

Centre for Haryana Studies

# Journal of People & Society of Haryana

A Biannual Refereed Journal of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

**Volume X | No. II | October 2020**

**Neeraj & Des Raj Sabharwal**

Role of Social Media in Assertion among Scheduled Castes in India: A Case of Haryana

**Pawan Kumar Arya**

Panchayati Raj in India: Problems and Prospects

**Narpal Yadav & Satish Kumar**

Evaluating the Growth of Automobile Industry in India

**Bhavna Sharma & Ms. Pinki**

A Study on Usage of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) during the Lockdown Period of COVID-19 among College Students in Haryana

**Sujit Kumar Panda**

Nature of Khurda uprising under Jai Rajguru- A Study on People's History of Colonial Odisha

**बीरबल**

हरियाणा में आर्य समाज का उत्थान

**विकास पवार**

रोहतक शहर – पुरातात्विक अतीत एवं संभावना

**अजीत सिंह चौधरी**

प्राचीन भारत में ग्रामीण स्थानीय स्वशासन: एक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

**नरेश कुमार और देशराज सभरवाल**

मुस्लिम समुदाय में विवाह के बदलते प्रतिमान : मेवात जिले का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

*Editor-in-Chief: Prof. Jaiveer Singh Dhankhar*



**MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK**

(A State University established under Haryana Act No. 25 of 1975)

**NAAC Accredited 'A+' Grade**

**Patron**

Vice-Chancellor

**Editor-in-Chief**

Prof. Jaiveer Singh Dhankhar

Director

Centre for Haryana Studies

M.D. University, Rohtak.

**Editorial Board**

Prof. Des Raj, Dept. of Sociology

Prof. Nirmal K. Swain, Dept. of Library & Information Science

Prof. J.S. Hooda, Dept. of English & Foreign Languages

Prof. Sachinder Singh, Dept. of Geography

Prof. Ashish Dahiya, Institute of Hotel and Tourism Management

**Advisory Board**

Prof. Surendra Kumar, Dept. of Sanskrit, Pali & Prakrit

Prof. Loveleen Mohan, Dept. of English & Foreign Languages

Prof. Santosh Nandal, Dept. of Economics

Annual Subscription : Rs. 800/-, £ 20, \$ 30.

Subscription should be sent to the Deputy Registrar (Publications) in the form of Bank Draft in the name of Finance Officer, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak payable at Rohtak.

Available from : The Deputy Registrar (Publications),  
Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak-124001

© 2012 : Journal of People and Society of Haryana  
A Biannual Refereed Journal of Centre for Haryana Studies

The opinions expressed in the articles published in the Journal do not represent the editorial views or policies of Journal of People and Society of Haryana.

## CONTENTS

Title	Page No.
<b>1. Role of Social Media in Assertion among Scheduled Castes in India: A Case of Haryana</b> <i>Neeraj &amp; Des Raj Sabharwal</i>	1-6
<b>2. Panchayati Raj in India: Problems and Prospects</b> <i>Pawan Kumar Arya</i>	7-10
<b>3. Evaluating the Growth of Automobile Industry in India</b> <i>Narpal Yadav &amp; Satish Kumar</i>	11-16
<b>4. A Study on Usage of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) during the Lockdown Period of COVID-19 among College Students in Haryana</b> <i>Bhavna Sharma &amp; Pinki</i>	17-26
<b>5. Nature of Khurda uprising under Jai Rajguru - A Study on People's History of Colonial Odisha</b> <i>Sujit Kumar Panda</i>	27-31
<b>6. gfj;k.k eavk;Zl ekt dk mRFku chjcy</b>	32-38
<b>7. jkgrd 'lgj - igkrkUod vrtr ,oal Hkouk fodkl i okj</b>	39-51
<b>8. ikphu Hkj r eaxkeh.k LFKuh; Lo'kl u %,d ,frgkl d v/; ;u vthr fl g pksjh</b>	52-61
<b>9. eflye l epk; eafoolg dscnyrsifreku %eokr ftysdk l ekt "ML=h; v/; ;u uj\$ k d ekj vj\$ ns'kjkt l Hkjoky</b>	62-70

## Role of Social Media in Assertion among Scheduled Castes in India: A Case of Haryana

Neeraj\* Des Raj Sabharwal\*\*

### ABSTRACT

Scheduled castes in caste-ridden society of India are at the lowest rung; not in a single aspect but socially, economically, culturally and politically as well. For thousands of years, they have been living as the most oppressed social community. They chose the term '*Dalit*' themselves as their identity of self-assertion and representation in the socio-political scenario. In this article, we will try to identify the impact of social media in the assertion of Scheduled castes that the mainstream media has been ignoring. Besides the non-existence of a mass level movement for their identity how actually they are emerging as a political and social power that has not been seen in near past. Social media is not only enabling them to represent themselves on international fronts but also providing them a platform to disseminate the ideology of their forefathers like Ambedkar, Periyar and Phule. In this paper, we will try to highlight the ways they are adopting in spreading awareness about their rights to get solidarity within the community on different issues and in situations of atrocities. This article will also highlight how social media is playing a role as a unifying factor among scheduled castes living in different parts of country.

**Keywords** – scheduled caste, social media, mainstream media, Facebook, WhatsApp

Caste is the most prominent stratifying factor of Indian society and is recognised worldwide. In result of this stratification scheduled castes have been certainly the sufferers (Louis, 2002; 2003). Their participation and contribution to the society has not been given much importance by the dominant Hindu castes. Caste hierarchy that seems to be rooted in the veins of Indians is the biggest divider of society. Sociologists gave the notion of purity and pollution as the basis of caste hierarchy but today it has become purely an ideological tool in the hands of dominant Hindu castes to protect the caste purity and supremacy for power and property.

Data from 2011 census shows that scheduled castes share in Indian population is 16.6 percent. The major states which have higher population percentage of SC's are Punjab 31.99 percent, Himachal Pradesh 25.19 percent, West Bengal 23.5 percent, Uttar Pradesh 20.7 percent, Haryana 20.17 percent and Tamil Nadu 20.01 percent. The major castes which constitutes a higher number in SC's are Chamar and Bhangi; while certain castes are numerically higher in number in particular states like Chamar in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, Mahar and Mang in Maharashtra, Pulayan in Kerala and Mala and Madiga in Andhra Pradesh. Haryana accounts for 2.09 percent of total population of India and its rank is 17th amongst the states where 65.21 percent living in rural and 34.79 percent of total population living in urban Haryana. Population of Haryana is 2.5% of India's total SC population. There are about 37 scheduled castes in Haryana out of which the major scheduled castes are Balmiki, Dhanak and Chamar and they constitute about 80 percent of total scheduled caste population of the state (Census, 2011).

---

\* Neeraj , Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, M.D. University, Rohtak

\*\* Dr. Des Raj Sabharwal, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, M.D. University, Rohtak

The Scheduled castes continue to be at the lowest strata even in the modern times as people do not easily accept the modern social values of equality and the notion of dignity for socially deprived people that are peculiar in a democratic society. There were a numerous kind of sanctions which were imposed on scheduled castes by the dominant Hindu castes. They were prohibited from entering into religious premises, were not allowed to reside anywhere in the village except the periphery of village and even not allowed to drink water from the water resources. Also, from the very past it can be seen that they were kept away from the education system. They were subjected to perform menial jobs only and were treated secondary to pets. They have been the sufferers of untouchability that is still in practice in many parts of country even after the independence and after enacting of Constitution which in article 17 prohibits this inhuman practice.

But now society is going through a rapid transformation due to modernisation and urbanisation as a result of this the identity of SC's is also emerging. Leaving the traditional occupation and jobs they have started entering into education and engaging in different occupations that were done by comparatively upper caste groups. This has been a trending issue for past few years that they are raising their identities that is visible from all social, political and economic fronts (Shah, 2001). When we look back in the British era, they tried to change the contemporary ground realities of social discrimination through the laws enacted to provide democratic space to all communities equally. The most important step was taken in education where SC's were not having any say. Even they were denied to sit with the so-called upper caste pupils in the Gurukuls and Ashramas. The formal education system implemented by the British proved to be a big reform that opened the way for them to get higher positions in the offices which were dominated by the upper castes (Omvedt, 1994). Furthermore the social reformers tried to challenge the caste based discrimination at different levels. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is the most prominent ideologue of 20th century who worked for the oppressed masses at ground as well as in the government bodies. He became the icon who inspired and continuously inspiring the generations of SC's to be unite, educate and agitate (Dhananjay, 1962). After Independence especially after the Constitution was enacted it was assumed that it will lead to overcome the intensity of discrimination and acts of atrocities on the scheduled castes. But it is harsh reality that this expectation is proved a half-truth only. After more than 70 years of independence they are still facing atrocities in day to day life. They are tortured; harassed mentally, physically, economically and morally without hesitating and without the feeling of guilt for being a culprit of social discrimination (Sabharwal, 2011;2015). One can easily find a newspaper headline that tells their story; "Dalit boy beaten to death for having moustaches", "Dalit girl is raped and murdered", "Dalit groom is beaten because he sit on a horse for marriage", "Dalit Basti set on fire", "Dalit women paraded naked", "Dalit boy is beaten because he wore new shirt" etc. .

For last two years there is no single prime time debate on mainstream media regarding untouchability and atrocities while many of the states reported the presence of untouchability. There are no debates on discrimination in educational institutions and government offices while number of cases has been reported. Even there is not a single programme in mainstream media to highlight the acts of atrocities against scheduled castes. Various brutal atrocities are faced by scheduled castes all over India and the world is watching but not silently. The voices are coming out from the same community across India as well as the world. As it is clear that in India the mainstream media is dominated by the rich upper caste corporates where the employees from reporter to the news anchors belong to the dominant Hindu castes who often do not focus on the burning issues like atrocities on scheduled castes in sensitive manner. They have lost their credibility in the oppressed communities and so these people have no

expectations from them whether they will show truth and talk on their real issues. But Ways are never closed for anyone. They are now raising their voices against the atrocities through social media like Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp etc. And today the role of social media is recognisable in case of identity and assertion among scheduled castes in all spheres of life.

On social media platforms every active member of scheduled caste community is reporter and anchor both who want the community being aware about what is going on around them regarding the issues related directly or indirectly with them. These communities are economically weaker but the exposure to the telecommunication means and cheap internet data have made them able to use social media platforms. Very fast emergence of social media made the people independent and free from the monopoly of mainstream media for news reports who often not even pay any concern on the relevant issues particularly related with the oppressed classes. A low internet data cost and educational and legal awareness among scheduled castes can be seen as the driving force for their voice raising against the odds and it is also a unifying factor of their whole community across the nation on social media platforms. This becomes the only reliable way through which they raise their voices for their rights and to unite all other members of their community. Many Facebook pages are promoting the ideas and works of their forefathers and ideologues. YouTube has become a platform which provides them news especially related with the oppressed classes through many channels like National Dastak, The Shudra, The Print and The Wire etc.

### **Methodology**

The study is focussed on scheduled castes particularly and conducted in Rohtak district of Haryana. 40 Dalit leaders and activists from Rohtak were selected through the snow ball technique who are working in different Dalit organisations formed for the welfare and protection of rights of students, employees and civil society members. This study is based on the quantitative as well as qualitative data taken from both the primary as well as secondary sources. For primary data interview schedule was prepared and face-to-face interviews were conducted. Secondary data is collected from various sources like census, newspapers and social media platforms.

### **Results and discussion**

The present study reveals that the members of scheduled castes organisations are keen to understand the issues related to them and concerning this they focus on the same kind of news articles and other audio-visual material that provide them the actual ground reality with a provoking idea to unite and agitate for their rights. From their point of view it can be clearly mentioned that they believe only in social media because members from their own communities can access these platforms to establish online news channels and portals. Mainstream media is completely biased and dominated by the so-called upper castes who are biased and remain in the favour of oppressor and not oppressed. They marked that in mainstream media like popular news channels and printed newspapers they either do not touch the issues of atrocities in remote areas or if they do they fabricate it in a way that it becomes vague for the viewer who may not be able to understand the matter critically to reach an unbiased conclusion. In past few years this trend of fabricating the news is gaining popularity among various news channels and often maximum of the news channels have a similar opinion and want the viewer have that same opinion

which is pro upper caste. In recent Hathras rape and murder case the same was happened, eight out of total 40 respondents mentioned the NDTV as the one and only news channel in mainstream media who reported that incident without any bias otherwise whatever the information they collected was from social media platforms where they registered their support to the victim and also resistance against the brutal atrocities.

The most popular platform for awareness among scheduled castes is Facebook after WhatsApp. All the respondents joined more than four groups on WhatsApp which are created specially focusing on SCs matters. Eight of them have joined more than 15 groups. All of the respondents emphasised that the first time information they get about the atrocities on their community members across the country is through social media. They get informed about the programmes, agitations and other related matters through social media particularly from WhatsApp. The issues that are never touched by mainstream media, flashes on social media platforms. The main aspect to focus here is from social media especially from WhatsApp they get information even about minor incidents across the country in a short time. This shows that the activeness, awareness and the sense of unity among them getting strengthen due to social media as they physically acts and deal with the situation unitedly as soon as they get information.

Before social media came into reach of vulnerable sections of society only a few people could be informed physically or through calling but now the periphery enlarged to maximum and as many more members get information quickly they unite in solidarity, and agitate favouring the victim and speak against the oppressors whether it is a person, family, community or even state itself. About 80 percent of the respondents remember 2nd of April 2018 'Bharat bandh' call demanding the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 revoking which was successful according to them only because of social media where SC/STs from across India has shown their unity.

Through WhatsApp and Facebook they get to know about the contemporary issues of scheduled castes, Dalit literature, cultural aspect of their ideology, their educational matters as well as the history of Dalit leaders and their life's struggle for the upliftment and awareness of all. Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai, Shahu Ji Maharaj, Ramasamy Periyar and Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar are the most prominent leader whom Dalits get familiar with knowing their contribution for the revolutionary change. The most popular ideas and thoughts which are spreading among Dalits are of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. Earlier the literature and writings of Dalit leaders were not easily available but now are available in the form of articles, speeches and quotations which anyone can access through social media. There are various pages and groups on Facebook and WhatsApp which spread the ideas of their ideologues. As the information spread quickly to a large number of people; engagement in the events organised by their organizations is increasing continuously for last few years. Due to social media scheduled castes people are able to breach the boundaries of village, city and even country that paved a way to the marginalised communities contact each other and come closer to share their ideas.

The respondents admitted that due to social media they feel empowered and comparatively more switched on than ever before, especially on rural fronts it worked as a medium of renaissance for assertion among scheduled castes. Most of the respondents agreed on that they often share the content on social media which is posted by their leaders on various pages, groups and their Facebook timeline. They write content on various issues related with their community and this content helps in increasing

the political, social, legal, educational as well as the cultural conscience among scheduled castes. Also this content is not confined to males only but reaches to females too. About 75 percent of total respondents admitted that due to the awareness, unity and quick response against the atrocities these kind of incidents are decreasing as the antisocial elements fear to be exposed in a wider social space from agitations.

### **Conclusion**

The present study shows that social media has increased the awareness among the scheduled caste community in multiple folds as people are gathering and coming together first virtually and then physically due to the various online platforms. Revolution in the field of communication made this possible for them. Also the frontline mainstream media has lost the credibility among scheduled castes showing its pro upper caste ideology and biasness while reporting the issues related with atrocities on marginalised communities, the matters of reservation, their protests and movement for legal and democratic rights. Social media platforms proved to be the most effective, trustworthy and a fast medium to get to know about what is happening in their surroundings. This made it possible that the new leadership is coming out from the middle classes. As the awareness among them is increasing through social media and their members are knowing about the ideologies and thoughts of their forefathers; village communities are getting stronger and unified. Now, they are well organised than ever before and continuously holding seminars, cultural programme and the birth anniversaries of their forefathers to spread awareness among all and transforming the virtual unity of social media into physical proximity. More and more number of people are engaging in such events which is increasing consistently. The importance of social media in scheduled castes assertion has been proved in many instances. Due to social media the information of incidents is no longer imprisoned in a particular area but spreads all over and their support or opposition can be seen throughout the country.

From the above discussion it can be argued that scheduled castes who have been subjected to humiliation, dishonour, insult and discrimination within the inhuman caste system are now gaining their strength. They are well organised, well aware, unite and politically and socially active. Breaching the boundaries of their Basti and village periphery they are now getting familiar with everything happening elsewhere far from them and paying concern for that. Due to social media no any incident remain in shadow of ignorance and every incident provoke scheduled castes either in favour of or against it.

### **Note:**

- 1) This paper presented virtually in the IV ISA Forum of Sociology, held in Porto Alegre, Brazil from Feb. 23-28,2021.
- 2) The terms Dalit, Marginalised communities, Oppressed classes and Vulnerable section are used as synonym to the Scheduled castes.

### **References**

- INDIA, P. (2011). Census of India 2011 provisional population totals. *New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner.*
- Keer, Dhananjay (1962), DR. Ambedkar's Life and Mission, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.



- Louis, Prakash (2002), *Casteism is Horrendous than Racism: Durban and Dalits Discourse*, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi.
- Louis, Prakash (2003), *The Political Sociology of Dalit Assertion*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Omvedt, Gail (1994), *Dalits and The Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit movement in Colonial India*, Sage publication, New Delhi.
- Sabharwal, Desraj (2011), *Assertion and Identity Among the Dalits of Haryana*, *Man and Life*, Vol. 37 (3-4), pp 99-112.
- Sabharwal, Desraj (2015), *Atrocities Against Dalits in Haryana: A Sociological Study*, in (ed.) Jagan Karare, *Caste-Based Exclusion*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
- Shah, Ghanshyam (2001), *Dalit Identity and Politics: Cultural Subordination and the Dalit Challenge*, Voll.2, Sage Publication, New Delhi.

## Panchayati Raj in India: Problems and Prospects

Pawan Kumar Arya\*

### ABSTRACT

The Panchayati Raj institutions are considered as local self-government meant for providing basic infrastructure facilities, empowering weaker sections of the society and to initiate the development process at the grass-root level of rural India, PRIs is an important mechanism for rural development and decentralization of powers. This study provides a conceptual analysis of Panchayati Raj in India and highlighted that how to make the PRIs more effective and successful institution.

**Key words:** Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Decentralization, Conceptual analysis, Effective administration.

### Introduction

Article 40 under the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution directs the State “to organize village Panchayats as a unit of the self-Government.<sup>1</sup> The Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act 1992 was a watershed in the history of decentralized governance because it gave a practical shape to Article 40 of the Constitution. It laid down the framework and guidelines in regard to the obligation of holding regular elections, restricting the period of suppression, providing for reservation for SCs/STs and women etc.

This Amendment Act envisages Gram Sabha as the foundation of PRI system to perform the functions and powers entrusted to it by the state legislatures. The amendment provides for a three tier PRI system at the village, intermediate and district levels. Small states with population below 20 lakhs have been given the option to not to constitute the intermediate level.<sup>2</sup>

Panchayati Raj is more than a concept. Its objectives extend far beyond the import of democratic decentralization.<sup>1</sup> Democratic decentralization is a concept which associates people with local administration through popularly elected bodies. It recognizes the right of the people to take initiative and to execute policy decisions in an autonomous way. It is, therefore, both an end and a mean as well. It is a political ideal and local self-government is the applied form of this political ideal.<sup>2</sup>

Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) in India refer to a statutory multi-tier administrative structure entrusted with the developmental duties and responsibilities by the State legislatures. This form of local self-government has its origin in Lord Ripon’s famous Resolution of 1882 in which he recommended: “The smallest administrative unit, the sub-division or taluka or tehsil-shall ordinarily be placed under a local board, which would further be controlled by the District boards.<sup>3</sup> Article 40 of the Constitution of

---

\* Dr. Pawan Kumar Arya, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science & Public Administration, Baba Mastnath University Rohtak, Haryana

India directs states to make Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as responsible units of self-government.<sup>4</sup>

The Panchayats were established by most of the state governments in India after independence. In 1957, the Team for the study of Community Projects and National Extension services was appointed by Committee on Plan Projects in order to study and report on the Community Projects and National Extension services.<sup>5</sup>

A major step in this direction was taken on the basis of Balwantrai Mehta Committee's report in 1957 which recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India-the village Panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the District level. The same three levels have been retained even now but with a new vigor.<sup>6</sup>

In 1977, the Janata Party government came to power after the defeat of Congress (I). The Central Government set up the Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions (1978). The committee recommended a two-tier system with Mandal Panchayats at the base and Zila Parishad at the top. Seats for SCs and STs were to be reserved on the basis of their population. The committee wanted PR institutions to participate in development activities, in the areas of agriculture, cottage industries, welfare activities etc.

Subsequently, the G.V.K Rao Committee was set up to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programmes (1985). This Committee had recommended for strengthening of Zila Parishad so as to enable it to become the principal body for administration of development programmes.

In June 1987 the Government appointed an eight member committee under the Chairmanship of L.M. Singhvi to review the functioning of PRIs in order to suggest measures for their revitalization. The foremost recommendation of the Singhvi committee was that the local government should be constitutionally recognized, protected and preserved by the inclusion of a new chapter in the Constitution.

Another committee came into existence under the chairmanship of P.K. Thungon to consider the "type of political and administrative structure in the district planning." Amongst the various recommendations made by this committee, one important recommendation was about a detailed list of subjects for Panchayati Raj to be incorporated in the constitution and the setting up of the state finance commission to lay down the criteria and guidelines for devolution of financial resources on the Panchayati Raj bodies.<sup>7</sup>

Parliament appeared on the scene when Rajiv Gandhi government approached the Parliament with the 64<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment bill in 1989. The bill evoked countrywide protests and was subsequently withdrawn. The V.P. Singh government also tabled a bill on this issue. The bill was largely modified after carefully considering the points of contention raised by the opposition parties during the regime of Rajiv Gandhi.

Subsequently, the Union Government introduced in Parliament on 16 September 1991 a Bill to

---

amend the Constitution. Ultimately, parliament approved the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution along with the Nagarpalika 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment bill. So this Amendment Act is the culmination of various proposals made by the earlier committees on Panchayati Raj bodies, and thus giving Panchayati Raj institutions a viable shape. The Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup>) Amendment Act, 1992 came into force from April 24, 1993.<sup>8</sup>

### **Significance of 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992**

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 marks a new era in the federal democratic set up of the country and provides constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. It has brought a revolutionary change in the administrative setup. The PRIs are expected to play a multifaceted role, as a vehicle for political education and training in leadership. After the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, PRIs opened new avenues for rural women to empower themselves through the provision of reservation of seats in authoritative bodies. This enabled many rural women to improve their socio-economic status, participatory abilities and leadership potentialities.<sup>9</sup>

### **Problems of Panchayati Raj**

Long time has passed since the adoption of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution and passing of the conformity legislation by the states. A number of factors are responsible for the poor performance of PRIs.

1. Caste, class, religion and other sectarian interests are playing a dominant role in the working of Panchayati Raj institutions.
2. There is absence of coherence between the responsibilities and the resources.
3. A majority of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj institutions lack knowledge of the existence of a large number of programs.
4. Another problem is created by the social environment in rural India. Rural society is not only conservative but also caste-ridden. In many states, there is lack of infrastructure and information and widespread illiteracy. There is inadequate awareness among the people about their rights and opportunities.
5. Corruption is another virus which has adversely affected the health of PR institutions. Those who are elected to these institutions at different levels do not manifest a high standard of conduct. Even the bureaucracy attached to them is not free from corruption.
6. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act does not spell out specific grounds for the dissolution of PRIs by state. This gives the scope for the states to dissolve PRIs on political considerations.
7. The problem of coordination has another dimension. The coordination between the PRIs and the district administration offices or government field offices tends to be weak or factional. This dilutes the local support system for active functioning of panchayats.

**Suggestions:** To make the PRIs more successful and effective, some suggestions are given below---

1. The solution of first problem of PRIs moral education as subject should be read in middle education to higher education.
-

2. For the success of PRIs, SMART administration should be created by the employees.
3. A couple of awareness programs ought to be conducted by state governments for removing imparting knowledge to the elected Panchayat representative about the programs.
4. A constitutional amendment for ensuring elections to co-operatives is a must, because a vibrant co-operative system is important for successful Panchayati Raj.
5. Encouragement to the organization of the rural poor so that they can assert to demand their rights.
6. There is a need to promote social capital through networking of various associations and institutions for creating pressure on elected representatives and departmental officials for proper functioning of these bodies.
7. An inter-zila panchayat parishad should be conducted in every state with the Chief Minister as its Chairman to resolve legislative and financial matters of the panchayats.
8. PRIs should be treated as the single agency for development of the rural local levels.
9. The person who wants to come in Panchayati Raj he should have Diploma of Panchayati Raj.

### **Conclusion**

On the basis of above discussion, it may be concluded that although there are some problems of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) but the introduction of Panchayati Raj as the third tier of decentralized administration was indeed one of the most remarkable social and political reforms since independence. Democratic decentralization in the Indian context is not only for shifting of power, functions, responsibilities and accountability, it is towards harnessing, canalizing and realization of the energies of the people with a view of bringing about social transformation where every member of the society gains his or her rightful place in the social, economic and political life.

### **References**

- Goswami Ravi, Panchayati Raj in India, Signature Books International, Delhi, 2012 P-1.
- Bandisrinivas, "People's empowerment via Panchayati Raj", 3<sup>rd</sup> Concept, 2012, vol.26, No. 37, P-45.
- Chooramani, G.S., "Objectives and Problems of Panchayati Raj", Asia Publishing House, Lucknow, 1967, P-103.
- Arora R.K., Perspectives of Public Administration, Rajat Publications, New Delhi, 2006, P-48.
- Biju, M.R. Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj system (Reflections and Retrospections) Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, New Delhi, 1998, P-46.
- Khanna B.S., Panchayati Raj in India (Rural local self-government), Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1994, P-11.
- Sachdeva Pradeep, Urban Local Government and Administration in India, kitab Mahal Agencies, Allahabad, 2000, P-1.
- Brar, Nirmal Singh, Local Government in India, Unistar Books Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh, 2006, PP-124-126.
- Ibid
- Bandi Srinivas, "People's Empowerment via Panchayati Raj", 3<sup>rd</sup> Concept, 2012, v\_26. No. 37, P-49.
- Sachdeva Pardeep, Urban Local Government and Administration in India, Kitab Mahal Agencies, Allahabad, 2000, P-49.

# Evaluating the Growth of Automobile Industry in India

Narpal Yadav\* Satish Kumar\*\*

## ABSTRACT

There are different tools by which stockbrokers are evaluating the companies. Price -earnings is used as right decision-making tools and to assess the investment in the equity stocks markets. The pattern of growth of selected companies namely Hero Moto Crop Ltd., TVS Ltd. and Maruti Suzuki Ltd. does not experience the same growth. Hero Moto Crop. Ltd. found to be slow growth company where as TVS observed to be fast growth company. The Maruti Suzuki Ltd. happened to be normal growth company. The study is helpful for investing community and stock analyst to trace over valued and undervalued stock that encourage trading.

**Keywords:** P/E, Growth, Trend and Capitalization Rate.

## Introduction

We have to look into business section of a newspaper on the stock page to determine the market perception of the value of a publicly traded company. Basically, three approaches are used to valuation of business entities i.e. cost approach, income approach and market approach. These approaches produce value of the companies from different angles. Each valuation approach has its own lineation and limitations. This study addresses to analyze one approach namely market-based approach.

There are many market multiples as one can conceive. The most extensively and tainted multiple i.e. Price– Earning (P/E) multiple is used in the study. Price earnings ratio considers into account the growth projections and risk factor in a particular stock and to predict the return expected from a particular stock. One brilliant facet about price –earnings ratio is its ability to define a capitalization rate for the stock. Capitalization rate is the rate that would constitute a reasonable rate of return. The value derived from this approach can be used as fulcrum around which the values derived from other approaches may revolve.

## Review of Literature

Available literature states that there is significant relationship between price –earnings ratio and market price of equity share. Chan et al. (1991) examined the relationship between return and fundamental variables. The results revealed that P/E ratio have significant negative relationship with equity returns. Nissim and Penman et al. (2001) examined major ratios and tested their ability to predict stock returns. The results witnessed a significantly positive relation between market price and price -earnings ratio. Aga and Kocaman (2006) tested the relationship between price –earnings ratio (P/E), Industrial Price Index (IPI), Consumer Price Index (CPI) and stock price behaviors. The results showed that for each of the stock's price –earnings ratio shows to be a significant explanatory variable for the stock returns but the co –efficient both for IPI and CPI are not significant. Sahoo and Chatterjee (2011) tested the relationship between the price –earnings ratio and subsequent equity returns in Indian capital market.

---

\* Dr. Narpal Yadav, Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Ahir College Rewari

\*\* Dr. Satish Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, IGU Rewari

The results showed that P/E ratio and subsequent equity returns are inversely related. Nirmala et al. (2011) identified the determinants of share prices in the Indian market. The results witnessed that the variables price –earnings is a significant determinant of share prices for all the sectors under study. Arslan et al. (2014) reported that P/E ratio and size of firm had substantial positive effect on stock prices. The results reveal that investors could use investment criteria that include size of firm and P/E ratio anomalies to earn abnormal return. Houmes and Chira (2015) studied that low P/E companies, low stock return represents the inability of boards of directors and shareholders to affect poorly performing entrenched management. Lafmejani (2017) resulted that mix effects of market sensitivity, firm size and market liquidity on returns in various periods. Dar & Bhat (2018) explored the relationship between stock return and price earning ratio of real estate business firms. Regression analysis was used for analysis and significant link is found among the price earning ratio and stock return. Musallam (2018) also reviewed the relationship between financial ratio and stock return of 26 firms and it was found that the P/E ratio had significant impact on stock return. Jernsittiparset et al. (2019) analyzed the risk -return through financial ratios of 10 firms from ASEAN region i.e. from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Multiple regression analysis was used and the results showed the price earnings ratio had significant impact on stock price.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the growth in automobile companies of India.
2. To assess the trend of P/E ratio in automobile companies of India.
3. To find out rate of return through capitalizations rate in automobile companies of India.

### Methodology

The data used in the research is secondary data and collected from CMIE prowess database. The collected data have been analyzed through use of various tools such as mean, co –efficient of variation, ratio, percentage, Indices, trend and ‘t’ test.

### Scope of the Study

In the light of the objectives of the study, it has been decided to choose companies on random sampling basis. For this study three major units out of ten tops has been taken. These companies are, Hero Moto Crop Ltd (HML), TVS Motor Co. Ltd. (TVS Ltd.) and Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. (MSL). The study covers ten years from 2010 to 2019.

### Analysis and discussions

The data analyzed have been presented in different tables, reflecting upon the various objectives of the study.

TABLE NO. 1  
GROWTH ANALYSIS OF P/E RATIO IN AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES OF INDIA.

Year	HML	Index	TVS Ltd	Index	MSL	Index	Industry	Index
2010	18.79	100.00	28.18	100.00	18.31	100.00	22.17	100.00
2011	17.42	92.71	9.92	35.20	13.51	73.78	16.12	72.71
2012	17.56	93.45	9.68	34.35	25.77	140.74	21.59	97.38
2013	19.41	103.29	24.87	88.25	16.67	91.04	29.97	135.18

(Times)

2014	25.02	133.16	40.27	142.90	32.18	175.75	35.62	160.67
2015	19.05	101.38	31.42	111.50	26.92	147.02	27.98	126.21
2016	17.18	91.43	30.35	107.70	24.63	134.51	31.00	139.83
2017	22.09	117.56	61.05	216.64	38.94	212.67	37.63	169.73
2018	17.08	90.89	39.44	139.96	30.03	164.01	22.43	101.17
2019	16.21	86.27	38.47	136.52	37.05	202.35	24.43	110.19
Mean		101.01		111.30		144.19		121.31
C.V.		.15		.46		.32		.25
't' Value		4.27		.65		1.68		

Source:- Compiled from CMIE Prowess Database

Table No. 1 depicts the growth in P/E ratio of different companies in automobile and industry as whole over the periods of ten-year study. The P/E ratio has grown on an average 1.01 times with C.V. value .15 in Hero Moto Crop. Ltd. The 't' value 4.27 is significant at 95 percent level of confidence. It proves that growth of P/E ratio is lower than that of industry growth. The growth of P/E ratio in TVS Ltd. is recorded to be on an average 1.11 times with C.V. value .46. The C.V. value .46 proves high variation in the growth of P/E ratio. The 't' value 0.65 is insignificant. It means growth of the company matches to industry. The growth of P/E ratio in Maruti Suzuki Ltd. is happened to be on average 1.44 times with C.V. value .32. The 't' value 1.68 is insignificant. It proves that growth in P/E ratio is similar to that of industry. The industry figure shows that P/E ratio has risen on an average 1.21 times with C.V. value .25. From the analysis, it is found that position in indices of P/E ratio in Maruti Suzuki Ltd is good as compared to other companies under study.

TABLE NO. 2  
TREND ANALYSIS OF P/E RATIO IN AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES OF INDIA.

(Times)

Year	HML	Trend	TVS Ltd	Trend	MSL	Trend	Industry	Trend
2010	18.79	19.43	28.18	15.98	18.31	16.32	22.17	23.11
2011	17.42	19.33	9.92	19.40	13.51	18.56	16.12	23.95
2012	17.56	19.23	9.68	22.82	25.77	20.80	21.59	24.79
2013	19.41	19.13	24.87	26.24	16.67	23.04	29.97	25.63
2014	25.02	19.03	40.27	29.66	32.18	25.28	35.62	26.47
2015	19.05	18.93	31.42	33.08	26.92	27.52	27.98	27.31
2016	17.18	18.83	30.35	36.50	24.63	29.76	31.00	28.15
2017	22.09	18.73	61.05	39.92	38.94	32.00	37.63	28.99
2018	17.08	18.63	39.44	43.34	30.03	34.24	22.43	29.83
2019	16.21	18.53	38.47	46.76	37.05	36.48	24.43	30.67
Mean	19.98		31.37		26.40		26.89	
C.V.	0.14		0.45		0.30		0.24	
't' Value	9.39		1.01		0.19			

Source:- Compiled from CMIE Prowess Database



Table No. 2 reveals the trend analysis of P/E ratio in automobile companies and industry as a whole during the study periods from 2010 to 2019. The mean value of Hero Moto Corp. Ltd. is observed to be 19.98 with C.V. value .14. The trend values are highlighted a downward trend. It is the negative signal for the company. The 't' value 9.39 is significant. It confirms that company's position does not match with industry. The mean value of TVS Ltd. is showed to be 31.37 with C.V. value .45. The C.V. value .45 proves high variation in the P/E ratio. The trend values represent an increasing trend with annual growth rate i.e. 3.42. High growth rate of P/E ratio indicates the good signal for the company. The 't' value 1.01 is insignificant. It means company's position matches to industry due to high variation in c.v. value. The mean value of P/E ratio in Maruti Suzuki Ltd. is recorded to be 26.40 with C.V. value .30. The trend values witnessed an increasing trend under the study periods with annual growth rate i.e. 2.24. The 't' value 0.19 is insignificant. It proves that position of P/E ratio is very much similar to industry. The industry figure showed an increasing trend. It can be inferred that P/E ratio indicates the market expectations and higher ratio is always preferred. It gives the results that a share is over or under priced. A high P/E ratio reflects high rate of growth and investor's confidence. The P/E level of TVS Ltd. tend to be highest i.e. fast growth company, while Hero Moto Crop Ltd. tend to be lowest i.e. slow growth company. The Maruti Suzuki Ltd. is normal growth company.

TABLE NO. 3  
ANALYSIS OF CAPITALIZATION RATE IN AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES OF INDIA.

Year	HML	TVS Ltd.	MSL	Industry
2010	5.32	3.55	5.46	4.51
2011	5.74	10.08	7.40	6.30
2012	5.69	10.33	3.88	4.63
2013	5.15	4.02	5.99	3.54
2014	4.00	2.48	3.11	2.81
2015	5.25	3.18	3.71	3.57
2016	5.82	3.29	4.06	3.38
2017	4.53	1.64	2.57	2.66
2018	5.85	2.54	3.33	4.66
2019	6.17	2.60	2.70	4.09
Mean	5.35	4.37	4.22	4.02
C.V.	0.13	0.68	0.30	0.24
't' Value	6.09	0.39	0.49	

(%)

Source: - Compiled from CMIE Prowess Database

Table No. 3 identifies the reasonable rate of return through capitalization rate in automobile companies and industry as whole. The mean value of rate of return is recorded to be 5.35 with C.V. value .13 in HML. The 't' value 6.09 is statistically significant at 95 percent level of confidence. It means that company's performance differs to that of industry. The average rate of return in TVS Ltd is presented to be 4.37 with C.V. value .68. The C.V. value 0.68 proves the high variation in capitalization rate. The 't' value 0.39 is insignificant at 95% level of confidence which proves that capitalization rate matches to industry. The average capitalization rate of Maruti Suzuki Ltd. is revealed to be 4.22 with C.V. value 0.30. The 't' value 0.49 is insignificant. The capitalization rate in industry figure is defined to be 4.02

with C.V. value 0.24. It can be resulted that rate of return of all companies under study is recorded higher than that of industry. It reflects the positive earning potential for all the companies and investors.

### **Conclusions**

The results brought by the study have significant implication for the decision makers and policy executors in automobile industry. The pattern of growth in P/E ratio of the companies under study does not experience the same growth. However, MSL index is in good position as compared to other companies under study. The trend values of P/E ratio except Hero Moto Crop. Ltd. showed an increasing trend during the study periods. Hero Moto Crop. Ltd. have low level of P/E ratio that proves slow growth company, whereas TVS Ltd. has high level of P.E ratio that means fast growth company. The P.E ratio of Maruti Suzuki Ltd. matches to industry that means normal growth company. The rate of return of all the companies is more than the industry figure. It witnessed the positive earning potential for all the companies and investors. Hence, all the companies fulfill their particular return requirement. The study helps to judge for investing community, financial managers, financial consultants, government and stocks analyst to trace over valued and undervalued stocks, which is beneficial for the proper allocation of resources in the economy.

### **Scope for Further Research**

Further researchers can examine the determinants of price –earnings and fundamental variables that explains the market price of equity shares.

### **References**

- Aga, M., & Kocaman, B. (2006). An empirical investigation of the relationship between inflation, P/E ratios and stock price behaviors using a new series called index-20 for Istanbul stock exchange. *International Research Journal of Finance and Economics*, 6, 133-165.
- Arslan, M., Zaman, R., & Phil, M. (2014). Impact of dividend yield and price earnings ratio on stock returns: A study non-financial listed firms of Pakistan. *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting*, 5(19), 68-74.
- Chan, L.K., Hamao, Y., & Lakonishok, J. (1991). Fundamentals and stock returns in Japan. *The Journal of Finance*, 46(5), 1739-1764.
- Dar, K. H., & Bhat, T. A. (2018). Health Sector Efficiency Across Indian States Using Stochastic Frontier Analysis. *Asian Development Policy Review*, 6(1), 15-19.
- Houmes, R., & Chira, I. (2015). The effect of ownership structure on the price earnings ratio—returns anomaly. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 37,140-147.
- Jermisittiparsert, K., Ambartia, D.E., Mihardjo, L. W.W., & Ghani, E. K. (2019). Risk-return through financial ratios as determinants of stock price: A study from ASEAN region. *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, 9(1), 199-210.
- Lafmejani, M. (2017). The relationship between size, book-to-market equity ratio, earnings–price ratio, and return for the Tehran stock Exchange. *Accounting*, 3(1),11-18.
- Musallam, S. R. (2018). Exploring the Relationship between Financial Ratios and Market Stock Returns. *Eurasian Journal of Business and Economics*, 11(21),101-116.

- Nirmala, P. S., Sanju, P.S., & Ramachandran, M. (2011). Determinants of share prices in India. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economics and Management Sciences (JETEMS)*, 2(2),124-130.
- Nissim, D., & Penman, S. H. (2001). Ratio analysis and equity valuation: From research to practice. *Review of Accounting Studies*, 6, 109-154.
- Sahoo, P., & Chatterjee, A. (2011). The Price earnings ratio and equity return in India. *Sri Krishana International Research & Educational Consortium*, 1(3), 1-12.
- Sharma, S. (2011). Determinants of equity share prices in India. *Journal of Arts, Science & Commerce*, 2 (4), 51-60.

# A Study on Usage of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) during the Lockdown Period of COVID-19 among College Students in Haryana

Bhavna Sharma\* Ms. Pinki\*\*

## ABSTRACT

The emergences of corona virus not only affect the human life around the world but also the usage of the social media in the period of lockdown. Social Networking Sites (SNSs) have highly impact to the youngsters as Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Telegram and many more SNSs are highly used by them. The present paper examine the importance, advantages, disadvantages of using SNSs with the time spent by the college students on the SNSs in the lockdown period of Covid-19 in Haryana. Data has been collected from 318 respondents comprising college students of Haryana through a self-administrated online questionnaire. Statistical analysis tools such as frequency distribution, percentage analysis, t-test and graphical representation through pie charts and bar diagrams are used to analyze the data. The results indicate that overall 97.8% students considered use of SNSs are very important as well as useful relating to their work. Although uses of SNSs can provide unparalleled benefits and opportunities, but there can also be certain risks or disadvantages associated along with these uses. The current study also provides some insights on the benefits and disadvantages of using SNSs.

**Keywords:** Social networking sites, Lockdown, Online learning, Entertainment, Stay connected, Gathering information

## Introduction

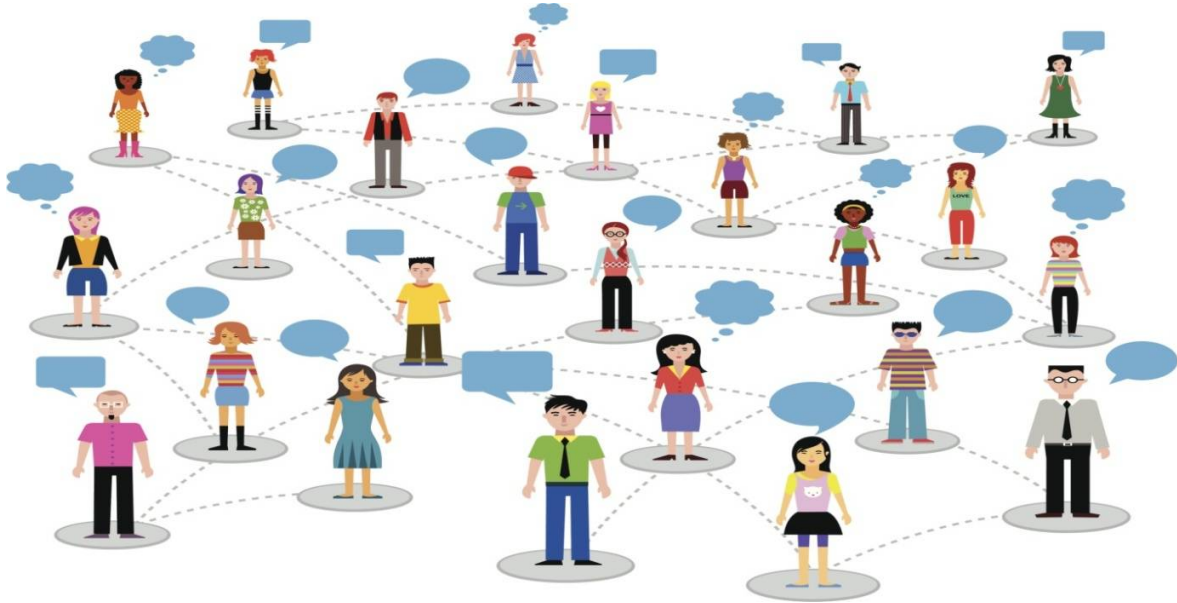
Social media plays an important role and an integral part of young generation in current scenario. Innovation of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) not only allows users to retrieve information, but also encourage the interactive sharing of information among people. These include various social media sites such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Telegram and many more. Use of SNSs through internet resulted a significant change in the education sources in day to day life. Since India went to lockdown by 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020, the usage of social media or social networking sites gets increased as people turning to the social media to communicate with their friends, colleagues, relatives and others. People used SNSs to consume news as well as academic purpose, business purpose, fun, search and discuss new things and some other purposes. As these are the tools of stay connected with each other, uses of these SNSs are highly increased in this pandemic period. With the help of SNSs a number of academicians can connect all over the world. In this period of lockdown, SNSs are played a great role to

---

\* Dr. Bhavna Sharma, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Viswavidyalya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat, Haryana, 131305, E mail: bhavnasharma.univ@gmail.com

\*\* Ms. Pinki, Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat, Email id :pskatiwal@gmail.com

help the students in their studies as well as increase their awareness level.



A survey on the 318 college students above age 16 years has shown the usefulness of SNSs in their educational work as well as in their life. Overall 97.8% students considered use of SNSs are very important as well as useful relating to their work. 72% students assumed that SNSs are very beneficial to help with studies in the period of lockdown. Whereas about 56% students used for academic and for raising awareness and approx. 22 % students were using SNSs to stay connected with people and remaining about 23% students were using for other purposes like entertainment or something business purposes, which shows the great importance of SNSs in the academic life of students and social life as well. On the basis of this research study a significant difference was found in the time duration spent by the students during the lockdown period and before the lockdown period.

During the lockdown period due to Corona pandemic students were using SNSs average more than 4 hours for their academic purpose whereas before lockdown, students were using averagely less than 2 to 4 hours. About 44% who were using SNSs only for academic purpose, among them about 45% were spent 2 to 4 hours and approx. 24% students were spent 5 to 8 hours and about 6% were spent more than 8 hours for their academic purpose or help with their studies during the period of lockdown. With this as an aggregate 68.5% were thought that using of SNSs are very time consuming process as well as using of these are cause of headaches or eyes problems. Therefore, using of SNSs has a positive as well as some negative impacts on the college students. Following are the some past studies showing the importance and impact of using SNSs are reviewed:

#### Literature Review:

- **Samad, S. (2019)** found through his comprehensive review study that usage of social networking affects the academic environment. The study revealed a positive relationship between social

presence, students' social wellbeing and academic performance of the students.

- **Rostaminezhad, Ali, M. et al. (2019)** recognized the effect of social networking sites on the academic performance of students. A sample of 380 college students was taken to find the impact of SNSs on the academic performance of the students. Regression technique was used to analyze the related data. It was revealed from the study that text and graphical messages, videos sharing and viewing the visual messages affects the academic performance of the students and excess use of SNSs by students negatively affects the academic performance.
- **Khurana, N. (2015)** highlighted the impact of SNSs on the youths. Qualitative approach was adopted for the research study. 74% of respondents were agreed that SNSs can be used as a tool of build personal and professional relationships. Whereas 59% assumed that SNSs are helpful to build stronger relationships. Apart from this 45% people were spending more than 2 hours per day on SNSs.
- **Matthew, Stollak, J. et al. (2011)** pointed out the impact of social media and time spent on SNSs by the college students. Online questionnaire was sent through e-mail to approx. 2100 students. Data was analyzed using t-test, ANOVA and percentage analysis. The findings revealed that, the students who were having an access to SNSs have an advantage of completing their assignment at time than others.
- **Kuppuswamy, S. (2010)** recognized that usage of social media or SNSs have both positive and negative impacts on the education of the students, depends on the manner that how they are using these sites. The study revealed that use of SNSs may distract the student but these can also be helpful to a sound education system for the education of youth.
- **Brandtzæg, B., P. and Heim, J. (2009)** discussed the reasons of using SNSs by people. 1200 SNSs users were selected as a sample for the study and data was collected through online questionnaire. The findings revealed that every people were having their own personal incentives or multiple reasons which motivates them to use the SNSs. 31% of respondents were using SNSs to connect with the new people whereas 14% were using for general socializing and 21% were using to keep in touch with their friends.

### Objectives:

- To find the association between the purpose of using SNSs and the time spent on these sites during lockdown period by the college students.
- To comparison the time spent on SNSs before and during the lockdown period on SNSs by the college students.
- To know the perceptions of college students about the personal benefits and disadvantages of using social networking sites.

**Hypothesis:**

**H0:** There is no significant difference between the times spent on SNSs before and during the period of lockdown by the college students.

**Research Methodology:**

The study is focused on the comparison of usage of SNSs by the college students during the lockdown period of Covid-19 and before lockdown period in Haryana. Therefore, the present work is exploratory and analytical in nature purely based on primary data. The data have been collected from the 318 college students' through a self – administrated online questionnaire. Data has been analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics using mean, frequency distribution, cross tabulation and t- test using SPSS.

**Analysis and Interpretation:**

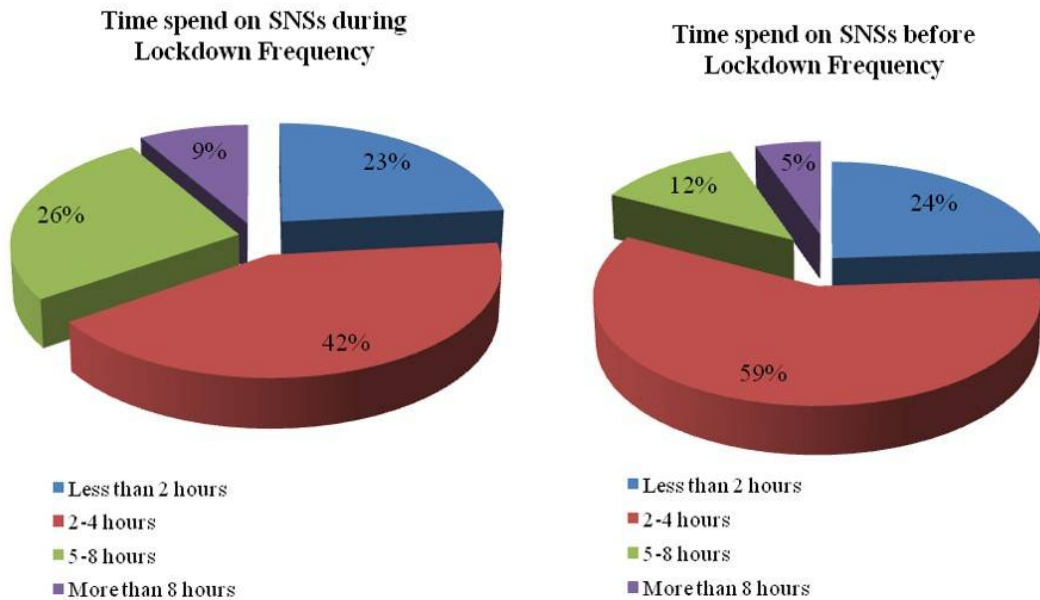
**Table-1: Association between the purpose of using SNSs by college students and time spent on these during lockdown period**

Purpose of using SNS	Frequency	Percent (%)	Less than 2 hours (%)	2-4 hours (%)	5-8 hours (%)	More than 8 hours (%)
For Academic Purpose	139	43.7	25.9	44.6	23.7	5.8
Staying connected with people	69	21.7	26.1	49.3	20.3	4.3
Raise Awareness	38	11.9	34.2	36.8	18.4	10.5
For Business purpose	3	.9	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
Entertainment	69	21.7	7.2	34.8	40.6	17.4
<b>Total</b>	318	100.0	23.3	42.1	26.1	8.5

From the table-1, it has seen that most of among college students are using SNSs for academic purpose and averagely spent 2 to 4 hours on SNSs whereas 23.7% were spent between 5 to 8 hours on using SNSs during the lockdown period. Second most preferred purpose of using SNSs was staying connected with people and 49.3% were spent 2 to 4 hours whereas about 20% were spent between 5 to 8 hours on the SNSs with this purpose. Entertainment was also a good preferable objective of using SNSs for a long time. People who were using SNSs for entertainment were spent averagely more than 4 hours whereas 40.6% were in touch with SNSs for 5 to 8 hours for entertainment purpose.

**Table-2: Comparison between times spent during and before lockdown period by the college students:**

Time Spent	Time spent on SNS during Lockdown		Time spent on SNS before Lockdown	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less than 2 hours	74	23.3	76	23.9
2-4 hours	134	42.1	187	58.8
5-8 hours	83	26.1	38	11.9
More than 8 hours	27	8.5	17	5.3
Total	318	100.0	318	100.0



**Pie charts representation of Table-2: times spent during and before lockdown period by the college students**

On the basis of survey it has been seen that 14.2% increment in the usage of SNSs by students, who were spent 5 to 8 hours on SNSs. It happens due to those students who were spent 2 to 4 hours on SNSs before lockdown have been shifting to 5 to 8 hours during lockdown period.

**Table-3: Showing Paired ‘t’-test value between the times spent on SNSs before and during the period of lockdown by the college students:**

**Hypothesis:**

**H0:** There is no significant difference between the times spent on SNSs before and during the period of lockdown by the college students.

**H1:** There is a significant difference between the times spent on SNSs before and during the period of lockdown by the college students.



**Table-3: Paired Samples t-test**

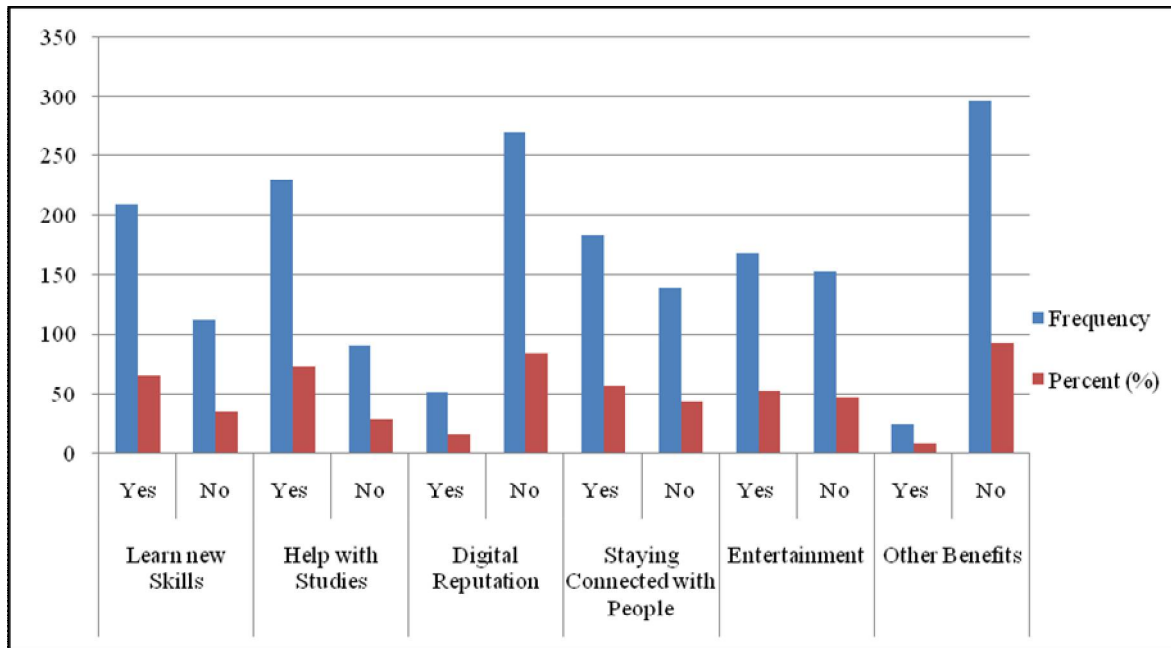
	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
<b>Time spend on SNSs before lockdown - Time spend on SNSs during period of lockdown</b>	.212	.741	.040	.293	.130	5.123	317	.000

From the table-3, it can be concluded that calculated *t-value* is 5.123 which is much higher than the table value i.e. 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant and *p value* i.e. sig. 0.000 which is very low than the 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that 't'-value is significant and null hypothesis is rejected. And it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the times spent on SNSs before and during the period of lockdown by the college students.

**Table-4: Showing the perceptions of students about the advantages of using SNSs:**

Personal Benefits of using SNSs	Yes/No	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Learn new Skills</b>	Yes	208	65.3
	No	110	34.7
<b>Help with Studies</b>	Yes	229	71.9
	No	89	28.1
<b>Digital Reputation</b>	Yes	50	15.9
	No	268	84.1
<b>Staying Connected with People</b>	Yes	181	56.9
	No	137	43.1
<b>Entertainment</b>	Yes	167	52.5
	No	151	47.5
<b>Other Benefits</b>	Yes	24	7.5
	No	294	92.5

(Total Respondents 318)



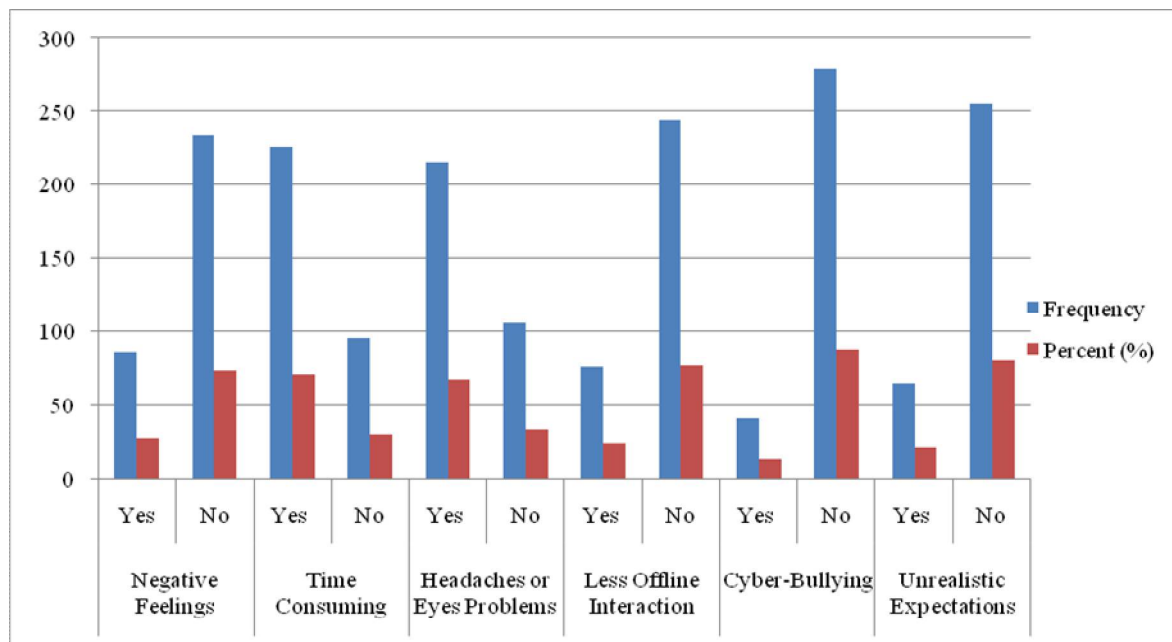
**Graphical representation of Table -4: perceptions of college students about the advantages of using SNSs**

From the table-4 it has seen that a high percentage of students approx. 72% have a perception that using of SNSs are very helpful to their studies. 65.3% were assumed that usages of SNSs are beneficial to learn new skills. Whereas a low percentage of students i.e. 15.9% were assumed that using of SNSs are beneficial to create a digital reputation. So it can be concluded on the basis of survey that most of the students have a perception that use of SNSs are beneficial to them and a good source of study, learning new skills, stay connected with people as well as for entertainment also.

**Table-5: Showing the perceptions of college students about the disadvantages of using SNSs:**

Disadvantages of using SNSs	Yes/No	Frequency	Percent (%)
Negative Feelings	Yes	85	26.9
	No	233	73.1
Time Consuming	Yes	224	70.3
	No	94	29.7
Headaches or Eyes Problems	Yes	214	67.2
	No	104	32.8
Less Offline Interaction	Yes	75	23.8
	No	243	76.3
Cyber-Bullying	Yes	40	12.8
	No	278	87.2
Unrealistic Expectations	Yes	64	20.3
	No	254	79.7

(Total Respondents 318)



#### Graphical representation of Table-5: perceptions of students about disadvantages of using SNSs

From the table-5 it can be concluded that most of the students have a perception that excessive and continuous use of SNSs may create some health problems. 67.2% of students assumed that it may cause headaches or eye problems. According to 70.3% of students, using SNSs or social media is a time-consuming process.

#### Findings:

- There is a significant difference between the times spent on SNSs before and during the period of lockdown by the college students.
- It was found that approx. 56% of youngsters were using SNSs for academic and raise awareness purposes, whereas 22% were using for entertainment and 22% were using to stay connected with other people during the lockdown period.
- 45% of people using SNSs for academic purposes were spending an average of 2 to 4 hours, and 24% were spending 5 to 8 hours on their academic work during the period of lockdown.
- As SNSs are the source of staying connected with people and entertainment also, 49.3% and 34.8% respectively among college students were spending 2 to 4 hours on SNSs, whereas 20.3% and 40.6% were spending 5 to 8 hours on SNSs during the period of lockdown for the above purpose respectively.
- As an aggregate, 42% of respondents were using SNSs for 2 to 4 hours, whereas about 26% of people were spending 5 to 8 hours, and 8% were spending more than 8 hours on SNSs during the period of lockdown.
- As an aggregate, 59% of respondents were spending 2 to 4 hours, and approx. 12% were spending 5 to 8 hours on the SNSs before the period of lockdown.

- It has seen that most of people (i.e. 61.3%) were agreed that the using of SNSs helped to change their attitude during the period of lockdown and 38.7% were assumed that SNSs are not helpful to change their attitude.
- Approx. 66% people were agreed that SNSs are very beneficial to learn new skills in lockdown period as well as approx. 72% of people assumed that use of these sites helps in studies and approx 57% thought that SNSs are very helpful source of stay connected with people.
- As an aggregate 68.5% were thought that using of SNSs are very time consuming process as well as using of these are cause of headaches or eyes problems.

### Conclusion

The importance and advantages of SNSs make these popular among the young generation. The present study has shown the advantages, disadvantages, comparison of times spent on SNSs during and before the period of lockdown by the college students. During the lockdown period due to pandemic of COVID-19, usage of SNSs has significantly increased as comparison to the period of before lockdown. Youngsters spent comparatively more time on SNSs to learn new skills, stay connected with others, to studies and for entertainment purpose during the period of lockdown.

### References

- Dhritabrata, (2020). COVID - 19: Impact of the Lock down in the Indian Economy. Symbiosis School of Economics.
- Ahmad, R., A. and Murad, R., H. (2020). The Impact of Social Media on Panic During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Iraqi Kurdistan: Online Questionnaire Study. *Journal of Medical Internet Research (JMIR)*, Vol. 22, No 5.
- First Post staff. (Apr 09, 2020). Media usage during COVID-19 lockdown: Indian users flock to FB and WhatsApp; general news sites see numbers rise.
- Noguti, V. Singh, S. and Waller, S. David. (2019). Gender Differences in Motivations to Use Social Networking Sites. *Gender Economics: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice*, Pp-16.
- Samad, S. Nilashi, M. and Ibrahim, O. (2019). *Education and Information Technologies*, Vol. 24, 2081–2094.
- Rostaminezhad, Ali, M. Porshafei, H. and Ahmadi, Ali, A. (2019). Can effective study approaches mediate the negative effect of social networking on academic performance? *Education and Information Technologies*, Vol. 24, 204-217.
- Symons, K., Vanwesenbeeck, I. and Walrave, M. (2019). Parents' Concerns Over Internet Use, Their Engagement in Interaction Restrictions, and Adolescents' Behavior on Social Networking Sites. *Youth & Society*, p. 1-13. [journals.sagepub.com/home/yas](http://journals.sagepub.com/home/yas).
- Kizgin, H. Jamal, A. Rana, N. Dwivedi, Y. and Weerakkody, V. (2018). The impact of social networking sites on socialization and political engagement: Role of acculturation. *Technological*

*Forecasting & Social Change*, xxx (xxxx) xxx–xxx.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2018.09.010>.

- Das, B. and Sahoo, S., J. (2014). Social Networking Sites – A Critical Analysis of Its Impact on Personal and Social Life. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, Vol. 2 No. 14, 222-228.
- Edosomwan, S. Prakasan, K. S. Kouame, D. Watson, J. and Seymour, T. (2011). The History of Social Media and its Impact on Business. *The Journal of Applied Management and Entrepreneurship*, Vol. 16, No.3
- Brandtzæg, B., P. Heim, J. (2009). Why People Use Social Networking Sites. A.A. Ozok and P. Zaphiris (Eds.): *Online Communities*, LNCS 5621, pp. 143–152.
- Subrahmanyam, K. Reich, M., S. Waechter, N. and Espinoza, G. (2008). Online and Offline Social Networks: Use of Social Networking Sites by Emerging Adults. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, Vol. 29, 420–433.

## **Nature of Khurda uprising under Jai Rajguru- A Study on People's History of Colonial Odisha**

**Sujit Kumar Panda\***

### **ABSTRACT**

One year after the arrival of the British to Odisha the heroic land Khurda witnessed a momentous resistance movement against the alien supremacy in 1804 marked an eye catching chapter in the annals of colonial Odisha. The people of Khurda under the dynamic leadership of Jai Rajguru coupled with the unconditional supports of neighbour chiefs such as Kujanga, Kanika, Marichpur and Bishanpur raised the banner of protest in every nook and corner of the soil. But, victory went to colonial Government as they could able to handle the law and order situation successfully. Even though a series of research works has been done in relating to Khurda Revolt of 1804, none has focused seriously about the nature of the Khurda uprising of 1804. It is needless to say that the Khurda Revolt of 1804 was neither the first anti-colonial resistance movement in Odisha nor in India. The revolt of undivided Ganjam such as Paralakhemundi, Ghumser, Khallikote, Mohury challenged the Company rule much before to the Khurda Revolt of 1804. But, all these people resistance have not been properly evaluated as it was under Southern Presidency for a long time. It is also significant to note that the annexation of Khurda was not the first occupation of British because Mednipur and Jaleswar Pragana of Odisha were under the clutches of the British after the battle of Plassey. A major part of Odisha also went to Company rule after the defeat of Nizam of Hyderabad in the year 1766. Hence, an endeavor has been taken carefully to discuss the nature of the historic Khurda Revolt of 1804 in a systematic manner by applying appropriate modern scientific research methodology. Both Primary and Secondary data has been properly used for this study. Historical source materials and research data like official records and contemporary works extensively collected both from archive and non-archive sources and of historical analysis. The research work cautiously maintains the value of word economy.

**Key Words**—Khurda , Revolt, Colonial, Jai Rajguru

### **Introduction**

The Khurda uprising of 1804 spearheaded by Jai Rajguru unfolded an unparallel episode in the annals of colonial Odisha. One year after the arrival of the British to Odisha the heroic land Khurda launched a significant resistance movement against unwanted colonial supremacy. The freedom loving people of Khurda under the dynamic leadership of Jai Rajguru raised the banner of protest in every nook and corner of the soil. The unconditional support of neighbor chiefs such as Kujanga, Kanika, Marichpur and Bishanpur were unforgettable. However, the Colonial Government finally handled the law and order situation successfully. In fact, the Khurda Revolt of 1804 was neither the first anti-colonial resistance

---

\* Dr. Sujit Kumar Panda, Lecturer-in History, Govt. Jr. College, Phulbani, PO/PS-Phulbani, Distt Kandhamal, Odisha,  
E-mail: Pandasujit161@gmail.com

movement in Odisha nor in India. The revolt of undivided Ganjam such as Paralakhemundi, Ghumser, Khallikote and Mohury disturbed the Company rule prior to the advent of Khurda Revolt of 1804. But, all these people's resistance have not been properly assessed as it was under Southern Presidency for a long time. It is too significant to mention that the annexation of Khurda was not the first occupation of British because Mednipur and Jaleswar Pragana of Odisha were under the clutches of the British after the battle of Plassey. A major part of Odisha also went to Company rule after the defeat of Nizam of Hyderabad in the year 1766. Thus, the nature of the Khurda uprising of 1804 requires a deep analysis to discover the truth through these questions as mentioned below ---

- Q 1. What was the political situation that compelled for outbreak of resistance movement in Khurda in 1804?
- Q 2. Whether the uprising was a mass based protest or confined in a portion of a district?
- Q 3. What was the nature of the revolt? Whether the idea of nationalism was known to the local militia?
- Q 4. Was Jai Rajguru a true patriot?

The history of Khurda reveals that Narayan Deo the Raja of Paralakhemundi invaded Khurda in 1760 AD. Birakishor Deo, the Raja of Khurda sought military assistance from Maratha Subahdar of Odisha. The Subahdar agreed to extend his helping hand on the condition that if the Raja bears Rs.100000/- (One lakh rupees) as war indemnity. The Raja of Khurda consented to pay the negotiated amount and Narayan Deo was expelled with their assistance.<sup>1</sup> The Raja failed to furnish the said amount for which he compelled to cede four Praganas such as Rahanga, Serai, Chhabiskud and Lembai.<sup>2</sup> Birakishore Deva was succeeded by his son Dibyasingh Deva-II who virtually succeeded by his son Mukundava-II. At the time of succession Mukunda Deva was a minor boy of one year old for which the entire administration was entrusted to one Jaya Krushna Rajguru a man of having Twenty-five springs as guardian of the minor Raja. It is pertinent to mention that during the arrival of the British to Odisha, Commander George Harcourt sought cooperation of Raja Mukunda Deva-II for the safe transportation of their baggage and artillery through his territory. On contrary Colonial George Harcourt promised before the Raja to pay Rs 100000/- (One lakh rupees) and give back four aforesaid Praganas taken over by the Marathas. Commander Harcourt paid immediately an amount of Rs 40, 000/- (forty thousand rupees) towards promised amount as a token of advance. Meanwhile, Jai Rajguru honestly advised to the Raja of Khurda to deny this proposal but the Raja ignored it.

After a careful study of the history of Odisha reveals that Colonial Harcourt reached at Manikpatna on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1803 and there he dispatched a letter to the chief priest of Jagannath temple at Puri to obtain a religious sanction for the British occupation. The chief priest of the Jagannath temple, Puri greeted colonial Harcourt at Manikpatna. The local Paiks including Bakshi Jagabandhu were silent spectator during the British march to Puri. In the opinion of W. W. Hunter-- "instead of an opposing army our general found only a deputation of vulnerable white robbed Brahmins. Historian R. D. Banarjee's view also corroborates it. Although Harihar Bhramarbara Roy was the Diwan and Jagabandhu Vidyadhar Mahapatra was the military chief of the army of Khurda, they remained silent. He was assured of enjoying the pragana Rorunga. This has further been strengthened with the agreement

records between Colonial Harcourt and Raja of Khurda which was reported to Government. The strongest evidence about Bakshi's silence is incorporated in Eyor's recorded report. It is reported in Commissioner Statement "that the Bakshi of Khurda was one of the first to offer submission to colonial Harcourt at the end of 1803 and the settlement of Killa Roranga was made with him for the first year of the British administration of the affixes of the province. After the British occupation of Odisha, Colonial George Harcourt did not fulfill his promise. So Jai Rajguru along with two thousands of armed men met Harcourt and J. Melville at Cuttack submitted petition regarding the fulfillment of past promise.<sup>3</sup> But, Colonial George Harcourt straightly denied it. Jai Rajguru reported everything to the Raja of Khurda regarding the ill motive of the Company. Being encouraged by Rajamata Sumitra Patamahadei and Rani Chandramani Devi, finally the Raja of Khurda decided to fight against the Company. The Raja of Khurda sent a parwana to Murari Pandit, the Tahasildar of Chhabiskud Pragana to supply two thousand coolies and carpenters for the construction of the cars of lord Jagananth.<sup>4</sup> Again he sent a letter to the Tahasildar demanding goats and sheep from four praganas in question. He also withheld the payment of tax to the Government. He forcibly collected rent from a village near Pipili which comes under British jurisdiction.<sup>5</sup> The situation became intensified. Meanwhile Jai Rajguru chalked out a plan to declare fight against the British. He appointed one Sambhu Bharati for mobilizing public opinion who was later arrested by the British. On 15<sup>th</sup> November 1804 at the instigation of Raja Two hundred fifty cavalry and Nine hundred Paiks plundered the four disputed pragana. Then, they posted themselves around the village of Delanga.<sup>6</sup> So the Collector of Puri, Hunter and Harcourt marched from Cuttack on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1804 and proceeded to Khurda.<sup>7</sup> A severe fight ensued at Pipili. Major Fletcher with a vast European detachment proceeded to the spot. On the way he faced stiff resistance by one Baishnava Bharati, the commander of Khurda army. The royal troop met a deplorable reverse. Fletcher wanted to besiege the fort Barunei where the Raja and his family reside. During vigorous fight the nephew of Major Fletcher was killed. Meantime, Fletcher and his army through a ladder crossed the wall of the fort and besieged the fort on 04<sup>th</sup> December 1804 after three weeks of terrible clash.<sup>8</sup> But Raja with his family members and Jai Rajguru cunningly escaped through back door. His brother and one son were reported to have been taken captive. <sup>9</sup> On December 07<sup>th</sup> 1804 the Commissioner deposed Mukunda Deva-II through a proclamation with effect from 05<sup>th</sup> December 1804. This was the political situation that compelled for outbreak of resistance movement in Khurda in 1804.

Now the question rises whether the revolt was a mass based or isolated one. Truly, the revolt was a mass based by nature rather isolated. It spread in to the neighbor kingdoms of Khurda such as the Raja of Kanika, Kujanga, Marichpur, Bishnapur like wild fire. The neighbour chiefs along with their gigantic army willfully and wholeheartedly participated in the revolt and faced extreme suffer. Balabhadra Bhanja, the Raja of Kanika was taken as a prisoner and sent to Midnapur in July 1805. The Raja of Kujanga was also imprisoned. The local people faced untold suffering of colonial tyranny. The alien authority well versed with much advanced war technique cunningly suppressed the revolt iron handedly.

We have already discussed about the political situation of Khurda in 1804. Now it's a matter of question that the Khurda uprising of 1804 was an outcome of the personal suffering of the Raja of Khurda or the idea of nationalism working behind it. In this context it is worth to mention that nationalism developed in India with the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 AD.



Simultaneously, it penetrated in to Odisha. We cannot deny the personal sufferings of Raja by the British which was a major factor for emergence of Khurda Revolt. When the British wanted safe transportation of army through king's territory Raja agreed on a promise of getting in return a sum of Rs 100000/- (one lakh rupees) with four praganas. However, the Raja of Khurda foolishly played in to the British game. The Raja of Khurda was arrested treacherously on 03<sup>rd</sup> January 1805 in the jungle Thirty miles away from Khurda<sup>10</sup> and confined at Barabati fort. One Fateh Muhammad rewarded Rs 3000/- .<sup>11</sup> Then the ruler was shifted to Midnapur Jail. When he was at Midnapur custody he sent a mercy petition to the government wherein he confessed his innocence and put the entire blame on the Rajguru who misguided him in this matter and also praying for his release and restoration of his estate. However, he was released but his estate was confiscated and was allowed to live in his Balisahi palace at Puri. The Raja was only given the management of affairs of Jagannath temple with a malikana amounting to 1/10 of the revenue of his earlier estate by the regulation IV of 1809.<sup>12</sup> Even though the personal suffering of the Raja in connection with the outbreak of the revolt of 1804 cannot be ruled out, we cannot judge him as a patriot because he allowed British to enter in to Puri for fulfillment of his self interest and also accused his diwan before the British through mercy petition for his release.

We cannot under esteem the heroic sacrifice of Jai Rajguru who received death sentences for the cause of motherland. If anyone killed mercilessly in the pages of human history after Jesus Christ or in the annals of colonial history, he was Jai Rajguru, the Rajpurohit of Raja of Khurda brutally hanged at Mednapur. Two branches of banyan tree of a different distance were dragged forcibly the legs of Jai Rajguru tied separately to those branches and were allowed to be in their respective position. The body was split in to two pieces. We neither dispute nor raise questions on the patriotism of Jai Rajguru. He was a true nationalist, the first man of Odisha who hanged by the British that human race ever witnessed. His prime intention behind the sacrifice of his valuable life was the safeguard of his beloved king and kingdom. Even he admitted before the Colonial Harcourt that he himself was the root cause of entire episode. His conscience and call of the motherland compelled him to raise the sword of rebellion. People in large number responded the call of Jai Rajguru for liberation of motherland from foreign subjugation. It shows their patriotic zeal and open vigorous challenge to oust alien dominance. To safeguard the sovereignty of their motherland and native aristocracy was their chief motto. So that we can say the sense of nationalism in its earliest form mingled with their blood. Hence, this revolt had definite link with people's grievance that is safety, security and safeguard to their king and kingdom. They considered their king as living god and paid high esteem as their Thakur Raja. To them crime against king means crime against God. So they fought relentlessly in favour of their king against Company rule with traditional warfare. Even though the concept of nationalism was unknown to them but they were trustworthy patriots and their resistance was purely anti-colonial by nature. They esteemed their mother, motherland and king as much as their life.

At the part of conclusion, it may rightly be observed that the Khurda uprising of 1804 shown the seed of the Revolt of 1817. We cannot deny the revolt of 1817 was a peasant uprising but it was the continuation of the revolt of 1804. Some scholars also argue that Bakshi Jagabandhu was not in the picture of Khurda Rebellion of 1804. It has been known from the literary book 'Phiringikali Bharata' written by Bipra Madhusudhan that Bakshi had no good relation with Jai Rajguru but he along with

---

Diwan Harihara Samantaroy were in battle.

### References

- Patnaik, J. 'Feudatory States of Odisha' Vol-1, p-214.
- Dey S. C. (Edtd). 'Guide to Orissan Records' Vol-II, pp-19-20, W.Trower to J. P. Ward 23,05,1817.
- Board Proceedings Revenue Orissa State Archives Accession No-8, petition of the Raja of Khurda, enclosure to the letter of CA Molony to Government on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1817.
- Board Proceedings Revenue Orissa State Archives Accession No-1, J. Hunter, Collector of Zillah Jugunnath to Secretary to Commissioner 10<sup>th</sup> March 1804.
- Board Proceedings Revenue Orissa State Archives Accession No-4 B, J. Hunter, Collector of Zillah Jugunnath to Fortesque Secretary to Commissioner 28<sup>th</sup> July 1804.
- Sinha, H.N. (Edtd) Selections from the Nagpur residency records vol-1, p-63 G. Harcourt to Elphinstone 16<sup>th</sup> November 1804.
- Toynbee, G. A sketch of the History of Orissa 1803-1828, p-08 .
- Mahatab, H.K. (Edtd) 'History of the freedom movement in Orissa' Vol-1 p-78.
- Jagannath temple correspondence Part-1, p-19, T. Fortesque to C.Grome 15<sup>th</sup> December 1804.
- Toynbee, G. 'A sketch of the History of Orissa 1803-1828, p-08.
- Mahatab, H.K. (Edtd) 'History of the freedom movement in Orissa' Vol-1 pp-73-78.
- Mishra, P.K. & Samal J.K. (Edtd). 'Comprehensive history and culture of Orissa' p-178.

## gfj ; k.kk eavk; Z I ekt dk mRFku

chjcy\*

### I kjlak

exy LkekT; ds iru ds ckn dk Qh Lke; rd nsk ea vLr&0; Lrrk dk c'ycky jgk] ftLkLs Lkekt ea vud  
djhfr; "a us tle ys fy; k FkA 18oh&19oh 'krkfn; "a ea t" fLFkr jgh ml Lks tu LkekU; oxZ Oh cpSu FkA  
bLV bf.M; k da uh ds vkus ds ckn dh fLFkr ea Oh T; knk ifjorZu ugE g" Lkdk D; "id ; g 0; ki kj ds }kjk  
Okjr ds vKfd L="ra ij vkf/ki R; LFkfr dj muds n'gu ea T; knk fo'okLk djrh FkA Lkekftd eW; "a ea  
fxjkoV] Lkekftd rku&ckus ea vud cjk; "a ds dkj.k fLFkr fcxMfh tk jgh FkA vr% , Lk fo'ke fLFkr; "a  
ea Okjr ea vud vkn"yu gq ftuea \*vk; Z Lkekt\* , d FkA 18oh 'krkfn dh mUkj) Z Lks ydj 19oh 'krkfn ds  
vr rd iwZ Okjr; Lkekt ea , d tu pruk dh ygj vkbA vud egki # "kka us vius fopkj" a vJ vFkd  
A; kLk'a ds }kjk Lkekt dks , d ubZ LkdjkRed fn'kk fn[kkus dh d'f'k'k dh FkA bu egku-gfLr; ka ea Lks , d  
"Lokh n; kulln LkjLorh" Oh Fkftudk ekuuk Fk fd mudh I dfr bruh egku-LkLfr Fk fd ; g LkeLr  
fo'o dh exh'kd cu Lkdrh FkA dny bLkdh 'kq rk vJ eglo dks igpku djus dh vko' ; drk ek= FkA  
muds vud kj Hkjrokfl ; ka dks ik"pkr; f"kk ; k mudh [kkt dks viukus dh t: jr ugha cfYd viuh  
I dfrd fojkl r dks tkuus dh t: jr FkA Akphu onks d" tkus r" os fonskh f'k{kk Lks T; knk Lke) gA  
ik"pkr; txr dh fLFkr bLkbl er ds Apkj&Alkj , oa blyke ea Oh vud 0; klr cjk; "a d" /; ku ea j [kdj  
Lokh th vk; Z LkLfr dh i pLFkka uk ds fy, vxks vk, vJ blgE d" /; ku ea j [kdj 1875 ea mlg'aus vk; Z  
I ekt dh LFkku uk cabz ea dhA ftLkus f'k{kk ds Apkj&Alkj] Lkekftd cjk; "a ds fujkdj.k ds fy, , d  
vf0; ku Akj0 fd; k] ftLkdk LkLs 0; ki d AOkO mYk Okjr ds iatc&gfj; k.kk ds Akra ij vf/kd iMk vJ  
blgE LFkku" a ij ; g LkxBu dk Qh y'dfA; gvk vJ dN gn rd vkt Oh gA

ef; 'kn %vk; Z Lkekt] LkLfr] LkjLorh] Lke)] opLo] LkdjkRed vJ egki # "k bR; kfnA

egk n; kulln LkjLorh us cabz ea vk; Z Lkekt dh LFkku uk dk ef; ; mls; Oh Akphu ond /kezd" mLkds 'kq  
: i ds LkFk ALr djuk o tkuuk Hk Fk<sup>1</sup> D; "id gfj; k.kk iatc dk Cgnw viuh Akphu igpku ds fy,  
ykyf; r FkA ekkyeku" a vJ fLk[k'a ds vud LkxBu cuus ds dkj.k ; gk; ij Cgnw Oh viuh Akphu xJork ds  
fy, , d , LkxBu dh ryk'k ea Fk ftLkLs mudk Akphu xJo i pLFkfr g" LkdA<sup>2</sup>

Lokh n; kulln us efr intk] cgnokn] vorkjokn] i'kfy] Jk)] tæ&æ] V'u&V'd" a dk foj'k  
fd; kA mudk ekuuk Fk fd vk; Z Lkekt , d , Lk /keZgs t" LkOh /ke"dk , d okLrfod ey FkA mudk Li"V  
: i Lks dguk Fk fd viuh cf) dk A; "x dj" vJ ond ea" a ds vFk" ds ckjs ea Lk"p" rd&fordZ dj" a fQj  
viukv" A blg'aus L=h f'k{kk ij Oh cy fn; k vJ Cgnh o LkLfr Ok"kk ds Apkj&Alkj ds fy, vFkd A; kLk  
fd; A 1874 bE ea n; kulln us Lkr; kFkZ Adk" k d" Adk'kr fd; k ftl ea mlgksus onka ds I kj dks iLr fd; kA  
fo'kSk ckr ; g jgh fd mlg'aus bLks Cgnh ea fy [kA Lokh n; kulln igys , Lks 0; fDr Fkftlg'aus Lojkt 'kn dk  
A; "x fd; kA mlg'aus Lojkt dk vFk Oh cgr gh Lkly : i Lks y"x" a d" Lke>k; kA mlg'aus fonskh oLrka ds  
cfg"dkj dju} Lonskh oLrka d" viuku} viuh Cgnh o LkLfr Ok"kk eaf'k{kk AkLr djus d" gh , d Lojkt  
dk : i crk; kA Okjr; Lkekt ds fiNM&u dk LkLs cMk , d dkj.k vKkurk Oh Fk bLkfy, mlg'aus f'k{kk

\* MKE chjcy] I gk; d AkQ j] bfrgk , oa i jkrRo foHkx] egf'zn; kulln fo'ofokly; ] jkrd Email : birbal7319@gmail.com

ij t'j fn; k³ ftLkds ek/; e Lks gj fn'kk ea ifjorZu Lkðo FkA ik"pkR; txr Òh f'k{k k dscycurs ij fo'o ea jkt djus dsfy, vxLkj g" jgk FkA vr%f'k{k dsegro d" mlg"aus Òyh&ÒkfrimZl : i l s l e > k FkA

**I ekt eadgjfr; la**

vk; ZLlekt dh LkLks vge-Òfiedk jk"Vòknh Òkouk d" Ápkfjr djus eadkQh vge-jgh gA 30 vDV[aj] 1883<sup>4</sup> ea Lokeh n; kulln dh eR; qds ckn vk; ZLlekt n" i{k'aeafoÒkfr g" x; kA , d i{k vkxy f'k{k ij Lkger FkA r" ntkjk ijEijxR f'k{k ds i{k ea FkA ÇdrqfoÒktu ds ckn Òh bLkdk egro de ugÉ gqKA fo'kSk ckr ; g jgh fd xqtjkr] egjk"V<sup>a</sup> ea pykbz xbz bLk LkLk dk Áðko mYkjh Òkjr dh vi{k de jgk yfdu gfj; k.kk] iatk v<sup>g</sup> jktLFkku ea dkQh y'dfÁ; gqKA bu {ks" a ds y'x egurh o Lkk/kkj.k thou iLkn djrs FkA iatk&iKB ea vf/kd fo'okLk u g"us ds dkj.k mlgs ; g /keZ LkoZSB yxk D; Ìd vk; ZLlekt Òh efr iatk o vkMæj&foj"/h FkA Lokeh n; kulln us ; gk ds y'x a dk #>ku n[kdj mudschp x, v<sup>g</sup> vi us fopkj" a Lks mlga ykÒkflor fd; kA<sup>5</sup>

Lokeh n; kulln LkjLorh on 'kkL="a ds Ádk.M iáMr FkA ; s ik"pkR; f'k{k l s dÒh Òh Áðkfor ugÉ gqA 'kð oñd ijájk eagh mudk vVW fo'okLk FkA vjçon ?"k us Lokeh th d" uotkxj.k ds Lkqkkj d" a ea Lks mud" LkoZSB 0; fDrRo okyk ekukA Òkjr; Llekt d" fQj Lks viuh okLrfod igpku dk Kku djokus ds fy, mlg"aus \*\*on'adh v'j y<sup>g</sup>\*\* dk ukj fn; kA mudk ; g ekuuk FkA fd fo'o ea Òkjr dh igpku cukus ds fy, mud" viuh LkLÑfr dk ik"pkR; dj.k ; k f'k{k(i) fr d" ik"pkR; : i nus dh vko'; drk ugÉ FkA ; fn vkt Òkjr; Llekt ea Òn&Òko ; k fopkj" a dh LkLh.krk vkbz gsr" mLkdk dkj.k Òkjr okLk; "a dk vi us on" a Lks nj gV tkuk FkA] , Lk mudk fopkj FkA

vc ; gk ij Lokeh th ds Ákjðd thou , oaf'k{k ds ckjs eacrkk vko'; d g" tkrk gSftLkLks muds fopkj Òkardkj cuA Lokeh n; kulln LkjLorh dk tle 1824 bE ea xqtjkr ds ekjoh ftys ea gqk FkA buds cpiu dk uke ew'kdj t" , d ctā.k ifjokj ea tles FkA buds fir k on" a ds fo}ku v<sup>g</sup> efr iatk ea Òh fo'okLk djrs FkA Çdrq Lokeh th vYik; q ea gh efr iatk ds fo#) g"us ds LkLk&LkLk thou&eR; q tLks xw+ fo"K; "a ij Çpru djus yxs v<sup>g</sup> LkL kfjd e'g dk R; kx djds 21o"Z dh vk; q ea blg"aus ?kj Òh N'M+fn; kA viuh c<sup>g</sup>) d ftKkLk d" 'kkr djus ds fy, ; s n'sk ds vud {ks" a ea x, v<sup>g</sup> var ea eFkjk ea budh HkA/ Lokeh fojtkulln Lks g<sup>g</sup> ftLkd" mlg"aus vi us x# ds : i ea Lohdkj dj fy; kA Lokeh fojtkulln us gh mudk uke n; kulln LkjLorh j [kA vi us x# fojtkulln ds LkLfu/; ea jgrs gq mudks vk/; kRed ftKkLk ds mYkj feys v<sup>g</sup> LkrtV Òh gqA<sup>6</sup> bLkds ckn vc , d Llekt Lkqkkj d ds : i ea mudh Òfiedk fuÒkus dk Lke; vk x; k FkA mudk m's ; ijs Òkjr ea Çgnw/keZ , oa LkLÑfr d" Áfr"Br djuk FkA bLkds fy, mlg"aus 1863 bE ea vxjk ea \*ik[k.M [kf.Muh irkdK\*Qgjkv<sup>g</sup> fQj cEcbZ ea vk; ZLlekt dh LFkku uk dj Çgnw/keZ dh 'kð rk dh igpku LFkfr djus ij t'j fn; kA<sup>7</sup> Lkkel'fd çjkb; "a tLks efr iatk ds ?"j foj"/h Fk v<sup>g</sup> on ea" a ds vk/kkj ij gou djus ij cy nus yx<sup>a</sup> gou ea efgykva dh mi fLFkr d" Òh blg"aus vko'; d ekuk tLks fd oñd LkfgR; ea n'kkz k x; k FkA efgykva ea tkxfr ykus ds fy, efgyk f'k{k ij cy fn; k ftLkds fy, mlg"aus efgykva ds fy, v'x x#d<sup>g</sup> dh 0; oLFk ij t'j fn; kA cky fookg o cgqfookg ÁFk ds Òh foj"/h FkA blg"aus vi us f'k{kva ds Ápkj&ÁLk ds fy, Çgnh o LkLÑr Òk"kk dk Lkjkj fy; kA dN vaxth Lkj dkj ds fy, v<sup>g</sup> dN ykyp o"K 'k"K.k Lks cpus ds fy, xjhc y'x bLkLbz/keZ d" vi ukus yxs FkA , Lks ea 1874 bE ea blg"aus \*LkR; kFkZ Ádk"K" dh Çgnh Òk"kk ea jpuk dh rfd vketu i<+dj ykÒkflor g" Lkds v<sup>g</sup> Çgnw oñd l'z" a d" Lke> LkdA muds blgÉ Á; kLk' a ea Lks , d FkA \*\*k<sup>g</sup>) vkm"yu" rfd bLkLbz cus y'x a d" n'ckjk Çgnw /keZ ea yk; k tk LkdA<sup>8</sup>

Lokeh n; kulln th dk fo'okLk Fkk fd LokFkE o vKkuh ij'fgr'a us ijk.k'a dh xyr 0; k[; k ds }kjk Cgnw /keZ d' OZV fd; k x; kA os on'a d' Cgnw /keZ dk okLrfod vk/kkj ekurs FkA tkfr AFkk ds foj'k ds pyrs mUg'aus Cgnw/keZ ds xjhc&vehj] mPp&fuEu d' Lkekurk ds Lrj ij Lkkekftd LkkeitL; cukus ds A; kLk fd; A<sup>9</sup>

ijk/khurk ds dkj.k \*Lojkt\* 'kOn dh egYkk d' ijfOkf'kr fd; k v<sup>9</sup> fonskh oLr<sup>9</sup>ka ds cfg'dkj ds fy, ns'k ds AR; d {ks= ea x, A viuh eR; q Lks igys mUg'aus 1882 ea x'j {k.k Lkfefr\* dh Lfki uk dh ftLkLks vk; Z Lkekt dk dn bLk rjg c<+x; k Fkk fd y'x c<&p<dj bLkdh xfrfof/k; "a ea 'kkfey g'us yxsft l l s vk; Z Lkekt dh f'k{k'k'ka d' ?kj&?kj rd igppkus dk n<sup>9</sup> AkjD g<sup>9</sup>ka n' fopkj/kkjvka ea Lkekt cV x; kA igyh fopkj/kkj ds y'x v'ky f'k{k'k ds i {k/kj Fks r' n'k'j s Cgnh o LkL'Nfr Ok'kk d' gh f'k{k'k dk ek/; e cukuk pkgrs FkA f'k{k'k ds ek/; e ij foj'k/OkLk t: j g<sup>9</sup>ka yfdu Lkekt Lkqk'j dk dk; Z fujarj mLk Lkok Okouk Lks pyrk jgka vk; Z Lkekt dh fuLokFkZ Lkok d' n'k'rs g<sup>9</sup> vketu us c<&p<dj viuk iwZ Lkg; "x fn; k v<sup>9</sup> bLkds dk; De y'dfA; g'rs x, A

vk; Z Lkekt dk egRo iwZ ; "xnku f'k{k'k ds {ks= ea jgka ykyk g'ukjkt vaxst f'k{k'k ds A'cy Lkefkd FkA mUg'aus 1886 bE ea ykg<sup>9</sup> ea \*n; kulln ,xy" on'd Ldwy\* dh Lfki uk dh t' 1889 bE ea \*n; kulln ,xy" d,yst\* ea cny x; kA ; gk; v/; ; u dk dk; Z iwZ% if"peh i) fr ij vk/kkfjr Fkk yfdu os ,d ija jkxr Okjrh; i) fr Lks f'k{k'k ds fgek; rh FkA 1902 bE ea Lokeh J) kulln }kjk gfj}kj ds utnhd dkaxMh ea \*x#d'yo fo'ofok'ky; \* dh Lfki uk g<sup>9</sup>ka Mh, -oh- g' ; k x#d'yo n'u'a dk mIs; ; p'k'ka d' Akphu Okjrh; LkL'Nfr Lks t'Mek o muea Okjrh; g'us dk vRex<sup>9</sup>o Anku djus dk A; kLk djuk FkA<sup>10</sup>

jk"Vh; vkn"yu ea ns'k dh efgykvka o i#"k'aus d'aks Lks d'akk feyk dj Okx fy; kA bLkdk Oh J; dgE u dgE \*vk; Z Lkekt\* d' gh tkrk g' fo'k'skdj mYkj Okj ea vk; Z Lkekt d' v'xs c<kus ds fy, efgyk, a o i#"k vk; Z Lkekt dk Apkj o ALkj djus yxsftLkLks vkn"yu ea xfr vkrh xbA

Lokeh n; kulln ds thou Lks AOkfor g'dj vjcon ?k"k us dgk Fkk fd \*\*Lokeh n; kulln l jLorh ml iM+ ds f'k[kj dh rjg g's t' ygygkrk g'uk n'j Lks gh utj vkrk g' mLk iM+ dk Lko'Pp gjk&Okj f'k[kj Lokeh n; kulln th gh g' Lokeh th fo'o Lka'a ea u{k= dh rjg fn[kkbz nrs g' mLk fo'o f'k[kj d' ejk 'kr&'kr~ueuA<sup>\*11</sup>

Lokeh n; kulln Lk jLorh th us ,d LoPN Lkekt cukus ds Hkj l d A; Ru fd, A mUg'aus fuEu Lks fuEu oxZ dh ijs'kfu; ka d' Lke>k o mUga n'j djus ds LkOh A; kLk fd, A ; gk; rd fd mUg'aus \*x'j {k.k Lkfefr\* dh Lfki uk dj xk; ds egRo d' Oh vketu ds Lkkaus j [kka mUg'aus ftLk vk; Z Lkekt dh Lfki uk dh FkA vkjD e<sup>9</sup> mLkds 28 fu; e cuk, ijarq vki Lk Lkgefr Lks bud' ?kVkdj 10 dj fn; k x; k ftudk foj.k bLk Adkj g&

- 1- vfo | k dk uk'k o fo | k dh of) djuh p'fg, A
- 2- LkLks Ahfr iwZd /kekZu'kkj ; Fkk ; "X; crkb djuk p'fg, A<sup>12</sup>
- 3- AR; d d' viuh gh mlufR Lks Lkar'V ugE jguk p'fg, Cdrq Lkc dh mlufR ea viuh mlufR Lke>uh p'fg, A
- 4- bZoj LkPpnkulln Lo: i] fujkdj] LkoZ kfDreku] U; k; dkjh] n; kyh] vt'lek] vuar] fu'odkj] vukfn] vuq] e] LkokZ'kkj] LkoZ'oj] LkoD; ki d] LkokD; ; keh] vtj&vej] vO; ] fuR; ] ifo= v<sup>9</sup> Lk'Vd'ukZ g' mLk dh miLkuk djuh p'fg, A

- 5- LKR; ds xg.k djus v<sup>g</sup> vLKR; ds N'Meusa Lkožk m | r jguk pfg, A
- 6- Lkc LKR; ] fo | k v<sup>g</sup> t" inkFz fo | k Lks tkus tkrs g<sup>g</sup> mu Lkc dk vkfn ewy iješoj gh g<sup>g</sup>
- 7- Lkc eut; "ad" Lkkeftd Lkožrdkjh fu; e ikyusea ijræ jguk pfg, v<sup>g</sup> AR; d fgrdkjh fu; e ea Lkc Loræ g<sup>g</sup>
- 8- on Lkc LKR; fo/kvka dh i<sup>g</sup>rd g<sup>g</sup> on dk i <uk&i <kuk v<sup>g</sup> Lk<sup>g</sup>uk&Lk<sup>g</sup>uk Lkc vk; "idk ije /keZ g<sup>g</sup>
- 9- Lk<sup>g</sup>kkj dk midkj djuk gh bLk Lkekt dk eq; m<sup>g</sup>š; gS vFkz~'kkjhjd] vkfRed] v<sup>g</sup> Lkkeftd mluf<sup>r</sup> djuka
- 10- Lkc dke /keZ<sup>g</sup>kkj vFkz~LKR; v<sup>g</sup> vLKR; d" fopkj djds djus pfg, A

; s Lk<sup>g</sup>h mi ; <sup>g</sup> xqk Lokeh n; kuln Lkj Lorh th ds thou ifjp; eac[k<sup>g</sup>ch n<sup>g</sup>kus d" feyrs g<sup>g</sup> mudh eR; q mi jk<sup>r</sup> muds vuq kf; ; "a us <sup>g</sup>h bu fu; e" a dk ikyu dj vk; Z Lkekt d" y<sup>g</sup> d<sup>g</sup>A; cuk; kA /khj&/khjs ; s Lk<sup>g</sup>h fu; e Lkekt ea Lkož= Q<sup>g</sup> x, v<sup>g</sup> budk gj txg ikyu g<sup>g</sup>us yxkA

ykyk yktir jk; vk; Z Lkekt ds cgr<sup>r</sup> cM<sup>g</sup>s LkeFkz Fks ftlg<sup>g</sup>aus igys Lks gfj; k.kk ea v<sup>g</sup> ckn ea iatkc ea bLkds Apkj&ALk<sup>g</sup> ea vge-<sup>g</sup>iedk dk fuožu fd; kA ykyk th dk tle 20 Qjoh 1865 ea iatkc ds e<sup>g</sup>xk ftys ds xkp MMh ds vxokj ifjokj ea g<sup>g</sup>vk FkA mudk <sup>g</sup>gnw/keZ ds Afr Akj<sup>g</sup> Lks gh vf/kd >plko Fk ftLkds dkj.k os vk; Z Lkekt Lks t<sup>g</sup>MA i<sup>g</sup>Mr x<sup>g</sup>n<sup>g</sup>Yk fo | kFk<sup>g</sup> o ykyk Lk<sup>g</sup>b<sup>g</sup> nLk ds dkj.k gh ykyk th vk; Z Lkekt Lks t<sup>g</sup>MA FkA ykyk th ds dFku ds vu<sup>g</sup>kkj \*\*e<sup>g</sup> vk; Z/keZ ds Lk<sup>g</sup>Fk vkthou t<sup>g</sup>kk jg<sup>g</sup>kkA ; gh vk; Z Lkekt ejsekrk o ošnd /keZ ejk fir k g<sup>g</sup>\*\*13

ykykth us p<sup>g</sup>kjh i<sup>g</sup># jke] p<sup>g</sup>kjh ekrijke] M,DVj jkethyky] i<sup>g</sup>Mr y[kir jk; v<sup>g</sup> Jhpn ds vykok vl; LFkkuh; us<sup>g</sup>vk<sup>g</sup> ds Lk<sup>g</sup>Fk feydj j<sup>g</sup>rd ftys ds xkp&xkp ea tkdj vk; Z Lkekt dk Apkj ALk<sup>g</sup> fd; k v<sup>g</sup> y<sup>g</sup>x<sup>g</sup>a d<sup>g</sup> bLk Lk<sup>g</sup>Bu Lks t<sup>g</sup>MA us dh vihy dhA 1886 bE ea ykyk yktir jk; usfgLk<sup>g</sup> ea vk; Z Lkekt dh LFkki uk dh ftLkLks dkj.k gh Lk<sup>g</sup>B p<sup>g</sup>nyky] M,(E jkethyky] i<sup>g</sup>Mr y[kir jk; v<sup>g</sup> M,DVj j.kchj <sup>g</sup>Lkg x<sup>g</sup>nkjk us <sup>g</sup>h vk; Z Lkekt d<sup>g</sup> viukdj ru] eu] /ku Lks LkeFkz<sup>g</sup> fn; kA<sup>14</sup>

gfj; k.kk ea vk; Z Lkekt d<sup>g</sup> Akj<sup>g</sup> djus dk J<sup>g</sup> Lo; a Lokeh n; kuln th d<sup>g</sup> tkrk gS v<sup>g</sup> muds }jkj LFk<sup>g</sup>fir bLk Lk<sup>g</sup>Bu ij /khj&/khjs, Lk<sup>g</sup>h bekj<sup>r</sup> dk fuekZk g<sup>g</sup>vk ftLkdk f<sup>g</sup>k[kj ijs <sup>g</sup>Okj<sup>r</sup> ea fn[kk<sup>g</sup>z n<sup>g</sup>us yxk] p<sup>g</sup>ks dkbZ Lkekt Lks c<sup>g</sup>kb; "ad" Lkekr djus dk chM<sup>g</sup> gh D; "au g<sup>g</sup>A gfj; k.kk okLk<sup>g</sup> bu Lkc ea i<sup>g</sup>h rjg Lkf<sup>g</sup>; jg<sup>g</sup> \*\*on" a dh v<sup>g</sup> py" dk mn<sup>g</sup>?kk<sup>g</sup> ijs <sup>g</sup>Okj<sup>r</sup> ea Q<sup>g</sup>kyus ds m<sup>g</sup>š; Lks os <sup>g</sup>Okj<sup>r</sup>; k=k ij fudys Fks v<sup>g</sup> iatkc ea <sup>g</sup>h vk; Z Lkekt dh LFkki uk dj 17 t<sup>g</sup>kbZ Lku~1878 d<sup>g</sup> igyh ckj gfj; k.kk ds v<sup>g</sup>kyk 'kgj ig<sup>g</sup>ps FkA v<sup>g</sup>kyk ea d<sup>g</sup>N Lke; #dus ds ckn os #M<sup>g</sup>dh dh v<sup>g</sup>j pys x, A vius v<sup>g</sup>kyk okLk ds n<sup>g</sup>ku ml<sup>g</sup>aus v<sup>g</sup>kyk okfLk; "a ij viuh vfeV Nki N<sup>g</sup>MA n<sup>g</sup>kkjh ckj gfj; k.kk ds y<sup>g</sup>x<sup>g</sup>a d<sup>g</sup> muLks feyus dk Lk<sup>g</sup>OKX; 25 fnLk<sup>g</sup>j 1878 d<sup>g</sup> rc Ak<sup>g</sup>lr g<sup>g</sup>vk tc j<sup>g</sup>okM<sup>g</sup> ds Afr<sup>g</sup>"Br tkxh<sup>g</sup>nkj jko ; <sup>g</sup>/kf<sup>g</sup>Bj <sup>g</sup>Lkg ds fueæ.k ij os fjokM<sup>g</sup> vk, v<sup>g</sup> yx<sup>g</sup> nks Lk<sup>g</sup>rk<sup>g</sup> rd ogk; ij Bg<sup>g</sup>A ; gk; ml<sup>g</sup>aus vius 11 0; k[; ku fn, A bu 0; k[; kuka ds vkjEHk o var ea <sup>g</sup>tu xk, tkrs Fks rkd T; knk Lks T; knk y<sup>g</sup>x vkd<sup>g</sup>kr g<sup>g</sup> LkdA egf<sup>g</sup>z n; kuln ds thou dk c[kku mu <sup>g</sup>tu" a ds ek/; e Lks g<sup>g</sup>rk Fk ftLke<sup>g</sup> nknk i<sup>g</sup>Mr cLrhjke Aeq<sup>g</sup> Fks v<sup>g</sup> ftlg<sup>g</sup>aus vkxs pydj jk<sup>g</sup>Vh; vkn<sup>g</sup>yu ds fy, <sup>g</sup>h vud <sup>g</sup>tu ALn<sup>g</sup> fd, D; "id xhr" a ds ek/; e Lks gh ml<sup>g</sup>aus gfj; k.kk okfLk; "ad" c<&p<e<sup>g</sup>j <sup>g</sup>Okx yus dk vkgeku fd; kA vr% gfj; k.kk ea vk; Z Lkekt dh uh<sup>g</sup> j [kus ea eg<sup>g</sup>ek n; kuln] jko ; <sup>g</sup>/kf<sup>g</sup>Bj <sup>g</sup>Lkg o nknk i<sup>g</sup>Mr cLrhjke

dh Òfiedk Lko"7fj FkhA blgÈ Òtu"à o xhr"à ds ek/; e Lks gh gfj ; k.kk okfLk; "à ea ubZ pruk tkxh ftLkdk ÁÒko Lkekt Lkqkjj eagh ugÈ vfir qjk"Vh; vkn"yu ea Òh n[kus d" feyrk gA<sup>15</sup>

j"pdi wkz fo"K; ; g Fkk fd ftLk vk; Z Lkekt ds uhø if"peh Òkjr ea j[kh xbZ mLkdk LkokZ/kd Ápkj&ÁLkjj mYkj Òkjr ea LkokZ/kd ggvk fo'kSkdj i atkc o gfj ; k.kk ds y"x"à us bLks [kys fnyka Lks vi uk; kA ; gk ds y"x"à dk e[; 0; oLkk; Ñf"K Fkk v[ Ñf"K dk; "à ea 0; Lr jgus ds dkj.k ; s y"x i vt&i k B o cã.k'ā }kjk cuk, x, deBk.Mka Lks nj jgA

vkxs pydj 'kq) vkn"yu bLkh m[; ds LkkFk pyk; k x; k rkfd /kekZfjr tkfr; "à ds y"x"à d" i q% Cgnw/keZ ea yk; k tk LkdA j"grd&fgLkjj {ks= ea "kq) vkn"yu" ds Lkpkju ds fy, 1923 bE ea gfj ; k.kk ea , d deVh dk xBu fd; k x; k ftLkds LknL; "à ea M,(E jkethyky] ykyk yktir jk; o ckw NTtjke tLks 0; fDr 'kkfey FkA vk; Z Lkekt us /khj&/khjs turk dk /; ku jktuhr dh v'j Hkh vkdEkr fd; kA vk; Z Lkekt us 1920 ds puko ea gfj ; k.kk ds j"grd o fgLkjj ftyka ea viuk ncnck LFkfir fd; k v[ jktuhr ea , d vPNh 'k#vkr dhA<sup>16</sup> gfj ; k.kk ea bLk vkn"yu ds ÁkjÐ djus dk J; Lokeh J)kulln d" tkrk gSt" 1922 ea jokMh ea Lkekt ds , d mRLko ea Òkx yus ds fy, x, Fks tgi; ij mlg"aus "kq) vkn"yu" pykus ij vR; f/kd cy fn; k ; g vkn"yu gfj ; k.kk ds fgLkjj j"grd] fLkjjLkjj dFky] Mcokyh] fÒokuh vkj eokr LkÒh txg ÁÒkoh jgkA /khj&/khjs ; s vkn"yu LkeLr gfj ; k.kk eagh ugÈ vfir qLkjs mYkj Òkjr ea QSyrk x; kA

L=h mRFkku ij vk; Z Lkekt dk T; knk t'j Fkk D; "id budsfcuk fdLkh Òh Ádkj dh Áxfr Lkòo ugÈ FkhA 18oÈ 'krkcnh ds vkjÐ ea Òkjr; Lkekt ea efgykva dh fLFkr vR; r "k'puh; FkhA gfj ; k.kk Òh bLkLks vNwrk ugÈ FkA i#"k Á/kku Lkkeftd 0; oLFk ds dkj.k efgyk oxZ d" cgr Lkh ijá jkvk vdkfo'okLk'a o ekU; rkvka ds uhps nck, j[kk Fkk tcfD Lkekt ds fueZk ea mudh Òfiedk LkFØ; g"uh pkfg, FkhA Lkrh ÁFkk] dU; k o/k] cky fookg] cgg fookg] inkZ ÁFkk tLkh u tkus fdruh ijá jkvka us L=h Lkekt d" vikfgt o vLkgk; cuk fn; k FkA<sup>17</sup>

bLkea d"bZ Lkng ugÈ fd Lokeh n; kulln ukjh mRFkku ds cgr cM; i{k/kj FkA mudk ekuuk Fkk fd efgyk o i#"k Lkekt ea Lkeku vf/kdkjh gA mlg"aus viuh iLrd "Lkr; kFZ Ádk"K" ea Òh ukjh d" i#"k ds Lked{k ekukA gfj ; k.kk ds vk; Z Lkekt; ka us bu Lkhkh ÁFkva d" Lkekt Lks gvkus dk Á; kLk fd; k v[ bLkds fy, mlg"aus vi us ?kja Lks gh 'k#vkr dh FkhA mnkgj .kr% fgLkjj ds ÁfLk) vk; Z Lkekt ykyk pnyky dh i#o/kw ikoZh nòh {ks= dh igyh efgyk Fkh ftLkus inkZ ÁFkk d" r"MA ykyk pnyky cky fookg ds Òh foj"/kh Fks ftLks Lkekt ds fy, , d LkdjkRed igy ekuk x; kA

fÒokuh ds vk; Z Lkekt; "à us , d vukFky; dk Hkh fueZk djok; k Fkk tgi; ij cLkgjk o vukFk yMfd; "à d" vkJ; fn; k tkrk FkA mpr vk; qgkus ij Lq"X; oj ds LkkFk mudh 'kknh djok nh tkrh Fkh<sup>18</sup> ftLks , d /kekZ ds : i ea n[kk tkrk FkA ukjh mRFkku ds Á; kl ea ÒDr Qny ÇLkg v[ mudh cVh LkQk"kuh ds ; "xnku d" dÒh ugÈ Òyk; k tk Lkdrk ftlg"aus gfj ; k.kk dh cV; "à d" dÁFkva l s rks fudkyk gh LkkFk gh mlgaf'k{kk ds fy, Òh Ásjr fd; k x; kA , Lkk dgus Lks vfr'k; "fDr ugÈ g"xh fd vk; Z Lkekt gh gfj ; k.kk ea igyh , Lkh LkFk jgh ftLkus L=h f'k{kk dh fn'kk ea 0; ogkfj d Á; Ru dkQh igys ÁkjÐ dj fn, FkA

x"j{kk ds egRo d" Òh 0; ki d Lrj ij Lke>k x; k v[ Lokeh n; kulln Òkjr ea g" jgh xks gR; kvka Lks dkQh n[kh FkA mlg"aus xks j{kk ij LkLMA 0; k[; ku fn, v[ y"x"à d" xk; ds egRo d" Lke>kus dk vFkd Á; kLk fd; kA os vi us thou ds vire fnu"à ea xks j{kk ds fy, Ms<dj" M+0; fDr; "à ds gLrk{kj Lks ; Ør Kki u egjkuh foDV'fj; k d" nsuk pkgrs Fks ijarq mudh vl kekf; d eR; q ds dkj.k ; g m[; i wkz u g" LkdA<sup>19</sup> mlg"aus x"j{kk fo"K; ij "xkd#.kkfuf/k" 'kh"kd Lks , d iLrd Òh Ádkf'kr dh FkhA txg&txg x[ {k.kh

Lkfefr; ka Òh cukbz xbA mudk ekuuk Fkk fd x'j{kk Lks Òkjr; "a ds LokLF; o Lkef) ea of) g'xhA muds bu fopkj" a d" gfj; k.kk ds vk; Z l ekft; ka us vi us vFkd Á; kLk'a Lks bLkd" LkQy Òh cuk; k x; kA ; gk; fd vf/kdkk turk xkeh.k vkpy eajgrh Fkh v'g y'x Ñf" k o i'kijkyu dk dk; Z Òh djrs FkA bLkfy, bLk Ánsk ea x'j{k.k dk dk; Z cgr gh rsth Lks g'vka m'Ykj Òkjr dh ÁFke x''kkyk dh LFkki uk dk Js Òh gfj; k.kk ds jòkMh d" Ákr g'vki ftl sjko ; f/kf" Bj ÇLkg ds }kjk cuokbz xbZ FkhA

gfj; k.kk ds dfo jk.kk Árki xlu'gh us bLkds ckjs ea crk; k dh vk/kfud ; q ea \_\_f'koj us gh xks j{kk dh v'g jko ; f/kf" Bj d" Ásjr djds gfj; k.kk ea igyh x'kkyk [k'vokbz t" mLk Lke; cgr cMk dk; Z FkA Lokeh th ds vkgoku ij gh gfj; k.kk ds jòkMh ftys ea ÁFke x''kkyk dh LFkki uk g'vz t" vk'Fkd&/kk'ed r'g Lks Lkjkguh; FkA

fgLkKj ea \*Jh gfj; k.kk dq {ks= x'kkyk\* } >Ttj ea \*x'ky x'kkyk\* j'grd ea \*Jh t; jke nLk i'pk; rh x'kkyk\* } >Ttj ea \*vk; Z x'kkyk\* dh vk/kkf'kyk j [kh xbA 1937&38 ea ykg'g ea [k'vus okys çpM'kkus d" çn djokus ea gfj; k.kk ds vk; Z l ekft; ka us dkQh egROIwLz Ò'iedk fu'Okbz FkhA Òxr Q'v ÇLkg ds us'Ro ea vk; Z l ekft; " dk , d tRFkk ykg'g ig'pk v'g çpM'kkus d" çn djok; k x; kA \*\*k'ij) vkn'yu\* dh rjg vk; Z l ekft dk ; g Á; kLk Òh fooknLi n jgk D; "id Lkjdj dks ek'kyeku" a v'g bLkKb; "a ds foj"/k dk Lk'keuk djuk iMkA<sup>20</sup> vU; Ánsk'adh r'guk ea gfj; k.kk ea Òh xks j{kk vf'0; ku vf/kd LkQy jgkA

gfj; k.kk ds xjhc xk'ò ea cl usokys ykxka ea igy&igy pruk ykus dk Js vk; Z l ekft dks gh tkrk gS D; k'ed fgl'nl ekft ea QSyh g'vz d'ghfr; ka dks n'j djds , d LoLFk l ekft dk fuekZk l lko g'v vi us ifl ) x'f'k /R; k'fZ izdk'k ea Lokeh n; kum l jLorh th us l cl sigys Lojkt dk ukjk fn; k Fk D; k'ed mudk ekuuk Fkk fd fons'kh jkT; fdruk gh vPNk D; ka u gks og Lojkt dh cjk'jh d'kh ugha dj l drkA bl fy, m'ug'kus vi us vuq kf; ; ka l s dgk fd iR; d vk; Z dk d'Uk; gSfd vi us n'sk ds mRFkku ds fy, , oa l ekft l ok ds fy,) Lojkt ds fy, jkst'kuk i'f'k'uk djA<sup>21</sup>

**fu"d'v**

vr ea dgk tk Lkdrk gSfd vk; Z l ekft us vud Lk'ekftd d'ghfr; "a ds fuokj.k ij t'j fn; k v'g LoLFk Lk'ekt dh LFkki uk dh d'keuk dh xbA f'k{kk d" vR; r egROIwLz ekuk x; kA fo'k'kdj L=h f'k{kk d" t" Lk'ekt d" Áxfr dh rjQ ys tkrh gSv'g bLk ds }kjk Lk'ekt dk Lok'x.k fodkLk Òh Lk'òo g'rk g'v bLkds v'f'fjDr vU; Lk'ekftd x'rfok/k; "a ij Òh t'j fn; k x; k r'kd Lk'ekt çjkb; "a jfgr g' LkdA 19o' 'krk'òh ea ; g Lk'òh dk; Z okLro ea Lk'ekftd Ò'kr Lks de ug' Fksftud" Lk'ekt }kjk iw'z fd; k x; kA Çgnw/keZ t" vi uh ig'pku ds fy, ykyf; r Fkk] mLkd" ig'pku dj Lk'v Lks m'Okj v'g Çgn'òo d" vi uh x'gork ds fy, on" a ds egRo ds }kjk i'v' ifj'f'pr dj; k x; k t" , d egku-mi yf'0/k ekuh tk Lkdrh g'v

**Lk'òZ x'f'k L'òh**

pUnk] fci u] 1/2009 1/4 fgLVh v'k'ò ekMuZ bf.M; k] fnYyh] i E&224A  
oghA

?k" k] vj[on] 1/1940 1/4 ç'ide&fryd&n; kulh] vk; Z l i'f'cy' kx gkMLk] 63] d,yst LVNv d'ydkrk] i "B 39A  
u\$; j] , un] 1/2011 1/4 p'f'tx gkeyMl fgl'nlkfyVDI , M n i'kv'z ku v'k'ò bf.M; k] ubZ fnYyh] i ñ 53A  
ij" i dkjh ekfLkd 1/4 f=d'k] vDV'v; j] 2006] i "B 369&70A



Ýp] gky] MGY; ñ ,oa'kek] vjfoln] ¼1981¼ fjfyft; I QeëW bu bf.M; Å ubzfnYyh] i ñ 47A

?k""] vj[on] mi; Ør] i"B 39A

oghA

ij"i dkjh ekfLkd ¼if=dk¼ vDVw]j 2006] i"B 369&70A

oghA

?k""] vj[on] mi; Ør] i"B 39A

fue"gh] nhi pan] ¼1990¼ dkytbZLkr egf"n; kulln LkjLorh] i kuhi r] gfj; k.kk] i"B 91A

vgen] , tkt] ¼2016¼ gfj; k.kk dk bfrgkLk% Ákphu dky Lks vk/kfud dky] fnYyh] i"B 178&79A

mi j"DrA

'kkL=h] Árki ÇLkg] ¼2011¼ gfj; k.kk ds vk; ZLekt dk bfrgkLk% Lkedkyhu LkmØ] t"n] i"B 34A

chjcy] ¼2019¼ fgLVh vkW byØ'kul bu bñM; k %, dkk LVMh bu iatkc , M gfj; k.kk ¼1937&1952¼ Lkat; Ádk'ku] ubzfnYyhA

; kno] ds I h- o QksxkV] vkj- , Lk-] ¼1991¼ gfj; k.kk , frgkLkd ÇLkgoy"du] pMhx<]+ i"B 109A

fo | kFk] txnh'k] ¼1963¼ Lokh n; kulln LkjLorh thou pfj=] flk) kr] J) katfy] vk; Z Lkod Lk?k] Lkj r] i"B 197A

xlu"gh] j.k.kk Árki ¼2002¼ Økfr nrr] egf"n; kulln] Lkñfr ÇAVLk] djuky j"M] dsky] i"B 101A

oghA

; kno] dñl hñ ¼2012¼ gfj; k.kk dk bfrgk] vkfndky I s 1966 bñ rd] gki bñM; k ifcyds kut] xMxkø] i ñ 420&421A

## jkgrd 'kgj & ijkrlfud vrhr ,oal Hkouk

fodkl iokj\*

### I kjlak

वर्तमान के विपरीत अतीत को समझना एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है। इसलिए आजकल इतिहास और संस्कृति के अध्ययन में "कब और कहाँ" के बजाय "कैसे और क्यों" जो घटना के पीछे वास्तविक कारण होते हैं पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। अध्ययन का उद्देश्य उसी अतीत को समझना है। इसके लिए लेखक ने पुरातात्विक साक्ष्यों के साथ-साथ इस क्षेत्र के साहित्यिक पहलू को आधार बना कर पुरातात्विक संस्कृतियों के विस्तार, प्रसार और प्रवासन के लिए अतीत से 1200 ई. तक के जिम्मेदार कारकों का निर्धारण कर क्षेत्र की ऐतिहासिक महत्ता को उजागर किया है।

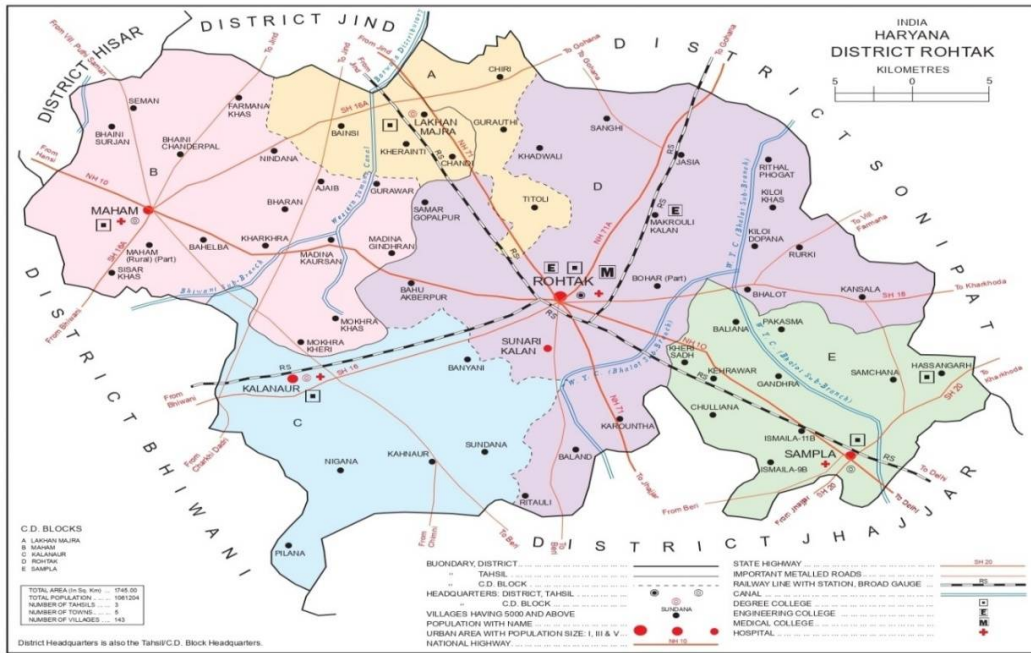
**मुख्य शब्द:** पुरातत्व, संस्कृति, प्रसार, प्रवासन

#### परिचय

रोहतक, भारतीय राज्य हरियाणा में एक शहर के साथ-साथ जिले का प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय भी है। 1824 ई. में जब रोहतक को जिला मुख्यालय घोषित किया गया तो शहर का सामान्य प्रशासन और जिला प्रशासन भी इसके अन्तर्गत आ गया। परंपरागत रूप से ऐसा माना जाता है कि शहर का निर्माण एवं इसका नाम पंचार राजा रोहताश/रोहतास/रोहितास के नाम पर रखा गया था (रोहतक जिला गजेटियर 1910: 1)। एक अन्य किंवदन्ती के अनुसार ऐसा कहा जाता है कि शहर के अस्तित्व में आने से पहले यह क्षेत्र रोहिड़ा के पेड़ों से आच्छादित था इसलिए इसका नाम रोहतक पड़ा। इसका उद्धरण हमें मैत्रायणी संहिता से भी मिलता है। मैत्रायणी संहिता (3.1.3) के अनुसार रोहिड़ा वृक्ष (*Andersonia/Tecoma undulate*) जिसे स्थानीय रूप से रोहिता कहा जाता है, से अपभ्रंश होकर इसका नाम रोहतक पड़ा। रोहितक शब्द या नाम पौराणिक साहित्य में भी मिलता है। पौराणिक साहित्य के अनुसार रोहतक की नींव रोहिताश्व (राजा हरिचंद्र का पुत्र), मनु वैवस्वत के 33 वें वंशज के द्वारा रखी गई थी इसलिए इसका नाम रोहितपुरा, रोहितक या रोहिता पड़ा (हरिवंश पुराण, 1.13.26)। जैमिनीय ब्राह्मण और पंचविश ब्राह्मण (14.3.12) भी परोक्ष रूप से रोहतक का उल्लेख करते हैं।

---

\* fodkl iokj] सहायक प्रोफेसर, इतिहास एवं पुरातत्व विभाग, एम.डी.यू. रोहतक। Email : vikas.history@mdurohtak.ac.in



चित्र - 1 : मानचित्र, रोहतक जिला (जिला जनगणना पुस्तिका, 2011)

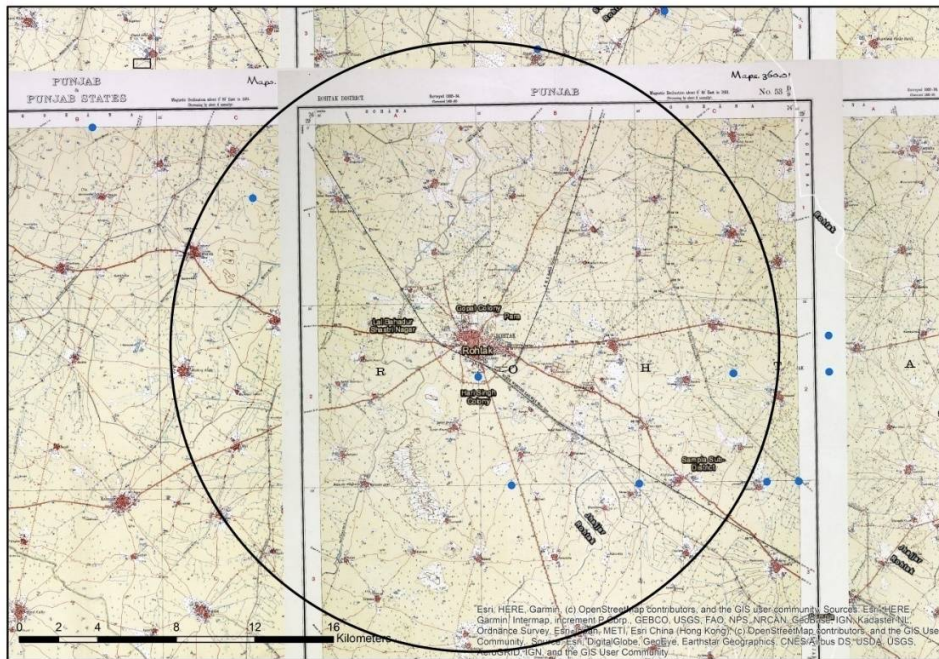
1920 ई. में जब इसे (पुराना रोहतक, खोखराकोट/लालपुरा क्षेत्र) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 'संरक्षित क्षेत्र' घोषित किया गया तब यहाँ पर पुरातात्विक महत्व वाले अनेक छोटे-बड़े टीले दिखाई देते थे जिनकी वर्तमान में कोई निशानी नहीं रह गई है। पुरास्थल क्षेत्र पर बहुत से परिवारों द्वारा समय-समय पर अवैध रूप से किए गए कब्जों तथा शहरीकरण की प्रगति के कारण कोई पुरातात्विक महत्व वाला स्थल शेष नहीं रह गया है। रोहतक (खोखराकोट) की संरक्षित पुरास्थल के रूप में घोषणा के बाद इस प्रकार के अवैध कब्जे पुरातात्विक दृष्टिकोण के साथ-साथ वर्तमान शहर के ऐतिहासिक महत्व की दृष्टि से भी हानिकारक हैं।

### भौगोलिक संरचना

रोहतक जिला हरियाणा के दक्षिण-पूर्व और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली के उत्तर-पश्चिम में स्थित है। इसका क्षेत्रफल 1745 वर्ग कि.मी. है। इसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति 28° 40' 46" N से 29° 06' 08" N अक्षांश और 76° 12' 40" E से 76° 52' 00" E देशांतर के बीच स्थित है (जिला जनगणना पुस्तिका, रोहतक 2011: 13)। यह उत्तर में जिला जींद, उत्तर-पूर्व में जिला सोनीपत, दक्षिण-पूर्व में जिला झज्जर, दक्षिण-पश्चिम में जिला चरखी दादरी, पश्चिम में जिला भिवानी और उत्तर-पश्चिम में जिला हिसार से घिरा हुआ है। यह हरियाणा का एकमात्र जिला है जो अन्य किसी राज्य की सीमाओं को नहीं छूता। जिले का मुख्यालय राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (NCR) के आठ चिन्हित प्राथमिकता वाले शहरों में से एक है। यह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 09 (पुराना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 10) पर दिल्ली से लगभग 75 कि.मी. उत्तर-पश्चिम में स्थित है। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जिले की जनसंख्या 1061204 थी। इसके अनुसार रोहतक अपनी शहरी जनसंख्या 417355 के साथ हरियाणा का छठा सबसे अधिक आबादी वाला शहर है जिसकी साक्षरता दर 80.2% थी (जिला जनगणना पुस्तिका, रोहतक 2011: 36)।

### अध्ययन क्षेत्र

जैसा कि सार में बताया गया है कि वर्तमान की तुलना में अतीत को समझना एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है। इसलिए आजकल इतिहास और संस्कृति के अध्ययन में "कब और कहाँ" के बजाय "कैसे और क्यों" जो घटना के पीछे वास्तविक कारण हैं पर जोर दिया जाता है (पवार 2012: xii)। भौतिक अवशेषों और उनके संदर्भ के जरिए उनके अतीत को समझना कठिन है, इस बात से अवगत होते हुए भी पुरातत्वविद अतीत को जानने के विभिन्न तरीके अपनाते हैं, जैसे क्षेत्र के व्यापक सर्वेक्षण तथा उत्खनन से प्राप्त सामग्री को समझना चाहे प्रकाशित हो या अप्रकाशित तथा उसका ऐतिहासिक वस्तुनिष्ठता से सार गर्भित इतिहास प्रस्तुत करना। यदि व्यापक रूप से सर्वेक्षण और उत्खनन किया जाये तो उन पुरातात्विक महत्व वाली सामग्रियों को प्रकाश में लाया जा सकता है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से बड़े पैमाने पर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। वर्तमान शोध-पत्र का उद्देश्य रोहतक शहर के इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध सभी पुरातात्विक और साहित्यिक आंकड़ों का ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से संग्रहण कर उसका अध्ययन करके जनसाधारण के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना है। इसलिए प्रस्तुत लेखक ने आधुनिक शहर रोहतक के 20 कि.मी. परिधीय क्षेत्र में पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त पुरावशेषों की साहित्यिक प्रमाणों के साथ पुष्टि करके इसके ऐतिहासिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास किया है।



चित्र - 2 : अध्ययन क्षेत्र

### जिले का प्राचीन इतिहास

परंपरागत रूप से ऐसा माना जाता है कि शहर का निर्माण एवं इसका नाम पंवार राजा रोहताश/रोहतास/रोहितास के नाम पर रखा गया है (रोहतक जिला गजेटियर 1910: 1)। रोहतक नाम उसी के बिगड़े रूप से निकला हुआ। रोहतासगढ़ नाम अभी भी रोहतक शहर के दो पुराने बर्बाद शहरों के पुरास्थलों पर लागू होता है। एक, जो वर्तमान शहर के उत्तरी कोने में स्थित है जिसे खोखराकोट/लालपुरा कहते हैं। पुरातात्विक रूप से यहाँ से हमें चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा (पी.जी.डब्ल्यू.) से लेकर गुप्त काल तक के सांस्कृतिक जमाव का पूरा क्रम मिलता है। उसके बाद खोखराकोट/लालपुरा का पुरास्थल निर्जन हो गया। दूसरा, वर्तमान शहर के पूर्व में बाबा मस्तनाथ विश्वविद्यालय, अस्थल बोहर के सामने स्थानांतरित हो गया था (जिसे खोखराकोट भी कहा जाता है)। यहाँ से हमें पूर्व-मध्यकाल के

पुरातात्विक अवशेष मिलते हैं। बाद में पुरास्थल के निर्जन हो जाने पर इस पुरास्थल के लोग भिवानी स्टैंड और खरोखरकोट के निकट वृत्ताकार सड़क के बीच जहाँ से हमें मध्यकाल और उत्तर-मध्य काल के पुरातात्विक अवशेष मिलते हैं वहाँ स्थानांतरित हो गया होगा। खोखराकोट (रोहतक) की पुरातात्विक खुदाई 1879 में पहली बार तत्कालीन जिला प्रशासनिक अधिकारी श्री वुड द्वारा की गई। पुरातात्विक उत्खनन द्वारा श्री वुड को प्रारंभिक भौतिक संस्कृति के तीन चरणों (जमाव) का पता चला, पहले चरण का प्रतिनिधित्व मिट्टी की दीवाल, मिट्टी की पात्र परम्परा के साथ-साथ हड्डी और टूटी हुई लोहे की पुरावस्तुओं का है। दूसरे चरण का प्रतिनिधित्व ज्वार (मक्का, अनाज के दाने) की उपज और एक छवि (मूर्ति) जो एक छोटे से कमरे से प्राप्त हुए हैं, जबकि तीसरे चरण का प्रतिनिधित्व मिट्टी के एक छोटे बर्तन से प्राप्त सिक्कों का है जिन्हें होर्नले (1881: 71-72) ने शक शासन के समापन काल का बताया है। "संरक्षित क्षेत्र" की घोषणा के बाद भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा भी उत्खनन करवाया गया लेकिन उत्खनन के परिणाम अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुए हैं। क्षेत्र के परिधीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण के दौरान 27 ऐसे पुरास्थल प्राप्त हुए हैं जो हड़प्पा सभ्यता (चौथी-तीसरी सहस्राब्दी ई. पूर्व) से सम्बन्धित हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि यह क्षेत्र आज से लगभग छः हजार साल पहले से ही आबाद था। परन्तु पुरातात्विक उत्खननों के अभाव के कारण इनके आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक पहलुओं पर ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। गिरावड़ (प्राक हड़प्पा से संबंधित) तथा मदीना (परवर्ती हड़प्पा एवं चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा से संबंधित) ही ऐसे दो पुरास्थल हैं जिनकी पुरातात्विक सामग्री सभी विवरणों के साथ प्रकाशित है। गिरावड़ के उत्खनन से प्राप्त पात्र परम्परा से पता चलता है कि यह पात्र परम्परा एम. आर. मुगल (1997) द्वारा नामित हाकरा पात्र परम्परा के सदृश्य है लेकिन सजावट और आकार में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नता स्पष्ट रूप से देखी जा सकती है। यद्यपि कुछ पात्र परम्परा की विशेषताएं सिसवाल (सूरजभान 1972: 42-59) से प्राप्त पात्र परम्परा के समान हैं लेकिन कुछ विविधताएं भी हैं। इसलिए उत्खननकर्ता ने इस पुरास्थल से प्राप्त पात्र परम्परा को घग्गर क्षेत्रीय हाकरा संस्कृति परंपरा नाम दिया है (शिंदे एवं अन्य 2008: 77-158)।



चित्र - 3 : गिरावड़ उत्खनन (शिंदे एवं अन्य, 2008)



चित्र - 4 : गिरावड़ उत्खनन से प्राप्त पुरावशेष (शिंदे एवं अन्य, 2008)



चित्र - 5 : गिरावड़ उत्खनन से प्राप्त पुरावशेष (शिंदे एवं अन्य, 2008)



चित्र - 6 : मदीना उत्खनन ZD1 का उत्तरी अनुभाग, (मनमोहन कुमार एवं अन्य, 2009)



चित्र - 7 : मदीना उत्खनन से संरचनात्मक अवशेष (मनमोहन कुमार एवं अन्य, 2009)

1972 ई. में अपने शोध कार्य के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान सिलक राम (शोध-छात्र, कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय कुरुक्षेत्र) और जे.एस. निगम (भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग, नई दिल्ली) ने इस क्षेत्र के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास को बेहतर ढंग से समझने के लिए बलियाना-I नामक पुरास्थल पर एक परीक्षण खात लेकर उत्खनन किया। उत्खनन के दौरान पुरातात्विक जमाव के रूप में प्राक-हड़प्पा कालीबंगा सदृश्य और चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा के पात्र प्राप्त हुए। किन्तु किसी भी तरह से इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इस खुदाई ने एक नई परिकल्पना की स्थापना की जो यह इंगित करती हो कि पूर्व-हड़प्पा कालीबंगा और चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा वाले लोग एक साथ एक ही घर में रह रहे थे। यह संभावना है कि पूर्व-हड़प्पा के लोगों के बाद पुरास्थल के निर्जन हो जाने के बाद, चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा के प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा इन घरों को थोड़े समय के लिए फिर से उपयोग किया गया हो क्योंकि चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा का पुरातात्विक जमाव बहुत ही पतला है, जिससे प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ समय के बाद वे इसे छोड़कर कहीं और चले गए होंगे (सिलक राम 1972: 45-41)। 20 किलोमीटर परिधीय सर्वेक्षण के दौरान 20 ऐसे पुरास्थल प्रकाश में आये हैं जिससे यह प्रमाणित होता है कि हड़प्पा समय अवधि के अंत के चरण के दौरान भी यह क्षेत्र पूरी तरह से आबाद था।

पुरातात्विक और साहित्यिक आधार पर सिद्ध होता है कि उत्तर हड़प्पा संस्कृति के बाद यह क्षेत्र आर्यीकरण के दायरे में आया। डॉ सिलक राम के निर्देशन तथा सहायक निर्देशन के रूप में डॉ मनमोहन कुमार और डॉ अमर सिंह इतिहास विभाग, महर्षि दयानंद विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक द्वारा खोखराकोट पुरास्थल (रोहतक) का 1986 से शुरू होकर 1990 तक के चार सत्रों तक उत्खनन इस उद्देश्य के साथ करवाया कि इसके सांस्कृतिक अनुक्रम के साथ इसके विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं की जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सके। लेकिन उत्खनन के परिणामों को अभी भी प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है, केवल कुछ विवरण भारतीय पुरातत्व समीक्षा (Indian Archaeological - A Review) में दिए गए हैं। पुरातात्विक उत्खनन से चार सांस्कृतिक अनुक्रम सामने आये। प्रारम्भिक चरण-I (स्तर 44 से 36) चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा वाला है जिसका कुल जमाव 1.60 मीटर था। चरण-II (स्तर 35 से 28) उत्तरी काली चमकीली पात्र परम्परा (NBPW) से संबंधित पाया गया। चरण-III का कुल जमाव 3.50 मीटर है जिसे तीन उपचरणों में विभाजित किया गया है :-1) पूर्व-कुषाण, 2) कुषाण और 3) कुषाणोत्तर। चरण-IV गुप्त काल से सम्बन्धित है। चरण-IV में गुप्त काल में निर्मित पकी ईंटों के मंदिर के भी अवशेष मिले हैं जो कुषाण काल की संरचना के ऊपर स्थित था (IAR 1986-87: 34-36)।

क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण के दौरान 20 पुरास्थल चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा (PGW), 3 पुरास्थल धूसर पात्र परम्परा (Grey Ware) और 8 पुरास्थल काली ओपदार पात्र परम्परा (Black Slip Ware) वाले मिले परन्तु इनका उत्खनन न होने की स्थिति में इनके सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक स्वरूप के बारे में कहना संभव नहीं होगा। परिधीय क्षेत्र में उत्खनन सामग्री के अभाव में खोखराकोट उत्खनन की पुरावस्तुएँ जो पुरातात्विक संग्रहालय, इतिहास एवं पुरातत्व विभाग, महर्षि दयानन्द विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक और मदीना की पुरातात्विक खुदाई से प्राप्त परिणाम इस क्षेत्र के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास पर प्रकाश डालने के लिए प्रमाणिक अवशेष हैं जिनके आधार पर यह साबित हुआ कि यहाँ कच्चे घरों में रहने वाले घुमकड़, कृषक आम लोग थे। आमतौर पर इतिहासकार और पुरातत्वविद दोनों इस बात पर सहमत हैं कि महाभारत काल का समय और चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा के प्रयोगकर्ताओं का समय एक ही था। साहित्यिक आधार पर यह शहर (रोहतक) महाभारत में रोहितक के रूप में तीन स्थानों पर वर्णित मिलता है-1) उद्योग पर्व में रोहितकारण्य (कौरवों की सेना द्वारा आच्छादित वन) के रूप में, 2) वनपर्व में रोहितक (करण की दिग्विजय के संदर्भ में) और सभा पर्व में रोहितक (एक जगह जिस पर नकुल ने विजय प्राप्त की) को प्रिय और बेहद समृद्ध शहर के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है। *महामयूरी* (1915: 64, 68)



भी इस बात का संदर्भ देती है कि कार्तिकेय रोहितक के यक्ष थे और कपिल बहु धान्यक के।

बौद्ध साहित्य भी रोहितक को उत्तर भारत के एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर के रूप में संदर्भित करता है। *विनय पिटक* में महात्मा बुद्ध की रोहितक यात्रा के समय उनके शिष्य आनंद का भी साथ होने का उल्लेख है। उन्होंने हस्तिनापुर से अपनी यात्रा शुरू की और अंत में रोहितक पहुंचे और यक्ष चक्रपाणि के साथ बात की। तक्षशिला से मथुरा की यात्रा के दौरान प्रसिद्ध चिकित्सक जीवक द्वारा भी इस शहर का दौरा किया गया (*गिलगित पाठ III: 2 और 333*)। इसी प्रकार जैन साहित्य (Canonical literature) अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोहडिया के पुढविवादिनस्य उद्यान (आधुनिक रोहितक) धर्मयक्ष का एक धार्मिक और पवित्र स्थान है जहां भगवान महावीर भी कई अवसरों पर गए थे (जैन 1947: 326-28)। इस प्रकार साहित्यिक संदर्भ बताते हैं कि बुद्ध और महावीर के समय शहर और उसका परिधीय क्षेत्र काफी महत्वपूर्ण था। खोखराकोट और आसपास के पुरास्थलों के उत्खनन तथा सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से उत्तरी काली चमकीली पात्र परम्परा (NBPW) और आहत सिक्कों की उपलब्धता (बालंद, खरकड़ा, बिशान आदि गाँवों से) ने यह प्रमाणित किया कि यह शहर मौर्य साम्राज्य के समय में उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा था जिसने बाद के समय में अपना राजनीतिक महत्व खो दिया। मौर्यों के बाद यह क्षेत्र शुंगों और फिर हिन्द-यूनानियों के हाथों में चला गया जिन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण एवं विशाल क्षेत्र पर शासन किया। तर्न (W.W. Tarn) का मत है कि हिन्द-यूनानी राजा मेंनेंडर के राज्य में यौधेय, ओदुम्बर और कुनिंदों के गणराज्य भी शामिल थे (रेप्सन 1982: 575)। रोहितक शहर तथा उसके परिधीय क्षेत्र से लगभग 16 राजाओं के सिक्के पाए गए जिनमें से अगाथोकलेस (Agathokles), अमीनटास (Amyntas), एंटीअलसाइडस (Antialcides), एंटीमेश (Antimaches), एपोलोडोटस (Appolodotus), डिओमेदस (Diomedes), हेलिओइस (Heliodes), हर्मोएस (Hermaues), लीसिअस (Lysias), मेंनेंडर (Menander), फिलोक्सेनस (Philoxenus), पॉलीक्सस (Polyxeus), स्ट्रैटो (Strato) और ज़ोइलस (Zoilus) प्रमुख हैं। इन सिक्कों के अलावा खोखराकोट से मेंनेंडर के सिक्कों को ढालने के कुछ पकी मिट्टी के साँचे भी मिले हैं जो वर्तमान में इतिहास एवं पुरातत्व विभाग के पुरातत्व संग्रहालय में रखे हुए हैं। पुरातात्विक प्रमाणों से यह साबित होता है कि यूनानियों द्वारा शहर तथा उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र पर विजय प्राप्त की गई और उन्होंने लंबे समय तक इस पर शासन किया। हिन्द-यूनानियों के बाद यह क्षेत्र शक शासकों के अधीन आ गया जिसके राजा मावेस ने मथुरा से लेकर पूरे पंजाब और हरियाणा के आसपास के क्षेत्र से यूनानी शासन को समाप्त कर अपने साम्राज्य में सम्मिलित कर लिया था (चौधरी 1953: 437)। इसके बाद प्रथम शताब्दी ई. के दौरान मथुरा के शक शासक राजुवुला (Rajuvula) और सोडस (Sodasa) ने हरियाणा क्षेत्र पर शासन किया। पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य के रूप में उनके अनेक सिक्के हरियाणा और रोहितक क्षेत्र के कई पुरास्थलों से मिले हैं। लेकिन ऐसा माना जाता है कि हिन्द-यूनानियों के पतन के बाद इस क्षेत्र में यौधेय प्रमुख हो गए और उन्होंने खोखराकोट (रोहितक) में अपनी राजधानी और टकसाल स्थापित कर 'यौधेयानाम बहु धान्यक और 'यौधेय गणस्य जय' लेख सहित वृषभ-हाथी (bull-elephant) प्रकार तथा 'यौधेय गणस्य जय' लेख वाले सिक्के जारी किए। इस प्रकार के सिक्के अनेक पुरास्थलों और खोखराकोट के उत्खनन के दौरान स्तरीकृत जमाव में भी प्राप्त हुए हैं। 1936 की खुदाई के दौरान बीरबल साहनी (1945) को बड़ी संख्या में सिक्कों के साँचे मिले थे। स्वामी ओमानंद सरस्वती (1979) को कुछ मुहरों व शिलालेखों के अतिरिक्त ऐसे सिक्कों के कुछ साँचे भी सर्वेक्षण के दौरान प्राप्त हुए जो अब गुरुकुल संग्रहालय झज्जर में रखे हुए हैं।

प्रथम शताब्दी ई. के दौरान कुषाणों ने उत्तर भारत के विशाल क्षेत्र पर विजय प्राप्त की और एक शताब्दी से अधिक समय तक इस क्षेत्र पर शासन किया। वर्तमान अध्ययन क्षेत्र भी इस समय कुषाणों के हाथों में चला गया होगा इसका पुरातात्विक प्रमाण इस क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त कुषाणों के अनेक सिक्कों की प्राप्ति है। खोखराकोट (रोहितक) पुरास्थल से भी कनिष्क, हुविष्क और वासुदेव के अनेक सिक्के प्राप्त हुए हैं (ए. एस. आई. की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1881: 71-72)। *महामयूरी* और *दिव्यवदान* (वैद्य 1959: 67-68) जो तीसरी और चौथी शताब्दी ई. के साहित्यिक स्रोत हैं, में रोहितक को प्राचीन शहर

के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हुए उसके बारे में लिखा है कि : "फल और फूलों से सुजजित रोहितक के आसपास का क्षेत्र छायादार वृक्षों से सजी सुनहरी भूमि का एक विशाल भूभाग है। यह घनी आबादी वाला क्षेत्र है जहाँ के लोग समृद्ध और खुश थे तथा उनके पास अन्न के पर्याप्त भण्डार थे। बृहत रोहितक शहर लंबाई में 12 योजन और चौड़ाई में 7 योजन (1 योजन लगभग 12 किलोमीटर), 7 किलेबंदी से घिरा हुआ 62 द्वार, सैकड़ों-हजारों इमारतों, अलग-अलग सड़कों, आंगन, बाजार और दुकानों वाला था।"

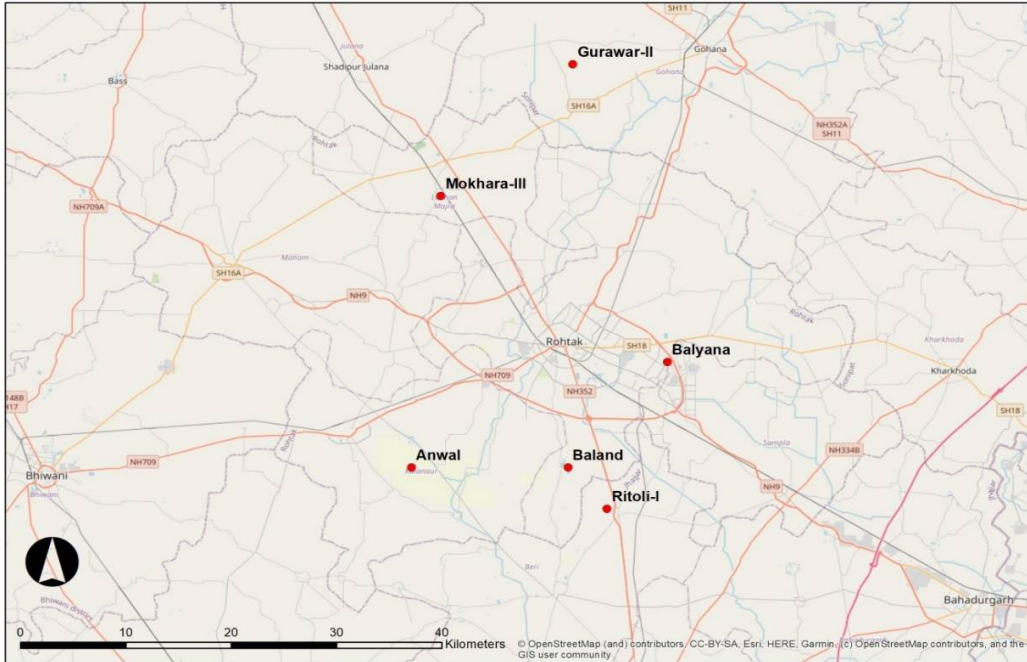
समुद्रगुप्त ने अपनी दिग्विजय के दौरान उत्तर भारत के जिन नौ गणराज्यों को जीता था यौधेय उनमें से एक थे। इससे पहले तक यौधेय इस क्षेत्र पर स्वतंत्र रूप से शासन कर रहे थे। इसके बाद यौधेयों ने अपनी स्वतंत्रता को हमेशा के लिए खो दिया। यौधेय प्रशासन के अंतर्गत रोहितक शहर भारत के उत्तर और दक्षिण दोनों दिशाओं में इतना प्रसिद्ध था कि सूर्य सिद्धांत (4 शताब्दी) के खगोलशास्त्री लेखक ने इसे सीलोन (श्रीलंका) से लेकर मेरु पर्वत तक की उत्तर-दक्षिण की सीधी रेखा में स्थित प्रसिद्ध क्षेत्र में शामिल किया। उन्होंने इस सीधी रेखा का सन्दर्भ देते हुए बताया कि रोहितक, सीलोन से मेरु पर्वत जाते हुए अवंती, रोहितक, सन्नहित (कुरुक्षेत्र में एक झील) और हिमालय का क्षेत्र इस सीधी रेखा पर स्थित है (मिश्र 1955: 32)। 510 ई. के लगभग रोहितक का यह क्षेत्र हूणों के अधिकार में आ गया (फ्लीट 1988 : 158-61)। पुरातात्विक प्रमाण के रूप में हूणों का एक सिक्का खोखराकोट (रोहितक) से मिला है। लेकिन छठी शताब्दी ई. में रोहितक थानेसर के पुष्पभूतियों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आ गया जिसकी पुष्टि सोनीपत से प्राप्त हर्षवर्धन की ताम्र निर्मित मुहर से होती है। पुष्पभूतियों के पतन के बाद रोहितक और आसपास के क्षेत्र पर गुर्जर-प्रतिहारों का शासन रहा जिनके शक्तिशाली शासक मिहिरभोज (836-890 ई.) ने यहां (पूर्वी खोखराकोट) अपना टकसाल स्थापित किया। गढ़ी बोहर/अस्थल बोहर (पूर्वी खोखराकोट) से पुरातात्विक उत्खनन के अंतर्गत संरचनात्मक अवशेषों, सैकड़ों धातु गलाने के पात्र (Crucible), सिक्के बनाने के साँचे, मनके बनाने के साँचे एवं मनके आदि पुरावस्तुएँ प्राप्त हुईं इन पुरावस्तुओं की प्राप्ति के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि यह पुरास्थल संरचनात्मक व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ क्षेत्र का टकसाल केंद्र भी रहा होगा (IAR 2013-14: 39-44)। 1880 की फैशवे (Fanshawe) सेटलमेंट रिपोर्ट से ज्ञात होता है कि नौवीं और दसवीं शताब्दी के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में कई राजपूत वंशों एवं जाट समुदाय के लोग बसने लिए आए (जिला जनगणना पुस्तिका 2011: 7)। शहर और क्षेत्र की समृद्धि का अप्रत्यक्ष साक्ष्य संदर्भ सोमदेव सूरी (10वीं शताब्दी ई.) ने अपने *यशस्तिलक चम्पू* और पुष्पदंत (10वीं शताब्दी ई.) ने जसहर चरित में रोहितक को यौधेयों के देश से सम्बोधित किया है (शास्त्री 1960)। कल्हण की *राजतरंगिणी* में भी रोहितक के लिए 'रुहितक देश' शब्द आया है (स्टाइन 1961: 19-21)।

ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं शताब्दी ई. के दौरान रोहितक व आसपास के क्षेत्र ने अपनी महत्ता को खो दिया। चौहान-तोमर शासन के अंतर्गत हांसी और दिल्ली के क्षेत्र उभर कर सामने आये। कहा जाता है कि रोहितक शहर और किले का पुनर्निर्माण चौहान शासक पृथ्वीराज-III के समय में फिर से किया गया। 1928 ई. के तत्कालीन जनरल मुंडी ने रोहितक के समृद्ध इतिहास के बारे में लिखते हुए कहा है कि 'जीर्ण-शीर्ण किलेबंदी, गुंबदों की विस्तृत परिपथ इसके वैभव की रंजीदा अफसाना बयां करते हैं (*द इम्पीरियल गज़ेटियर ऑफ़ इंडिया*: 263)।' रोहितक शहर का उल्लेख प्रारंभिक मुस्लिम इतिहासकारों की लेखनी का हिस्सा नहीं रहा और यह माना जा सकता है कि बारहवीं शताब्दी के अंत तक शहर ने अपनी प्राचीन महिमा और प्रसिद्धि को खो दिया था।

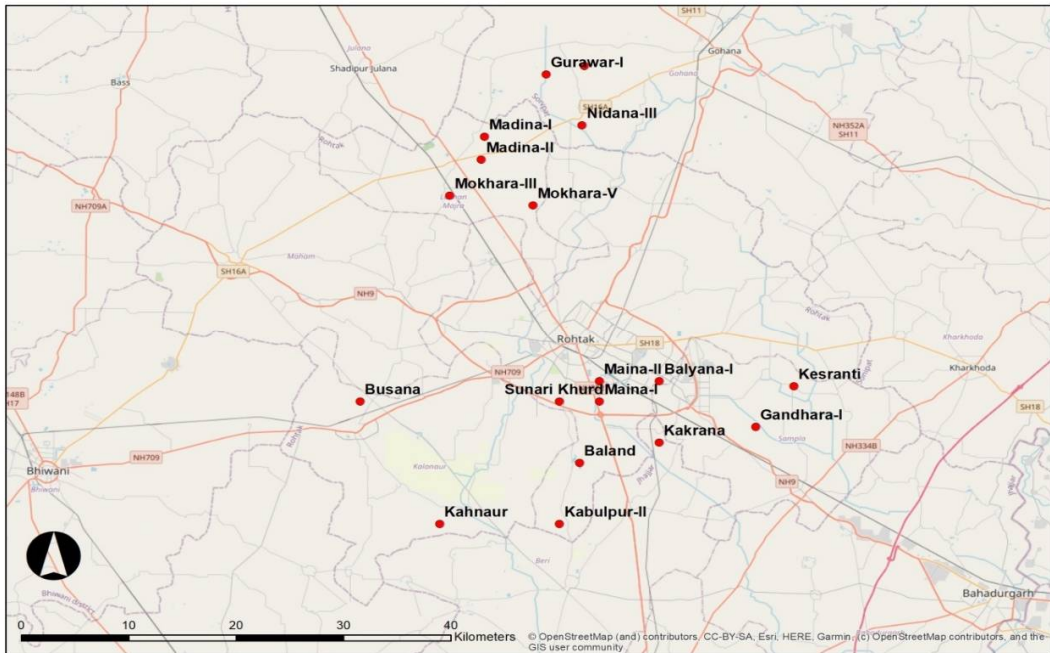
### निष्कर्ष

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र के लेखन के दौरान लेखक ने 67 ऐसे पुरास्थलों को चिन्हित किया जो शहर के परिधीय क्षेत्र की समय-समय पर समृद्धि के अप्रत्यक्ष संदर्भ रहे थे। क्षेत्र की समृद्ध गौरव गाथा चौथी-तीसरी सहस्राब्दी ई. पूर्व अर्थात् प्रथम शहरीकरण से प्रारंभ होकर बारहवीं

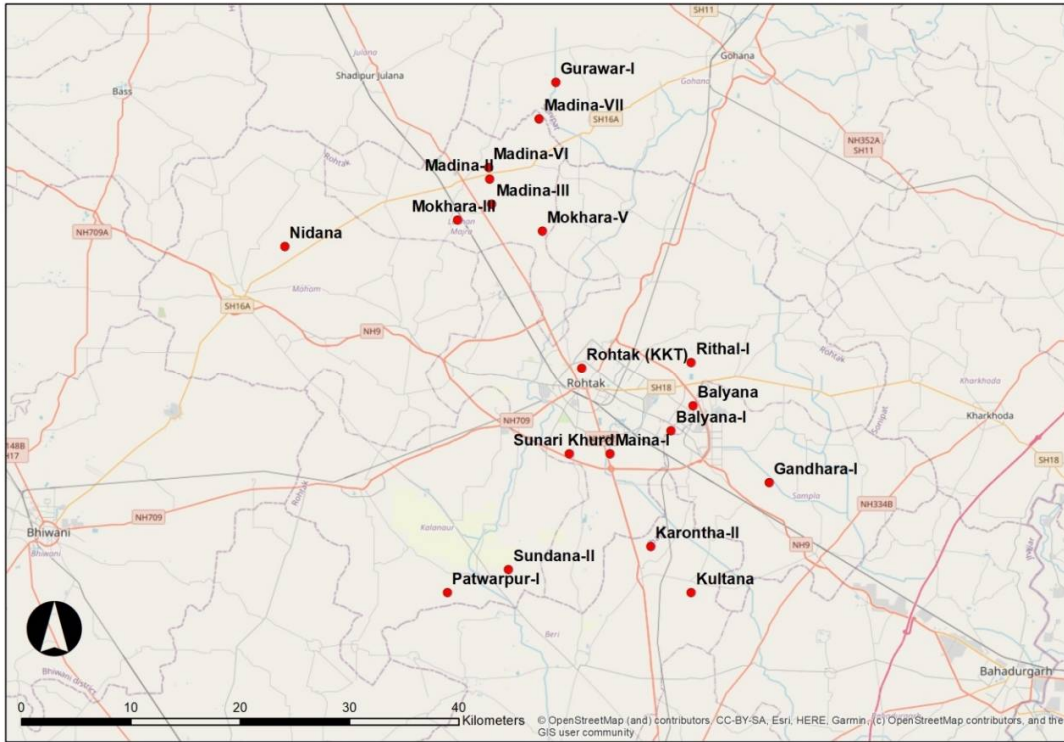
शताब्दी ई. तक चली। लेखक द्वारा चिन्हित किए गए कुछ पुरास्थल ऐसे समृद्ध पुरातात्विक संभावना वाले हैं जिनका यदि पुरातात्विक उत्खनन किया जाए तो ये इस क्षेत्र के इतिहास और संस्कृति पर बहु मूल्यप्रकाश डाल सकते हैं।



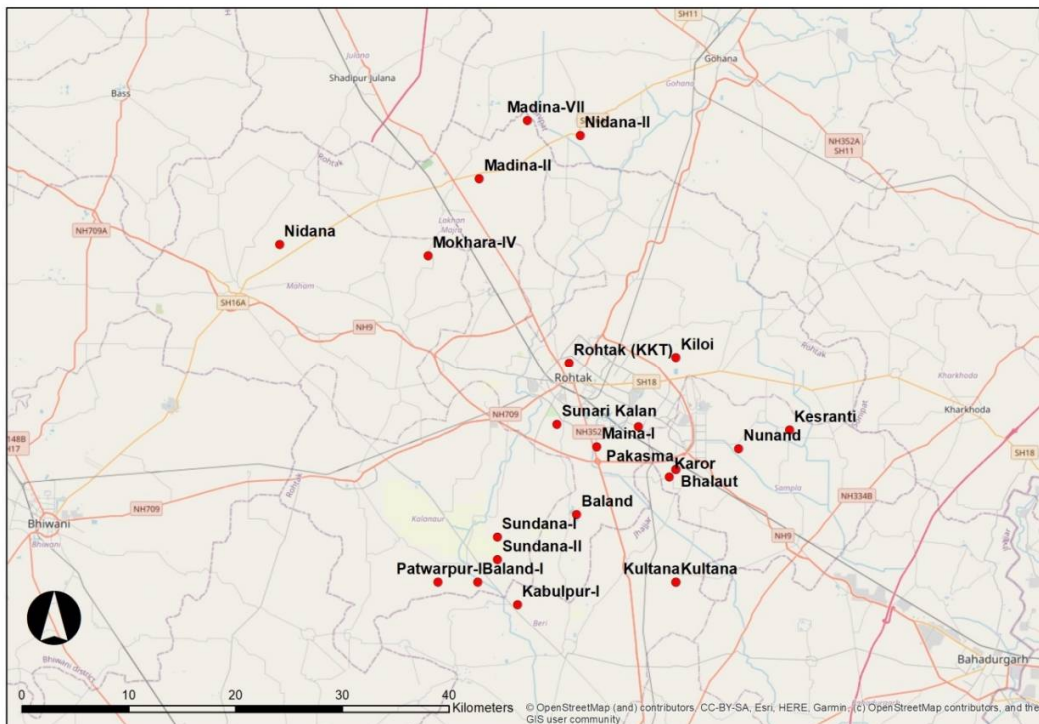
चित्र - 8 : प्रारंभिक हड़प्पा काल के पुरास्थल



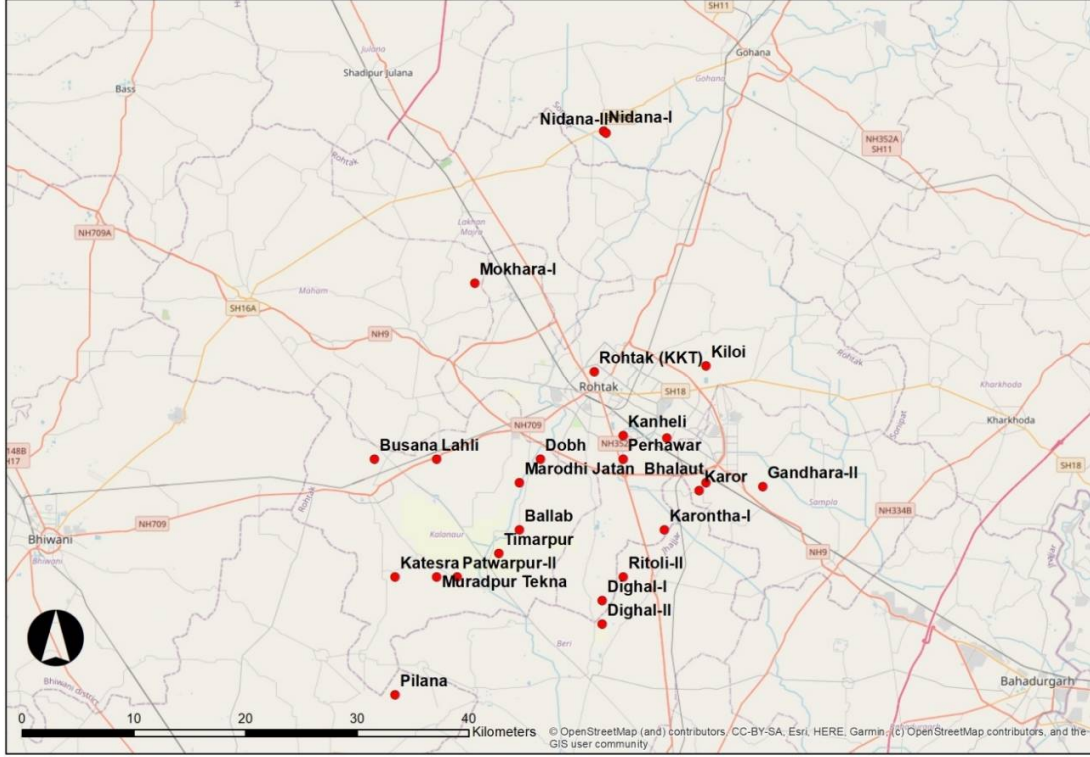
चित्र - 9 : उत्तर हड़प्पा काल के पुरास्थल



चित्र - 10 : चित्रित धूसर पात्र परम्परा काल के पुरास्थल



चित्र - 11 : ऐतिहासिक काल के पुरास्थल



चित्र - 12 : मध्यकाल के पुरास्थल

### संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण - वार्षिक रिपोर्ट (1881), नई दिल्ली।

चौधरी, एच.सी. (1953), *पॉलिटिकल हिस्ट्री ऑफ़ इंडिया*, फॉरगॉटन बुक्स, कलकता।

गिलगित टेक्स्ट III (1942), (संपादित) नलिनक्ष दत्त, कलकता।

हरिवंश पुराण।

*हरियाणा जिला गजेटियर्स रोहतक* (1970), हरियाणा गजेटियर्स संगठन, राजस्व विभाग, चंडीगढ़।

होर्नले ए.एफ.आर. (1881), *क्वाइन्स एंड एंटीक्विटीज़ फ्रॉम खोखराकोट*, ए.एस.आई. की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट।

नई दिल्ली।

*जिला जनगणना पुस्तिका*, रोहतक (2011)।

जैन, जे.सी. (1947), *लाइफ इन एन्सिएंट इंडिया एज़ डिपिक्टेड इन जैन कनोनस*, न्यू बुक कंपनी बॉम्बे।

*महाभारत* (1995), (संपादित) पी.सी. वैद्य, कलकता।

*महामयूरी* (1915), (संपादित) सिल्वेन लेवी, पेरिस।

- मनमोहन कुमार (2009), एक्सकवेशन एट मदीना, डिस्ट्रिक्ट रोहतक, हरियाणा 2007-08 : ए रिपोर्ट। ओकेजनल पेपर 7, *लिंगुइस्टिक, आर्किओलॉजी एंड द ह्यूमन पास्ट* (संपादित) तोशिकी ओसादा एंड अकीनोरि उसुगी, इंडस प्रोजेक्ट रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर ह्यूमैनिटी एंड नेचर क्योटो, जापान।
- मिश्रा, बी.पी. (1955), *सूर्यसिद्धान्त*, खेमराज श्रीकृष्ण प्रकाशन, बंबई।
- मुगल, एम.आर. (1997), *एन्सिएंट चोलिस्तान: आर्किओलॉजी एंड आर्किटेक्चर*, फिरोज़ संस पब्लिकेशन, लाहौर।
- ओमानंद सरस्वती (1979), *हरियाणा के प्राचीन टकसाल* (हिंदी), गुरुग्राम।
- पंचविंश ब्राह्मण* (1936), चौखम्बा, बनारस, वाराणसी।
- पवार, विकास (2012), *आर्किओलॉजिकल सेटलमेंट पैटर्न ऑफ हनुमानगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट (राजस्थान)*, अप्रकाशित पीएच.डी. थीसिस, महर्षि दयानंद विश्वविद्यालय रोहतक।
- पंजाब जिला गजेटियर्स*, खंड-III A
- रेप्सन (1922), *कैम्ब्रिज हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडिया*, कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस, कैम्ब्रिज।
- रोहतक जिला* (1910), द सिविल एंड मिलिटरी गजट प्रेस, पंजाब सरकार।
- साहनी, बीरबल (1945), *द टेक्निक ऑफ कास्टिंग क्वाइन्स इन एन्सिएंट इंडिया*, वॉल्यूम-I, प्रिंस ऑफ वेल्स म्यूजियम, बॉम्बे।
- शिंदे इत्यादि (2008), एक्सप्लोरेशन इन द घग्गर बेसिन एंड एक्सकवेशन्स एट गिरावड़, फरमाना (रोहतक डिस्ट्रिक्ट) एंड मिताथल (भिवानी डिस्ट्रिक्ट), हरियाणा, इंडिया ओकेजनल पेपर 3, *लिंगुइस्टिक, आर्किओलॉजी एंड द ह्यूमन पास्ट* (संपादित) तोशिकी ओसादा एंड अकीनोरि उसुगी, इंडस प्रोजेक्ट रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर ह्यूमैनिटी एंड नेचर क्योटो, जापान।
- श्रीपाद, दामोदर (1942), *मैत्रायणी संहिता* (हिंदी)।
- सिलक राम (1972), *आर्किओलॉजी ऑफ रोहतक एंड हिसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हरियाणा*, अप्रकाशित पीएच.डी. थीसिस, कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी, कुरुक्षेत्र।
- स्टाइन, एम.ए. (1961), *कल्हण राजतरंगिणी ए क्रॉनिकल ऑफ द किंग्स ऑफ कश्मीर*, वॉल्यूम-I, मोती लाल बनारसी दास, नई दिल्ली।
- द इम्पीरियल गजेटियर ऑफ इंडिया* (1908), द क्लेरेंडन प्रेस, ऑक्सफोर्ड, इंग्लैंड।
- यशस्तिलक चम्पू* (1960), (संपादित) सुंदर लाल शास्त्री, वाराणसी।

# ikphu Hkjr ea xteh.k LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u%, d , srgkl d v/; ; u

vtlr fl g p&kjrh

## I kjlak

LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u dk vFkZ gS LFkkuh; ykxka }kjk fuokfpr fudk; ka }kjk LFkkuh; fo"ka; ka dk izakua LorU=rk ds i'pkr-Hkjr ea ykdrkfu=d fodbnhdj.k dh Hkkouk dks I kdj djus ds fy, ipk; rh jkt0; oLFkk dks vi uk; k x; ka ijUrq bl dk rkrI ; Z ; g ugha ekuk tkuk pkfg, fd ipk; rh jkt dh ifjdYiuk dpy if'peh nska dh mit gSftl s Hkjr us Lohdkj dj vius; gk; ykxwfd; ka ikphu Hkjr ds bfrgkl ds voykdu I sir k pyr k gSfd xteh.k LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u ; gk; dh jkt0; oLFkk dk iezk vk/kkj LrEHk Fkka Hkjr rh; ykx vfr ikphu dky I s gh iztkrk=d eW; ka I s LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u ds ek/; e I s ifjpr Fka ikphu Hkjr rh; fopkj dka us xteka dks ns k ds egROI wZ vx vS I keftd&jktfurd thou dk dlnz crk; k gA fdl h Hkh jk"V<sup>a</sup> dh I dfr I ef) vS 'kkl u xteka ij gh fuHkj gks Fka

I Lr: 'kkski = ea ikphu Hkjr ea xteka ds fodkl I Lo: i vS 'kkl u&i) fr dk foj.k i Lr: djus ds I kFk xteh.k LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u ds egRo dks crk; k x; k gA

iez'k 'kn %xte] xte.kh] xte&I Hk] jfRuu} n.Mufr] okrZ ip&e.MyhA

## ilrrouk

LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u dk vFkZ LFkkuh; I LFkva }kjk I pkfyr og 'kkl u gSftUga LFkkuh; Lrj ij {k= dh turk }kjk p&k tkrk gS rFk budka dlnh; I jdkj ds fu; a.k ea jgrs gq Hkh vucl fo"ka; ka ea vi uh Lok; Ukrk] vf/kdkj rFk mlkjnkf; Ro i ltr gSftl dk mi; kx fdl h I okp vf/kdkjh ds fu; a.k ds fcuk vi us food I s dj I dA Hkjr ea ikphu dky I s gh fHkUu&fHkUu ukeka I s ipk; rh jkt0; oLFkk vflRo ea jgh gA 'kkl u dh 'kfdR; ka dk fodbnhdj.k vS iztkrk=d 'kkl u 0; oLFkk dk I cl s cMk mnkgj.k gea ikphu Hkjr dh xteh.k 'kkl u&0; oLFkk ea ns[kus dks feyrk gA

ikphu Hkjr ds fuokl ; ka us tgl /keZ nk'kud fplru vS v/; kReokn ds fodkl ij fo'kks /; ku fn; k Fk] ogk; mlglus I d kj dh , gyksdd mlufr dh Hkh mi{kk ugha dh Fkha mudh I Eefr ea /keZ dk iz kstu tgl; eksk dh i kfr Fk] ogk; I kFk gh I ka kfjd vH; q; Hkh Fkka eut; dh 0; fDrxr vS I kefgd mlufr ds fy, mlglus cgr I h fo |kva dk fodkl fd; k Fkka I ka kfjd mlufr vS eut; ka dk ; kx{k= Hkh mudh n"V ea eglo ds fo"ka; Fka dks VY; us vFkZ kL= ea fofo/k fo |kva dk foHkx bl izdkj I s fd; k gA ^vkUoh{kdh} =; h] okrZ vS n.M&ufr ; s pkj fo |k, i gS ^vkUoh{kdh} =; hokUkz.Mufr' pSr'A Hkjr ds ikphu I kfgR; ea jkt0; oLFkk ds fy, gh ^n.Mufr\* 'kn dk iz kx gqk gA ; gk; n.M dk vFkZ I tk ugha gA v0; oLFkk o vjkt drk dks nij dj 0; oLFkk LFkfir djuk vS eut; ka dh mPN[kyrk dks e; kZnr djds I Pps vFkka ea Lorark dks dk; e djuk gh ^n.M\* dk iz kstu o vfiki k; gA n.M ds ey rRo e; kZk vS ne gA ekuo&I ekt dh fLFkr n.M ij gh fuHkj gks h gS D; ka d I ekt ds fuekz.k dk vfiki k; gh ; g gSfd eut; ka

\* MKW vtlr fl g p&kjrh I gk; d vkpk; I bfrgkl foHkx] Jh dY; k.k jkt dh; dU; k egkfo |ky; I hdj  
Email : ajitsingh441954@gmail.com

ds deZ vkj LoBNkpkfjrk e; kZnr gkA ikphu Hkkjrh; fopkj dka ds vuq kj jkT; l LFkk ea gh ekuo&thou ds pje fodkl vkj mlufv dh l Ekkouk fufgr gA jkT; l LFkk ds fy, ; g vko'; d gS fd eut; fdl h fuf'pr inSk ij cl tk, A eut; ka ds jgus ds LFkku dh l cl s Nks/h l LFkk xte dgykrh gA xte dk vFkz l epk; gA tc eut; ka dk dkbZ l emg ; k l epk; fdl h LFkku ij LFkk; h : i l s cl x; k] rks og LFkku Hkh 'xte' dgkus yxkA xte ds eq[k; k dks ikphu Hkkjr ea ^xte.kh\* dgk tkrk FkA

Hkkjr ea vfr ikphudky l s gh xte] 'kkl u&o; oLFkk dh /kjh jgs gA budk eglo , s s ; q ea vkj Hkh vf/kd Fkk tc ; krk; kr ds l k/ku emxkeh Fks vkj dkj [kkuka; k ; a-ka dk uke Hkh u FkA ikphu Hkkjr ds thou ea uxjka dk LFkku ux.; FkA oSnd l kfgR; ea xteka dh l ef) dh ikfKzk djus okys ea cgqk; r l s ikr gksr's gA ijUrq mu ea-ka ea uxjka ; k igka dk 'kk; n gh dHkh mYyS[k fd; k x; k gkA ¼\_xon 1-114&11] 1&44&10½ cl) tkrd dFkkvka ea Hkh fdl h inSk dh l ef) ds o.kZ ds id ax ea ml ds l e) xteka dh l q; k dk rks cMs xoz l smYyS[k fd; k tkrk gS ijUrquxjka ; k igka dk uke Hkh ugha fy; k tkrkA oSnd dky ea jkT; Nks/s gksr's FkS bl l s xteka dk eglo vkj Hkh c<+x; k FkA ckn ea jkT; ka dk foLrkj c<us ij Hkh xteka dh l LFkk ea dkbZ ifjorZ u gqk vkj mudk egRo cuk jgkA pnd cgqtu l ekt ik; % xte fuokl h gksr's Fks bl fy, xteka dk gh l okfj eglo gksk LokHkkfod FkA orZku l e; ea eq; ea-h 'kkl u l Ecl/kh izuka ij fopkj djus ds fy, dyDVjka dk l Eesy cykrs gA ikphu dky ea bl h dk; Z ds fy, ex/k l ekv fcfEcl kj tS s 'kkl d xte ds eq[k; ka dks cykrs FkA %egko/x] ipe 1½ bl ea dkbZ l Ung ugha fd ikphu Hkkjr ea xte gh nSk ds egroi wZ vak vkj l kelftd thou ds dñz FkA jk"V" dh l dfr] l ef) vkj 'kkl u mlgha ij fuHkj FkA'

Hkie dh emZ bdkbZ ds : i ea xte dk Lo: i vR; Ur ikphu gsrFkk bl dh Li"V tkudkjh oSnd ; q l s gh ikr gksr'h gA xte emr% ml l Øe.k dh vñre dMh ds : i ea mfnr gq gksr's tks Øe'k% ; k; kojh; ] f'kdkj Hkkst h thou l s vlul xg.k vkj i q% vksx c<ej vlukRi knu dh fofHku volFkkvka l s xqtjrs gq LFkk; h fuokl ka ds : i ea mHkA bl ea l fn; ka dk l e; yxk gkskA i 'kpkj.k dh ofUk l s vksx c<ej eut; tc vlukRi knu dh ofUk viukus yxk rks ml s LFkk; h fuokl dh vko'; drk gA ; g LFkk; h fuokl [krh ; k; Hkie dks viukdj ml ij [krh djus dh l fØ; k dk LokHkkfod ifj.kke FkA ikdfrd dfBukb; ka vkj vius 'k=q l emgka l scpko ds fy, tc , d l s vf/kd ifjokj , d LFkku ij jgus yxs rks xteka ds fodkl dk , d fuf'pr Lo: i Hkh ikjEHk gks x; kA d" k ds fy, LFkkf; Ro dh vko'; drk ds vrfjDr l j {kk dh vko'; drk Hkh xte mn; dk , d i e[k dkjd rRo jgh gkskA oSnd 'kCnka vkj \_\_pkvka ds rgyukRed v/; ; u }kjk Kkr gksr' gS fd ; k; kojh] pØ/kj vkj 'kkyS l dfr; ka dk : i fujUrj l p.j.k'khyrk ds i 'pkr-xgfuokl vkj xte fuekZk ds : i ea fu[kjka<sup>2</sup> xte fuokl dk |krd Fkk vlukRi knu] tks xte fodkl dk i Fke l ki ku gqkA xte dk emv vFkz gS ekuo&l emg ¼\_xon] i Fke] 100-10A rñh; 33-11½ vkj vlukRi knu l emg gh xte gqkA gMIk l dfr ds uxjh; Lo: i ds ihNs Hkh xteka dk vkj mul s ifjoUr d" k dk l q<+vk/kkj gksr's dh l Hkkouk dks i wZ; k udkj nsuk Hkh mfpr ugha gkskA ijUrqgMIk l dfr ea xteka ds vLrRo dh i wZ; k tkudkjh feyus rd bl s l Hkkouk gh ekuuk mfpr gkskA

/khj&/khjs l e; ds l kFk T; k&T; ka xteka dk fodkl tkj idMf k x; k] mudh l q; k c<f h x; h vkj vlU; kU; vkfFkZd xrfrof/k; ka dk xqku gksr' x; kA ifj.kker% fdl h u fdl h idkj ds 'kkl u vkj vullr% jkT; l LFkk dh vko'; drk gksr's yxkA dkyUrj ea jkT; dks Hkh c<f h gA l kelftd vkj vkfFkZd vko'; drkvka ds dkj.k u; &u; s xteka dks jktdh; i kR l kguka }kjk cl kus dh vko'; drk gA ft l s xte&l fluoSk ds , d l S) kfrd : i es vkpk; Z dksVY; viuh dfr vFkz kL= ea of.kr djrs gA oSnd ; q ds ikjEHkd xte Hkh



'kkUr] fgy&feys vks] I akfVr thou ds irhd Fk] tks ol; thou dh fgd d vks] vl jgf{kr voLFkk dh rgyuk ea vf/kd I jgf{kr FkA 1/4SRrjh; I agrk] ipe] 2-5-5½

**xte Lo: i , oaxte I fluošk**

viuh fodfl r voLFkk ea vudl ?k]ka vks] ifjok]ka ea jgus okys ykxka ds I dty I s ; D]r] clx&cchpk] i 'kq/k] xk]k] pkjxkgk] catjHk]e] vkokxeu ds jLRkka vks] df'ki]d Hk]e] mudh eM]k] ikuh dh ukfy; ka rFkk [kfygku vkfn ds vk; Uk xteka dk fuekz k djrs FkA xteka dh I ; k vks] xteh.k I dfr dk foLrkj gh Hkkjrh; I dfr ds foLrkj dk cht gA LV:ks vks] flyuh t] s Dykfl dh bfrgk] dk]ka us Hkkjr ds mUk] & if'peh Hkxka ea ftu ikp gtk] uxjka dk mYys[k fd; k g] os Hkh I Hkor% xte gh FkA<sup>3</sup> os mu uxjka dh yEckb&pk&mbZ 550 LVSM; k crkrs gA vks] ^dkl \* 'kcn dk iz, kx djrs g] tks I dfr Hk]'kk ds ^dks k' 'kcn dk rnHko gA vki LrEc/ke] = ea crk; k x; k g] fd xteka dh , d n] js I s njh , d dkd dh gkuh pkfg, vks] u; s cl s g] s xteka dks vi uk {k=Qy , d I s nks dkd rd j [kuk pkfg, A ck] tkrd ex/k t] s s xkx& {k= ds jkT; ka dks gtk]ka xteka I s ; D]r crkrs gA

xte fuekz k dk , d fuf'pr Lo: i vks] ik; % ml dh , d fuf'pr i ) fr FkA ik; % ufn; ka ds fduk]s mo] Hk]e ds chp cl s g] xte feVVh] ydM]k] ckl vFkok car dscus g] ?k]ka ds I dty ds pk]ka vks] cchpk] I s f?k]s gkrs FkA<sup>4</sup> xteka dh i w]k'k muds okLr] pR; 1/4 fo= LFkuu] n] xg] I r]U/k] 'e'kku] I = 1/4ku'kkk] i i k 1/4 kuh i hus ds LFkuu] vks] i {kxgka I s gkrs Hkh vks] muea ckd ] 'kh'ke] cy] cjxn] uhe] i hi y] ikdM] rkm] cj] vke] eg]k] tke] dnEc] dfr 1/4ddRk] t] s o{kka ea fdl h , d dh izkkurk gkrs Hkh ik; % o{k fo'k]k ds uke ij gh xkp dk ukedj.k gkrs FkA or]ku I e; ea Hkh gea Hkkjro'k] ea gtk]ka xteka ds uke o{k fo'k]k ij vk/kfjr feyrs gA tks fd o{k fo'k]k ds ukela ij xte ukedj.k ij Eijk ds I pd gA ikphu Hkkjr ea vkt dh rjg gfj; kyh] o{kko]h vks] oul Eink dh deh ugha FkA ikfy xFkka I s Kkr gkrs g] fd egkRk c] tgl; Hkh tkr] Fk] ogk] fdl h u fdl h ik'obr]z ou 1/4 d ikou] vkeu] drdhou] osk]u] I kyou vkfn] ea fuokl djrs vks] min]k nrs FkA c] dkyhu vudl uxjka ds uke ; k rks i M]a ds uke ij ; k ydM]a ds uke vFkok ?kkl ds uke ij xteka ds vk/k]ud ukedj.k dh ij Eijk ds tud irhr gkrs gA t] s ikVfyxte 1/4 kvfy o{k ds uke ij 1/2 dks k]Ech 1/4d] q c o{k ds uke ij 1/4 fili fyoy 1/4 hi y o{k ds uke ij 1/4 d] khuxj 1/4d]k ?kkl ds uke ij 1/4 pEik vks] Fkwk 1/4 M+ dh /k]gh&ek]h ; f'V] vkfnA

Nk]s&Nk]s xteka ds Nk]s&Nk]s cchpk] ds vfrfjDr d]n njh ij xk]ks ds txy] pkjxkg vks] [kr gkrs FkA Lefr; ka ea i R; cl xkp ds fy, budh vuqkd k g] vks] fo'k]k : i I s dgk x; k g] fd muea de I s de 100 /kuq 1/600 QhV] ds pkjxkg vo'; gk]s pkfg, A cchpk] vks] pkjxkgka ds vfrfjDr d]j rkykc] vk]ke?k] vks] I hek]du fpge xteka dh fo'k]krk, i g]k djrh FkA 1/4eufefr] 8] 237 o 246½ bl izdkj ds foj.k dksVY; ds vFkz kkl=] tkrdka rFkk vfhky]kka ea Hkh i ktr gkrs gA xte ik; % ydM]a ds [kEHkka vFkok ck] dh cfYy; ka }k]k pk]ka vks] I s I j {kk g]q vu]s"Br gkrs FkA fo]Hku izdkj dh I hek]va ds foj.k] I hek fo]kna ds fu.k] ka dh 0; oLFkk vks] muds vk/k]j fuf'pr FkA 1/4eufefr] 8] 246&265½ i R; cl xkp d]y]ka dk I em] gkrs FkA o]nd I kfgR; ea d]y] i zkkuka dks d]k]k dgk x; k gA tkrdka ea muea fuokl djus okys d]y]ka dh I ; k 30 I s 1000 rd dh crkbZ xbZ gA 1/4egrk] jfryky] i h c] "V bf.M; k] e]cb] 1939] i- 209½ vkpk; Z dksVY; us u; s cl k; s g] xteka ea 100 I s 500 rd ifjok] gk]s dh vuqkd k dhA<sup>5</sup>

bl izdkj Nk]s vFkok cM] y?k] tul ; k okys vFkok cM] tul ; k okys I Hkh izdkj ds xte gkrs FkA xteka ea d]y] vFkok ifjok] Hk]e ds vko]u dh bdkbZ ekus tkr] FkA p]id xteka ds chp dh njh , d&M] dkd

dh jgrh Fkh] ; g fu"d"z fudkyk tk l drk gSfd ekS Z ; q vFkok ml ds ckn Hkh jkT; dh vksj l sbl ckr dk iz Ru fd; k tkrk Fkk fd u; s xtel fluoSk dh ; kstukvka ea ; g ns[kk tk; fd xte bruh ?kuh vkcknh okys u gks tk; a fd mlga viuh df"k vFkok vU; kU; vko' ; drkvka dh ifirZ LFkkuh; l qo/kkvka l s ijh rjg u gks ik; A dkSVY; u; s xteka dks cl kus dh ; kstuk ea mu ij kus LFkkuka dks i Fke ojh; rk nrsk g\$ tgl; igys cflR; k; cl h gplZ Fkh] i jUrq dkyUrj ea os fdl h dkj .k l s m t M + x; h FkhA , d h uohu xte&cflR; ka ea 'kpkka vksj d"kdka dks ojh; rk nrs dks Hkh og i {ki krh Fkk 1/4 kmzd"kdik; a dgy'krkoje- i x p'krdgyoje- xtea ØkS krf} dks k l hekUrB; kb; kjgka fuosk; rA vFkZ f}rh; ] 1/2A bl l s Li"V gkrk gSfd uohu xtel fluoSkka dk mnas ; ; g Fkk fd df"k fodfl r djus ds l kFk&l kFk l ekt ds detkj oxkã ds fy, thou&; ki u ds l k/ku tV/k; s tk; A u; s xteka dks cl kus ds i hNs ij kus xteka dh vkcknh dks cgr vf/kd c<+ tkus l sjkduk Hkh l Hkor%, d mnas ; jgk gkskA l f(kl r : i l s ge dg l drs gSfd u; h df"k&Hkfe ds mi ; kx l s gksus okyh vk; ] vfrfjDr tul d; k dk QSyko] df"k Jfedka vksj d"kdka ds fy, dke dh 0; oLFkk] xteh.k ifjik'oz ea u; s 0; ki kfjd vksj vks] kSxd oxkã dk fodkl ] vf/kdkf/kd vUuk&i fUk rFkk l Ec) mRi knka dk fodkl , oa bu mRi knka l s gksus okyh vk; ds }kjk jkT; dh djof) ] u; s xteka dh LFkki uk ds iæqk mnas ; FkA

ck) l kfgR; tkrdka l sirk pyrk gSfd xte ; k rks feyh&tgyh tul d; k okys ; k ckã.k tS h fo'kSk tkfr; ka l s fuokfl r vFkok m | kx izkku ykxka }kjk fuokfl r vFkok l hekvka ij cl s gg tS s dbZ izdkj ds gksrs FkA feyh&tgyh tul d; k okys xteka ea l Hkh tkfr; ka vksj vktfodk ds ykx df"k ds vfrfjDr fofHku dk; ka ea yxs gksrs Fks vksj ik; % ikphu Hkkjr ds vf/kdkak xteka dk Lo: i , d k gh gkrk FkA mDr xteka ds fuokl h i kfjokjd l Ecl/kka l s gksus ds vfrfjDr l kepkf; d l Ecl/kka l s Hkh tV/s gksrs FkA xte dh df"ki jd mlufr vksj viuh l Hkh vko' ; drkvka dh i wkrk dh n"V l s , d s xteka ea ik; % l Hkh tkfr; k& dfgkj] c<bZ yksgkj] ekph] /kch] >kmw ykus oky\$ ukb] peBkj] Xokys vkn] ds ykx fuokl djrs FkA rFkfi tkfr&fo'kSk }kjk fuokl r xteka dk mYyqk Hkh ckj&ckj ck) tkrd dFkvka ea feyrk gA tS & f'kdkfj; kã dfgkj kã yqkj kã cpdj kã Vksdjh cukus oky kã /kxj vFkok dVka vksj Xokyka ds xteA , d s xte ik; % uxjka ds vkl ikl cl s gksrs Fks tgl; mlga vkl kuh l s viuk r\$ kj eky cpdj thou; ki u ds l k/ku l gyHk gks tkrs FkA ckã.k izkku xkp ik; % jktkva }kjk nku eanh xbZ Hkfe ea gh cl s gksrs FkA vU/kz l krokgu ; q ds ckn bu cãns xteka dh l d; k Hkh dkQh gks x; h] ftuds ckj&ckj mYyqk i jorhZ vfHky\$ kka ea i kr gksrs gA<sup>6</sup> dkSVY; us vFkZ kL= ea xteka dh voj] e/; e vksj ghu tS h rhu dksV; k; crkrs gg dgk gSfd fofHku : i ka ea jkt dh; ns dks nrs okys bu xteka ds vyx&vyx oxZ Fk& ; Fkk os xte tks dj eDr Fk\$ os tks jkt dh; l ok ds fy, l sud nrs Fk\$ os tks fofHku oLrq/ka ds : i ea viuk dj pprkrs Fks rFkk os tks fof"V inku djrs Fks vFkok os tks djka ds cnys ntk&ngh] ?kh vkfn nrs FkA 1/4 vFkZ kL=] f}rh; vf/kdj .k] 35ok; v/; k; 1/2

l hekorth xteka dk , d vyx gh : i gkrk FkA mlga pkj] Mkdvka vksj yVjka dk ik; % l keuk djuk i Mf k Fkk vksj l j {kk dh n"V l s mudh l Fkfr cgr detkj gkrh FkhA , d s xteka ea fuokl djus okys ykx ik; % cf/kd] f'kdkj h vksj fpMhekj tS h fi NMh tkfr; ka ds gksrs FkA bl h dkj .k vFkZ kL= vksj egkHkkjr ea budh l j qk ds fy, jktk }kjk dkjxj mi k; ka ds viuk; s tkus dh vuqka k; i i kr gkrh gA bu i R; Ur vFkZ~ l hekorth xteka ea l j {kk dk vuq kr dlnh; l Ukk dh 'kFDreUkk vFkok f'kFkyrk rFkk ogk cl us okys ykxka ds l e; & l e; ij pfj= vksj uSrdk ds vuq kr l s gh vuqkfl r gkrk FkA i jUrq , d k Hkh ugha Fkk fd l hekorth xteka dh l j {kkRed l Fkfr l ohk [kjkc gh jgrh jgh gkA okYehdh jkek; .k ds v; k\$; kdk.M ds dfppRI xZ l s

Kkr gkrk gS fd dkd y jkT; ea l hekortiz xteka ea Hkh [krhckMh vPNh rjg gkrh Fkh vls] ykx l [k&i wbd thou 0; rhr djrs FkA %okYehdh jkek; .k] v; ks; kdk.M] v/; k; 100½

**xte 'kkl u&i)fr**

i kphu Hkkjr ea xte izkkl u dk , d izkku gkrk Fkk] ftl soñd l kfgR; ea xte.kh] ckS l kfgR; ea xteHkkt d vFkok xte.kh] vFkz kkl= ea xtfed vFkok xtedW] euqefr ea xteifr] mUkj Hkkjrh; vfhkys[kka ea xtes d vFkok xtfed] okdkVd vfhkys[kka ea xtedW vFkok iVVdhy rFkk dukW/d ea xkotn tS s vyx&vyx ukela l s i pjkj x; k gA bl s gh vkxs pydj dluukSt l ketT; ds {ks=ka ea egUkj] egUkd vls] egUr d dgk x; k gA eq[k; k gh xte&'kkl u ea l cl segRo dk in j [krk Fkka ml ds oxZ ds ifruf/k; ka dks ofnddky ds ^jFRu; ka ea LFkku feyrk Fkk vls] tkrd dFkkvka ea rks ml dk o.ku ik; % xte ds jktk ds vuq i gh gpk gA b] k dh i Fke l gL=kGnh ds mRdh.kz ysqkka ea of.kr xte vf/kdkfj; ka ea ml dk LFkku l o] Fke gA<sup>7</sup>

tuinka ds jktuhfrd thou ea xte.kh dh fLFkr cgr egROI wZ Fkha og u doy tuin dh l Hkk o l feyr ea l feyr gkrk Fkk] vfi r q oñd ; q ds ^jFRu; ka ; k ckn ds ^jkt drkj % ea Hkh ml sfxuk tkrk Fkka oñd ; q ea ftlga ^jFRu~ dgrs Fks ogh ckn ds l e; ea ^jkt drkj % dgkus yxA tuin ds jktk dks oj.k djus dk dk; Z bu jFRu; ka ; k jkt drkz/ka ds gh vf/kdkj ea Fkka xteka ds vius ijEijkr fu; e vls] dkumu gkrk Fks ftudk ikyu djuk iR; d xteokl h ds fy, vko' ; d Fkka bl fy, dksVY; us vius foftxh"qj jktk dks; g ijke'kz fn; k gSfd og xtel akka ds ijEijkr pfj= vls] dkumka dk vfrØe.k u dja xte dk 'kkl u , d , d h l Hkk ds v/khu Fkk] ftl ea xte ds vUrXr fofo/k ifjokja ; k dya ds eq[k; k %dy&eq; ½ l feyr gkrk Fkka bl h xte l Hkk dks dksVY; us ^xte ak\* crk; k gA xtel ak dk izkku ^xte.kh\* gkrk Fkka ikf.kuh dh v"V/k; k; h ea blgha dy&eq; ka ; k dyo) ka dks ^xks=ki R; \* dgk x; k gA iR; d ifjokj ea tks l cl so) 0; fDr gks ml s gh xks=ki R; dgrs Fkka ifjokj ds vl; l c l nL; ^; pki R; \* dgykrk Fkka xte dh l kjh Hkne ij xte dk gh LoRo ekuk tkrk Fkka Hkne df"k ds fy, fofo/k 0; fDr; ka dks xte&l LFkk }kjk gh inku dh tkrh Fkha xteka ds vius iFkd nork gkrk Fks ftlga ^xtenork\* dgk tkrk Fkka bu xtenorkvka ds tgk; vius ^LFkku\* %efUnj ½ gkrk Fks ogk; l kf gh budk viuk nD; ¼ Ei fUk½ Hkh gkrk Fkk] ftl dh n[kj[k dk djuk xteo) ka dk , d egROI wZ dUkD; ekuk tkrk Fkka vu d , d s dk; Z Fks ftlga xte ; k xtel Hkh }kjk l kefkd : i l s fd; k tkrk Fkka ukcfyxka dh l Eifr vls] nonD; dh n[kkky djuk , d s gh eglo ds dk; Z Fks %ckynD; a xteo) k o/kz; s gjk0; ogkj i ki .kkrr} nonD; a p)½A

i kphu Hkkjr ds tuinka ea cgr&l s xte l feyr gkrk Fks vls] iR; d xte 'kkl u dh nf"V l s viuh iFkd o LorU= l Uk j [krk Fkka xte dk viuk , d iFkd- l xBu Hkh ml ; q ea fo|eku Fkka dksVY; vFkz kkl= ds vuqkhyu l sirk pyr gSfd eks Z l ketT; ds xteka ea Lok; Uk l LFkvvka dh l Uk Fkha bl l LFk dks ^xte ak\* dgrs Fks vls] bl h ds /ke] 0; ogkj] pfj= vkfn dks v{ki Vyk/; {k }kjk fucl/k&i qrdkLFk fd; k tkrk Fkka bl xtel ak ds l nL; ka dks xteo) dgk tkrk Fkka l EHkORk% xte ea fuokl djus okys l c dya; k ifjokja ds eq[k; kvka %o) kiz }kjk gh xtel ak dk fuekZk gkrk Fkka bl xtel ak dk iedk tgk; xtfed dgykrk Fkk] ogk; dbrh; l jdkj dh vls] l s Hkh xte ds 'kkl u ds fy, , d depkj fu; q r fd; k tkrk Fkk] ftl s ^xks\* dgrs Fkka xte ds 'kkl u ea xks dh ogh fLFkr Fkh] tks uxj ds 'kkl u ea ukxjd dh Fkha xks ds iedk dk; Z Fk& xteka dh l hevka dks fu/kkZjr djuk] tux.kuk djuk vls] Hkne dk foHkx djuk dbrh; l jdkj }kjk fu; q r xks dh l Uk ds jgrsgq Hkh xtfed vls] xtel ak dk xte ds 'kkl u ea cgr eglo Fkka xtr l ketT; ea Hkh xte ds 'kkl u ea ipk; r dh egROI wZ Hknedk gkrh Fkha bl ; q ea ipk; r dks ^i p&e.Myh\* dgrs Fkka

plunxlr f}rh; ^foØekfnR; \*\* ds vl; re l sukifr veðknþ us ,d xte dh ip&e.Myh dks 25 nhukja , d fo'ksk iz kstu ds fy, nh FkA bl dk mYys[k l kph ds ,d f'kyys[k ea fd;k x; k gð xlrka l s iðZ xte dh l Hkk dks ip&e.Myh ugha dgk tkrk FkA bl ; q ea Hkkjr dh ml ipk; r izkkyh dk ijh rjg vkjEHk gks pqlk Fkk] tks l ßMka l ky chr tkus ij Hkh vka'kd : i l svc rd Hkh l jf{kr gð<sup>9</sup>

xte eq[k; k dk l cl s iæf[k dÜkð; xte dh j{kk djuk Fkk] og xte ds Lo; ð ðd ny vks] igjnkjka dk uk; d FkA xte dh j{kk ea xte ds eq[k; k vks] Lo; ð ðd ny ds l nL; ka ds ik.k nus ds mnkgj.k iklr gksrs gð euqefr ¼ lre] 115&116½ ea crk; k x; k gð fd xte ea fd;s x, vij k/ka ds fy, vij kf/k; ka dks nf.Mr djuk xteifr dk dÜkð; gð dksVY; ds vuq kj xtfed dks l kjs xte ds ifrfuf/k ds : i ea dk; Z djuk gksrk Fkk vks] og l Hkh xteokfl ; ka dh l gk; rk iklr djus dk vf/kdkjh FkA og nks'k; ka dks xte l s fudky l drk Fkk] ijUrq bl ds l kfk gh dÜkð; iækn ds fy, og dlnz }kj nf.Mr Hkh fd; k tk l drk FkA ¼vFkz kL=] rrrh; vf/kdj .k] ná ok v/; k; ½

xtfed ds vl; eq; dk; Z Fk& LFkkuh; eplneka dk fuiVkj] jkt dh; djka dh ol nyh] jkt dh; vFkz.Mka dh ol nyh rFkk vki krdky ea xteokfl ; ka ds fy, vko' ; d l gk; rkvka dks tV/kuka xte ds l Hkh mRi knka vks] l Ei fÜk ij ml dk l keku; fu; U=.k gksrk FkA dksVY; ds vuq kj xtfed dk ; g dÜkð; Fkk fd xte l s xqf jus okys l kFka dh l Ei fÜk dks og l j{kk.k ns vks] ; fn og bl mükjnkf; Ro ds fuokj ea vl Qy jgrk Fkk rks jkT; dh vks] l s n.M dk Hkkxh gksrk FkA og U; kf; d dk; Z Hkh djrk FkA ml dh l gk; rk ds fy, xteo) ka dh l Hkk, i gksrh FkA ; s l Hkk, i xteh.k >xMka vks] eplneka ds fuiVkj} xteHkie ds vkoð/u vks] foØ; ] tuk&l oka ds l pkyu] eflnj rFkk tuLokfero dh l Ei fÜk; ka l s l Ec) fu.kz ka rFkk xte iz kkl u ds l keku; fu; U=.k ea xtfed dks ijke'kz vks] l g; kx nrh FkA ¼vFkz] 3-10&18½ i kphu vfhky[s] ka ea bu xtel ekt ka ds ik; % mYys[k gq gð vks] mlga xksBh] fudk; ] ijf"kn vFkok l æk dgk x; k gð xte ds l Hkh ftEenkj xgLFk xtel Hkk ds l k jfEHkd l nL; gksus ds vf/kdkjh FkA ; g mYys[kuh; gSfd fofHkuu i karka ea xte l Hkk ds l Hkk l nka ds fy, iz ðr l Hkh 'kOnka dk , d gh vFkz ^xte dscM; vkneh\*\* gksrk gð ; Fkk] ; ðr i kar ea egÜke] egkj k"Vª ea ^egÜkj] duk/d ea egktu vks] rfey nsk ea ^is eDdky\*] l cdk , d gh vFkz gð tkrdka l s Kkr gksrk gSfd u rks xtfed vks] u xte dk eque xte&i zl/k ea euokuh dj l drk FkA mu nksuka dks xteo) ka dh l ykg ds vuq kj pyuk l Mfk FkA ; s xteo) i k jfEHkd dky l s gh , d izkj dh xj&l jdkjh l febr ds : i ea dk; Z djrs FkA oðnd ; q dh l Hkk xte&ipk; r ; k ijf"kn~ ds l kfk&l kfk l keftd xksBh dk Hkh dk; Z djrh FkA bl ea cBdj l nL; x.k l keftd ppkz Hkh djrs Fk] [ksy vkfn [ksyrs rFkk l kfk gh xte&i zl/k l Ecu/kh dk; Z Hkh fuiVksr FkA tkrdka l s Kkr gksrk gSfd xte&0; oLFk xteokys Lo; agh djrs FkA dk; Z djus dk Hkkj xtfed ij gh Fkk] ijUrq; fn ml dk dkbz dk; Z jhfr&fo: ) gksrk Fkk rks xte&o) ml dh xyrh crkdj Hkny l ðkkj dj nrs FkA<sup>10</sup> vFkz kL= ds vuq kj xteo) xte ds eflnj ka rFkk ukckfyxka dh l Ei fr; ka ds U; kl /kkjh ekus tkrk Fk] ftudh j{kk djuk mudk dÜkð; FkA d"kdka ds [ksrka dh l hekvka l Ecu/kh fooknka dks l gy>kuk rFkk xte dh fdl h Hkie vFkok l Ei fÜk dh fcØh ds l e; mi fLFkr jgdj xtfed dh l gk; rk djuk Hkh xteo) ka ds dÜkð; ekus tkrk FkA ¼vFkz kL=] rrrh; 12-12 o 9-15½ pky jktoak ds ¼900&1300 bZ½ ys] ka l s rfey nsk ea xte l Hkh vks] ml dh l febr ds dk; kã dk folrr foj.k iklr gksrk gð l k/kj.k xteka dh xtel Hkk ^mj\* vks] vxgkj xteka dh] tgg; vf/kdkk fonoku ctã.k jgrs Fk] ^l Hkk\* dgh tkrh FkA dHkh&dHkh nksuka izkj dh l l Fk, i , d gh xte ea ik; h tkrh FkA l EHkor% , d k rc gksrk gksk tc u; h ctã.k clrh Nk/h gksrh FkA<sup>11</sup>

xte l Hkk dk fodkl xte ds ykxka ds , d LFkku ij , d= gkclj l kekftd] /kkfeZl] jktuhfrd rFkk vlU; fofok fo"K; ka ij ckrphr djus dh i Fkk l s gq/kA bu ppkZ/ka ds QyLo: i dN fu; e /kh&/khj s cus vkj vki l h cBd us , d l b.Fkk dk : i xg.k fd; kA mRdh.kz ysq kka ea budk mYys[k vkBoha l nh ds vflure pj .k l s feyus yxrk gA iR; d 'l Hkk\* dk viuk LorU= fo/kku jgrk Fkk ; |fi budk l k/kkj .k : i yxHkx , d&l k gh Fkka xlr vkj ijorhZ dky ea fcgkj] jktiurkuk] egjk"V<sup>a</sup> vkj dukZ/d ds xte&l Hkkvka dh dk; Zlkfj .kh l febr; k; Hkh dk; e gks pph Fkka jktiurkuk ea Hkhueky ds , d ysq k 1/4 277 bZ% ea ipdy 1/2 dk; Zlkfj .kh&l febr 1/2 ds l nL; ka }kjk , d nku dk o.kZu g} ftl ea l nL; ; g fy[k nrs gafd nku ge djrs gA ij bl dk {ks= tkj tks Hkfo"; ea bl in ij vkoa mu l cdk jgsx 1/4 Lekri ipdy% l okd ear0; bfr l ozhA rL; rL; rnk Js ka ; L; ; L; ; nk ineAA ckW xW 1]1 ] i: 480% orZku l e; ds ts snycnh vkj rMcnh okyh puko&iz kkyh i kphu Hkkjr ea ugha Fkka xte ds l nxgLFkka dh l Hkk ea l k/kkj .k tuer ds vuq kj ied[k 0; fDr dk; Zlkfj .kh ds fy, ppi fy; s tkr Fkka bl ea tkr&ikr ds HknHkko dk vl j u i MfK Fkka xlr dky ea bu l febr; ka ea cgr l s ctã .krj tkr okys dk; Z djrs fn [kkbz nrs gA vkj ejk Bk 'kkl u&dky ea rks xte&ipk; r ds QS yka ij vctã.k ugh vLi"; ka rd ds glrk{kj feyrs gA<sup>12</sup> mUkj Hkkjr ea l Hkor% pkyka ds l eku mi l febr; k; ugha Fkka ; gk; xte&l febr ea ikp l nL; ka dh l [; k fu; r Fkh] bl s Li"V : i l s xlr dky ea "ip&e.Myhi" dgk tkrk Fkka e/; dkyhu dbZ ysq kka ea Hkh bl s "ipdyh" dgk x; k gA<sup>13</sup>

xte ipk; r ds ied[k dk; ka ea Hkfedj ol w djuk rFkk vdky o vlU; l adV i Mus ij jkT; ds Hkfedj ea NW vkfn djkus dh 0; oLFkk djuk Fkka xte dh Å l j Hkfe dk Lokfero Hkh ipk; r dks gh jgrk Fkka xlr dky ea jkT; xte dh ipk; r dh l Eifr l s gh blga cp l drk Fkka xteh.kka ds fookna dks fui vkuk ipk; r ds l cl s egroi wZ dk; ka ea Fkka LefUk; ka dk dFku gS fd ipk; r dk fu; eku pny fu.kZ jktk dks Hkh ekU; gksuk pfg, D; kAd ml h ds }kjk ipk; r dks U; k; dk vf/kdkj fn; k x; k gS 1/4% dra ; RLo/keZk निग्रहानुग्रहं नृणाम् । तद्राज्ञाऽप्यनुमंतव्यं निसृष्टार्था हि ते Ler%A ; kKoYD; 2@30% nf{k.k Hkkjr ds mRdh.kz ysq kka l s irk pyr k gS fd xte&ipk; r a l gndkj dk Hkh dke fd; k djrh Fkka os LFkk; h fuf/k dk : i ; k vi us ; gk; j [krh Fkh vkj nkrk dh bPNkuq kj ml dh vkenuh ; k l m dk mi ; kx djus dk mUkj nfk; Ro yrh Fkka 1/4 fi xkfQdk bMdk] 6] i: 102] 253% xte ipk; r s l koZtfud fgr dh ; kst uk; j Hkh mBkrh Fkka xte dk mri knu c<kus ds fy, txyh vkj ml j ins kka dks d"K ; kx; cuk; k tkrk Fkka tkrd dFkvka ea l Mdka dh ejEer dk mnkgj .k feyrk gA xtel Hkk l Melka dh ejEer gh ugha djrh Fkh oju- nksuka vkj dh Hkfe [kjh dj ml s iz kLr Hkh dj nrh Fkka ikuh ihus ds fy, fy, dq; Hkh [kns tkr Fks vkj /keZ kkyk; j Hkh cuokbz tkrh Fkka xte&ipk; rka }kjk xteokfl ; ka ds l ka dfrd vkj l kfgFR; d fodkl ds dk; Z Hkh fd, tkr Fkka cgr&l h xte l Hkk; j on&v/; ; u ds fy, on ofUk; k; Hkh nrh Fkka<sup>14</sup> jkT; xte ea , d= djka dk , d Hkx xte fgrkFkZ 0; ; djus dh vufr nrk Fkka xte ipk; rka }kjk vijf/k; ka ij fd; s x; s tpekZs Hkh xtel Hkk dh vk; dk , d l k/ku Fkka xte ipk; rka dks viuh vkj l svfrjDr dj vkj pph yxkus dk Hkh vf/kdkj Fkka

xtel Hkk vkj ml dh ipk; r dh dk; Z kkyh ij n"Vikr djus ij ge n[krs gA fd xtel Hkk dk vf/koS ku dHkh l Fkkxkj ep dHkh noky; ds eMi ep vkj dHkh cjxn ; k beyh dh Nk; k ea Hkh gsrk Fkka l Hkk ea xteokl h l c l nxgLFkka dks 'kkfey gksus dk vf/kdkj Fkk] i jUr q l Hkor% 200 ; k 300 l s vf/kd mi l LFkr u jgrh gksxA l k/kkj .k l Hkk dh cBd dk; Zlkfj .kh&l febr ds l qkvu ds l e; gsrh Fkka rfey ns kka ds vxgkj xteka ea dk; Z l febr dk puko fpVBh dj gsrk Fkka vlU; LFkkuka ea igys xte ds ied[k 0; fDr feydj vki l ea fopkj dj yrs Fks vkj , d h ukekyh rS kj djrs Fks tks ik; % l cdk Lohdk; % gk; rni jkUr l Hkk cykbZ tkrh

Fkh] tks l k/kkj.kr% iæ[k 0; fDr; ka dk fu.kz; eku ysrh FkhA orðku l e; dh rjg er nús dh izkkyh ml dky ea u FkhA egúo ds izu mifLFkr gksus ij] ; Fkk vdky vkfn l dV ds fuokj.kkfkz xte dh l koztud Hkfe cpus; k \_\_.k ysus ds izuka ij fopkj kfkz Hkh l k/kkj.k l Hkk dh cBd cykbz tkrh FkhA xte dh vksj l s xte ds grq nku dh Lohdfr nús ds fy, Hkh xtel Hkk dh cBd cykbz tkrh FkhA fo'kskdj duk/d ea, d s vol jka ij xtel Hkk dh vksj l snkrk dks vk'okl u fn; k tkrk Fkk fd nku dh jkf'k vfhkir dk; Z ea gh 0; ; dh tk; xhA ; kKoyD; Lefúk ea dgk x; k gSfd xte&i pk; rka ds vf/kdkj jktk ; k dñh; 'kkl u l sinr gA ; g dFku jkT; dh l koñkæ l ùkk dk l pd gS ijUrq, srgkfl d n"V l sl R; ugha gA l EHko gSfd xtel Hkk ds vf/košku ds l e; xte ea mifLFkr jgus ij jktvf/kdkjh Hkh ml ea pys tkrsgka vksj xtel Hkkvka }kjk isk fd; s tkus ij jktk mudsfu; eka ij viuh Lohdfúk dh egj yxk nrs gka ikr iæk.kka dk /; kui d v/; ; u djus l s; gh izdV gsrk gS fd xtel Hkk, ; Lo; a viuk fo/kku cukrh Fkh] dñh; ljdkj ugha dñh; ljdkj dks fo/kku&fuekz k ea gLr{ki djus dk dkbz vol j gh u Fkka dñh; ljdkj dks xte&0; oLFkk ds l k/kkj.k fujh{k.k vksj fu; æ.k dk vf/kdkj jgrk Fkka dñh; ljdkj ds deþkfj; ka }kjk xte&i pk; r ds fgl kc&fdrkc dh fu/kkzjr vof/k ij tkp dk mYys{k pkydkyhu ys{kka ea fd; k x; k gA nks xte&i pk; rka ea >xMk gksus ij l k/kkj.kr% ekeyk dñh; ljdkj ds l keus gh iLrqr fd; k tkrk Fkka<sup>15</sup>

e/; dkyhu v0; oLFkk vksj l kellr&i) fr ds dkj.k jkt'kfDr dks /kkj.k djus okys ykx iztk ds fgr vksj dY; k.k ij /; ku ugha nrs Fkka os ijLij ; ð djds vius mRd"z ds fy, iz Ru djrs jgA l oñ k/kkj.k turk dh n"V l s; g i) fr vjkt drk dks mRiUu djrh gS bl fLFkr ea 'kfDr vksj 0; oLFkk dks LFkfr j[ku] turk dk fgr vksj dY; k.k l Eikfr djus vksj ijLij l g; kx }kjk l kefgd mlufr djus dh mÙkjnkf; rk mu xte l Hkkvka ij vk xb] tks Hkkjr ea vR; Ur i kphu dky l s fo | eku FkhA oñd] mÙkj&oñd] ckS] ekS Z vksj ckn ds; qka ea Hkh ; s xte l LFkk, ; vPNh mlur n"kk ea FkhA ijUrqe/; dky ea mudk egúo cgr vf/kd c<+ x; k vksj jktoákka dh vjkt drk vksj tul k/kkj.k ds fgrka ds i fr mudh mi{kkoFúk dks n"V ea j[kdj bu xte&l LFkkvka us, d s cgr l s dk; Z vius gkFk ea ys fy, tks l k/kkj.kr; k jktkvka dh mÙkjnkf; rk gsrk Fkka bl ; q ea xte&l LFkkvka dk ftl : i ea fodkl gqk] ml dk Hkkjr; bfrgk l ea cgr egúo gA e/; dky ea fodfl r gþz xte&l LFkk, ; vQxku vksj eqy dky ea Hkh dk; e jgh vksj fcfV'k 'kkl u Hkh mudk vlr djus ea l eFkZ ugha gqka ; | fi e/; dkyhu Hkkjr ds fofo/k jkT; ka ea ykdrU= 'kkl u dk l oFkk vHkko Fkk] ij xte l LFkkvka ds : i ea bl ; q ea Hkh , d h l LFkk, ; fo | eku Fkh] ftuds }kjk turk vius l kFk l Ecu/k j[kus okys fo"ka; ka dh 0; oLFkk Lo; a fd; k djrh FkhA e/; dkyhu v0; oLFkk vksj vjkt drk l s l oñ k/kkj.k turk dh j{k dk djus vksj ykdrY; k.kdkjh dk; ka dks djus ea xte&l LFkkvka dh Hkfedk l cl segROI wKZ jghA egROI wKZ ckr ; g gSfd mÙkj Hkkjr ds l eku gh nf{k.kh Hkkjr ea Hkh xte&l Hkkvka dh l ùkk Fkh vksj xteka dh turk vius l kFk l Ecu/k j[kus okys fo"ka; ka dh 0; oLFkk viuh xte l Hkk }kjk fd; k djrh FkhA bl h dkj.k fofo/k jktoákka ea fujUrj ; ð tkjh jgrsgq Hkh l oñ k/kkj.k ykxka ij mudk fo'ksk i Hkko ugha gsrk Fkka

**fu"d"z**

vr%fu"d"z : lk ea ge ; g dg l drs gS fd i kphu Hkkjr ea dñh; ljdkj dks døy l k/kkj.k fujh{k.k , oa fu; æ.k dk vf/kdkj gsrk Fkka xte&i zU/k dk l Ei wKZ mÙkjnkf; Ro xte&i pk; r ij gh gsrk Fkk vksj ml s

vf/kdkj Hkh cgr FkA xte&i pk; rs xte dh j{kk dk izl/k djrh Fkh] jkT; dj , d= djrh Fkh vks] vius dj Hkh yxkrh Fkh] xkfe.kka ds fooknka dk fu.kz djrh Fkh vks] I koztud fgr dh ; kstuk,; gkFk ea yrh Fkh] I kgudkj vks] fo'olr dk dk; Z djrh Fkh] I koztud \_\_.k vkfn ydj vdky vks] vl; I dVka ds fuokj.k dk mik; djrh Fkh] i k B'kkyk, j f'k{kky;] vukFky; vkfn [kksyrh vks] pykrh FkhA noky; ka }kj k fofo/k I kldfrd rFk /kkfed dk; ka dh 0; oLFk djrh FkhA bl ea tjk I k Hkh I ng ugha gSfd vk/kqud dky ea Hkkjr ; k fo'o ds vl; jk"Vka ea xte&I LFkkuvka dks ftrus vf/kdkj ikr ga mul s dgha vf/kd bu ikphudkyhu Hkkjrh; xte&I LFkkuvka dks Fks vks] budh j{kk djus ea os ges kk I rd jgrh FkhA xkfe.kka ds vH; m; vks] budh I okkch.k Hkkdrd] ufrd vks] /kkfed mlufr ds I k/ku ea budk ; ksnku ikl uh; vks] eguoiwkz FkA

Hkkjr dh blgh xte I LFkkuvka ds dkj.k ; gk; ds fuokl ; ka dh okLrfod Lorark I nk I jf{kr jgh ga bl nsk dh I ol k/kj.k turk dk cMk Hkkx I nk I s xteka ea cl rk vk; k ga xte ds ykx vius I qk o fgr dks vius I ak ea Lo; a 0; oLFk djrs Fks] vius fy, Lo; a fu; e cukrs Fks vks] vius eukjat u dk Hkh Lo; a gh izl/k djrs FkA bl n'kk ea I ket; ds vf/ki fr dh fujdqrk ; k , dl uk dk mu ij fo'kks vl j ugha gsrk FkA

bl izdkj ge nskrs ga fd xte I LFk,; NkV&NkV/s ykdrU= jkT; ka dk uke Fkh] tks vius vki ea iwz FkhA muga tks dN Hkh pkfg, Fkh] og muds vius vlnj fo|eku FkA vius I sckg ds I kFk muds I Ecdk j[kus dh vko'; drk cgr de gsrh FkhA Hkkjr ea , d jktoak ds ckn ml jk jktoak vk; k] , d Okar ds ckn ml jh Okar gbl j jUrq xtel LFk,; i wbr-dk; e jghA ; s xtel LFk,; gh ftuea I s iR; d , d iFkd jkT; dh rjg gS Hkkjrh; turk dh j{kk vks] dY; k.k ea I cl s vf/kd I efkz jghA blgha ds dkj.k I c ifjorZka vks] Okfur; ka I s turk dh j{kk gsrh jghA gea tks dN iL urk o LorU=rk vkfn ikr ga muea ; sgh I cl s vf/kd I gk; d ga vr% ; g dguk I oFk mfpr gSfd Hkkjrh; ikphu dky I s gh LFkkuh; Lo'kkl u I s ifjpr Fks vks] tc I Eiwkz fo'o dh vl; I H; rkvka ds ukxfj d dlnh; 'kkl u ds vlurkr fcuk fdl h ykdrki=d vf/kdkjka ds thou ds th jgs Fks ml I e; Hkkjrh; vius ykdrki=d vf/kdkjka dk iz kx dj vius xteka dk fodkl dj jgs FkA

**I UnHkz xkFk I ph**

- vyrndj] iks vuar I nkf'ko] 1/2013 1/4 ikphu Hkkjrh; 'kkl u&i) fr] fo'ofokly; izdk'ku] okjk.kl hj i- 171A
- feJ] MKW I Ppnkuln] 1/1984 1/4 ikphu Hkkjr ea xte vks] xte thou] iwkz izdk'ku] xkj [ki j] i- 351A
- [kj] ujbnukFk] 1/1973 1/4 , xsj; u , .M fQLdy- bdkWkWh bu n eks Z , .M i kV eks Z VkbEI] ekshyky cukj I hkl izdk'ku] fnYyh] i- 12A
- 'kek] jke'kj.k] 1/1987 1/4 eSVfj; y dYpj , M I ksky Okes ku bu , f'k; W bf.M; k] edfeyu bM; k fyfeVM] fnYyh] i- 107A
- I cu] fou; pln] 1/1967 1/4 bdkWkWhDI bu dksVY;] I Ldir dkyst] dydrk] i- 15A
- ikBd] MKW fo'knkuln] 1/2004 1/4 ikphu Hkkjrh; vkfkd bfrngl] mUkj inSk fglh I LFkku] y[kuA] i- 76&77A
- vyrndkj] iks vuar] I nkf'ko] 1/2013 1/4 ikphu Hkkjrh; 'kkl u&i) fr] fo'ofokly; izdk'ku] okjk.kl hj i- 171&172A

fo|kydkj] I R; dsj] ½2016¼ ikphu Hkkjr dh 'kkl u&i) fr vks] jkt'kkl=] Jh I jLorh I nu] ubZ fnYyh] i-  
121&122A

fo|kydkj] I R; dsj] ½2016¼ ikphu Hkkjr dh 'kkl u&i) fr vks] jkt'kkl=] Jh I jLorh I nu] ubZ fnYyh]  
2016] i- 147&148A

vyrđj] iks var I nkf'ko] ½2013¼ ikphu Hkkjr; 'kkl u&i) fr] fo'ofokky; izdk'ku] okjk.kl hj] i-  
173&74A

'kkl=h] , - uhyd.B] ¼1932¼ LVMht bu pky fgLVh , M , MfefulV³ku] entl fo'ofokky;] i- 73] 163A

vyrđj] iks var I nkf'ko] ½2013¼ ikphu Hkkjr; 'kkl u&i) fr] fo'ofokky; izdk'ku] okjk.kl hj] i-  
177&179A

, fixkfQ; k bñMdk] 11] i- 49] 56A

I kmFk bf.M; u , fixkQh fji kV/ 1917] I a 481] 487A

vyrđj] iks var I nkf'ko] ½2013¼ ikphu Hkkjr; 'kkl u&i) fr] fo'ofokky; izdk'ku] okjk.kl hj] i-  
184&186A



# eflye l epk; eafoolg dscnyrsifreku %eokr ftysdk l ekt "KL=h; v/; ; u

ujsk dękj\* nsjkt l Hkjoky\*\*

## I kjlak

fookg dh l koBkksed l LFkk dsifreku l e; kuđ kj ifjofr r gks r jgrs gA fofHkUu /keđ eafookg ds l a lu gks us ds igyw Hkh bl l s fofNUu ugha gA l LRr "kksk&i= ea gfj; k.kk ds eokr {ks= ea eflye fookg ds pkj ifrekuk@igyw/ka ij /; ku dlnr djrs gq mueavk, ifjorZka dks l e>us dk iz kl fd; k x; k gA fookg ds l e; oj@o/kw dh vk; ij oBkfgd fj"rk tkM+us ea eđ; Hkiedk fuHkks okys l nL; ] ngst ds dkjdka o egj dh izdfYk ea igys dh vi\$kk orZeku l e; ea D; k ifjorZu gq gA l ekt eaf"kk tkx: drk ds iđ kj o dkuu ds iHkko us buea D; k ifjorZu fd; k gA "kksk ea bu iz'uka dk v/; ; u ikFkfed rFkk f}rh; d L=krka ds vk/kkj ij fd; k x; k gA

eđ; "kn %ifreku] fookg vk; ij ngst] egj] eflye fookg vkfnA

## ifjp;

bLyke ds imbrh vjc l ekt ea cgj RuhRo gh fookg dk ipfyr Lo: lk jgk gA L=h vius ifr ds puko ea Loræ FkA og vius Mjs vFkok rEw ea ml s cgykrh vks tc ml dh bPNk gkrh rHkh ml s fudky nrhA tks l rku mRi lu gkrh og L=h ds cl/k&cLU/koka ds l j {k.k ea cM+gks r FkA bl fookg dks \*chuk\* fookg ds uke l s i plkj x; kA bl dk LFkku ckn ea \*cky\* vFkZ~vkf/ki R; ds fookg us ys fy; k] ftl ea L=h vius ifr ds ikl jgus dks vkrh vks l urku ifr ds xks= dh gkrhA L=h us vius ifr dks tc pkgs rc NkM+ nus dh eny Lorærk dks [kks fn; kA bl ds foijhr fookg&foPNn ifr dk iwZ vf/kdkj gks x; k fdUrq fookg dk ; g uohu : lk ikphu iFkk dks ijh rks ij ugha feVk l dk tks ekjEen ds l e; \*eprk\* fookg ds : lk ea pyr h jghA ; g fookg nksuka i {kka dh ikjLi fjd LohdfYk l s gksrk Fkk rFkk bl ea L=h ds cl/kq/ka dk dkbZ gLr {ks ugha jgrk FkA pfid vc \*egj\* o/kw dk ew; ugha ekuk tkrk] tS k fd ikphu vjc dkuu ea ; g Fkk] vks pfid o/kw dh Lohdfr oBk fookg dk vko"; d vax gS bl fy, , d k l kpk tk l drk gSfd vc rks eflye fookg ea, d h dkbZ ckr gh ughaftl ea L=h ds [kjhnus rFkk ml ds ifj.kkeLo: lk L=h ea l Eifr dh ikphu Hkkouk dh xLU/k Hkh vkrh gkA %di kfM+ k] 1963½

eflye thou blyke /keZ ij vk/kkfjr gS budh thou i) fr vks jhfr&fjoktka dk eđ; L=kr \*djku\* gS yfdu eflye thou ds jhfr&fjokt l eku ugha gA buds Ajj ns'k , oa LFkku dk Li'V : lk l s iHkko iM+r k gA mnkgj.k ds rks ij Hkkjr ds eđ yekuka }kjk l a q ifjokj izkkyh] tkfr 0; oLFk vks cky&fookg tS h ckra viukbZ xBZ vks blgha ckra l s blghaus vius jhfr&fjoktka ea cgj l kjs ifjorZu Hkh fd, A bl dk iZ[k dkj.k fgnq/ka ds }kjk blyke /keZ dks viukuk Hkh jgk gA , d s yxs /keZ l s eđ yeku rks cu x, ] yfdu iwZ : lk l s fglwv jhfr&fjoktka vks thou i) fr dks NkM+ ugha ik, A eđ yekuka ea fookg dh viuh , d fof"kv

\* ujsk dękj] "kkskFkZ l ekt "KL= foHkx] egf'iz n; kulln fo"fo |ky; ] jkgrd Email : nareshchahal123@gmail.com

\*\* MNK ns'kkt l Hkjoky] ika l ekt "KL= foHkx] egf'iz n; kulln fo"fo |ky; ] jkgrd Email : desraj.sabharwal@yahoo.in

i) fr gA ijkus I e; ea rks yMelh dks fNik fn; k tkrk Fkk] rkfd yMelk ml s vkl kuh I s u n[ k I dA dHkh rks "kknh muds ekrk&fi rk išk gks r; dj nrs Fkš bl s 'Bhdjs dh ekax\* dgk x; kA igys yMels vks yMelh ds fookg ds I e; ij mudh dkbZ jk; ugha yh tkrh FkA D; kAd muds }kjk cksyuk cškehZ ekuk tkrk FkA yfdu I e; ds I kFk eflLye fookg dh jLeka ea cgr ifjorZu vk; k gA %/kgotk o epl'skj 2008½

eqlLye fookg dks \*fudkg\* dgk tkrk gA \*fudkg "kOn vjch Hkk'kk I sfy; k x; k gSftI dk vFkZ gkrk g& uj&ukjh dk fo'k; h I ekxeA bLykeh oškkfud ekU; rkvka ds vuq kj] fudkg , d dkunh I fonk gA bl dk mIs; ifr&iRuh ds; kA I eakka vks mudh I Urku ds I eakka vf/kdkjka vks dYkD; ka dks ekU; rk inku djuk gA eq yekuka dk "kknh djuk , d ikFkfed vfuok; Z dYkD; gS vks bLykeh I dfr dk vfhkuu va Hkh gA eq yeku fudkg ds }kjk gh vius ifjokj vks ihf<+ ka dks vkxs c<+ I drk gA ; gh tk; t rjhdk gA fudkg djuk bLyke ea , d bcknr gS vYykg dk gpe Hkh gS tkfd iR; d eq yeku ds fy, vfuok; Z djkj Hkh gA vo/kkj.kk ds rks ij] bl s I kekftd I e>kf'k ; k ukxfjd I e>kf'k ekuk x; k gS yfdu 0; ogkfjd rks ij Hkkjr ea ; g /kkfeZl gA ; g nVgs vks nVgu dh ftEenkfj; ka o vf/kdkjka dks Hkh j[ kAdr djrk gA -eqlLye fookg /kkfeZl dR; ugha gScfyd , d /keZ fujišk caku gA %nkskh o izdk" k plh] 2002½

**I kgR; I eh{k**

**gq & 1976½** us vius Iekt "kkL=h; v/; ; u \*esjt dLVEI vex eqlLye bu bAM; k\* ea crk; k fd dgy mYkjinrkvka ea I s 36 ifr"kr us yMelka ds fy, fookg dh okANuh; vk; q24&26 I ky i l n dh] 26 ifr"kr vks 24 ifr"kr dk nfVdksk Fk fd yMels dk fookg Oe"K% 20&23 vks 18&20 o'kZ dh vk; q ds chp gks tkuk pkfg, A yMfd; ka ds ekeys ea dgy mYkjinrkvka ea I s 38 ifr"kr us Oe"K% 18&20 I ky ds chp fookg ds fy, okANuh; vk; q i l n dh] 30 ifr"kr vks 22 ifr"kr dh jk; Fkh fd yMfd; ka dk Oe"K% 15&17 vks 12&14 o'kZ dh vk; q ds chp fookg gksuk pkfg, A dgy 3 ifr"kr ykx gh yMfd; ka ds 9&11 o'kZ ds chp ea fookg ds i {k ea FkA tks ryukRed : I k I s tYnh gA

**pkjku 12003½** us vius "kkski = \*fduf"ki fi d hi YI , M n i s u z vkD esjt vyk; d % n eo vkD eokr\* ea ik; k fd eo Iekt ea ukrnkjh o fookg ds I eak ea u, ifjorZu vk jgs gA enjI ka ds i Hkko I s /kkfeZl f"kk ds cV/us ds I kFk gh /keZ dk egRo eo Iekt ea cgr c<+x; k gA vkerks ij fgnw I epk; ds fookg ifrekuka dk ikyu djus okys eo Iekt ea rcyhxh tekr ds i Hkko ea vkdj /kkfeZl fookg ifrekuka dks Lohdkj djuk "kq dj fn; kA eo Iekt ea ppj&eejs Hkkb&cguka ds chp fookg I eak Lohdk; Z u gks ds dkj.k xjhc ifjokj ka dks o/kw eokr I s ckgj I s ykus ij foo" k gksuk i Mf'k gA f"kk] jkst xkj rFkk vPNh vkfFkZl fLFkr gksus ij eo iq 'k eokr {ks= I s ckgj viuh bPNk I s fookg djrs gA yfdu vrj/kkfeZl fookgka dks eo Iekt Lohdfr inku ugha djrkA eo Iekt xks= cfgobkg gh gA eokr {ks= ea eo Iekt 13 iky xks=ka ea foHkfr gS rFkk bu xks=ka I s ckgj ds ykxka dks us kfy; k %cuk iky dk½ dgrs gA bu nksuka ds chp Hkh fookg I eak Lohdk; Z gA , d iky xks= ds oj&o/kw ds chp fookg I eak Lohdkj ugha fd, tkr s i j r q , d iky {ks= ea nks fhkuu xks=ka ds chp fookg I eak ekU; gA eoka ea tkvka ; k ; knoka dh rjg fookg ea pkj xks= NkMtus dh i Fk ugha gScfyd , d Lo; a ds xks= dks gh NkMk tkrk gA eo Iekt fjokt&, &vke ds vuq kj xkD cfgobkg ds fu; e dks ekurs gA

eoka ea Hkkb&cgu dk fookg , d gh xkD ea ugha fd; k tkrkA "kksk ea ; g Hkh ik; k x; k fd 38 ifr"kr o/kw ekrk, a vks nkn; ka , d gh xkD I s "kknh djus ykbZ xbZ FkA ; g n"kkZk gSfd , d gh xks= dh efgykvka

l sfookg fd; k x; k gA igys ekrk ds xkø l s cV/s ds fy, o/kw ugha ykbz tk l drh Fkh ijarqvc bl fu; e ea ifjorZu vk; k gS vLš xkø l s gh ugha vfi r q ekrk ds ifjokj l s Hkh iē ds fy, o/kw ykbz tkrh gA vc rd ekrk ds Hkkbz vFkkZ~ekek dh yMēh l s Hkh fookg Lohdkj fd; k tkrk gA

**vl n 12015½** us vius ih-, p-Mh- "kkk \*n iS/uā vKND ešjt vex n Fkh tujšku vKND eflye bu vyhx<† ea eflye l enk; dh rhu ihf<† ka eafookg ds ifrekuka dk v/; ; u djrs gq crk; k fd igyh ih<† ds vf/kdrj mYk jnkrkvka dk fookg 18 o'kZ l s de dh vk; q ea gks x; k Fkk tcd nū jh vLš rhl jh ih<† eafookg vk; q c<ēj 25 o'kZ l s vf/kd gks xbz FkhA cky fookg ds ifr eflye l enk; ea tks jk; Fkh og cny xbz gS vf/kdrj ckfyd fookg ds i {k ea FkA v/; ; u ea; g Hkh [kykl k gqk fd igyh ih<† dh 59 ifr"kr efgykvka vLš 58-7 ifr"kr iq 'k mYk jnkrkvka us vius fookg ea ngst fy; k ; k fn; k FkA tcd nū jh vLš rhl jh ih<† ea; g ifr"kr c<ēj efgykvka ea 76-8 ifr"kr vLš iq 'kka ea 82-4 ifr"kr gks x; kA fookg ds le; esj ij eflye efgyk dk ekfyd vf/kdkj ekuk tkrk gA v/; ; u ea ik; k fd igyh ih<† dh 30 ifr"kr efgykvka dks esj ikr gqk Fk muea l s ckd dk dguk Fk fd mlgkaus bl ij le>kš k dj fy; k FkA tcd nū jh ih<† ea; g ifr"kr c<ēj 45-6 ifr"kr gks x; k Fkk vLš rhl jh ih<† ea; g 57-6 ifr"kr gks x; k FkA v/; ; u ea fu'd'kZ fudkyk x; k fd T; k&T; ka mYk jnkrkvka ea f"kk c<† R; k&R; ka esj ikr djus okys mYk jnkrkvka dk ifr"kr Hkh c<†A v/; ; u l s; g Hkh ik; k fd , d s mYk jnkrk cgr de Fk ftUgkaus cgr fookg fd; k FkA rhl jh ih<† ea dōy 15-2 ifr"kr efgykvka dk dguk Fk fd muds ifr us nū jk fookg fd; k gA cgr fookg dh i Fk igyh vLš nū jh ih<† ea vf/kd ipfyr FkhA bl ds vykok ; g Hkh ik; k fd vf/kdre efgyk mYk jnkrk cgr fookg ds i {k ea ugha FkhA

### "kkk dsmš;

- 1- i jā jkx r fookg ifrekuka ds jhfr&fjoktka dk i rk yxkuka
- 2- ipfyr fookg ds ifrekuka ds jhfr&fjoktka dk i rk yxkuka
- 3- fookg ifrekuka ea ifjorZu ds dkj dka dk i rk yxkuka

### "kkk fof/k

gfj; k.kk ds eq yekuka eafookg dscnyrs ifrekuka dk , d l ekt"kkL=h; v/; ; u djus ds fy, /keZ dks vk/kkj ekurs gq eokr ½um½ ftys dk p; u fd; k x; k gS D; kkd eokr ½um½ 179-20 ifr"kr tul ē; k ds l kFkZ gfj; k.kk ds ftyka ea l c l s vf/kd eflye tul ē; k okyk ftyk gA "kkk ea nō&fun"ku dh ykVjh fof/k dk iz kx djrs gq eokr ftys ds Hkkn l xkø dk puko fd; k x; k gA "kkk ds nkšku mYk jnkrkvka ds puko ds fy, vl Hkkfor fun"ku dh l ukšky fof/k dk iz kx fd; k x; k gS vLš muds puko ea mudh oškgd fLFkr dks vk/kkj cuk; k x; k gA bl ds vfrfjDr nks izkj ds mYk jnkrkvka dk p; u fd; k x; k gA , d tks uo&fookgr gA vFkkZ~ftudh "kknh dks 5 l ky ; k bl l s de l e; gqk gš nū js i gku&fookgr vFkkZ~ftudh vk; q 60 l ky ; k 60 l ky l s vf/kd gks pph gA bl ds vykok xkø dh l Hkh tkfr; ka l s mYk jnkrk paps x, gA "kkk ds fy, vkadMs ikr djus graq nks izkj ds L=krka dk iz kx fd; k x; k gA i kFked vkadMs ikr djus ds fy, xgu l k{kkRdkj vuq pph rFkk l eg l k{kkRdkj o f}rh; d L=krka ea i=&if=dk, h v[kckj] "kkk&if=dk, a rFkk tux.kuk dk iz kx fd; k gA

**rkfydk 1**

**fookg dk iŁrko ydsstkusdsvk/wkj ij mŷkjnrkvkædk oxhĉj.k**

		ukbĉ@fejkl h	Qŉk@tĉtk	ĉgy
I keĉĉ; oxĉ	uo&fookfgr	46 ¼100½	00	46 ¼100½
	ijku&fookfgr	50 ¼100½	00	50 ¼100½
fi NMĉ oxĉ	uo&fookfgr	00	16 ¼100½	16 ¼100½
	ijku&fookfgr	02 ¼11-11½	16 ¼88-89½	18 ¼100½
ĉgy		98 ¼75-38½	32 ¼24-62½	130 ¼100½

L=kr-%v/; ;u {ks= l s i k r v k d M s

- izdksB eafn, x, vkædM s ifr"kr dks n"kkĉr s gĉ

mijkdR I kj.kh ea n"kkĉ s x, vkædMka l s Kkr gkrk gSfd I keĉĉ; tkr ds l Hkh mŷkjnrkvka ds fookg ea pkgs oks u, fookfgr gka ; k ijkus fookfgr l Hkh ds vñj fookg dk iŁrko ukbĉ ; k fejkl h ds ek/; e l s Hkstk tkrk gĉ nĉ jh rjQ fi NMĉ tkr; ka ds u, fookfgrka ds v/; ; u ea ge nš krs gSfd l Hkh ds fookgka ea iŁrko Qŉk ; k tĉtk ds ek/; e l s Hkstk x; kA fi NMĉ tkr ds ĉgy ijkus fookfgr mŷkjnrkvka ea l s 88-89 ifr"kr mŷkjnrkvka ds fookg ea Hkh fookg dk iŁrko Qŉk ; k tĉtk ds ek/; e l s Hkstk x; k tĉfd 11-11 ifr"kr mŷkjnrkvka ds fookg ea ; g iŁrko ukbĉ ; k fejkl h ds ek/; e l s Hkstk x; kA ĉgy mŷkjnrkvka ea l s 75-38 ifr"kr mŷkjnrk , d s Fksftuea fookg dk iŁrko ukbĉ ; k fejkl h ds ek/; e l s Hkstk x; k tĉfd 24-62 ifr"kr mŷkjnrkvka ea ; g iŁrko Qŉk ; k tĉtk ds ek/; e l s Hkstk x; kA

bl ds vřfjDr v/; ; u ea ik; k x; k fd fookg dk iŁrko o/kwi{k }kjk oj ds ?kj ij Hkstk tkrk gĉ fookg dk iŁrko o/kwi{k dh rjQ l s dksĉ yĉj vk; sx bl dk vyx&vyx tkr; ka ea vyx&vyx fu; e gĉ tš l keĉĉ; tkr; ka ea ; g iŁrko ukbĉ o fejkl h ds }kjk Hkstk tkrk gS tĉfd fuEu tkr; ka ea ; g Qŉk ; k tĉtk ds }kjk Hkstk tkrk gĉ bl ea Hkh Qŉk dks i k Fkfedrk gkrh gS ; fn Qŉk fd l h dkj.k l s ugha tk l drk ; k Qŉk ugha gS rks gh tĉtk dks Hkstk tkrk gĉ tc o/kwi{k ds ; gka l s fookg dk iŁrko vkrk gS rks oj i{k ds ykx bl mi y{; ea , d l ekjkĉ dk vk; kstu djrs gĉ ft l ea ?kj & i fjokj] vkl & i Mĉ ] fj"rnkj o xkæ ds ekštt ykxka dks ĉykr s gĉ bl l ekjkĉ ds vk; kstu ds nks eĉ; dkj.k gkr s gĉ i Fke l ekjkĉ ea vkeĉ=r fd, x, ykx tks l keĉfd : lk l s xokg dk dke djrs gSfd o/kwi{k ds }kjk fookg dk iŁrko Hkstk x; k gS vkš nĉ jk fookg dk iŁrko vkus dh viuh iĉ ĉurk dks l k>k djrs gĉ bl izdkj oj i{k }kjk l ekjkĉ ea bl iŁrko dks Lohdkj dj fy; k tkrk gS o fookg dk iŁrko vkš ml dh Lohdř , d gh ĉBd ea ijh gks tkrh gĉ

I keĉĉ; r% eĉlye l epk; ea oj i{k ds }kjk dĉ; k i{k l s dĉ; k ekah tkrh gS vFkkĉ~oj i{k }kjk dĉ; k ds fy, iŁrko Hkstk tkrk gS vkš iŁrko ds Lohdkj djus ds ĉkn fudkg ds fy, , d frřFk fuf"pr dj yh tkrh gĉ yřdu epkr ds eĉ yekuka ea bl ds foifjr ik; k x; kA bl dk eĉ; dkj.k ; g gSfd ; gka ds vf/kdrj eĉ yeku fgĉnw/keĉ l s eĉ fy e /keĉ ea i f j o f r ĉ gq gĉ bl izdkj mlĉkus vi uk /keĉ rks ĉny fy; k

yfdu viuh l l dfr dks i w k z % ugha NkM/A

**rkfydk 2**

**fookg ds l e; vk; qds vk/kj ij mYk jnkrkvla dk oxt h j .k**

		18 l s de	18 l s 21	22 l s 25	25 l s vf/kd	dy
uo&fookfgr	i q 'k	23 1/37-11 1/2	20 1/32-25 1/2	15 1/24-19 1/2	4 1/6-4 1/2	62 1/100 1/2
	efgyk	38 1/61-29 1/2	17 1/27-41 1/2	7 1/11-30 1/2	00	62 1/100 1/2
i j k u & f o o k f g r	i q 'k	27 1/39-70 1/2	23 1/33-83 1/2	16 1/23-52 1/2	2 1/2-9 1/2	68 1/100 1/2
	efgyk	51 1/75 1/2	17 1/25 1/2	00	00	68 1/100 1/2
dy		139 1/53-46 1/2	77 1/29-62 1/2	38 1/14-62 1/2	6 1/2-30 1/2	260 1/100 1/2

L=kr-%v/; ; u {ks= l s i k r v k d M s

- izdksB eafn, x, vk d M s i f r " k r d k s n " k k z s g A

mij k Dr l k j . k h e a n " k k z k x ; k g s f d d y u o & f o o k f g r i q ' k m Y k j n k r k v l a e a l s 37-11 i f r " k r m Y k j n k r k , d s g a f t u d k f o o k g 18 o ' k z l s d e v k ; q e a g y k g s t c f d 32-25 i f r " k r d k f o o k g 18 l s 21 o ' k z d h v k ; q e a g y k g A b l h i z d k j 24-19 i f r " k r d k f o o k g 22 l s 25 o ' k z d h v k ; q e a g y k r F k k d o y 6-46 i f r " k r m Y k j n k r k v l a d k f o o k g 25 o ' k z l s v f / k d d h v k ; q e a g y k A u o & f o o k f g r e f g y k v l a d h f o o k g d s l e ; v k ; q d s v / ; ; u e a i k ; k x ; k f d d y u o f o o k f g r e f g y k v l a e a l s 61-29 i f r " k r e f g y k v l a d k f o o k g 18 o ' k z l s d e v k ; q e a g y k g A b l h i z d k j 18 l s 21 o 22 l s 25 o ' k z d h v k ; q e a f o o k g d j u s o k y h e f g y k v l a d k i f r " k r O e " k % 27-41 i f r " k r o 11-30 i f r " k r g A

i j k u s f o o k f g r d y i q ' k m Y k j n k r k v l a e a l s 39-70 i f r " k r m Y k j n k r k v l a d k f o o k g 18 o ' k z l s d e v k ; q e a g y k g s o g h a 33-83 i f r " k r m Y k j n k r k , d s f k s f t u d k f o o k g 18 l s 21 o ' k z d h v k ; q e a g y k r F k k 22 l s 25 o ' k z d h v k ; q e a f o o k g d j u s o k y s m Y k j n k r k v l a d k i f r " k r 23-52 g A b l d s v f r f j D r d o y 2-95 i f r " k r g h m Y k j n k r k , d s g a f t u d k f o o k g 25 o ' k z l s v f / k d d h v k ; q e a g y k A n l j h r j Q i j k u h f o o k f g r d y e f g y k v l a e a l s 75 i f r " k r e f g y k , a , d h f k h f t u d k f o o k g 18 o ' k z l s d e v k ; q e a g y k r F k k 25 i f r " k r e f g y k v l a d k f o o k g 18 l s 21 o ' k z d h v k ; q e a g y k A l k e l l ; : l k l s m Y k j n k r k v l a d k v / ; ; u d j u s i j v k d M s n " k k z s g s f d 53-46 i f r " k r m Y k j n k r k v l a d k f o o k g 18 o ' k z l s d e v k ; q e a g k s t k r k g A 18 l s 21 o ' k z d h v k ; q e a f o o k g d j u s o k y s m Y k j n k r k 29-62 i f r " k r g A b l h i z d k j 22 l s 25 o 25 o ' k z l s v f / k d v k ; q e a f o o k g o k y s m Y k j n k r k v l a d k i f r " k r O e " k % 14-62 i f r " k r o 2-30 i f r " k r g A

b l i z d k j v / ; ; u e a i k ; k x ; k f d e o k r d s e f l y e k a e a v k t H k h c k y f o o k g d k i p y u g A e o k r d s e d y e k u k a e a v / ; ; u e a f o " k s k c k r ; g i r k y x h f d v k t l s 40&50 o ' k z i g y s d h f o o k g d h v k ; q o o r z e k u e a f o o k g d h v k ; q e a f o " k s k v a r j n s k u s d k s u g h a f e y r k A b l d k e f ; d k j . k ; g g s f d ; g k a i j f i r l Y k k R e d 0 ; o l F k k c g r e t c a r g s v l s y M f d ; k a d k s ; k d g a f d e f g y k v l a d k s ; k s u l g k ; d o i z t u u e " k h u d s v y k o k d n v f / k d u g h a e k u k t k r k A b l d s v y k o k i f j o k d s y k s k a d k d e v k ; q e a " k k n h d j u s d k ; g H k h r d z F k k f d v c c P p s l e ; l s i g y s t o k u g k s t k r s g s v l s m u d h l e ; l s " k k n h u g h a d h t k r h r k s o k s v l k e k f t d ; k s u

fØ; kvka ea I fylr gks tkrsgđ ftl l s ?kj ifjokj dh I kekftd ifr' Bk dks cgr Bđ ięprh gđ xkđ ds ed yekuka eaf'k{k dk il kj cgr gh de gđ 2011 dh tux.kuk ds vuđ kj Hknl xkđ dh I k{kjrk nj 50-34 ifr"kr gđ ftl ea 70-30 ifr"kr iq 'k f'kf{kr gđo dęy 28-96 ifr"kr efgyk, agh f'kf{kr gđ

xteh.kka l s l kefgd I k{kRdkj djrs gđ ik; k fd dęy f'kf{krka ea Hkh vf/kdrj i kpo] vkBoha ; k fQj vf/kd I svf/kd nl ohagđ bl fy, ; syks de vk; qeagh f'k{k NkM+nrs gđ bl izdkj f'k{k dh rjQ vf/kd : >ku u gks ds dkj.k vf/kdkk yks ukđjh ds fy, Hkh ; k; ugha gks ikrsvđ vf/kdrj [ksh] etnjh] [kđ dk dke tđ sMkboj] feL=h vkfn dk; Zgh djrs gđ ; syks bl izdkj ds dk; ZyxHkx 13 l s 15 o'kz dh vk; q ds vkl & ikl gh djuk "kq dj nrs gđ vđ ifjokjtuka ds vuđ kj fookg ds yk; d gks tkrsgđ bl ds vykok oj&o/kw dh [kst yxHkx 15 l s 17 o'kz dh vk; qeagh "kq dj nh tkrh gđ dbzckj [kst 15 o'kz l sigys gh dj nh xbz Fkh bl ds iHns muds ikfjokjd dkj.k Fks tđ sfdl h dh eka dh eR; q gks tkuk] yMels ds ?kj ij dkbz ?kjsywdke djus okyh efgyk dk u gskk] fir k dh eR; q gks tkus ij yMeh dh tYnh l s "kknh dj nuk ftl l sml ds ifjokj ea vl; ykska dh tYnh l sftEenkjh ijh gđ

**rkydk 3**

**ngst ds vk/kj ij mYjknkrkvkđk oxhđj.k**

		o/kw i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr ds vuđ kj	oj i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr ds vuđ kj	ekax	vu; Ū	dęy
I kekl; oxz	uo&fookgr	13 ½28-26½	2 ¼4-35½	24 ½52-17½	7 ¼5-22½	46 ¼100½
	ijkus&fookgr	35 ¼70-00½	5 ¼10-00½	4 ½8-00½	6 ¼2-00½	50 ¼100½
fi NMk oxz	uo&fookgr	7 ¼43-75½	2 ¼2-50½	5 ½81-25½	2 ¼2-50½	16 ¼100½
	ijkus&fookgr	18 ¼100½	00	00	00	18 ¼100½
<b>dęy</b>		<b>73 ½56-15½</b>	<b>9 ½6-92½</b>	<b>33 ½25-38½</b>	<b>15 ¼1-55½</b>	<b>130 ¼100½</b>

L=kr-%v/; ; u {ks= l s iklr vkđMđ

- izdksB eafn, x, vkđMđ ifr"kr dks n"kkz's gđ

Ū Ū Lo; a o/kw }kjk ekax@euk djuk] oj dh 0; fDrxr fLFkr ds vuđ kj A

mijkdR I kj.kh ea ngst ds vk/kj ij mYjknkrkvka dk oxhđj.k fd; k x; k gđ ftl ea ik; k x; k fd I kekl; oxz dh tkr ds dęy uo&fookgr mYjknkrkvka ea l s 52-17 ifr"kr mYjknkrkvka ea ngst dk vk/kj ekax Fkk vFkkz-~oj i {k nekjk ekax dh xbz FkhA bl ds vfrfjDr 28-26 ifr"kr mYjknkrk , d s Fks ftuea o/kw i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr ds vuđ kj ngst fn; k x; k rFk 4-35 ifr"kr mYjknkrkvka ea oj i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr ds vuđ kj o 15-22 ifr"kr mYjknkrkvka ea ngst ds vl; vk/kj FkA nu jh vđ I kekl; tkr ds ijkus fookgrka ea ngst dk l cl s ed; vk/kj o/kw i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr ik; k x; k tks dęy ijkus fookgrka dk 70 ifr"kr FkA bl ds vfrfjDr oj i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr] ekax vđ vl; vk/kj ea Ūe" k% 10 ifr"kr] 8 ifr"kr vđ 12 ifr"kr ik; k x; kA

; fn fi NMk tkr; ka ds u, &fookgrka dks n[ krs gđ rks gea irk pyr k gđ fd buea ngst dk ed; vk/kj o/kw i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr gđ vđ ; g 43-75 ifr"kr gđ bl ds vykok 31-25 ifr"kr mYjknkrk , d s ik, x; s ftuea ngst dk ed; vk/kj ekax FkA bl h izdkj ; fn ge oj i {k dh vkfFkđ fLFkr dks ngst nus dk vk/kj

ekurs gð rks budk ifr"kr 12-50 ifr"kr Fkka fi NMt tkfr; ka ds ijkus fookgrka ds v/; ; u ea ik; k x; k fd l Hkh ea ngst dk eð; vk/kkj o/kw i {k dh vkfFkz fLFkr Fkka ;fn ge l kekk; : lk l smÿjnkrvka dk v/; ; u djrs gð rks i krs gðfd dy mÿjnkrvka ea l s 56-15 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvk , s Fksftudsfookg ea ngst dk eð; vk/kkj o/kw i {k dh vkfFkz fLFkr Fkka bl h idkj 25-38 ifr"kr dk eð; vk/kkj ekax Fkkj 6-92 ifr"kr dk vk/kkj oj i {k dh vkfFkz fLFkr Fkk vkj 11-55 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvka ds fookg ea ngst dk dkbz vl; vk/kkj Fkka

v/; ; u ea ik; k x; k fd orðku l e; ea vf/kdkk fookgka ds vnj fcpkÿ, ds ek/; e l s ngst dks igys l sgh r; dj fy; k tkrk gsvkj fcpkÿ, ds ek/; e l sgh oj i {k dh ekax o/kw i {k dks Hkst nh tkrh gð ;fn fookg ds l e; ij dh xbz ekax ij h ugha dh xbz rks rykd rd dh fLFkr mRi uu gks tkrh gð fo"kskdj l kekk; oxz dh tkfr; ka ea bl idkj dk 0; ogkj vkj Hkh vf/kd etcir gð v/; ; u ea ; g Hkh ik; k x; k fd orðku l e; ea ngst dks vkfFkz ykk ds l kfk&l kfk l kelftd ifr"kr o eku&l eeku l s Hkh tkMej nðkk tkusy xk gð bl idkj ge v/; ; u ds vk/kkj ij dgk tk l drk gðfd ijkus fookgka dh rÿuk ea u, fookgka ea ngst i Fkk vf/kd etcir gðz gsrFkk mPp f"kk o ukðjh] fo"kskr% l jdkjh ukðjh djus okyka ds fookg ea ngst dh ekax icy : lk l sc<rh tk jgh gð

**rkydk 4**

**esj ds vk/kkj ij mÿjnkrvka dkk oxhðj.k**

		l kuk@pknh	: lk; s	lk"kkku	v/; 00	dy
l kekk; oxz	uo&fookgr	39 ¼84-78½	7 ¼15-22½	00	00	46 ¼100½
	ijkku&fookgr	28 ¼56-00½	16 ¼32-00½	4 ¼8-00½	2 ¼4-00½	50 ¼100½
fi NMt oxz	uo&fookgr	11 ¼68-75½	5 ¼31-25½	00	00	16 ¼100½
	ijkku&fookgr	6 ¼33-33½	5 ¼27-78½	5 ¼27-78½	2 ¼11-11½	18 ¼100½
dy		84 ¼64-61½	33 ¼25-39½	9 ¼6-92½	4 ¼8-08½	130 ¼100½

L=kr-%v/; ; u {ks= l sikr vkðMð

- idksB eafn, x, vkðMð ifr"kr dks n"kkz's gð

00 crðu] di Mð; k vfuf"pr esjA

mijkDr l kj.kh ea esj ds vk/kkj ij mÿjnkrvka dk oxhðj.k fd; k x; k gsf l ea vkðMð n"kkz's gð fd l kekk; tkfr ds dy uo&fookgr mÿjnkrvka ea l s 84-78 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvk , s gðftl gkaus esj ds : lk ea l kuk@pknh fn; k gso 15-22 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvka ds nekjk esj ds : lk ea : lk; s fn, x, gð ogha l kekk; tkfr ds dy ijkus fookgrka ea l s 56 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvka ds nekjk esj ea l kuk@pknh nh xbz o 32 ifr"kr ds nekjk : i; sfn, x, gð 8 ifr"kr o 4 ifr"kr ds }kjk esj ds : lk ea ðe"kk lk"kkku o dñ vl; oLrqnh xbz ; k mudk esj vfuf"pr Fkka nu jh rjQ fi NMt tkfr; ka ds dy uo&fookgr mÿjnkrvka ea l s 68-75 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvka us esj ea l kuk@pknh fn; k tcfð 31-25 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvka us : i; sfn, A fi NMt tkfr; ka ds dy ijkku&fookgr mÿjnkrvka ea l s 33-33 ifr"kr mÿjnkrvka }kjk esj ea l kuk@pknh fn; k x; k tcfð 27-78 ifr"kr ds }kjk : i; so brusgh ifr"kr ds }kjk lk"kkku fn; k x; k dðy 11-11 ifr"kr gh

mYkjnrk ,š s Fksftlgkaus egj ea dŃ vU; oLrqanh Fkh tš s dkbZ crZu] di Ms; k dkbZ vU; l keku ; k mudk egj vfuf"pr FkA

l keku; : lk l stc mYkjnrkvka dk v/; ; u djrs gš rks vkadMs gea crkrs gš fd dgy mYkjnrkvka ea l s 64-61 ifr"kr mYkjnrkvka ds }kjk egj ea l ksk@pknh fn; k x; kA bl h idkj 25-39 ifr"kr ds }kjk : lk; s o 6-92 ifr"kr ds }kjk egj ds : lk ea lk"kd ku fn; k x; k Fkk rFkk dgy 3-08 ifr"kr gh mYkjnrk ,š s Fksftuds fookg ea egj ds : lk ea dŃ vU; oLrqnh xbZ Fkh ; k mudk egj vfuf"pr FkA

v/; ; u ds mijar ; g ik; k x; k fd l e; ds l kFk&l kFk egj dh idfr ea Hkh ifjorZu gkrk x; k tš s ijkus l e; ij ykx lk"kd ku nrs Fks ; k fQj dkbZ vU; oLrqnrš Fks ; k mudk egj vfuf"pr Hkh gkrk FkA bl ds ckn egj ds : lk ea : lk; snš s dk pyu "kq gq/k rFkk ckn ea pknh dks i kFkfedrk nšh "kq dhA oržeku l e; ea l ksk egj dk eŃ; : lk gA v/; ; u ea ; g Hkh lk; k x; k fd oj tc o/kw dks rykd nrk gš ml l e; egj okil nšuk t: jh gš gh ijarq; fn nšuka mez Hkj rd l kFk jgrs gš rks oj dks ejus l s igys o/kw dks egj nšuk t: jh gš vŃš ; fn fd l h dkj.ko" k %egj ds vnk fd, fcuk½ oj dh eR; qgks tkrh gš rks o/kw ds }kjk egj dks ekQ djok; k tkrk gA bl ds vykok v/; ; u ea ; g Hkh ik; k x; k fd dgy mYkjnrkvka ea l s dkbZ Hkh mYkjnrk ,š k ugha Fkk ftl us fookg ea egj uk fn; k @fy; k gkA bl idkj eŃLye fookg ds fy, egj ,d cgr t: jh iFkk gš o ; g ,d ,š h iFkk gš ftl ds fcuk eŃLye l epk; ea fookg l a UUk ugha gkrkA

**fu'd'kz**

eŃLye l epk; ea fookg ds ifrekuka ds v/; ; u ea ik; k x; k fd fookg dk iLrko o/kw i {k }kjk oj i {k ds ?kj ij Hkstk tkrk gA l keku; oxZ dh tkr; ka es a g iLrko ukbZ ; k fejkl h ds ek/; e l s Hkstk tkrk gš tcfđ fi NMk oxZ dh tkr; ka ea ; g QDk ; k thk ds }kjk Hkstk tkrk gš bl ea Hkh QDk dks i kFkfedrk nh tkrh gA fookg dk iLrko vŃš oj i {k }kjk ml dh Lohdfr ,d gh cBđ ea ijh gks tkrh gA fookg dh bl jLe ea dkbZ fo"ksk ifjorZu nŃkus dks ugha feykA epkr ds eŃ yekuka ea vkt l s 40&50 o'kz igys dh fookg vk; q o oržeku ea fookg vk; q ea fo"ksk varj nŃkus dks ugha feyrk bl ds eŃ; dkj.k etcw fir l YkkRed 0; oLFkk de vk; qea i <kbZ NkMuek] l keftd ifr"Bk dk Hk; ] ukš h dh rjQ de : >ku] ifjtuka }kjk viuh ftEenkfj; ka dks tYnh l s ijk djuk] rFkk ikfjokfjd iFLkfr vkfn gA fookg ds l e; vk; qea vf/kdrj ea oj gh cMk gkrk gš ijarqyxHkx 20 ifr"kr dš ,š s Hkh feysftuea o/kw cMk FkA bl ds vrfjDr oj&o/kw dh vk; qea vf/kdrj ea 3 o'kz ; k bl l s de dk varj feyk rFkk fookg ds fy, oj&o/kw dh [kkst cgr gh de vk; qea "k: dj nh tkrh gA

v/; ; u ds vk/kkj ij ; g fu'd'kz fudkyk tk l drk gš fd ijkus fookgla dh rgyuk ea u, fookgla ea ngst iFkk vf/kd etcw gPZ gš rFkk mPp f"kk {kk o ukš jh] fo"kskr% l jdkjh ukš jh djus okyka ds fookg ea ngst dh ekax izy : lk l sc<rh tk jgh gA vf/kdkk fookgla ds varj fcplšy, ds ek/; e l s ngst dks fookg l sigys gh r; dj fy; k tkrk gA ; fn fookg ds l e; ij dh xbZ ekax ijh ugha dh xbZ rks rykd rd dh fLFkfr mRiUu gks tkrh gA fo"kskdj l keku; oxZ dh tkr; ka ea bl idkj dk 0; ogkj vŃš Hkh vf/kd etcw gA egj eŃLye fookg dh eŃ; jLe gš vFkk~egj ds fcuk fookg l a UU ugha gks l drk ijarq l e; ds l kFk&l kFk egj dh idfr ea Hkh ifjorZu gkrk x; k tš s ijkus l e; ij fookg ea egj ds : lk ea i"kd ku ; k dkbZ oLrqnrš Fks rFkk egj dks vfuf"pr j [kus dk Hkh pyu FkA bl ds ckn Øe"kk% : lk; s vŃš pknh nšus dk



pyu vk; k yfdu orġku l e; ea l suk egj dk ed; : lk g& bl ds vfrfjDr v/; ; u ea ; g Hkh ik; k x; k  
fd ;fn egj dk idkj vfuf"pr ; k LFkfxr gS rks oj dks ejus l sigyso/kw dks egj vnk djuk t: jh g&

### I nH&xtFk l ph

vl n] chn 1/2015 1/2 n iSu/ v&D esjt vex n Fh tujsku v&D eġġye bu vyhx<f mYkj ins'k % vyhx<+  
eġġye fo"ofu | ky; A

vkgqtk] jke o ep'sk vkgqtk 1/2008 1/2 I ekt "ML= %foopuk , oaijji&] t; ij % jkor i fcyds'ku l A

di kfM+ k] di, en 1/1963 1/2 H&gro'k eafookg , oaijokj] fnYyh % eks hyky cukj l hnk l i fcyds'ku A

pk&ju] , n 1/2003 1/2 pduf"ki fi d hi Yl , M n iSu/ v&D esjt vyk; d % n eo v&D eokr B] I k'k; ky/lt dy  
cy&u] okw; e 52] un 1] ist 71&90A

nk&kh] "kEhkyky o idk" k plnz t& 1/2002 1/2 H&grh; I ekt % l j&puk v& ifjor&] t; ij % jkor i fcyds'ku l A

jkor] gfjd' . k 1/2017 1/4 I kelt d "kk dh fol/k; k] t; ij % jkor i fcyds'ku l A

gd &] , l n 1/1976 1/2 esjt dlVfI vex eġġye bu b&M; k] ubz fnYyh % LVjfyax i fcyf'kax A

<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/63215-bhad-as-haryana.html>

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CONTRIBUTORS

The articles/research papers sent for publication in this journal should embody the results of original research giving evidence of scholarship. The authors must adhere to the patterns of style and format being described below:

- 1 The research paper, along with an abstract not exceeding 200 words should be typed in double space, only on one side of the paper in the format of 12 point text single font-Times New Romans and preferably in M.S. Word package in English or Hindi. Two hard copies may be submitted to the Chief Editor, alongwith one soft copy send on email address chsmdu@gmail.com
- 2 For empirical papers the pattern would include a sequence of writing the Title, Name(s) of the Author(s), Abstract & Key Words, Introduction (brief but highlighting the major variables along with relevance of the study), Objectives/Problem, Hypotheses, Methods and Procedures (including design & sample), Results and Discussion & References. Tables and Graphs should be given on separate pages clearly indicating where these are to be placed in the text.
- 3 The theoretical papers must be clear and relevant in the introduction of the subject with a major focus on the principal theme, based on fresh theoretical insights which should be analytical, logical & relevant. It should not be plagiaristic.
- 4 All papers must accompany a statement by the contributor that the data/paper has not been wholly or partially published or sent for review to any other journal.
- 5 Author(s) name(s), designation(s)/affiliation(s) and postal address along with e-mail address should be given as footnote on the first page.
- 6 Each reference cited in the text must appear in the list of references & vice-versa. The pattern of references would be as follows.
  - For published paper: The name(s) of the author(s), year, the name of the article & Journal, volume number & pages, e.g.  
Shliefer, A., & Robert, W.W. (1997). A Survey of Corporate Governance, Journal of Finance, 2, 737-783.
  - For Books: The name(s) of the author, year, title of the book, place of publication and company, e.g.  
Hart, O, (1995). Firms, Contracts and Financial Structure, New York: Oxford University Press.
  - For edited Books: Author(s) of the article, year, title of the article, name(s)of the editor(s),title of the Book, page numbers, place of Publications Company, e.g.  
Diener, E. & Larsen, R. (1993). The Experience of Emotional Well being. In M. Lewis & J. M. Haviland (Eds.), Handbook of Emotions (pp.405-415). New York: Guilford.All references should be listed first alphabetically and then chronologically for each author.
7. All research papers/articles would be sent for a blind review by the experts in the related subjects. The revisions suggested by the reviewers, if any, would be sent to the authors for necessary modification. Rejected papers may not be sent back to the authors.
- 8 Those who wish to get their book(s) reviewed may send two hard copies of their book(s) to the Chief Editor.
- 9 A copy of the Journal in which paper/review has been published would be sent free of cost to each contributor.
- 10 Copyright of the papers published vests in Journal of People & Society of Haryana.
- 11 All correspondence related to manuscripts or book reviews should be addressed to:

**Prof. Jaiveer Singh Dhankhar**

Editor-in-Chief

Journal of People & Society of Haryana

Centre for Haryana Studies

M. D. University, Rohtak- 124001

dir.chs@mdurohtak.ac.in

**Centre for Haryana Studies**

**Journal of People & Society of Haryana**

---

A Biannual Refereed Journal of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak



---

Printed, Published and owned by Centre for Haryana Studies, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak-124001  
Haryana, Printed at Maharshi Dayanand University, Press