hkkjro"k e exy] ejkBk vkj vQxku ; rhuk "kfDr;k vkil e }Unjr Fkh] rc Hkkjr e vxtk dk iknHkko gvkA bUgh vxtk u l?k'k djd Hkkjr e viuk lkekT; LFkkfir fd;kA ml le; Hkkb db Hkkxk o fopkjk e cVk FkkA tkfr ikfr] veh j&xjhc] fgUn elyeku Hkn jktk&itk vkfn dkj.k Fk tk vxtk dk vkJ; nu e lgk;d FkA rRdkyhu ifjfLFkfr;k u Hkkjr dk vxtk dh xykeh e tdM fy;kA

Hkkjr e vxth lkekT; dh LFkkiuk d fy; vxtk dk volj inku dju oky dkjd %&

Hkkjr dh ie[k "kfDr;k d lkFk fcfV"k lEcU/k ¼cxyk] vo/k] gnjkckn] elj] gnjvyh o Vhi½

Hkkjr o'k e tc exyk dk vkxeu gvk ml le; Hkh Hkkjr fHkUu&fHkUu idkj dh leL;kvk l xfIr FkkA vkil e jktuhfrd ,drk dk vHkko FkkA blh dkj.k Hkkjr e exy lRrk LFkkfir gk xbA exy "kklu yc le; rd pyrk jgk yfdu

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*ofj'B ioDrk bfrgkl jktdh; egkfo|ky; vdcjij dkuij ngkr

dN cfu;knh dfe;k fQj /kh j&/kh j iuiu yxh vkj 18oh lnh d ikjEHk e gh exy lkekT; dk dUnh; <kpk VVu yxk FkkA

Hkkjr e vxth lkekT; dh LFkkiuk %&

18oh lnh d ikjEHk e gh exy lkekT; dk dUnh; <kpk VVu yxk Fkk] exy "kk ld Hkkjr dk ,d dUnh; "kfDr cuku e fcydy vlQy jgA exy u rk lU; nf'V l vkj u gh lkLdfrd nf'V l vke turk e jk'V Hkkouk tkxr dj ldA] exy jkT; d ifr nkg&fonkg rk lkekU; ?kVukØe dh rjg gk x,] dkykUrj e exy lekV diM dh rjg cny tku yx] exy jkT; LokFk o 'kM;U= d dUn cu x,] m/kj cxky] vo/k rFkk <Ddu yxHkx LorU= gk x,A vc o viu Qk;n o lkekT; foLrkj gr exy "kk ldk dh vun[kh dj ;jkih; "kfDr;k l lkB&xkB dju yx] vrr% 1739 e ukfnj"kkg d vkØe.k d i"pkr Hkkjr e exy lkekT; i.kr;k /kjk"kk; gk x;k] mld i"pkr Hkkjr e lkekT; d rhu e[; nkonkjk&ejkBk] exyk vkj vQxkuk d chp rhu dk.kh; l?k'k gvk vrr% bl l?k'k dk Qk;nk "kfDr"kkyh o prj vxth u mBk;k vkj fgUnLrku d ykokfjl tkxjh d okfjl cu cB] dkykUrj e vxtk u nf{k.k Hkkjr e fLFkr rhu "kfDr;k & elj] ejkBk o futke dk ijkLr fd;k rFkk viuk vf/kdkj tek;k] bl idkj pj.kc) <x l vxtk u Hkkjr e viuk i.k lkekT; LFkkfir dj fy;k] ;g pj.kc) ifØ;k yxHkx lk o"k e ijh gk xbA[2]

fcfV"k lekt rduhd o Hkkjrh; lH;rk dk ryukRed v/;;u %&

ml dky e vxt rkRdkfyd Hkkjrh; lekt l Hkkfrd lH;rk o rduhd d {k= e cgr vkx Fk] vxth lekt vu"kklu fi; Fkk] tcfd Hkkjrh; ^vu"kklu* D;k gkrk g tkur gh u FkA ogh fLFkfr lU; {k= e Hkh Fkh] tgk ,d vkj vxth luk i.kr;k i"koj Fkh vkj vu"kklu e jgdj ;) vkfn dk;k dk vtke nrh Fkh] ogh Hkkjrh; lfud dHkh&dHkh ;) {k= e Hkkx [kM gkr Fk rFkk o fcydy Hkh i"koj ugh Fk] mUg HkkM dk lfud dgk tk ldrk g] jktuhfr fLFkfr Hkh olh gh Fkh] vxt urk viun"k dk ifrfuf/kRo djr Fk u fd 0;fDrxr igpku cukr Fk] ogh nljh vkj Hkkjrh; urk viuh fj;klr dk ifrfuf/kRo djr Fk vkj viuh 0;fDrxr igpku iLrr djr Fk] ,d n[kn igy rk ;g Fkk fd ; Hkkjrh; urk viu LokFk gr vkil e Hkh yMr jgr Fk vkj 'kM;U= e "kkfey jgr FkA[3]

egRoi.k rF; ;g gfd vxt xfr"khy Fk] o Hkkfrd lH;rk d vxxkeh Fk] mue jk'Vh; xkjo dh Hkkouk Hkjh Fkh] tcfd Hkkjrh; vHkh Hkh e/; ;xhu fopkj/kkjk e my> g, Fk vkj mue jk'Vh; Hkkouk dk tUe ugh gvk FkkA bl idkj Hkkjrh; lekt vxth lekt l cgr ihN Fkk] blfy, og vxth gkFkk ijk/khu gk x;kA[4]

lkFk gh lkFk Hkkjrh; lekt e NvkNr dh tM bruh dBkj Fkh fd Hkkjrh;

letk dk e[; ox fgUn lekt d fuEu ox dk ydj ugh py jgk Fkk og fcYdy gkf"k; ij FkA blfy; tc Hkh jk'Vh; Hkkouk dh ckr mBrh rk ijk Hkkjrh; lekt jk'Vh; Hkkouk l vkrikr ugh gkrk FkkA

vxth "kklu dk Hkkjr ij ldkjkRed iHkko %&

dN bfrgkldkjk u Hkkjr e vxtk d "kkludky dk ldkjkRed nf'Vdk.k l n[kk g] mud vulkj Hkkjr e vxth "kklu dk lkFk iHkko iMk] bld io Hkkjr ,d vU/k nkj l xtj jgk Fkk] ml le; Hkkjrh; lekt djhfr;k l Hkjk iMk FkkA Hkkjrh; jkt0;oLFkk vkj vF0;oLFkk] d0;oLFkk e tdMh gb Fkh] vf"k{kk] fu/kurk] lEink;okn] tkfrokn] cky fookg] vlekftdrk vkfn tl ey l ijk n"k fyiVk gvk Fkk] ,l bfrgkldkjk u mYy[k fd;k g fd vxth "kkludky e bu eyk dk cgr gn rd /kk Mkyk x;k] vkt Hkh cgr lkj fo}ku ,l er dk leFku djr gA yfdu vHkh Hkh ;g ppk dk fo"k; g fd fcfV"k "kklu dk Hkkjr e ldkjkRed iHkko iMk ;k udkjkRedA nknk Hkkb ukjkth tl jk'Vokdh u bl lUnHk e viu fopkj 0;Dr djr g; dgk g fd ^^vxt Hkkjr dk "kk'k.k dj jg gA rFkk Hkkjrh; /ku dk iokg ¼/ku fu'dklu dk fl)kUr½ fcVu dh vkj dj jg gA vc i"u ;g g fd vxth "kklu dk Hkkjr e vkj D;k&D;k ldkjkRed vkj udkjkRed iHkko iMkA[5]

1- jktuhfr d {k= e iHkko %&

vxtk d vku l io Hkkjr dk dkb LFkk;h jktuhfrd Lo:i ugh FkkA ;g db ikUrk vkfn e foHkDr FkkA ftudh lhek, ;) cy }kjk ifjofrr gkrh jgrh Fkh] ijUr vxtk }kjk Hkkjr e ,d n< dUnh; ljdkj d v/khu jktuhfrd ,drk LFkkfir djuk cgr cMh miyfC/k FkhA fgeky; l dU;kdekjh rFkk pVxko l [kcj rd d Hk&Hkkx dk vxtk u ,d lhek j[kk d vnj yk [kMk fd;kA ;fn vxtk dk Hkkjr vkxeu u gvk gkrk] rk oreku Hkkjr dh lhek j[kk D;k gkrhA ;g fu/kkfjr dj ikuk ef"dy gA vxtk d ikl dUnh; luk Hkh r;kj Fkh] tk i.k vu"kkflr Fkh ogh Hkkjrh; lfud LFkkb u gkdj vko";drkulkj fdjk; ij yk; tkr FkA[6]

;|fi bu lkj l/kkjk dk mi;kx vxtk u viu jktuhfrd ykHk d fy; fd;kA vxtk u ij n"k e ,d tlh "kklu i.kkyh dk viuk;k] ftle lgfy;r d fy, mUgku Hkkjr e lMdk] jyk rFkk Mkdrkj foHkkx dk dkQh fodflr fd;kA bld ifj.kkeLo:i n"k e vkokxeu lyHk gvk rFkk jk'Vh;rk vkj f"k{kk dk fodkl gvkA bl nkjku vxtk dk lkekT;rk fodflr gvk gh lkFk&lkFk Hkkjrh;rk dk tUe gvkA

f"k{kk d {k= e iHkko ¼vxth f"k{kk dk il kj½

cxky vkj fcgkj ij fot ;d ckn rhu pkj n"kdk rd bLV bf.M;k dEiuh u foftV in"kk e fdlh rjg dh f"k{kk i.kkyh "k: dju dh dkb vko";drk vuHko

ugh dhA tc vBkjgoh "krkCnh lekIr gb rk jktuhfrd Lrj ij vxtk dk Hkkjr d lkFk lEid yxHkx vk/kh "krkCnh ijkuk gk pdk Fkk vkj lkekT; dk yxkrkj foLrkj gk jgk FkkA ifrHkk"kkyh Hkkjrh;k dk viu "kk ldk dh Hkk'kk lh[kuk ykHkdkjh irhr gvkA fcfV"kkk ldk dk Hkh Hkkjrh;k dk vxth f"k{kk nu dh vko"; drk vfuok; irhr gbA blfy, bl {k= e ,d dne c<kr g, 1813 e pkVM ,DV e f"k{kk lEcU/kh ,d /kkjk tkM nh xb] ft ld vUrxr xouj tujy vkj ml dh ifj'kn iR;d o'k de l de ,d yk[k :i;k lkfgR; d iu: RFkku] foKku dh f"k{kk nu rFkk Hkkjrh; fo}kuk dk ikRlkgu nu ij 0;; djxhA[7] edky dh f"k{kk uhfr d QyLo:i gh Hkkjr vk/kfudrk d iFk ij vxlj gvkA vxth f"k{kk l ik"pkR; foKku dh tkudkjh Hkkjrh;k dk gbA u; lLFkkuk dh ifr"khy ckr ;g Fkh fd bue lHkh tkfr;k d ykxk dk io"k fey ldrk Fkk vkj bl idkj :f<xLr lekt e mnkgjrk dh iofRr ijk{k :i l ykb x;hA

3- lekt o lLdfr d {k= e iHkko %&

Hkkjrh; lekt rRdkyhu vxth thou l cgr 0;kid :i l iHkkfor gvkA dyk] lkfgR;] y[kuh rFkk /ke vkj n"ku vkfn bl iHkko l vNr u jg ldA lkekftd 0;ogkj] [kku&iku] jgu&lgu] igukok] LokLF; lfo/kk] eukjtu d lk/ku] [kydn vkfn lHkh {k= vxtk l iHkkfor g;A

vxtk }kjk n"k e uxj Hkou@ljdkjh Hkou] lfpoky; vkfndk ik"pkR; i)fr d vulkj fuek.k djk;k x;kA db LFkku ekgYy d uke vkt Hkh vxtk d uke ij py jg gA db vxth "kCn lkekU; Hkkjrh; "kCn cu x,A tl My h] gkVy] LV'ku] gkfLiVy] fQYe] ekVj] iij] lj] eMe] yMh t vkfn Hkkjr e vkt bu "kCnk dk i;kx f"kf{kr&vf"kf{kr lHkh ykx lxerk l djr gA

vkfFkd iHkko %&

fo"o e vxth lkekT;okuh iokg dk ie[k dkj.k vkfFkd 0;ogkj gh FkkA 1947 e vxt Hkkjr l py x,] ijUr viu ihN foKku d o lHkh i;kx Hkkjr d fy, NkM x,A gkykfd vkfFkd :i l vxt Hkkjr dk dxky dj x,A[8]

df'k d {k= e iHkko %&

vxtk u Hkkjrh; df'k Hkfe vf/kdkfj/kd dj ikfIr gr rjg&rjg d fo/kku cuk;A Hkkjrh; d'kd ox _.k Hkkj] ikphu df'k i)fr] flpkb dh vi;kIr 0;oLFkk d dkj.k vR;Ur n;uh; fLFkfr e igp x;kA[9]

m|kx o f"kYi txr e iHkko %&

vxtk d Hkkjr vkxeu d le; o ml d cgr ckn rd fo"o ck tkj e Hkkjrh; m|kx l mRikfnr lkekuk ¼fo"k'kr% lrh oL=½ dh Hkkjrh; m|kxk }kjk fufer oLrvk ij Hkkjh dj yxk, x,A Hkkjrh; f"kfYi;k dk fofHkUu idkj d ykyp o nokc

ndj eky cuoku l jkd fn;k x;kA fu;kr dj bruk c<k fn;k x;k fd Hkkjrh; oLr, fon"kk e dkQh egxh gk xbA ifj.kke Lo:i fon"kk e Hkkjrh; oLrvk dh ekx lekir gk xbA 18oh lnh d vUr e bXy.M e vk|kfxd ØkfUr gbA vxth eky ij vk;kr dj cgr de j[kk x;kA] ft ldh otg l og dkQh lLrk FkkA Qyr% Hkkjrh; ckt kj fon"kh oLrvk l ?kV x,A bl idkj 19oh lnh d vUr rd Hkkjrh; m|kx /kU/k yxHkx Bli gk x,A[10]

iFke fo"o;) d i"pkr vxtk u Hkkjr e fofHkUu idkj d m|kxk dk fodkl djuk ikjEHk fd;k] diMk phuh] dkxt] iVlu] lhe.V] dPpk ykgk vkfn m|kx Hkkjr e LFkkfir fd, x,] ijUr m|kxk dk ;g fodkl i.kr;k vxtk d fgr d fy, FkkA[11] og viuh lekT;oknh fLFkfr vkj Hkh vf/kd etcr cukuk pkgr FkA gkykfd LorU=rk d i"pkr vxtk }kjk LFkkfir mDr m|kxk dh lgk;krk l rRdkyhu Hkkjr e fodkl dh uho Mkyh x;hA[12]

milgkj %&

lu 1947 e Hkkjr nk lk o'kk d vxth 'kklu l vktkn gvk] nk lk o'kk d ml bfrgkl dk fdlh Hkh fLFkfr e Hkkjrh; lH;rk d bfrgkl l vyx ugh fd;k tk ldrk] fu%lUng vxtk dk Hkkj ij nk lk o'kk dk "kkludky Hkkjrh; lH;rk e ?ky fey x;kA vxtk }kjk Hkkjr ij "kklu dk ifj.kke vPNk gvk ;k cjk] ;g ,d vyx fo'k; gk ldrk g ijUr bruk vo"; dgk tk ldrk g fd vxt jgr jgr vkj tkr tkr viuh Nki Hkkjr e NkMk x, vkj bl Nki dk vkt Hkh lxerk l n[kk tk ldrk gA oreku Hkkjrh; uxjh; thou o lkp fu%lUng cgr gn rd vxtk l iHkkfor g vkj ;g iHkko Hkkjrh; xkE; thou e Hkh yxrkj ilkfjr gkrk jgk gA oreku f"k{kk i.kkyh ij vxth iHkko dk vklkuh l le>k tk ldrk gA fgUnh Hkk'kh n"k gku d ckotn Hkh vkt ge vxth e i<uk ckrphr djuk vkj vxth fnol dk euku e xo vuHko djr gA oreku Hkkjrh; jktuhfrd i.kkyh vkj "kklu 0;oLFkk fu%lUng vxtk }kjk iHkkfor fn[krh gA

bld vfrfjDr vxtk }kjk Hkkjr e dN ,l rRo Hkh NkMk x, tk vkt ,d lH; lekt d fy, vlH; dg tkr gA ckVk vkj jkt djk dh uhfr lEink;okn] {k=okn] tkfrokn tlh vlH;rk dk vxtk u viu lekT;oknh foLrkj e dkQh i;kx fd;k tk vkt Hkh Hkkjrh; lekt e dkQh xEHkhjrk l ekTn g vkj ,d cgr cMh leL;k dk :i /kkj.k dj pdk g] ge i;kl djuk gkxk fd ge vxtk }kjk Qyk; bl edM tky l ckgj fudyA

lnHk xUFk %&

1- *vkFkj ekjfod] vuoknd yky cgknj oek & bfrgkl dk Lo:iA*

2- *vkj- d- etenkj o ,0,u0 JhokLro & bfrgkl y[kuA*

3- jtuh ikenRr & vkt dk Hkkjr A
4- MkO ,u0lh0 egjk=k o MkO iue oek & mRrj in"k e ØkfUrdkjh vkUnkyu dk bfrgkl A
5- ekfud yky xlr & vk/kfud Hkkjr dk vkfFkd bfrgkl A
6- v;k/;k flg & Hkkjr dk efDr lxke ¼[k.M 1&2½
7- vkj0,y0 "kDy & vk/kfud Hkkjr dk bfrgkl A
8- ,0vkj0 nlkb & Hkkjrh; jk'Vokn dh lkekftd i'BHkfe
9- fofiu pUn & vk/kfud Hkkjr
10- fofiu pUn & vktknh d ckn dk Hkkjr A
11- tuYl lUnjyky & Hkkjr e vxth jkt
12- bfM;u fgLVh fj0;

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of"od pukfr;k] of"od "kkfr vkj xk/kh

* fot; no

vkt ge bfrgkl d ml ekM ij g tgk fo"o ijLij fojk/kh fLFkfr l xtj jgk gA ,d vkj tgk of"od vkrdokn] tyok; ifjoru] tfod gfFk;kj] Åtk ldV vkj foHkndkjh vkfFkd 0;oLFkk dk ldV g] ogh nljh vkj f"k{kk] foKku] lpkj ,o rduhd] L=h lekurk dh lkp] Åtk d odfYid lkr tl ldkjkRed ifj.kke Hkh lkeu vk, gA f}rh; fo"o ;) dh lekfIr ij vUrjk'Vh; txr nk ijLij fojk/kh xVk e cV x;kA bue ,d dk urk ithoknh "kV igu vefjdk Fkk rk nlj dk urk lektoknh drk igu lkE;oknh lkfo;r l?k FkkA nkuk egk"kfDr;k u ,d nlj dk ijEijkxr "k= d :i e n[kk vkj ,d nlj dh ?kjk cUnh dju d fy, ukVk] lVk] lhVk vkj v t l tl lfud lxBuk dk fuek.k fd;kA[1] ;gh lfud lxBu vkj nkuk egk"kfDr;k dh ,lh lkpk u ij fo"o dk ^"kL=hdj.k dh rjQ*/kdy fn;kA ft ldh pje ifj.kfr vkt tfod gfFk;kj vkj ijek.k foHkhf'kdk d ldV d :i e fn[krk gA

vkt fo"o e 0;kIr db ldVk dh tM 1970&90 dk n"kd jgk gA lkfo;r l?k dk vQxkfuLrku e lfud gLr{ki] bjku vkj bjkd d chp [kkMh ;)] vYthfj;k vkj feJ e dVVjiFkh bLyke d mQku u gh e/; io d db LFkyk dk foLQkVd cuk fn;k ft ldh pje ifj.kfr vkt vkrdokn d#i e tx&tkfgj gA ,Veh gfFk;kjk dh ryuk e vkrdokn dk ilkj dgh cMk ldV gA ;g vud jkturkvk dh gR;k] vefjdk dh 9@11 dh ?kVuk] Hkkjr dh 26@11] fcVu dh tykb 7 dh ?kVuk] #l e ppU;k fonkg vÝhdh n"kk e xg l?k'k vkfn #ik e vkrdokn u viuk nR;kdkj #i fn[kk;k gA

lkfo;r l?k d fo?kVu d ckn o"ohdj.k vkj mnkjhdj.k d lkFk ub fo"o 0;oLFkk mHkjh gA ijk fo"o Xykcy foyt cu x;k g vkj lEi.k of"od vFk0;oLFkk ^dkc lklkbVh* d#i e cny x;h gA[2] o"ohdj.k u tgk ,d rjQ vFk0;oLFkk d ,dhdj.k dk ekx i"kLr fd;k] ogh nljh vkj blu ekuoh; mnn";k ij

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*"kk/k Nk=]jktuhfr foKku foHkkx bykgkckn fo"ofo|ky;] bykgkckn

0;kikfjd mnn";k dk ikFkfedrk fn;k g rFkk vkfFkd fo'kerk dk vkj 0;kid dju e viuh Hkfedk fuHkkb gA dN vkykpdk dk dguk g fd db n"kk e foRrh; ldV o"ohdj.k d dkj.k gA

oreku vkfFkd ;x e cM jk'Vk }kjk NkV jk'Vk dh lEiHkrk ij gLr{ki dk ldV of"od Lrj ij ppk dk eík jgk g] cM jk'Vk }kjk uo mifuo"koknh uhfr] viuk;h tkrh gA ;g fiNM jk'Vk dh vUrfjd jktuhfr e gLr{ki dj] mUg vkfFkd :i l vkfJr cuk dj] "kL=k dh vkifr dj] vUrjk'Vh; vkfFkd lLFkkvk }kjk fu;f=r dj] cgjk'Vh; fuxek dk tky Qykdj fiNM jk'Vk dk ix cuk;k tk jgk gA fodflr jk'V bl ckr l bdkj djr g fd ;g gLr{ki dh jktuhfr g] ijUr okLrfodrk ;gh gA uo&mifuo"kd jkT;k e fon"kh i th d fuo"k dk mnn"; bruk fodkl"khy {k=k dk fodflr cuku d fy, ugh gkrk g ft ruk fodflr jk'Vk d fgrk dk ikRlkgu nu d fy, gkrk gA fon"kh lgk;rk dk lno nkrk jk'V dh fon"k uhfr d midj.k d :i e n[kk tkrk g] rFkk ;g lgk;rk dHkh Hkh ifrcU/kk d fcuk ugh nh tkrhA uo mifuo"kokn d lcl egRoi.k midj.k cgjk'Vh; fuxe gA ; cgjk'Vh; fuxe /kuh fuo"kdk }kjk fo"o d lHkh Hkkxk d vkfFkd rFkk vk|kfxd m|ek dk fu;f=r dju d fy, cuk, x, gA ; cgr l jk'Vk e dk;jr vUrjk'Vh; 0;kikjh lxBu g tk vUrjk'Vh; ith] 0;kikj okf.kT; rFkk mRiknu vkj oLr 0;kikj ij ,dkf/kdkj ikIr dju d fy, dk; dj jg gA LVMM vk;y dk vUrjk'Vh; ykHk mld viu n"k d ykHk l pkj xuk g tcfd bldh doy 1@3 lEifRr gh fon"kk e fuof"kr gA cgjk'Vh; fuxe ,f"k;k] vÝhdk rFkk yfVu vefjdk d cgr l jk'Vk ij viuk ijk "kfDr"kkyh iHkko j[k g, gA viuh ln< vFk0;oLFkk rFkk uomifuo"kh; jk'Vk dh vFk0;oLFkk ij fu;=.k gku d dkj.k cgjk'Vh; fuxe bu jk'Vk dh jktuhfrd rFkk vkfFkd uhfr;k ij viuk ijk iHkko j[kr gA rhlj fo"o dk viuk rduhdh Kku iokfgr dju dh budh ;kX;rk d dkj.k Hkh ; uo&mifuo"kokn dh ,tfUl;k cu x;h g fQj bld dkj.k rhlj fo"o dh vfodkl"khyrk LFkk;h gk x;h gA vkt Hkh bll fuiVu dh pukrh ij fo"o d le{k fo|eku gA

mRrj miHkkDrkoknh lLdfr d QyLo:i fodkl] ^vkj fodkl* rFkk ^doy fodkl* dh vo/kkj.kk u vk|kfxd fodkl dk ikFkfedrk nhA QyLo:i m|kxk dh LFkkiuk vkj mul gku oky mRiknu dk tk flyfly k pyk og vkt Hkh vuojr tkjh gA vk|kxhdj.k d QyLo:i df'k ;kX; Hkfe ?kVrh g] in'k.k gkrk g ft ll mRiknu ?kVrk g tk fd Hk[k ldV vkj dik'k.k dk tUe nrk gA tyok; ifjoru] lkefnd ty Lrj e of)] fgekPNknuk dk fi?kyuk] fofHkUu itkfr;k dk ylr gkuk] ouLifr;k ,o ekuo ij ifrdy iHkko vkfn ij fo"o d le{k i;koj.k ldV d

:ie ,d pukrh gA bl lnHke db of"od lEeyu tl 1972 dk LVkdgke] 1992 dk fj;k iFoh lEeyu] 1997 dk D;kVk ikVkdky] 2002 dk tkglcx lEeyu vkfn vk;kftr gk pd gA[3]

lhek fookn vkj lEiHkrk dk ldV cgr igy lgh jk'Vk d e/; fookn dk fo'k; jgk gA Hkkjr&ikfdLrku] btjkby&fQfyLrhu] frCcr ij phu dk dCtk] Qkdy.M dk ydj fcVu ,o vtUVhuk d e/; ruko n[k tk ldr gA gky gh e dPpkrho }hi dk ydj Hkkjr e vkUrfjd jktuhfrd ruko cuk gvk FkkA[4] vktdy nf{k.kh phu lkxj fookn dk ennk[5] fo"o lenk; d fy, Hk;kog vkj lEHkkfor leL;k d :ie rth l mHkj jgk gA bl llk/ku lEiUu {k= e ry] ikdfrd xl vkj eNfy;k ipj ek=k e miyC/k g] ;g lkefjd nf'V l Hkh egRoi.k gA

nf{k.kh phu lkxj fookn e "kkfey fofHkUu n"k e[;r% vkfl;ku d gA ; nkonkj n"k nf{k.kh phu lkxj ij viu&viu {k=h; nkok d y, ,d nlj d lkFk >xMk djr jg gA bu n"kk e phu dN T;knk gB/kferk fn[kkrk jgk gA phu viR;{k #i l ;g b"kkjk Hkh djrk jgrk g fd ;fn mld e[; fgr dk mYy?ku fd;k x;k rk og neu dkjh rjhdk dk i;kx djxkA vefjdk u Hkh bl {k= dh ukogu Lor=rk ij opkfjd gLr{ki dj ruko c<k fn;k gA

bl rjg l n[kk tk, rk vkrdokn] tyok; ifjoru] ekuokf/kdkj] mYy?ku] vlekurk] [kk| vkj Åtk ldVk] xjhch vkj Hk[k dh pukfr;k lEio fo"o e 0;kIr gA tgk rd bu pukfr;k dk lek/kku dj of"od "kkfr LFkkfir dju dh ckr g rk ,d i"u lkeu vkrk g fd D;k bldk lek/kku fglkRed rjhd l fd;k tk, ;k vfglkRed rjhd l\ D;k ifr vkrdokn ;k ifrfglk }kjk vkrdokn dh Hk;kogrk dk lekIr dj ldr g\ D;k ge rc tyok; ifjoru d fouk"kdkjh iHkkok dk lekiu ;k icU/ku dj ldr g tcfd yxkrkj c<rh of"od vkckneh viuh fujUrj foLrkj eku bPNkvk ykyp vkj Hk[k dk lr'V dju d fy, fo"o d lhfer llk/kuk ij ncko Mky jgh gk\ fo"o e fofHkUu Lrjk ij fofo/k idkj d l?k'k Hkj iM gA D;k ge bu l?k'kk dk lek/kku dj ldr g tcfd xjhch] Hk[k vkj cjkrxkjh d fo"kk e :LFkyk d chp lef) dk NkVk lk u[kfyLrku ektn gk\ ;k D;k ge eu';k e fdlh okfNr cnyko d fcuk ledkyhu fo"o d lkeu [kMh pukfr;k dk lkeuk dj ldr g\ bu lHkh i"uk dk mRrj g ugh[6] oLrr% nk'k rk 0;fDr;k] lekt vkj i;koj.k d lkFk gh bud vUrlEcU/kk d ckj e gekj ektnk nf'V dk.k e gA vr% ifjoru 0;fDr vkj mld nf'Vdk.k e djuk gkxkA 0;fDr;k] lekt] lkekftd ifjoru] vk/kfud lH;rk dk lR; rFkk vfglk vkj fodUnhdj.k ij xk/khoknh nf'Vdk.k lHkor% cgrjhu vrnf'V inku dj ldrk gA

vkrdokn dh lekfIr fglkRed rjhd l ugh gk ldrh gA ,d mnkgj.k l ml le>k tk ldrk g] vydk;nk dk lekIr dju d fy, fo"o d db Hkkxk dk u'V fd;k x;k ijUr vydk;nk lekIr ugh gvk cfYd db efLye n"kk e ,d ifrfØ;k dh Hkkouk Qyh QyLo:i vjktdrk vkj v0;oLFkk c<hA bfrgkl xokg g fd vÝhdk l ydj Hkkjr rd vkj lEi.k fo"o e xk/kh u db neudkjh uhfr;k dk viuh vfglk dh uhfr l lekIr fd;kA[7]

vkt /ku dk dUnh;dj.k vkj vkfFkd fo'kerk dh fLFkfr ink gk jgh gA Hke.Myhdj.k u fodkl"khy jkT;k dh fLFkfr;k dk l/kkju dh vi{kk vf/kd leL;kvk dk ink dj fn;k gA bl ifjfLFkfr e xk/kh th dh VLVhf"ki dh vo/kkj.kk egRoi.k cu tkrh gA blh idkj i;koj.k l tMh leL;k dk e[; dkj.k 0;fDr dk Lo ij vfu;=.k rFkk rduhdh :i l fodflr n"kk dh r'.kk gA dN n"kk dh ikdfrd l lk/kuk ij dCt dju dh "kk'k.kdkjh uhfr fo"o lekt d ,d 0;kid {k= d fy, leL;k, ink dj jgh gA xk/khokn dk ekuuk g fd 0;fDr dk vko";drk l vf/kd lp; ugh djuk pkfg, vr% 0;fDr dk viu Åij fu;=.k yxkuk pkfg,A blh rjg vkrdokn ,d lkekftd eukoKkfud fcekjh g] ;gk 0;fDr dk 0;ogkj mi;Dr dkjd gA xk/kh dk fo'okl g fd 0;fDr dk ân; ifjoru dj ml bl fLFkfr l fudkyk tk ldrk gA

vr% fu'd'kr% ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd oreku of"od pukfr;k l fuiVr g, of"od "kkfr d fy, xk/khoknh eY;k dh vko';drk gA iky.M d jk'Vifr ykd oyl k d "kCn fd ^^tc ge fglk d lkFk yMr g rc ge vlQy gk tkr g vkj tc ge vfglk ½xk/khoknh rjhdk½ dk viukr g, yMr g ge lQy gk tkr gA[8] xk/khoknh eY;k dh gh odkyr djr gA l lkj d fdl h Hkh dku e jgu oky tk ykx "kkfr vkj ie d fy, dk; dj jg g] pkg o NkV gk ;k cM] fopkjd gk ;k dfo] jktuhfrK gk ;k tehnkj] 0;fDr gk ;k lLFkk;] pkg ifjokj e gk ;k l;Dr jk'V e] mu lc e xk/khoknh dh Hkkouk fo|eku gA[9]

oreku le; e vko";drk bl ckr dh g fd of"od Lrj ij ,d ukxfjd lekt dk fuek.k fd;k tk, tk Hkkxkfyd lhekvk dh ck/kkvk d fcuk dk; dj vkj ekuorkoknh eY;k d lo/ku e lgk;d gkA ;g ukxfjd lekt ;) d udkjkRed ifj.kkek d ckj e turk dk vf/kdkf/kd tkx:d vkj "kkfr dh lLdfr dh LFkkiuk d fy, ifjr djA

lnHk lph

1- *ir i'i"k] fo"o bfrgkl] Vh0,e0,p0 ifCyd"ku ½2008%] ub fnYyh i0 132*

2- *nk'kh] ,l0,y0] vk/kfudrk] mRrj vk/kfudrk ,o lekt"kkL=h; fpru]*

jkor ifŸyd"ku] ¼2005½] t;ij] i0 335

3- *Hk:pk] bjkd] i;koj.k v/;;u] vkfj;V ykxeu ifŸyd"ku] ¼2006½ ub fnYyh] i0 54*

4- *bf.M;u ,Dlil] 25 vDVcj 2013] i0 7*

5- *n fgUn 27 vxLr 2011] i0 1 vkj 3*

6- *okti;h v#.kkn;] of"od xkW/kh vkj of"od Hkkjr] ¼oYM Qkdl i0 75] tu 2012½A*

7- *;kno] vkj0,l0] ledkyhu fo"o e xkW/khokn] ¼oYMQkdl i0 31] tu 2012½*

8- *n fgUn 29 tuojh 2007] i0 1*

9- *Mk0 ikBd okb0,u0] D;k xkW/kh th vkt ikIfxd gA i0 2*

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ikphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl e _f'k ifRu;k dk ;kxnku ¼_f'k d";Ik dh ifRu;k d lUnHk e½

*oUnuk xlrk

"kk/k&lkj& *ikphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl e lekt dk l/lLdr vk/kkj ln< dju e _f'k ifRu;k dk fo"k'k egRo jgk g vkj mue Hkh _f'k d";Ik dh ifRu;k dk rk fo"k'k :Ik lA D;kfd] rRdkyhu lekt e mUg leLr ik.kh txr dh ekrk d :Ik e tkuk tkrk gA d";Ik ,d cãokuh] e=dr] itkifr] nof'k ,o ofnd _f'k Fk] bUg cãk dk v"k ekuk tkrk FkkA bud cuk;s vud e= _Xon e gA cãoor d vuUkj budh lkr ifRu;k Fkh fdUr Hkkxor ijk.k e cãk.M ijk.k eRL; ijk.k vkj ok;q ijk.k d vuUkj d";Ik dh rjg ifRu;k Fkh tk n{k itkifr dh if=;k FkhA ftud uke Øe"k% fnfr] vfnfr] nu] fourk] [kUk] dn]] efu] dk/kk] vfj'Vk] bjk] rkek] byk vkj i/kk tk fd leLr lf'V e ikf.k;k dh tuuh dgh xbZ gA ftul no] vlj] o{k] i{kh rFkk vU; tho&tUrqvk dh mRifRr gbZA bl lf'V dk foLrkj dju d fy, fdu thok dk fdu ifRu;k l mnHko gvk blds lfoLrkj o.ku iLrkfor "kk/k&i= e iLrr gA

ldr"kCn& *ekjhpe&v.Me] voyEc] vorkj] Ik;kor] vfnfrân; lkr] vkfnR;x.k] nolRdr] noxUkoA*

iLrkouk& vfnfr|kfnfrUrfj{kefnfrekrk l%firk l% i=%A

fo"onok vfnfr%i×ptuk vfnfr tkrefnfr tfuRoeA ¼_Xon] 1-89-10½-

_f'k;k dk ,d cMk ox ge ,frgkfld xUFkk e ikIr gkrk g ;nk dnk mudh ifRu;k dk Hkh mYy[k ikIr gkrk g fdUr o lHkh vfHky[k ,d= :i e yku dk i;kl bl "kk/k&i= d ek/;e l fd;k x;k gA bl "kk/k v/;;u d nkjku ge db _f'k;k

---

*"kk/kNk=k] **ikphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl ,o ijkrRo foHkkx Yk[kuÅ fo"ofo|ky;] y[kuÅA**

dh ifRu;k d fo'k; e Kku ikIRk gvkA fdUr LFkkukHkko d dkj.k lHkh dk o.ku u djr g, flQ _f'k d";i dh gh lHkh ifRu;k dk ,d LkkFk mYy[k dju dk i;kl fd;k x;k g] lkFk gh mul ftl lf'V dh jpuk gb g mld fo'k; e Hkh o.kukRed v/;;u iLrr fd;k x;k gA

"kk/k leL;k& iLrr "kk/k&i= l lecfU/kr leL;k; fuEuor gA

1- Tkul k/kkj.k _f'k;k dk cãpkjh d :i e tkurh g tcfd mudk Hkh ikf.kxg.k gkrk FkkA

2- mu _f'k ifRUk;k dk lekt e D;k ;kxnku jgk bl i"u dk mRRkj [kk tukA

lkfgR; iujkoykdu& ;|fi iR;{k :i e lEcfU/kr fo'k; l vHkh rd dkb Hkh "kk/k dk; iLrr ugh fd;k tk ldk g fdUr iLrr "kk/k&i= l lEcfU/kr tk xUFk iujkoykdu gr i;kx fd; x; g mue euh'kk "kDyk dh dfr _*Xon lfgrk e ukjh ,d v/;;u* fo"k'k :i l egRoi.k g D;kfd bl xFk e vfnfr d fo'k; e lkjxfHkr tkudkjh ikIr gkrh g ,o ekyrh "kek dh *ofnd lfgrkvk e ukjh* l fo"k'k idkj dh tkudkjh ikIr gbA iLrr "kk/k dk i.k dju e *ijk.k dk'k* ,o *egkHkkjr dk'k* dh egRoi.k tkudkjh ikIr gb yxHkx lHkh _f'k;k dh ifRu;k d fo'k; e lUnHk ikIr dju e bl iLrd u vge ;kxnku fn;kA bud vfrfjDr fofHkUu ijk.k xUFkk l mud fo'k; e tkudjh ikIr gb ftl e *fo'.k ijk.k] ok; ijk.k] eRL; ijk.k] cãk.M ijk.k ,o Hkkxor ijk.k* ie[k lkr gA

ifjdYiuk& iLrr "kk/k v/;;u gr ftu ldYiukvk dk fuek.k fd;k x;k mue ie[k Fkk&

1- _f'k;k dh ifRu;k ugh gkrh Fkh] o cãpkjh gkr Fk]

2- D;k d";i dh ifRUk;k d fo'k; e lefpr ek=k e tkudkjh ikIr gk tk;xh ;k ughA

"kk/k&i)fr& iLrr "kk/k&i= i.kr;k ikFfed lkrk ij vk/kkfjr g fdUr f}rh;d lkr dk Hkh lgkjk fy;k x;k g ftl e *fo'.k ijk.k] ok; ijk.k] eRL; ijk.k] cãk.M ijk.k ,o Hkkxor ijk.k* ,o *egkHkkjr* xUFk e[; gA

"kk/k&vfHkdYi& iLrr "kk/k i= e fooj.kRed ,o o.kukRed i)fr viukb xb gA

tkp ifj.kke& Tkc ge lf'V d fodkl dh ckr djr g rk bldk vk"k; tho] tUr ,o ekuo dh mRifRr l gkrk gA d";Ik ,d cãoknh] e=dr] itkifr] nof'k ,o ofnd _f'k Fk bUg cãk dk v"k ekuk tkrk Fkk bud cuk; vud e= _*Xon* e gA *jkek;.k* ,o *egkHkkjr* d vulkj cãk d ik= vkj ejhfp d ekul i= d #i e budk tUe gvk Fkk] fdUr ijk.kk e bUg ejhfp dh iRuh dyk d xHk

l mRiUu crk;k x;k gA ge lHkh ekuo tkfr dk mUgh dh lUrku dgk tkrk gA _f'k d";Ik dk vkJe e: ior d f"k[kj ij Fkk tgk o riL;k e yhu jgr FkA ; oo"or dky d _f'k Fk ,o ij"kjke u viu ;K e bUg nf{k.kk Lo#i e/;n"k fn;k FkkA *Jh enHkkxor* d vulkj n{k dh 66 dU;kvk e l 10 dU;kvk dk fookg /ke d lkFk] 13 dU;kvk dk fookg d";Ik d lkFk] 27 dk fookg pUnek d lkFk] 2 dk Hkr d lkFk] 2 dk vfxjk d lkFk rFkk 2 dk d"kk"o d lkFk fookg gvkA "k'k 4 dU;kvk dk fookg d";i l gvk ftud uke Fk& vfnfr] fnfr] nu] dk'Bk] vfj'Bk] ljlk] byk] efu] Øk/ko"kk] rkek] ljfHk] frfe] dn] ljlk] fourk] irkxh vkj ;kfeuhA *ikjkf.kd dk"k* [1] d vulkj n{k itkifr eu dh i=h ilfr l lkyg dU;k; Fkh ftue rjg d";Ik _f'k l] ,d vfXu l] ,d fir l rFkk ,d :n l C;kgh x;hA *cãoor* d vulkj] d";Ik dh lkr ifRu;k FkhA fdUr *Hkkxor ijk.k* [2] e *cãk.M ijk.k]* [3] *eRL; ijk.k* [4] vkj *ok; ijk.k* [5] d vulkj d";Ik dh rjg ifRu;k Fkh tkn{k itkifr dh if=;k Fkh ftud uke Øe"kh fnfr] vfnfr] nu] fourk] [klk] dn]] efu] Øk/kk] vfj'Vk] bjk]rkek] byk vkj i/kkA *Hkkxor ijk.k* e vfnfr] fnfr] nu] dk'Bk] vfj'Bk] ljlk] byk] efu] dk/ko"kk rkek ljfHk] ljek] frfeA eRL; ijk.k e byk] dk'Bk] ljek o frfe d LFkku ij foÜok] bjk] dn vkj fourk dk uke ikIr gkrk gA

1-vfnfr& vfnfr ,d lLdr "kCn g ft ldk vFk gkrk g&^v lhe*A on e vfnfr dk lhekghu crk;k x;k gA fgUn ikjkf.kd dFkkvk d ofnd ;x e v lhe ;k vur dk ekuohdr :Ik e vkfnR; uked Lox d lkefgd norkvk dh tuuh dgk tkrk gA vfnfr vkdk"k dk voyEc inku djrh g] lHkh thok dk ikyu vkj iFoh dk ik'k.k djrh gA bl dkj.k bUg dHkh& xk; d :Ik e Hkh n"kk;k tkrk g rk dHkh d'.k dh ekrk nodh dk Hkh vfnfr dk vorkj crk;k tkrk gA lk/kkj.kr% vfnfr d i=k dh l[;k ckjg crkb tkrh g rFkk mudh gh Hkkfr vkfnR;k dk Hkh _r dk lj{kd ekuk tkrk gA okeu] foo"oku] o:.k] fe=] vk;ek] i'kk] Ro'Vk] lfork] Hkx] /kkrk] fo/kkrk] f=foØe] n{k vkfn d uke ikIr gkr gA vfnfr dk mYy[k ge _Xon e ,d noh d :Ik e ikIr gkrk g rFkk dN LFkkuk ij norkvk dh ekrk d :Ik e budh vkjk/kuk Hkh dh tkrh FkhA ijk.kk e e[;r% *Hkkxor ijk.k]* [6] *fo'.k ijk.k]* [7] vkj *cãk.M ijk.k]* [8] *eRL; ijk.k* [9] rFkk *ok; ijk.k* [10] l ;g m)j.k ikIr gkrk g fd vfnfr n{k itkifr dh i=h Fkh rFkk ejhfp i= d";Ik l C;kgh x;hA vfnfr dk norkvk dh ekrk dgk tkrk g bud xHk l l;] bUn okeu tl 33 norkvk dk tUe gvk FkkA vfnfr lrk "kCn l bUgh norkvk dk ck/k gkrk gA d'.k dh ekrk nodh dk Hkh bUgh dk vorkj ekuk x;k gA *Hkkxor ijk.k* [11] l ,d dFkk ikIr gkrh g fd ,d ckj nR;k d Hk; l tc norkvk u vejkorh NkM fn;k rk bUg

fpUrk gb bl leL;k d lek/kku gr d";Ik u bUg Ik;kor dju dk dgk 12 fnuk rd vfnfr }kjk ;g or dju d Ik"pkr fo'.k u bud xHk l tUe fy;kA bud dkuk dk d.My tc ,d ckj ujdkl j pjk d y x;k rk d'.k vkj lR;Hkkek }kjk ml okil ikIr dju dh Hkh dFkk ikIr gkrh gA xg fuek.k d le; Hkk tukfn d le; Hkh bUgh dh mikluk dh tkrh gA ;g 12 vkfnR;k dh Hkh ekrk dgh tkrh g ftUg t;no dgk tkrk g lkFk gh fooLoku dh ekrk d :Ik e Hkh ijk.kk e fo[;kr gA vk/kfud lUnHk e budk rknkRE; vrfj{k l LFkkfir fd;k tk ldrk g] tgk lHkh vkfnR;x.k Hke.k djr gA vfnfr dk i=gku d dkj.k bUg vkfnR; dgk tkrk g rFkk bud xHk e vofLFkr gku ij bud firk u ekrk dk dfBu or j[ku ij lpr djr g, dgk Fkk fd D;k o i= dk ekj Mkyuk pkgrh g vr% vfnfr dk ekjhpe&v.Me dgk tku d dkj.k mUg ekd.M; Hkh dgk tkrk gA *Hkkxor* [12] d NB ,o vkBo Ld/k d vulkj vfnfr nok dh ekrk vkj d";Ik dh iRUkh FkhA *ekd.M; ijk.k* [13] l; dh mRifRr dh dFkk ipfyr g fd tc ,d ckj nR;k }kjk no ijkftr gk x; Lox ij nR;k dk vkf/kiR; gk x;k bl foifRr e lHkh no fujk"k gkdj ekrk d ikl vk;A vr% ekrk u bl foifRr d fujkdj.k gr l; dh mikluk dhA vfnfr dh riL;k l il Uu gkdj l; u mud i=d :Ik e tUe yu dk ojnku fn;k tc vfnfr xHkorh Fkh mUgku dfBu or fd;k ft l ij d";Ik u mUg xHk d fy, fpfrr gku dk dgk vkj bl idkj d dfBu miokl l xHk d u'V gku dh fprk idV dh fdUr vfnfr u mUg vk"oLr fd;k fd xHk e l; dj gh v"k g tk v tj&vej] g ml dN ugh gkxkA le; vku ij vfnfr u l; dk tUe fn;k ft lu nR;k l ;) djd mUg ijkLr fd;k vkj iu% nok dk Lox e LFkkfir fd;kA okeu d bud i=d :Ik e tUe yu l lEcfU/kr ,d dFkk *okeu ijk.k* [14] e ikIr gkrh g fd tc jk tk cfy u Lox ij vkf/kiR; LFkkfir dj bUn dk ogk l fu'dkflr dj fn;k rk ekrk vfnfr u d";Ik _f'k l ijke"k djd Ik;kor fd;k ft l l okeu no u tUEk fy;k vkj jk tk cfy dk ijkftr dj iu% bUn dk Lox ikflr e lgk;rk dhA *okYehfd jkek;.k* [15] e vfnfrân; L=kr dk mYy[k feyrk g vkj bl l lEcfU/kr ,d dFkk ikIr gkrh g fd jke&jko.k ;) d le; jke jko.k dh vnHkr "kfDr;k l fujk"k gk x; Fk vr% vxLR; efu l lEid fd;k ft l d fuokj.k gr mUgku jke dk vfnfrân; L=kr dk ikB dju dk dgk tk jke dk jko.k ij fot; ikIr dju e lgk;d jghA

2-fnfr& fnfr Hkh n{k itkifr dh rjg dU;kvk e l ,d vkj _f'k d";Ik dh iRuh Fkh ftudk mYy[k ge e[;r% Hkk*xor ijk.k]* [16] *ok; ijk.k]* [17] *fo'.k ijk.k]* [18] *cãk.M ijk.k* [19] rFkk *eRL; ijk.k* [20] e ikIr gkrk g] bUg nR;k dh ekrk d :Ik e vkfoHkr fd;k x;k gA Kkr gk fd nR;k }kjk vfu'V dk; dju ij mUg nok }kjk

gh vk?kkr fd;k x;k] bl idkj ,d Hkkb d ifr nlj Hkkb d cj Hkkouk dk mnkgj.k ge ikphu Hkkjrh; bfrgkl e ikIr gkrk gA vfnfr i=k ¼norkvk½ dk lnk gh fnfr i=k ¼nR;k½ l ;) gkrk jgkA vr% Li'V g fd nok u nR;k dk o/k fd;kA mijkDr ijk.kk e ,d dFkk ikIr gkrh g fd tc bUn u fnfr d lHkh i=k dk o/k dj fn;k rk og cgr vk?kkfrr gb] vr% d";Ik l bl leL;k dk mik; ekxk vkj ,l i= dh dkeuk dh tk bUn dk neu dj ld] vr% fnfr d xfHk.kh gku ij _f'k d";Ik u mUg 100 o'k cMh ifo=rk l fcrku dk vkn"k fn;k tk fd 99 o'k gh og fcrk ikb vkj vfUre c'k e bUn u mud i=k d fQj l lkr VdM dj fn; vkj mu VdMk d fpYyku ij iuh iR;d d lkr VdM dj fn; ft ll mud 49 [k.Mg, vkj o e:r dgyk,A

3-nu& n{k itkifr dh dU;k tk fd _f'k d";Ik dh iRuh FkhA bUg Hkh nkuok dh ekrk d :Ik e mfYyf[kr fd;k x;k gA budk fooj.k *eRL; ijk.k]*[21] *ok; ijk.k]*[22] *fo'.k ijk.k*[23] vkj *Hkkxor ijk.k* e ikIr gkrk gA *ok; ijk.k* d vulkj bud 100 i= Fk rFkk *fo'.k ijk.k* d vulkj 61 i=k dh ekrk FkhA bue ie[k uke g&f}e/kk] "kEcj] v;ke[k] "kM-df"kjk] dfiy] "kM-dj] ,dpØ] egkckg] rkjd] LoHkku] o'kiok] iykek] foifpfr] uefp] vflykek] d"kh] nt;] ujd] okrkfi] "kB] xfo'B] ouk;] l{e] rgM] ,din] fo:ik{k] egknj] fupUn] fudHk] dtV] diV] "kje] "kyHk] l;] pUn¼norkvk l iFkd FkA½ ,dk{k] veri] iyc] vkj nh?kft°o vkfnA

4-dn& n{k itkifr dh vU; i=h tk _f'k d";Ik dk 0;kgh FkhA ftldk mYy[k ge *Hkkxor ijk.k*[24] *cã.kM ijk.k*[25] *eRL; ijk.k*[26] *ok; ijk.k*[27] ,o *fo'.k ijk.k*[28] l ikIr gkrk gA ;g viu Øk/k d fy, ifl) gA bud xHk l ,d gtkj ukxk dk tUe gvk ftld dkj.k bUg ukx ekrk Hkh dgk tkrk g] bu ukxk e dkfy;k ukx ,d ie[k ukx ekuk x;k gA bud fo'k; e *egkHkkjr* vkj ijk.kk e ,d dFkk ikIr gkrh g ftld vulkj d";Ik u viuh nk ifRu;k ¼dn ,o fourk½ l oj ekxu dk dgk] dn u ,d lgL= ukx i= vkj fourk u nk "kfDr"kkyh i=k dh dkeuk dh tk nkuk dk v.Md :Ik e ikIr g,A 500 o'k Ik"pkr dn dk ,d lgL= ukx ikIr g, fdUr fourk u b';ko"k viuk ,d v.Mk Lo; gh rkM fn;k mle l ,d vfodflr ckyd fudyk ftlu Ø) gkdj viuh ekrk dk 500 o'kk rd dn dh nkIh gku dk "kki fn;k vkj ;g Hkh dgk fd vxj mlu nlj v.M dk fodflr gku rd dkb gkfu u igpkb rk ogh i= ml nkIrk l efDr fnyok;xk] rRi"pkr og vkdk"k e tkdj v:M d :Ik e l; dk lkjFkh cuk vkj nljk x:M cukA

dN le; Ik"pkr dn vkj fourk nkuk ckgj ?keu xb] ogk mPpJok ?kkM dk n[kdj mldh iN d jx ij nkuk e "kr yx xb fd tk Hkh xyr crk;xk ml nlj dh nkIh cuuk iMxkA fourk u lQn jx crk;k rFkk dn u dkyk vkj viu

i=k dk vkn"k fn;k fd o mldh iN e fyiVdj dky ckyk dk : i y yx] ftu lik u mldh ckr ugh ekuh mUg tuet ; d ;K e Hk'e gku dk "kki fn;kA vr% nlj fnu ?kkM dh iN dk jx dkyk n[kdj fourk dk dn dh nklrk Lohdkj djuh iMh tc x:M u mul nklrk dk mik; iNk rk mUgku ver dh ekx dh ftl iku d fy, ml db nok l ;) djuk iMk rFkk ver dy"k rd tku d fy, fujrj pyu oky pØ dk Hkh ikj fd;k fdUr Lo; ver dk iku ugh fd;k bl ij ilUu gkdj fo'.k u ml fcuk ver iku fd, gh vej gku dk ojnku fn;k vkj viu okgu d : i e Lohdkj fd;k] vkx c<u ij ml bUn fey vkj dgk fd ;fn lik u ;g ver fi;k rk vuFk gk tk,xk] bl ij x:M u dgk fd og ml tgk j[kxk ml ogk l bUn mBk yxA vUrr% x:M u dy"k d"k&vklu ij j[k fn;k tgk rd lik dk igpu e le; yxrk vkj lik dk crk;k fd o mldh ekrk dk nklrk l eDr dj nA tc li ogk igp rk bUn dy"k y tk pd Fk vr% lik u d"k dk iku dj fy;k vkj mud eg d nk VdM gk x; vkj bl idkj fourk dk nklrk l efDr ikIr gbA

5-four& n{k i=h ,o d";Ik Hkk;k fourk d fo'k; e e[; :Ik l *Hkkxor ijk.k]* [29] *cãk.M ijk.k]* [30] *eRL; ijk.k]* [31] *ok; ijk.k* [32] ,o *fo'.k ijk.k* [33] l mYy[k ikIr gkrk gA bUg if{k;k dh ekrk dgk x;k g] vud i=k e v:.k vkj x:.k bud ijkØeh i= FkA fourk ,o dn tk fd d";Ik dh vU; iRuh Fkh e cj Hkko Fkk] "kr e gkj tku ij fourk dk dn dh 50 o'kk rd nklh cuuk Lohdkj djuk iMk Fkk ftl bud i= x:M u cU/ku eDr fd;k FkkA

6-efu& efu d";Ik _f'k dh rjg ifRu;k e l ,d Fkh vkj og n{k dh dU;kvk e l Hkh ,d FkhA budk mYy[k ge *Hkkxor ijk.k]* [34] *cãk.M ijk.k]* [35] *eRL; ijk.k]* [36] *ok; ijk.k* [37] ,o *fo'.k ijk.k* [38] l ikIr gkrk gA budk eku; nox U/kok rFkk vlljkvk dh ekrk dgk tkrk gA

7-Øk/kk@Øk/ko"kk& d";Ik _f'k dh ,d vU; iRuh d :Ik e mn/kr rFkk n{k dh lkyg if=;k e l ,d FkhA budk mYy[k *Hkkxor ijk.k]* [39] *cãk.M ijk.k]* [40] *eRL; ijk.k]* [41] *ok; ijk.k* [42] ,o *fo'.k ijk.k* [43] l ikIr gkrk gA budh ckjg if=;k Fkh tk lHkh iyg _f'k dk C;kgh Fkh vFkkr o lHkh Hkh _f'k ifRu;k Fkh ftue ie[k uke exh ,o exUnk gA bUg nn"kd ukx] Hkr] fi"kkp] fdUuj] okuj vkfn dh Hkh ekrk dgk tkrk gA ;g udhy nkrk oky jk{klk dh Hkh ekrk dgh tkrh g] tk ty o LFky e fuokl djr gA bud dN i=k dh gR;k Hkhe lu }kjk dh x;h ,lk Hkh mYy[k ikIr gkrk gA

8-vfj'Bk& n{k i=h ,o d";Ik Hkk;k vfj'Bk dk mYy[k *Hkkxor ijk.k]* [44] *eRL; ijk.k]* [45] *ok; ijk.k* [46] ,o *fo'.k ijk.k* [47] l ikIr gkrk gA fdUuj] xU/kok o

vllkjkvk dh ekrk gku d dkj.k ;g x/ko&ekrk d uke l fo[;kr gA og vuo"kk] vuo|k vkfn vkB nolRdr J'B vllkjkvk dh ekrk FkhA

9-bjk@byk& n{k i=h ,o d";Ik iRuh bjk dk mYy[k *Hkkxor ijk.k*[48] *cãk.M ijk.k*[49] *eRL; ijk.k*[50] *ok; ijk.k*[51] ,o *fo'.k ijk.k*[52] l ikIr gkrk gA bUg ljLorh uke l Hkh vfoHkr fd;k tkrk g rFkk iFkoh ekrk d :Ik e ,o "kkjhfjd "kfDr d fy, budh mikluk dh tkrh g] bUg i'Foh l fudyu okyh lHkh yrkvk] o{kk] ik/kk rFkk ?kkl dh ekrk dgk tkrk gA budh yrk] vyrk vkj oh:/kk tlh if=;k FkhA bue yrk l fcuk i'Ik d ouLifr] vyrk oYyh l i'ik l Qy xg.k dju oky o{k vkj fo:/kk l >kMhnkj iM] yrk, vkj ?kkl mRiUu g,A

10-dkydk ,o iykek& dkydk ;k dkyk tk n{k i=h ,o d";Ik iRuh FkhA bud fo'k; e mYy[k *Hkkxor ijk.k*[53] *cãk.M ijk.k*[54] *eRL; ijk.k*[55] *ok; ijk.k*[56] ,o *fo'.k ijk.k*[57] l ikIr gkrk gA Hk; l j{kk dju d dkj.k bUg mxrkjk Hkh dgk x;k gA ,d "kfDr d :Ik e pUnHkkxk e budh efr LFkkfir gA dkyd; uke d vl[; i=k dh ekrk d :Ik e tkuh tkrh gA dkydk ,o iykek nkuk gh ,d nkuo dh i=h Fkh bu nkuk dk gh fookg d";Ik _f'k d lkFk gvk Fkk bud lkB gtkj i= gku dk Hkh mYy[k ikIr gkrk g ftUg dkyd; ;k ikyke nkuo dgr gA

11-dk'Bk& n{k dh i=h o d";Ik _f'k dh Hkk;k dk'Bk dk pkik, tkuojk dh ekrk dgk tkrk gA budk mYy[k *Hkkxor ijk.k*[58] vkj *cãk.M ijk.k*[59] e ikIr gkrk gA

12-vUuk;& n{k dh ,d vU; i=h ,o d";Ik dh Hkk;k d :Ik e vUuk; dk Hkh norkvk dh ekrk d :Ik e mfYyf[kr fd;k x;k g budk fooj.k *cãk.M ijk.k*[60] vkj *eRL; ijk.k*[61] e ikIr gkrk gA ;g Hkk tu dju d fy, ifl)¼ºuuk;Hk{k.kjrk½ FkhA

13-frfe@ljek& d";Ik dh iRuh ,o n{k i=h ft ldk txyh Ik"kvk dh ekrk dgk tkrk gA budk mYy[k *Hkkxor ijk.k*[62] l ikIr gkrk gA

14- ikrxh& ikrxh l if{k;k dk tUe gvkA

15-;kfeuh& ;kfeuh l "kyHkk@irxk dk tUe gvkA

bud vfrfjDr **ljIk** dk *fo'.k ijk.k*[63] e ,o **ljfHk** dk *egkHkkjr*[64] ,o *cãk.M ijk.k*[65] e mYy[k ikIr gkrk g tk d";Ik dh iRuh ,o n{k dh i=h FkhA ljfHk dk ufUnuh uked xk ,o cy dh ekrk d :Ik e mfYyf[kr fd;k x;k g ftl egf'k of"k'B u viuh gke/ku d :Ik e ikIr fd;k FkkA ljfHk cãk dh lHkk e jgdj mudh mikluk djrh Fkh og viu i= cy d fy, n[kh jgrh FkhA ljIk dk d";Ik dh iRuh rFkk Øk/ko"kk o d";Ik dh i=h nkuk :ik e mfYyf[kr fd;k x;k gA

fu'd'k& iLrr "kk/k&dk; l ge viuh ifjdYiuk l dgh vf/kd ikIr gvkA d"; i _f'k dh yxHkx l=g _f'k ifRu;k dk [kk tk x;k vkj mudk ;kxnku Hkh iLrr fd;k x;kA d"; i _f'k dh ,d ugh cfYd db ifRu;k Fkh] bruh ifRu;k dk gkuk bl ckr dh vkj ldr djrk g fd rRdkyhu lekt e cgiRuh iFkk 0;kIr FkhA no] nkuo] Ik"k] i{kh] o{k bR;kfn ukek dk tk mYy[k ikIr gkrk g o idfr d uke ij vk/kkfjr gk ldr g] mud LoHkko d dkj.k mudk ekuohdj.k dj fn;k x;k gk ,Ik lHko g D;kfd ekuo nEifRr l idfr dk mnHko lEHko ughA bld vfrfjDr fL=;k e ijLij cj Hkko dk 0;kIr gkuk Hkh Li'V :i mfYyf[kr gA vfnfr vkj fnfr l mRiUu no o nkuo d"; i i= gku d dkj.k vkil e Hkkb Fk] fdUr rRdkfyd le; l gh mue cj Hkko 0;kIr FkkA leLr lf'V dh jpuk e vkj rRdkyhu lekt dh lLdfr dk l tk, j[ku e mudh ifRu;k dk fo"k'k ;kxnku jgkA bl idkj rRdkyhu lekt l gh og idfr fn[kkb nrh g tk fd orekU e Hkh nf'Vxkpj gA

l>ko& vHkh iLrr "kk/k fo'k; ij vfrfjDr "kk/k dju dh vko"; drk gA

lUnHkZ%

1. *"kek] jk.kk il kn] ikjkf.kd dk"k] Kku e.My okjk.k l h i0 96&97-*
2. *Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-14-7] 4-1-13-*
3. *Ckã k.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 2-37-44] 3-2-31] 3-55] 4-1-20] 2-33-47-*
4. *eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 146-16] 25] 171-30] 19-1] 14-19-*
5. *Okk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 63-41-*
6. *Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 9-1-10-*
7. *fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-15-126] 3-1-42-*
8. *cã k.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 2-33-17] 3-3-56]117] 71-200-*
9. *EkRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 172-6]178-20]179-15]171-55&8]253-27-*
10. *Okk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 96-196]97-23]66-55]60-65-*
11. *Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 8-18-13&19] 2-3-4] 10-58-38@65-5]6&10-*
12. *Hkkxor egkRe;] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] Ld/k] 6]8-*

13- ekd.M; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 99&102-
14- Okkeu ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kxA
15- okYehfd; jkek;.k] iFke Hkkx] vuoknd i0 jke ukjk;.k nÙk "kkL=h] xhrk il xkj[kij] v/;k; 5-
16- Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-14-7] 6-6-25] 18-11]7-1-39] 6-18-23&77-
17- Okk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 66-54]67-49] 65-112] 67-86]135-
18- fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-15-124]140] 1-21-30&41-
19- Ckãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-3-56] 1-1-112
20- eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-1-18] 6-47-
21- eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-16] 6-16-20] 146-18] 171-29-58-
22- Okk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 68-4-12-
23- fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-21-4&6-
24- Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 5-24-8] 6-6-21&22] 10-17-4-7-
25- cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-3-57] 7-31-467-
26- eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-2]38] 146-19]23] 171-29]63-
27- Okk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 66-55] 69-94-
28- fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-15-127-
29- Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-22] 3-19-11-
30- cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-7-29]8-11-
31- eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-34-146-
32- Okk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu]

i;kx] 49-10]69-66-

33. *fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-21-18-*

34. *Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-26&27-*

35. *cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-3-56-*

36. *eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-2]45] 146-19] 171-29]60-*

37. *0kk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 66-55-*

38. *fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-15-125] 21-25-*

39. *Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-26&28-*

40. *cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-3-56] 7-171] 444] 467] 8-72-*

41. *eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-43] 146-18] 171-29]61-*

42. *0kk; ijk.k] 66-54- vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kxA*

43. *fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-15-125] 1-21-23-*

44. *Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-25]29-*

45. *eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-45] 146-18-*

46. *0kk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 66-55] 69-48-*

47. *fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-21-25-*

48. *Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 10-13-57] 2-3-5] 9-1-16]22-*

49. *cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-7-459&463]468] 3-60-6-*

50. *eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-2]46] 146-18]19-*

51. *0kk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 69-339&342] 2-6-*

52. fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-15-125] 21-24] 4-1-9&12] 6-34.

53. Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-33&34.

54. cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 4-44-86.

55. eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 171-29] 171-59] 13-49] 6-22.

56. Okk; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 66-54.

57. fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-21-8&9.

58. Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-25]29.

59. cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-3-56] 4-32-14.

60. cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-3-56] 7-468.

61. eRL; ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 171-28.

62. Hkkxor ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 6-6-26.

63. fo'.k ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 1-15-126.

64. EkgkHkk0 vkfn0 xkfoUn Hkou] xhrk il] xkj[kij] 18-8&9.

65. cãk.M ijk.k] vu0 Jh jke irki f=ikBh] fgUnh lkfgR; lEeyu] i;kx] 3-7-171&173] 443&444.

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^^tuin cgjkbp d uxjh; {k= e gkbLdy Lrj ij fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e fo|ky;k e v/;;ujr fo|kfFk;k d ekufld LokLFk dk ryukRed v/;;u**

*Mk0 f"koe JhokLro
**on idk'k

f"k{kk ekuo fodkl dk ey vk/kkj gA f"k{kk }kjk mle lkekftdrk dk lpkj gkrk g vkj og lkekftd ik.kh curk gA f"k{kk d gh ek/;e l ckyd "kkjhfjd ekufld vkj vkfRed "kfDr;k ,o {kerkvk dk fodkl gkrk gA fofHkUu f"k{kk "kkfL=;k u f"k{kk dk ifØ;k d :i e Lohdkj fd;k g tk thou iiUr pyrh jgrh g A vk/kfud f"k{kk i.kkyh cky dfUnr g vkj ble Nk= f"k{kk dk e[; dUn fcUn gkrk gA Nk=k ij fofHkUu idkj dh ifrdy n"kk, viuk iHkko Mkyrh gA tl%& v/;kidk dk vufpr 0;ogkj lkekftd&vkfFkd fLFkfr;k ikfjokfjd okrkoj.k vLoLFk fuokl LFkku ckg; okrkoj.k rFkk ekufld LokLF; oky Nk=k dk lekt e lek;k tuk rFkk "kf{kd miyfC/k vPNh gkrh gA

LokLF; d lEcU/k e ;g /kkj.k g fd ^^chekfj;k l efDr gku dk LokLF; ekur gA ekufld LokLF; Hkkfrd ;k "kkjhfjd LokLF; dh rjg gA ekufld nk'k ;k chekjh u gku ij 0;fDr dk ekufld :i l LoLFk ekur gA vk/kfud f"k{kk e oKkfud vkj eukoKkfud iofRr;k d mn; l f"k{k.k 0;oLFkk e tfVyrk io"k dj x;h g] ftle Nk= vk/kfud le; e og mUg rHkh i.k dju e leFk gk ldrk g tc og ekufld :i l LoLF; gk D;kfd f"k{k.k ifØ;k ekufld ifØ;k gkrh g] ftle efLrd dk efLrd l lEcU/k LFkkfir fd;k tkrk gA dkb Hkh 0;fDr viu dk;k dk lpk: :i l rHkh lEiUu dj ldrk g tc og "kkjhfjd vkj ekufld :i l LoLFk gk vkj viu dk; {k= l lr'V gk o mle vf/kd l vf/kd lek;kftr i.k :i l dk; djrk g D;kfd nckoo"k ;k v:fp i.k <x l fd; dk; l ekufld lrk'k ikIr ugh gkrk g vkj v lrk'k l ml dk; e lQyrk ikIr ugh dh tk ldrh

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* v/;{k& f"k{kk"kkL=] foHkkx fdlku ih0th0 dkyt] cgjkbp ¼m0i0½
* "kk/k Nk=& lkbukFk fo"ofo|ky; jkph] >kj[k.MA

g rFkk vlQyrk l ekufld LokLF; iHkkfor gkrk gA

ekufld LokLF; l iHkkfor gkdj dN vul/kkudrkvk u v/;;ujr Nk=k d ekufld LokLF; dh ryuk ij viuk vul/kku iLrr fd;k g] ftle vokge ¼1985½ u Lukrd Nk=k d ekufld LokLF; rFkk mle lg lEcU/kk ij v/;;u fd;k vkj ik;k fd Nk=k d ekufld LokLF; d Lrj mudh jk tuhfrd Hkkxhnkjh vkj mud u; Kku d ifr :>ku e lkFkd :i l lEcU/k gA

blh idkj vkuUn ¼1986½ u Ldy v/;kdk d ekufldk L0kkLF; dk v/;;u fd;k vkj ik;k fd 59 ifr"kr v/;kid ekufld :i l LoLFk FkA dk; dh fLFkfr dk ekufld LokLF; l dkb lEcU/k ugh ik;k x;k] tcfd lkekftd eY; ekufld LokLF; l /kukRed :i l lEcfU/kr Fk rFkk /kkfed eY; udkjkRed FkA

bUgh v?;;uk l ifjr gkdj vul/kku drk u gkbLdy Lrj ij v/;;ujr Nk=k d ekufld LokLF; dk v/;;u dju dk fu.k; fy;k vkj vxth ,o fgUnh ek/;e d Nk=k d e/; ryuk dju d fy, vul/kku dju dk fu.k; fd;kA

"kk/k v/;;u d mnn'; %&

oreku "kk/k v/;;u dh ifr gr fuEufyf[kr mnn"; fu/kkfjr fd; x; %&

1- gkbLdy Lrj d fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k d ekufld LokLF; dk ryukRed v/;;u djukA

2- gkbLdy Lrj d fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k d ldkjkRed vkRe eY;kdu dh {kerkvk dk v/;;u djukA

"kk/k v/;;u dh ifjdYiuk, %&

"kk/k v/;;u d mnn";k d vu:i fuEufyf[kr ifjdYiuk, fufer dh x;hA

1- gkbLdy Lrj d fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k d ekufld LokLF; e lkFkd vUrj ugh gA

2- gkbLdy Lrj d fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k d ldkjkRed&vkRe eY;kdu dh {kerk e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gA

vul/kku fof/k %&

iLrr "kk/k v/;;u e vul/kkudrk u lo{k.k vul/kku fof/k dk i;kx fd;k gA

bl "kk/k v/;;u e tuin&cgjkbp d "kgjh {k= d gkbLdy d fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d d{kk 10 oh d leLr fo|kFkh iLrr v/;;u dh tul[;k gA U;kn"k d :i e cgjkbp uxj d 6 ek/;fed fo|ky;k e l vul/kkudrk u Lrjhdr ;knfPNd U;kn"k fof/k l ek/;fed fo|ky;k dk p;u fd;k gA vkj ble l miyC/rk d vk/kkj ij nk vxth ,o nk fgUnh ek/;e d fo|ky;k l 100 Nk=k p;u fd;k x;k gA vkdMk dk ldyu gr MkO txnh"k vkj MkO ,0 d0 JhokLro

}kjk fufer ekufld LokLF; vulph dk i;kx fd;k x;k gA iLrr iekihdr ijh{k.k dh Hkk'kk fgUnh g bl i"ukoyh dk fuek.k fdlh Hkh {k= e 0;fDr;k d ekufld LokLF; dk Kkr dju d fy, fd;k tk ldrk gA bl vulph dh fo"oluh;rk v)&foPNn fof/k d le&fo'ke ifØ;k d ek/;e l Kkr fd;k x;k g bl midj.k dh o/krk -54 gA

i;Dr lf[;dh fof/k;k %& oreku "kk/k v/;;u e vkdMk d fu'd'k ikIr dju d fy, vul/kkudrk u e/;eku] ekud fopyu ,o ØkfUrdeku dh x.kuk dh x.kuk dh gA

vkdMk dk fo"y'k.k ,o fu'd'k %&

tuin cgjknp d uxjh; {k= e gkbLdy Lrj ij fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e fo|ky;k e v/;;ujr fo|kfFk;k d ekufld LokLF; dk ekiu dju d fy, vul/kkudrk u lHkh Nk=k l mudh ekufld LokLF; ekiu gr fufer ekiuh d ek/;e d 50 ,o vxth ek/;e vkdM ikIr fd; by vkdMk fgUnh ek/;e d 50 fo|kFkh lfEefyr FkA bud ekufld LokLF; dh ryuk ,o ldkjRed vkRe eY;kdu dh ryuk dju gr e/;eku] ekud fopyu rFkk ØkfUr eku dh x.kuk dh x;h] ftUg lkj.kh l[;k 1 l lkj.kh l[;k 2 d ek/;e l n"kk;k x;k gA

leg Lrj	fo|kfFk;k dh l[;k N	e/;eku M	ekud fopyu	e/;ekuk dk vUrj $M_1 M_2$	ekud =fV	ØkfUrdeku CR	lkFkdrk Lrj 0-5
fgUnh ek/;eku d fo|kFkh	50	156-26	12-86	3-30	2-67	1-24	lkFkd vUrj ugh g
vxth ek/;e d fo|kFkh	50	159-56	13-68				

lkFkd ugh %&

mijkDr lkj.kh l Li'V g fd fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k d Øe"kh e/;eku &156]26 o 159-56 ekud fopyu 12-86 o 13-68 gA ØkfUrd vuikr CR & 1-24 g tk fd lkFkdrk Lrj -05 vFkkr df= 1-98 l de gA vr% fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk d ekufld LokLF; e lkFkd vUrj ugh gA blfy, "kU; ifjdYiuk Lohdkj dh tkrh gA

fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk e ldkjRed vkRe eY;ku dh {kerk] okLrfod ifjfLFkfr;k dk le>u dh {kerk] mud 0;fDrRo e lekUrk] lkefgd xfrfof/k;k e Hkkx yu dh ;kX;rk bPNk rFkk okrkoj.k d lkFk lek;ktuk dju dh ;kX;rk e lekurk ik;h tk jgh g blfy, bud ekufld LokLF; e dkb vUrj ugh gA

lkj.kh l[;k & 2

gkbLdy Lrj d fgUnh ,o vxth d fo|kfFk;k d ldkjkRed vkRe eY;kdu dh ryuk

leg	fo|kfFk;k dh l[;k N	e/;eku M	ekud fopyu	e/;ekuk dk vUrj M_1 M_2	ekud =fV	ØkfUrdeku CR	lkFkdrk Lrj 0-5
fgUnh ek/;eku d fo|kFkh	50	27-7	4-54	0-1	0-89	-11	05
vxth ek/;e d fo|kFkh	50	29-8	4-37				

lkFkd ugh %&

mijkDr lkj.kh l Li'V g fd fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k e Øe"kh e/;eku 27-7 o 29-8 rFkk ekud fopyu 4-54 o 4-37 gA ØkfUrd vuikr CR -11 g tk fd lkFkd Lrj -05 vFkkr df= 1-98 l de gA vr% fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k d ekufld LokLF; e lkFkd vUrj ugh gA blfy, "kU; ifjdYiuk Lohdkj dh tkrh gA

bl idkj dgk tk ldrk g fd Nk=k d vkRe fo"okl vkRe Lohdfr] vkRe ifjp; viu vkidk mi;kxh le>u dh Hkkouk rFkk viuh {kerkvk ij fo"okl dh ;kX;rk leku ik;h x;h g blfy, fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k e ldkjkRed vkRe eY;du e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gA

fu"d"k %&

1- ijh{k.k l ikIr ifj.kke d vk/kkj ij dgk tk ldrk g fd fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k d ekufld LokLF; e dkb vUrj ugh gA
2- ifj{k.k l ilr ifj.kkek d vk/kkj ij ;g Hkh dgk tk ldrk g fd ldkjkRed vkRe eY;kdu d ifr gkbLdy Lrj d fgUnh vkj vxth ek/;e d fo|kfFk;k e ekufld LokLF; e dkb lkFkd vUrj ugh gA nkuk gh ek/;e d fo|kfFk lekt e ifjoru d fy, leku----------j[kr gA

"kf{kd fufgrkFk %&

ekuo thou e "kjhfjd LokLF; d leku gh ekufld LokLF; dh vkj/;ku nuk vR;Ur vko";d gA okLro e ckydk dk loxh.k fodkl rHkh lEHo g tc ;g "kjhfjd rFkk ekufld nkuk nf'Vdk.k l i.k :i l LoLFk gkA oreku le; e ekufld LokLF; dk "kkjhfjd LokLF; l vf/kd egRo nu dh ckr dgh tkrh gA f"k{kk ifØ;k dk lEcU/k ckydk d "kkjhfjd] ekufld] lekftd rFkk ufrd fodkl l gA ekufld nf'V l LoLFk v/;kid gh viu Nk=k dk lokxh.k fodk; dju e leFk gk ldrk gA blfy, f"k{kk ifØ;k dh lQyrk d fy, v/;kid rFkk Nk=

nkuk gh dk ekufld nf'V l LoLFk gkuk vR;Ur vko";d gA

lUnHk xUFk lfp ½&

1- *vckge ½1985½ ^^ tuin Qtkckn d Lukrd Nk=k d ekufld LokLF; dk ryukRed v/;;u ** y?k "kk/k icU?k vidkf"kr vo/k fo"o fo|ky; QtkcknA*

2- *vkUun ½1986½] ^^ Ldy v/;kidk d fofHkUu oxk d ekufld LokLF; dk ryukRed v/;;u ** y?k "kk/k icU/k ejB fo"ofo|ky;A*

3- *xlrk] ,l0ih0 ½2007½] mPprj f"k{kk eukfoKku] "kkjnk iLrd Hkou bykgkcknA*

4- *dfiy] ,p0d0 ½1994½ lkf[;dh d ey rRo] foukn iLrd efUnj vkxjkA*

5- *ikBd] ih0Mh0 ½1987½ f"k{kk eukfoKku] foukn iLrd efUnj vkxjkA*

6- *ik.M;] ch0ch0] ½1995½ "kf{kd vkj lkekftd vuls/kku ,o lo{k.k] clU/kjk idk"ku xkj[kijA*

7- *jk; ikjlukFk ½1994½& vuls/kku ifjp;] y{eh ujk;u vxoky vkxjk A*

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o)tuk dh leL;k, % o)koLFkk viu vki e ,d chekjh

*egUn dekj

o)koLFkk dh leL;k vkt ,d lkekftd&vkfFkd ,o eukoKkfud leL;k d :i e ektn gA o)tuk d LokLF; l lcf/kr v/;;u dk tfj,fVDl rFkk o)tu v/;;u "kkL= dk tjk.Vkykth dgk tkrk gA

o)koLFkk dk thou dh l/;kdky dgk x;k gA bl l/;k d xgjku d lkFk gh o)koLFkk l tMh vud leL;k, flj mBku yxrh gA vkj thou ckf>y gku yxrh gA o)koLFkk viu vki e ,d ,lh chekjh g] ftl l mcj ikuk bl me e lHko ugh jg ikrk gA on 0;kl egkHkkjr e dgr g fd o)koLFkk vkj eR; d o"k e iM g, eu'; dk vk'kf/k] e= gke vkj ti ugh cpk ikrA bl ckr l ge o)koLFkk dh Hk;kogkr dk le> ldr gA

o)koLFkk thou dh ,d lkoHkkfed ,o LokHkkfod ifd;k gA tc fdlh 0;fDr dh vk; 60 ;k 60 o'k l mij gk tkrh g rk ;g voLFkk o)koLFkk dgykrh gA vUrjk'Vh; ekin.M d vulkj o)koLFkk l rkRi; 60 o'k dh vk; l yxk;k tkrk gA o)koLFkk dh igpku dN "kkjhfjd y{k.kk l dh tk ldrh g tk 0;fDr d thou d vfUre Hkkx e Li'V :i l fn[kkb iMrh gA tl& nkrk dk VVuk] cky lQn gkuk] Ropk e >fj;k dk iMuk] dk; dju dh {kerk dk ?kVuk vkfn LokHkkfod ?kVuk gA o)koLFkk ekuo thou dh vfUre voLFkk gkrh gA Hkkjr e vfr ikphu dky o)k dk lekt e mPp LFkku ikIr Fkk pfd Hkkjr e l;Dr ifjokj i.kkyh dk LFkku egRoi.k jgk g ftl d vUrxr o)k dk leLr vkfFkd] lkekftd rFkk /kkfed vf/kdkj jgk FkkA ogh ifjokj d ef[k;k gkr FkA o)tu viu thou e vud vuHko j[kr g ftl }kjk o ;okvk dk ekx n"ku djr FkA vkt oreku e vk/kfudrk] LokFkijrk] /ku ykyirk vkfn d dkj.k ,dkdh ifjokjk dh l[;k e yxkrkj of) gk jgh g tgk o)tuk dk dkb LFkku ugh jg x;k g QyLo:i o)tuk d lkeu vudk lkekftd] vkfFkd ,o LokLF; lc/kh leL;k; mRiUu gb gA

o) tul[;k d ekey e Hkkjr fo"o dk nljk lcl cMk n"k g Lor=rk d le; tgk Hkkjr e vkIr vk; 45 o'k Fkh] og vc c<dj 65 o'k gk x;h gA vkt Hkkjr e iR;d 12 0;fDr e ,d o) g tcfd fo"o Lrj ij ;g vkdMk iR;d 10

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*ioDrk ¼lekt"kkL=½] l/kkdj efgyk ih0 th0 dkyt] [ktjh] ik.M;ij] okjk.kl h

ij ,d gA vkt Hkkjr e 82 o'k l vf/kd vk; d o)k dh l[;k 82 yk[k gA blh idkj 70 o'k l vf/kd vk; d o)k dh l[;k 7&9 djkM gA

Hkkjr e o)k dh c<rh l[;k d lkFk&lkFk budh n[kHkky vkj LokLF; lc/kh vko";drkvk dh ifr dh leL;k] vdykiu] ikfjokfjd irkMuk bR;kfn vud leL;k, g] tk fd fnu ifrfnu vkj c<rh tk jgh gA o) tuk dh dN ie[k leL;k, bl idkj g %&

1- vkt vf/kdk"k o) tu viu dk mif{kr egll djr gA mudh ckrk dh vuluh djuk] mud fopkjk dk egRoi.k u ekuuk] ikfjokfjd fu.k;k e mudh vogyuk djuk rFkk lekjkgk e lgHkkfxrk l ofpr j[kuk] cV o cgvk d }kjk o) tuk dk frjLdj vkt vDlj n[ku dk feyrk g tk fd mudh mi{kk dk gh inf"kr djrk gA

2- o) tuk dh ,d ie[k leL;k ekufld vlj{kk dh gA vkt ifjokj d vU; lnL; viu&viu dk;k d lUnHk e] o) tuk dk ?kj e NkMdj] ckgj py tkr gA bl vof/k e o viuh NkVh&cMh t:jrk d fy, Lo; ij gh fuHkj gkuk iMrk g ftll ekufld ruko c<rk g QyLo:i o vf/kd fnuk rd thfor jguk ugh pkgrA

3- vkt d ;ok nEifRr o) tuk dk viu lkFk j[kuk ugh pkgrA ftl vk; e o)k dk viu cPpk d lkFk dh lcl vf/kd vko";drk iMrh g] ml vk; e o vyx&Fkyx iM tkr gA vkj ;fn o)k e ifr o iRuh e fdlh ,d dh eR; gk tkrh g rk o vkj Hkh vf/kd vdyiu d f"kdkj gk tkr gA

4- o)koLFkk e vud chekfj;k vkerkj ij ikb tkrh g ftl ifjokj e vkfFkd vHkko g] ogk o)k d bykt ij /;ku ugh fn;k tkrkA ftu ifjokjk e vkfFkD leL;k ugh g ogk Hkh vf/kdk"kr% o)k d bykt dk egRo ugh fn;k tkrkA ftll mue ruko mRiUu gkrk g tk vU; fcekfj;k d tUe dk ie[k dkj.k gA

5-xjhch j[kk d uhp oky ifjokj d o)k dh vfuok; vko";drkvk dh Hkh ifr ugh gk ikrh gA dN o) tk ikjEHk e ukdjh o 0;kikj l tM jg g] mUg i"ku ;k C;kt ikIr gkr g mUg ifjokj d lnL; gMi yr gA

6- o) tuk dh ,d vke leL;k eukjtuu dh gA vkt vf/kdk"k ifjokjk e o) tu ?kj e dn gA xko e FkkMk&cgr iMkl o fe=&eMyh e le; 0;rhr gkrk gA uxjk e ;g Hkh lEHko ugh gk ikrk gA ?kj e Vyhfotu eukjtu dk lk/ku rk g ijUr bl ij ?kj d cPp ;k ;ok dk fo"k'kkf/kdkj jgrk gA

7- o) tuk dh ,d ie[k leL;k mudh ifLFkfr l lcf/kr gA lf)kfUrd rkj ij ifjokj e o)k dh ifLFkfr lEeku ,o vknj dh g yfdu 0;kogkfjd :i e ifjokj e mudh ifLFkfr fuEu gA mUg fuEu thou&Lrj ij thuk iMrk gA

Hkkjr gh ugh] ijh nfu;k o) tuk dh leL;kvk d funku d ifr tkx:d gA ;gh dkj.k g fd lu 1948 e l;Dr jk'V l?k u o) tuk dh leL;kvk d lek/kku d fy, o)koLFkk vf/kdkj ij ,d ?kk'k.kk&i= r;kj fd;kA fQj 1982 e fo;uk e gku oky vf/ko"ku e o) tuk d fy, ,d vUrjk'Vh; dk;de r;kj fd;k x;kA l;Dr

jk'V l?k u o) tuk d ifr ij fo"o e tkx:drk yku d fy, lu 1999 e o) ykxk dk ^vUjk'Vh; o'k* ?kkf'kr fd;kA ,YMj ,C;t bt bf.M;k] MCY;0 ,p0 vk0 dUVh fjikV 2002 e Hkkjr e o)k dh fLFkfr ij ppk djr g, dgk x;k g fd viukiu] mi{kk] n0;ogkj] irkMuk ,o vdykiu d dkj.k Hkkjr e vf/kdk"k o) tu o)koLFkk dk ,d fcekjh ekuu yx gA

Hkkjrh; lfo/kku d vuPNn 41 e dgk x;k g fd jkT; o)oLFkk tlh fu;kX;rk dh n"kkvk e o) tuk dk ykd lgk;rk iku d vf/kdkj dk ikIr djku dk iHkkoh i;kl djxkA Hkkjr ljdkj d lkekftd U;k; e=ky; d }kjk lu 1992 e o)k d fgr e ,d 0;kid dk;de r;kj fd;k x;kA bld vUrxr o)k dh lgk;rk dju oky ,fPNd lxBuk dk foRrh; lgk;rk dk iko/kku j[kk x;kA Hkkjr e lu 1998&99 e o) tuk dh leL;kvk d lek/kku d fy, ^o) ykxk dk lefUor dk;de* uked pyk;k x;kA bld rgr ,fPNd lxBuk }kjk pyk, x, dk;de dk 90 ifr"kr [kp ljdkj ogu djrh gA Hkkjr ljdkj dk LokLF; ,o ifjokj dY;k.k e=ky; d i;kl l tuojh] 1999 e dUn ljdkj }kjk o) tuk d fy, jk'Vh; uhfr dh ?kk'k.kk dh xbA bl uhfr d rgr ljdkjh gLr{ki d vud fo'k;k dh igpkuu dh x;h g&foRrh; lj{kk] o) dY;k.k e tulpkj ek/;ek dh Hkfedk] LokLF; ,o ikf'Vd vkgkj] vkokl dh miyC/krk xj ljdkjh lxBuk xke ipk;rk rFkk LFkkuh; Lrj dh vU; lLFkkvk dh Hkfedkvk bR;kfnA budk dk;kfUor dju dk mRrjnkf;Ro eb 1999 e LFkkfir jk'Vh; o) ifj'kn dk lkik x;kA ifj'kn e n"k Hkj l 39 lnL; fy, x,] ftle 7 lnL;k dk dk;ny Hkh "kkfey gA ifj'kn o)k dh f"kdk;r ,o rdyhQk dh luokb djrh g vkj mud l>ko ij Hkh /;ku nrh gA

ekbukfjVh ,.M okM vf/kfu;e dh /kkjk 18 Hkj.k&ik'k.k dk ekU;rk nrh gA ble Hkj.k&ik'k.k dh /kujkf"k dh dkb lhek fu/kkfjr ugh gA fgUn ,MkI"ku ,.M eUVuUl ,DV] 1956 d vulkj i= vkj if=;k dk viu o) ekrk&firk dk mud Hkj.k&ik'k.k d fy, ekfld vk/kkj ij /ku nuk gkxkA ble Hkh /kujkf"k dh dkb lhek fu/kkfjr ugh dh x;h gA

dUnh; e=he.My] 2007 e o)k dh n[kHkky dk lfuf"pr dju oky n eUVuUl ,.M oyQ;j vkQ ij.Vl ,.M lhfu;j flVhtu ,DV dk Lohdfr nh x;hA fo/k;d e ctxk dh n[kHkky u dju oky d fy, 3 ekg d dkjkokl rFkk :- 5000@& :i; tekuk dk iko/kku fd;k x;k gA

dUn ,o jkT; ljdkj d lHkh dk;ky; viu lokfuoRr gk pd dfe;k dk e¶r fpfdRlk lfo/kk miyC/k djkr gA ofj'B ukxfjdk dk bykt djku oky 0;fDr dk vf/kdre 60 gtkj :i; dh NV vk;dj foHkkx }kjk nh tkrh gA vk;dj foHkkx dh fu;ekoyh e mu jkxk dk fooj.k g] ftle ;g NV ikIr gA dlj ,.Ml ikfdll tl jkx bl lph e "kkfey gA

Hkkjrh; jyo }kjk ofj'B ukxfjdk dk ;k=k fdjk; e 30 ifr"kr dh NV inku dh x;h gA ,;j bf.M;k ,o ?kjy foekuk ij 65 o'k l vf/kd vk; d i:'kk ,o

63 o'k l vf/kd vk; dh efgykvk dk fdjk; e NV inku dh x;h gA

vk;dj foHkkx }kjk ctV 2014&15 d vulkj ofj'B ukxfjdk dh vk; ij 3 yk[k dh lhek rd NV nh x;h gA vk;dj dh /kkjk 80 lh vUrxr dy fu/kkfjr fuo"k vxj fd; tk; r rk fuo"k jkf"k vf/kdre 1-5 yk[k :i; dy vk; e l de gk tk,xA bld vUrxr jk'Vh; cpr i=] thou chek] xg_.k dk iuHkxrku] fQDl fMikftV] ;0 Vh0 vkb0 ,l0 ch0 vkb0] ih0 ih0 ykbQ vkfn fuo"k vkr gA

lUnHk&xUFk

- *HkkfV;k] ,p-,l- ¼1983½ ,ftx ,.M lkl kbVh , lkf"k;kykftdy LVMh vkQ nh fjVk;M ifCydA*
- *flUgk] leu jkuh ¼1998½ o) tuk dk lekt"kkL=h; v/;;u] d·d- ifCyd"kUl] bykgkcknA*
- *d;{k= ¼ 2006A*
- *ijh{kk eUFku ¼ 2009A*
- *flg] xkih je.k ilkn] ukrnkjh] fookg vkj ifjokj] 2014&15] vxoky ifCyd"kUl] vkxjk] i'B&79]80A*
- *"kek] th- ,y-] 2015 lkekftd enn jkor ifCyd"ku] t;ij] i'B&56A*

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flxjkyh ftyk d tutkfr;k dk lekt"kkL=h; v/;;u

*e/kfydk flg

tutkfr;k dh vFk0;oLFkk vkt dh y?kouk it ij cgr vf/kd vkfJr gA Mk- f"kodekj frokjh d vulkj tutkfr;k d vkfFkd fodkl e lcl ifrdy i{k _.kxLrrk g tk tutkrh; ykxk d lkFk&lkFk e/;in"k dh vU; tutkfr;k d fodkl e ck/kd gA f"k{kk le> o lEid d ifj.kkeLo:i dN tutkrh; ifjokj fodkl"khy g] fdUr ,d lkekU; fLFkfr dk ikIr ugh dj ik jg gA

iLrkouk& fo"o d iorh;] e:LFkyh; ,o oU; {k=k e vud ,l ekuo leg fuokl djr g tk ekuo lH;rk d fodkl dh nf'V l vkt Hkh fiNMh voLFkk e gA ;g lenk; vk/kfudrk l nj viuh lLdfr dk thfor fd;g, gA gekj n"k e tutkrh; lekt ikjEHk l gh oU; vpyk] unh] ?kkfV;k] ior&igkMk] ,o nxe LFkkuk e fuokl dj jgk gA bu oU; {k=k e vkckn tutkrh; lekt viuh NkVh lh nfu;k e vHkkoxLr thou d ckn Hkh eLr gA bUg vkfnokl h] vkfnetu] vkfneokl h] dchyh vkcknh ,o tutkfr vkfn ukek l lEckf/kr fd;k tkrk gA Hkkjrh; lkekftd 0;oLFkk e tutkrh;k dk vR;r egRoi.k LFkku gA tutkrh; leg n"k d lcl fiNM ox e j[k tk ldr gA fo"o e tutkrh; tul[;k d forj.k dh nf'V l Hkkjr o'k e tutkrh; tul[;k fdlh Hkh n"k l lokf/kd gA fodkl dh nf'V l Hkkjr o'k e tutkrh; tul[;k fdlh Hkh n"k l lokf/kd gA fodkl dh nf'V l Hkkjrh; tutkfr;k dk fofHkUu voLFkkvk e j[kk tk ldrk gA vHkh Hkh ; ykx lH; lekt k dh ryuk e vR;f/kd fiNM gA ifl) lekt"kkL=h Mk- ?kfj; u mUg ^^rFkkdfFkr vkfnokl h** vFkok ^^fiNM g, fgUn** uke fn;k g rFkk mUgku bud fy; ^^vulfpr tutkfr* uke iLrkfor fd;k g] tk fd Hkkjrh; lfo/kku d vuPNr 324 d vUrxr Lohdkj fd;k x;k gA Hkkjrh; lof/kku e 550 fofHkUu tutkfr;k dk vulfpr tutkfr ?kkf'kr fd;k x;k gA Lor=rk ikfIr rFkk n"k foHkktu d io lu 1941 dh tux.kuk d vk/kkj ij Hkkjrh; tutkfr;k

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*"kkSkNk=k] lekt"kkL=] "kkldh; Bkdj j.ker flg Lo"kkIh egkfo|ky; jhok ¼e-i-½

dh dy tul[;k 2]47]12000 Fkh] rFkk foHkk tu d ckn o'k 1951 e ;g l[;k ?kVdj 1]91]16]498 jg xb tk rRdkyhu n"k dh dy tul[;k dk 5-36 ifr"kr FkhA lu 1961 dh tux.kuk fjikV d vk/kkj ij n"k e tutkfr;k dh dy l[;k 29883470 Fkh ftle l 15040707 i:'k rFkk 1482763 efgyk; FkhA ;g l[;k dy tul[;k dk 6-81 ifr"kr Fkh o'k 1971 e ;g tul[;k 38015162 Fkh tk dy tul[;k dk 6-90 FkkA o'k 1981 e ;g ifr"kr c<dj 7-85 ifr"kr gk x;kA n"k d leLr Hkkxkfyd {k= dk yxHkx 20 ifr"kr Hkkx tutkrh; {k= d vUrxr vkrk gA lu 1991 dh tux.kuk d vulkj n"k dh dy tul[;k dk 8-08 ifr"kr Hkkx tutkrh; lenk; dk gA ; ykx n"k d yxHkx 15 ifr"kr Hkkx e cgl[;d gA o'k 2001 e tutkrh;k dh dy tul[;k 12233474 Fkh ftle 6195240 i:'k ,o 6038234 efgyk; FkhA tul[;k dh nf'V l n"k e dy 522 tutkrh; leg g] ftue 9 vkfnokfl leg cgl[;d tutkrh; lenk; e iFke LFkku ij Hkhy] f}rh; LFkku ij xkM] rrh; LFkku ij lFkky] prFk LFkku ij mjko] ,o ipe LFkku ij eh.kk tutkfr gA

rF;k dk fo"y'k.k& iLrr v/;;u d nkjku {k=h; lo{k.k e ftu 100 tutkrh; ifjokjk dk v/;;u fd;k x;k mud ifjokj dh idfr lc/kh tk rF; ikIr g; o fuEukfkr lkj lkj.kh e iLrr fd; tk jg gA

lkj.kh 1

tutkfr;k dh ikfjokfjd idfr

d-	ifjokj dh idfr	l[;k	ifr'kr
1	,dy ifjokj	40	40 ifr'k
2	l;Dr ifjokj	60	60 ifr'kr
	;kx	100	100 ifr'kr

lkr&0;fDrxr lo{k.k& mijkDr lkj.kh d v/;;u l Li'V g fd v/;;ujr 40 ifr"kr ifjokj ,dy ,o 60 ifr"kr ifjokj J.kh d ik, x, gA rUn iRrk lxg.k budk ie[k 0;olk; gA bl idkj v/;;ujr tutkrh; ifjokj le;≤ ij dN fo"k'k dk;k dk djr g vkj viuh vkfFkd fLFkfr dk etcr cuk; j[kr g bUg fo"k'k /ku dh ykyp ugh gkrh vkj u gh ; /ku dk lxg djr gA

lkj.kh 2

tutkfr;k dh ekfld vk;

d-	ifjokj dh idfr	l[;k	ifr'kr
1	1000-00 ifrekg	25	25
2	1000 l 2000	40	40
3	2000 l 3000	30	30
4	3000 l 5000	10	10
5	5000 l vf/kd	5	5
	;kx	**100**	**100 ifr'kr**

lkr&0;fDrxr lo{k.k& mijkDr lkj.kh l Li'V g fd 1000-00 ifrekg deku oky vkfnokl h ifjokjk dh l[;k 25 g vFkkr 25 ifr"kr gA 1000-00 l 2000-00 ifrekg deku oky tutkfr;k dk ifr"kr 40 ik;k x;k gA 2000-00 l 3000-00 ifrekg deku oky ifjokjk dk ifr"kr 30 ik;k x;k gA 3000-00 l 5000-00 ifrekg deku oky tutkfr;k dk 10 ifr"kr g rFkk 5000-00 l vf/kd deku oky tutkfr;k dk 05 ifr"kr ik;k x;k gA

lkj.kh 3			
v/;;ujr tutkrh; efgykvk vk; d lkr			
d-	fofHkUu lkr	l[;k	ifr'kr
1	dk;	30	30-00
2	etnjh	45	45-00
3	ou mRiknk dk lxg	10	10.00
4	tykÅ ydMh	5	5.00
5	rUn iRrk lxg.k	10	10.00
	;kx	100	100 ifr'kr

mijkDr lkj.kh d v/;;u l Li'V gkrk g fd v/;;ujr 30-00 ifr"kr ifjokj dh tutkrh; efgyk, df'k e lyXu g] 45-00 etnjh djrh g] ou mRiknk dk lxg 10-00 ifr"kr] tykÅ ydMh dk lxg 05-00 ifr"kr ,o rniRrk lxg.k d dk; e 10 ifr"kr efgyk, yxh gb gA

tutkfr;k dh leL;k;& tutkrh; lenk; d lc/k e "kk/k dk; djr g; mudh vud leL;kvk dh tkudkjh ikIr gb gA bu lHkh leL;kvk dk lkxkikx o.ku djuk ,d vfrfjDr "kk/k e gh lHko g] D;kfd budk lEi.k thou leL;kvk l f?kjk gvk gA vrh "kk/kdrk }kjk mudh dN ie[k leL;kvk dk iLrr "kk/k i= e iLrr dj jgh gA

lkekftd leL;k;& tkfrxr HknHkko ,o vlekurk vHkh Hkh fo|eku g] bl dkj.k f"kf{kr ,o lEekfur 0;olk; dju oky tutkfr;k dk Hkh mruk lEeku ugh feyrk g] ftruk fd mlh ;kX;rk vkj ogh 0;olk; dju oky lo.k tkfr d 0;fDr dk feyrk gA** bl mue vkReghurk dh Hkkouk ink gkrh g tk mud fodkl e ck/kd gA

vkokl h; leL;k;& ;|fi "kk/k dk; d vUrxr 100 ifjokjk e dkb xgfoghu ugh g] fdUr fy; gkfudkjd g] ?kjk dh nhoky QVh gb g] o "khyu ,o xUnxh l Hkj g; gA gok idk"k ,o ikuh d fudkl dh mfpr 0;oLFkk ugh gA ,d gh dej e 4&5 0;fDr;k dk fuokl Hkk tuky; rFkk Hk.Mkj xg lHkh dN g] budh

; xUnh cfLr;k lekt d fy; vfHk"kki gA xUnh cfLr;k e vf"k{kk [kjkc LokLF; chekfj;k ,o fofHkUu idkj d vijk/kk dk vfLrRo ik;k tkrk gA

0;olkf;d leL;k;& v/;;u {k= e lHkh f"kf{kr tutkrh; ;od "kkldh; lok djuk pkgr g] fdUr ,lk ugh gk ikrk g D;kfd "kkldh; lokvk dk foLrkj bruk bf/kd ugh g] fd lHkh f"kf{krk dk ukdjh nh tk ld] tk tutkrh; ;od ch-,- ;k gk;j dl.Mh dh ijh{kk mRrh.k dj yr g] mUg ;fn ukdjh ugh feyh rk mue "kh?k grk"kk ink gk tkrh gA o vc etnjh dju ;k gy pyku e f>>d egll djr gA ^^vf"kf{kr vkj ird 0;olk; dju oky vU; vkfnokLh l viu dk iFkd le>u yxr gA**

ikuh dh leL;k& flxjkyh fty e jgu oky tutkrh; ifjokj d ikl i;kIr ek=k e ty d futh lk/ku ugh gA o nlj 0;fDr;k d dvk l ;k g.MiEik l dke pykr gA bue l dN dk ikuh yu vk/kk ehy nj tkuk iMrk gA ikuh dh futh 0;oLFkk u gku d dkj.k bUg nlj ij fuHkj jguk iMrk gA blh gr o lo.kk l nc g; Hkh jgr gA

"k{kf.kd leL;k;& iLrr v/;;u l ;g Kkr gvk fd vf/kdrj tutkrh; ifjokj vf"kf{kr gA budh ifRu;k Hkh vf"kf{kr gA bu ifjokjk d ckyd ckfydkvk e l 45 ifr"kr fo|ky; ugh tkr g rkRi; ;g g fd vf/kdk"k tutkrh; ifjokj f"k{kk d ifr tkx:d ugh gA vud mRrjnkrk f"k{kk ikIr djuk vko";d ugh ekur gA mudk dguk g fd tc i<u d ckn Hkh ogh ird 0;olk; vFkkr etnjh djuk g rk ukgd le; D;k cjckn fd;k tk;A

lkLdfrd leL;k;& fgUnvk dh /kkfed 0;oLFkk dk iHkko viuh fof"k'Vrk cuk; j[kuk rFkk vk/kfudrk d ifr >dko bUg mgkikg dh fLFkfr e tdM g; gA

jktufrd leL;k;& pu g; ifrfuf/kx.k Hkh T;knk ykHk ugh fnyk ikr gA o nyh; vu"kklu l c/k jgr gA bu ij gku oky vR;kpkjk dk jktufrd :i n fn;k tkrk gA T;k&T;k ; ykx f"kf{kr gkdj viu vf/kdkjk d ifr tkx:d gkx R;k&R;k lo.kk dk ifrjk/k c<rk tk;xkA ik- ,e-,u- Jhfuokl u ;g "kdk 0;Dr dh g fd vR;kpkj vkj ifrjk/k dh ?kVuk; c<rh tk;xhA tutkfr;k d nenkj urk ugh gA tk bud fodkl d fy; fu'Bkiod i;kl dj ldA

l>ko& v/;;ujr tutkfr;k dh leL;kvk d lek/kku gr fujUrj i;kl py jg g] fdUr budh xfr vR;Ur /kheh gA cM&cM vkdM vo"; ;g cry kr g fd tutkfr;k d dY;k.k gr dkQh /ku [kp fd;k tkrk gA fdUr ifr 0;fDr fgLl e D;k vkrk g] ;g vR;Ur fpUruh; gA lHkh cjkb;k dh tM vf"k{kk g] vr budk vf/kd l vf/kd f"kf{kr fd;k tk;A i<u gr bUg lfo/kk; inku dh tk;A ikB; lkexh rFkk iguu d oL= dh ,o nkigj Hkk tu dh 0;oLFkk dh tk;] rkfd

bu dfBukb;k d dkj.k bud v/;;u e ck/kk mRiUu u gkA

fu'd'k& e/;in"k tutkrh; ckgY; jkT; g] ftle yxHkx ,d frgkb tutkfr fuokl djrh gA tutkfr d v/;;u lge mud jgu&lgu "kkjhfjd cukoV [kku&iku lekftd lLdkj lekftd lLFkk fookg i)fr ifjokj 0;oLFkk] ukrnkjh xk=R;kgkj ,o mRlo dkuu ,o iFkk, vU/k fo"okl /kkfed fo"okl ,o tkn jktufrd tkx:drk jktufrd vf/kdkjk dk Kku ,o jktufrd lgHkkfxrk bR;kfn igyvk dk v/;;u dk vPNk volj ikIr gvk gA mudk v/;;u djd ge ;g vuHkfr gb fd mudh Hkh lekftd fLFkfr vU; fgUnvk /ke ekuu okyh tkfr;k d yxHkx leku g vxj mudh lekftd ,o jktufrd fLFkfr e vUrj g rk og vf"k{kk d dkj.kA vf"k{kk d dkj.k mue /ke] tkn ,o vU/kfo"okl dh Hkkouk mud efLr'd e dV&dV dj Hkjh g] vHkh o vf"kf{kr g lH; lekt l nj jgdj fdlh idkj l thfodkiktu dj jg gA

lUnHk lph&

- *Mk- f"ko dekj frokjh] ¼2000½] Hkkjr dh tutkfr;k] dyk idk"ku] cukjlA*
- *Mk- unhe gluu ¼1992½] tutkrh; Hkkjr] tokgj ifCy"kl ,o fMLVh0;Vl] ub fnYyh&110016A*
- *jkthv ykpu "kekl ¼1980½] tutkrh; thou ,o lLdfr ykd idk"ku vkxjk*
- *,y-ih-fo|kFkh] ¼1991½] Hkkjrh; vkfnokfl h] uxjh; ipkfj.kh cukjl] m-i-*

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lxhr d lUnHk e eukoKkfud fpUru

*euh'k dekj oek

f"k{kk dk mnn"; ckyd dk bfrgkl] Hkxky] 0;kdj.k xf.kr vkfn fo'k;k dk Kku djkuk ek= ugh oju ckyd dk vfHk0;fDr;k vkj mldh tUetkr xfy;k dk LokHkkfod lE;d vkj ixfr"khy fodkl g blh idkj Lokeh foodkuUn d "kCnk e eu'; d vUnj fughr i.kr dk vfHk0;Dr djuk gh f"k{kk gA ckyd dh tUetkr "kfDr;k dk fodkl lxhr d lxhr d l{erk e lEkUu gk ldrk gA eukfoKku u ; Lohdkj fd;k g] ;|fi vud ckrk Ek dN ckyd leku gkr g] fQj Hkh mle cgr dN fHkUurk g dkb i[kj cf) okyk gkrk g rk dkb {kh.k cf) okykA blfy, dN ckyd [ky d enku e cgr vPN gkr g rk dN ifj{kkvk e rk dN fp=dkjh lxhr] dfork vkfn e blfy, dN cPpk dk mudh :fp dk fo'k; fey tku l vf/kd mUufr djr gA o cPp ftudh Lefr "kfDr detkj gkrh gA mudh ; dfe;k lxhr d }kjk nj gk ldrh g vkj mudh cf) dk fodkl djk;k tk ldrk gA yxHkx lHkh cPpk dh :fp lxhr e gkrh gA lxhr e jkx d Loj pyu vkjkg vojkg] idM tkfr] le; vkfn eki ldu dh vko"; drk gkrh gA Hkkjrh; lxhr dh viuh futh fo"k'krk gkrh gA fd xk;d dh dYiuk vkj mldh vfHk0;fDr e thou uohure gkrk gA bl idkj lxhr }kjk Lefr dYiuk jpuk dk "kfDr fodkl gkrk g lxrh d }kjk cPpk dk ufrdrk vkj vu"kklu dk ikB i<k;k tk ldrk gA fodkl ft ldh vkt cMh vko"; drk gA vu"kklu vkj ufrdrk dk iopu u ndj Lo; f"k{kk nuh pkfg,A /khj&/khj ,l f"k{kk lpkyu }kjk mue ckyiu l gh ufrdrk vkj vu"kklu dh Hkkouk ink dh tk ldrh gA eukoKkfudk dk ;g fopkj g fd ckyd e dN ,lh tUetkr iofRr;k gkrh g tk vkpj.k dh ij.kk rFkk ekxn"ku gkrk gA og bUgh iofRr;k d vk/kkj ij dk; djrk gA ifl) eukoKkfud ed&txy u e[; 14 ey iofRr;k dk Lohdkj fd;k tl&iyk;u ;;Rlk] dke iofRr vkRe xkjo] lxg] ofRrftKklk jpukRed ofRr vkfn bue l de dke iofRr dk cgr egRo fn;k x;k gA okluk gh eu'; d 0;ogkj dk vk/kkj g fdUr lH;rk d fodkl d lkFk mle ifjoru okNfu; gA ekxkUrjhdj.k neu rFkk "kk/k }kjk

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*"kk/k Nk=] xk;u foHkkx] lxhr ,o ep dyk ldk; dk"kh fgUn fo"ofo|ky; okjk.klh

;g dk; lHko gA dke&iofRr e ifjoru yku d fy, lxhr }kjk ekxkUrjhdj.k lokRre ekuk x;k gA

fd"kkjkoLFkk e fojk/kh fyx d ifr vkd'k.k ink gkrk g ml ikjLifjd lnHkko e cnyk tk ldrk gA ;g dk; lxhr d }kjk lxerk l lHko gA oKkfud vkfo'dkjk }kjk ge vf/kdre njh dk Hkh de l de le; e lekIr dj nr gA ,lh voLFkk e ,d n"k nlj n"k l dl i'Fkd jg ldrk g] ikjLifjd vknku inku vko";d g blfy, vkt dy fofHkUu n"kk e lkLdfrd eMy nlj n"kk e Hkt dj lkLdfrd lc/k LFkkfir fd; tk jg gA

;g dk; yfyr dykvk e[;r% lxhr }kjk gh lHko gA ge lc ,d g ¼ol/ko dVEcde½ dh Hkkouk lxhr }kjk gh tkx'r dh tk ldrh gA vkt dh f"k{kk cky dUnh; gA cky eukfoKku d vk/kkj ij ckydk dk f"k{kk nh tkrh gA

cky eukfoKku d ckn mud eu dh HkkouxUFkh ghu Hkkouk] fpMfpMkiu vkfn lxhr d }kjk nj dju l tkiku e cMh lQyrk feyh gA

vkt bl LorU= n"k dk vPN ukxfjdk dh vko";drk g vPN ukxfjd gh n"k dk Hkkj lQyrkiod ogu djx vkt d ckyd dy d ukxfjd gA lnx.kk dk lpkj ckyiu l gh gkuk pkfg,A tc lxhr d }kjk ckydk dk ufrd vkj pkfjf=d mRFkku gkxk rk ;g fuf"pr g fd ogh cPp cM gkdj n"k d fy, viu dr0;k d ifr tkx:d jgxA mikluk iR;d dk ijey{; gA b"oj dk fdlh Hkh :i e ekuk tkrk gA fdUr mikluk vkfn }kjk ml ikIr djuk /ke dk vfUre y{; ekuk tkrk gA lxhr d ek/;e l x.koku cuuk lEHko gA tc J)k l ân; Hkj tkrk g rc ân;knxkj Lojygjh e QV iMr gA blhfy, rk HkfDrdky e tc turk rRdkyhu vR;kpkjk l =Lr gk pdh Fkh rk ml d lkeu b"oj dh "kj.k e tku d vfrfjDr vkj dkb ekx "k'k ugh cpkA ;g dk; lxhr d }kjk gh lEHko gvkA

blhfy, rk lj] ryl h] ehjk t l HkDrk dk inHkko gvkA bl idkj ge n[kr g fd lxhr }kjk Lefr vkj ifjdYiuk "kfDr dk fodkl] ufrdrk ukxfjdrk] jk"V ie vkfn lnx.kk dk ch tkjki.k] eyiofRr;k e ghuHkkouk dk fu'dklu vkfn lEHko gA bud vfrfjDr lxhr dh f"k{kk dk "kf{kd lkLdfrd eukoKkfud rFkk vk/;kfRed Hkh egRo gA

lUnHk

- *Loj LiUnu Mk- Å'kk cuth*
- *lxhr% ftKklk vkj lek/kku Mk- rt flg Vkd*
- *,o ey fopkj*

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