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Analysis of Liquidity, Profitability and Risk of Pidilite Industries Limited

Narpal Yadav* **Satish Kumar**

ABSTRACT

The present study attempts the analysis of liquidity, profitability and risk in Pidilite Industries Limited. To evaluate liquidity, profitability and risk factor of the company, relevant ratios were used. The data were analyzed through mean, trend, co-efficient of correlation, co-efficient of determination and 't' test. The results reveal that the liquidity position was observed to be unstable. Profitability position was observed to be consistent. The risk factor varied from .51 to .86. It reflects that company is generating profit follow policy of retention rather than distribution of profits. The relationship of liquidity and profitability with risk noticed to be negatively. It means risk has an influence on liquidity and profitability. The study may be helpful to company managers and owners to examine the financial position of the company. Therefore, the liquidity, return and risk are very important aspects to design the polices regarding a company's finance. So, the optimum level of each current asset will depend on the management's attitude towards risk and return.

Keyword: -Liquidity, Profitability and Risk.

Introduction

Working capital plays the same role in a business concern as the heart plays in the human body. Proper management of working capital is very essential for the smooth functioning of a business. If working capital management is weak, the business cannot prosper and survive. The available working capital in the business must be at an adequate level. Inadequate working capital is non-beneficial for the health of the firm. It said "inadequate working capital is disastrous; whereas redundant working capital is a criminal waste." Adequate working capital is the life blood and controls the nerve center of a company. Efficient working capital management involves current assets and current liabilities in a manner that eliminates the risk of inability to meet due short-term obligations and avoid excessive investment in these assets. Hence, working capital influences the profitability, liquidity and risk, and thus is the center point in this study.

Terms Explained

Liquidity means to convert of current assets into cash during the normal course of business. It is capability of a firm to encounter short-term financial and to maintain long-term debt-paying ability. If the firm fails to meet its short-term financial liabilities due to lack of liquidity position and its goodwill in the market is likely to be affected. The liquidity position in every concern should be adequate neither more nor less than what is required. Excessive liquidity may lead lower profitability, excessive stock of raw materials and

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finished goods, delay inflow of work in progress, an accumulation of idle liquid funds and lack of co-ordination in the enterprise, whereas, Inadequate liquidity results in interruptions of business operations and loss of business opportunities. A proper balance should be maintained through skillful liquidity management.

Profitability implies to secure a fair rate of return on investment. Profit is the primary purpose and it is the responsibility of the management to make an intensive use of capital invested as to sustain the existing investment. Efficient and intelligent application of funds by the management will result in improving not only the profit of the company, but also the image and reputation of the company.

Profit and profitability play the same role in the business as 'blood' and 'pulses' in the human body. It is very difficult for a firm to survive without profits. Lord Keynes remarked, "Profit is the engine that drives the business enterprise". Profit is useful measure of overall efficiency of a business. Therefore, it is the soul of business without which it is lifeless. It is the criteria of judging the managerial efficiency of an enterprise.

Risk can be seen as relating to the probability of uncertain future occurrence. Risk defines the dangers posed to business by adverse phenomenon. Finance deals with maximize profits at a given level of risk. A firm must achieve a level of adequate liquidity at a minimum risk so as to attain maximum return.

Therefore, a firm should design its finance pattern to secure of adequate liquidity, minimization of risk and maximizing the profitability. The present study focuses on various aspects, i.e.; liquidity, profitability and association between liquidity, profitability with risk.

Literature Review

Numerous studies have been conducted on analysis of liquidity, profitability and risk in India and other countries, few are presented as:

Ben (2019) tested the effect of working capital on profitability, risk and valuation of the firm. The study covers 479 firms during the time period 2007 to 2016. It was found significant negative relationship between net working capital and firm's profitability, risk and valuation.

Panigrahi (2014) studied the association between working capital and liquidity, profitability & bankruptcy risk in ACC ltd from 2000-01 to 2009-10. The result showed negative working capital most of time during the study period, whereas the company earned good rate of return, and followed aggressive policy of working capital.

Elangkumaran & Karthika (2013) analyzed the effect of liquidity, risk and profitability of food, beverage & tobacco companies that were listed on CSE in Sri Lanka. For this purpose, study period was taken from 2006-07 to 2011-12, and current ratios, quick ratio, earning per share and combined leverage were calculated. The results showed that liquidity had insignificant impact on profitability.

Das (2012) analyzed the working capital management of Hindustan Unilever ltd. Company. He used current asset to total asset ratio, current assets to sales ratio, debtors to sales ratio and inventory to sales ratio. It was found that the working capital management was done properly. Further, it was found that the company relied more on current assets instead of fixed asset, hence adopt aggressive working capital policy.

Objectives of the Study

1) To analyze the liquidity position of the company.

2) To assess the profitability position of the company.

3) To examine the risk position of the company.

4) To test the relationship of liquidity and profitability with risk.

5) To verify the working capital model on the basis of research findings.

Scope of the Study

Keeping in view the objectives of study, it has been decided to choose the company on purposive sampling basis. One unit out of ten has been taken. The period of the study is five years i.e. from 2011-12 to 2015-16. A longer period could have been better to draw out more reliable results. It is an attempt to examine the relationship of liquidity, profitability with risk.

Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data. The data have been taken from the published annual reports of company. The collected data analyzed through various accounting and statistical techniques such as ratios, percentage, mean(x), Correlation, Co-efficient of determination and 't' test has been framed to fulfill the objective of the study.

Analysis and Discussion

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

Table No. 1

Analysis of Liquidity Position of Pidilite Industries Limited

Year	Current Ratio (Times)	Rank	Quick Ratio (Times)	Rank	Absolute Quick Ratio(Times)	Rank	Total	Ultimate Rank (R_1)
2011-12	1.51	5	1.00	5	.33	1	11	4
2012-13	1.76	3	1.15	3	.17	3	9	3
2013-14	1.84	2	1.19	2	.19	2	6	1.5
2014-15	1.72	4	1.08	4	.06	5	13	5
2015-16	2.31	1	1.65	1	.10	4	6	1.5
x̄	1.83		1.21		.17			

Source: Annual Reports of Pidilite Industries Ltd.

Table No.1 shows the liquidity position on the basis of three ratios i.e. current, quick and absolute quick ratio. The ratios ranked in order that impact on liquidity position. The ultimate rank obtained from the total ranks. The ultimate rank based on the principle, lower the aggregate of the individual ranks, shows more liquidity position and vice-versa. Current ratio is used as an index of general liquidity. The current ratio increased from 1.51 times to 2.31 times. The mean value of current ratio is 1.83 times. This is less than the rule of thumb i.e. 2:1. So, the general liquidity position of the company is normal. Quick ratio

measures a short-term obligation with its most liquid assets. The quick ratio ranged from 1.00 to 1.65. The mean value of quick ratio is 1.21 times, which is more than the rule of thumb i.e. 1:1. It proves higher liquidity. Absolute liquid ratio helps to examine the liquid position absolutely. Mean value of absolute liquid ratio is .17 times, which is lower than the rule of thumb i.e. .5:1. It proves that firm struggled with short term obligations. Ultimate rank highlights that the periods of 2013-14 and 2015-16, the company enjoyed the highest liquidity and the poorest liquidity was recorded in 2014-15. It can be said that overall liquidity position is unstable. Therefore, the firm should take appropriate step for maintaining consistent liquidity position such as sound collection policies, adequate amount of cash in hand and investments in short term marketable securities.

Table No. 2
Analysis of Profitability Position of Pidilite Industries Limited

Year	Return on Net worth			Return on Capital Employed			Return on Assets			Total	Ultimate Rank(R_2)
	Ratio (%)	Rank	Trend	Ratio (%)	Rank	Trend	Ratio (%)	Rank	Trend		
2011-12	24.28	2	22.38	21.89	4	22.72	14.50	5	15.35	11	4
2012-13	20.59	5	22.62	25.06	1	22.78	18.15	2	16.03	8	2
2013-14	22.97	3	22.86	22.20	3	22.84	16.21	3	16.71	9	3
2014-15	21.36	4	23.10	20.71	5	22.90	15.36	4	17.39	13	5
2015-16	25.10	1	23.34	24.34	2	22.96	19.31	1	18.07	4	1
$\bar{x}$	22.86			22.84			16.71				

Source: Annual Reports of Pidilite Industries Ltd.

Table 2 highlights the results of profitability with the help of three very basic ratios. The return on assets ratio indicates an increasing trend during the period of the study. The return on capital employed gives a signal of the operational efficiency of a company. This ratio showed an increasing trend. The net worth ratio shows relationships between return and shareholders' funds of the company. This ratio noticed an increasing trend in the period of study. The mean value of RONW, ROCE and ROA are 22.86%, 22.84% and 16.71%, respectively. It proves that company has maintained the consistent profitability position. The trend values of all ratios witnessed an increasing trend. It is positive signal of company. It can be inferred that returns are acceptable norms and it has good future opportunities for growth.

Table No. 3
Analysis of Risk Position of Pidilite Industries Limited

(Rs in Millions)

Year	Owned Funds(E)	Long Term Borrowed Funds (L)	Fixed Assets(A)	Current Assets(C)	Risk Factor R_k = $\underline{(E+L)-A}$$C$	Rank (R_k)
2011-12	13772	923	8673	11717	.51	1
2012-13	17324	-	9424	12790	.62	2
2013-14	20395	-	10424	14371	.69	3
2014-15	23495	-	12881	14493	.73	4
2015-16	28002	-	13067	17344	.86	5

Source: Annual Reports of Pidilite Industries Ltd.

Table No. 3 presents about how the current assets are being financed from long-term funds, after fixed assets financed fully. Value of risk factor (R_k) is zero or less. It means that company is using an aggressive policy. Under an aggressive policy, the firm invests in current assets at lower proportion to total assets. If the value of risk factor (R_k) is close to 1. It proves that that firm adopted conservative approach. In conservative approach, the firm opts for high proportion of working capital. It may be said that risk factor (R_k) varied from .51 to .86. It proves that the company neither follows aggressive policy nor follows conservative policy. It follows the moderate approach of financing of working capital.

Table No.4
Relationship Analysis of liquidity and Profitability with Risk Factor in Pidilite Industries Limited

Year	Rank (R_1)	Rank(R_2)	Rank (R_k)
2011-12	4	4	1
2012-13	3	2	2
2013-14	1.5	3	3
2014-15	5	5	4
2015-16	1.5	1	5
R	-.30	-.275	
't' Value	.55	.49	

Source: Annual Reports of Pidilite Industries Ltd.

Table No. 4 exhibits the relationship analysis of risk with liquidity and profitability in period of study. Risk is negatively correlated (i.e. -.30) with liquidity. The 't' value .55 is insignificant at 95% level of confidence. It proves that increase the risk, the liquidity will decline. The risk is negatively correlated (-.275) with profitability. The 't' value .49 is insignificant at 95% level of confidence. It witnesses increases risk, the profitability will decline. Thus, risk has an influence on liquidity and profitability.

Table No. 5
Co-efficient of Determination analysis in Pidilite Industries Limited

Independent variable	Dependent variable	R	r^2
X_1	X_2	.30	.09
X_1	X_3	.28	.08

X_1 = Risk
X_2 = Liquidity
X_3 = Profitability

Table No. 5 portrays Co-efficient of determination in two groups of variables in Pidilite Industries Limited, In the first group (X_2) as dependent variable and risk (X_1) as independent variable. The value of r^2 is .09, which proves that 9% variation in liquidity on account of change in risk and remaining 91% changes to other factors. In second group (X_3) as dependent variable and risk (X_1) as independent variable,

ascertained that 8% variation in profitability caused by change in risk and 92% due to other factors. It can be inferred that risk helps to judge the level of position of liquidity and profitability.

Conclusion

The study of liquidity, profitability and risk analysis are very important aspects to be considered while making any decisions regarding a company's finance. The liquidity position of the company was observed to be unstable. Therefore, company should maintain consistent liquidity through proper cash collection, adequate cash in hand and timely investment in short term marketable securities. The mean values of RONW, ROCE and ROA recorded to be 22.86 percent, 22.84 percent and 16.71 percent, respectively. The trend values of RONW, ROCE and ROA witnessed an increasing trend during the periods of the study. It proves that company has maintaining the consistent profitability position and acceptable return on investments. The risk factor varied from .51 to .86. It means company follows the moderate approach of financing of working capital. The co-efficient of correlation between risk and liquidity recorded to be -.30. It proves that risk increases with the decline in liquidity. The risk is negatively correlated (i.e.-.28) with profitability. It means that return increases with the decline in risk. The risk brings about change in liquidity 9% and profitability 8% account to change in risk and remaining to other factors. The study may be useful in assessing the finance position and to evaluate the financial strength of a company. On the whole, it may be concluded that the firm follows the moderate approach of financing of working capital and depending on internal sources of funds except the year of 2011-12. It reflects that company is generating profit follow policy of retention rather than distribution of profits.

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Price Behavior of GDRs (Global Depository Receipts) - Review of Literature

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ABSTRACT

Post liberalization, Indian companies are able to access global markets to raise funds through depository receipts like American Depository Receipts/Global Depository Receipts (ADRs/GDRs). Depository Receipts (DRs) have emerged as a much sought-after avenue to tap international capital markets for many companies in emerging markets and corporate, India has been no exception. GDRs have a relatively established and respectable history and have served to reduce obstacles to investment between one market jurisdiction and another. Therefore, the objective of a GDR is to enable investors in developed markets who would not necessarily feel comfortable buying emerging market securities directly in the securities' home market in order to gain economic exposure to the intended company and to the emerging economy using the procedures in their own developed markets with which they are familiar. GDRs offer investors the opportunity to add the benefits of foreign investment to their portfolio while bypassing the unnecessary risks of investing outside their own borders on the one hand and from a company's perspective, it offers the opportunity for the company to obtain greater exposure and to raise capital in the world markets from among a broader international shareholder base on the other hand. Every research project requires the review of concerned literature to the purpose of determining the smooth contours for determining the right direction for doing the research. Therefore, the present researcher has made an effort with this review paper for other researchers and analysts who are connected with the same area of research.

Key Words: GDRs, ADRs, Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH)

Introduction

Indian companies are growing in size and ambition and will continue to look at foreign currency resources to fuel its growth process, both for expansion and acquisition. The ongoing privatization and financial liberalization have led to continuous growth in the number of depository receipt offerings. India has been one of the largest issuers of these securities among emerging market which has heavily relied on depository receipts as a method of introducing private ownership. Volatility and price decline dominated condition in the global equity market as investors continued to use DRs as their cross-border investment vehicle. Despite buoyant domestic markets, the Indian corporate are raising equity abroad. This shows the maturity and confidence of these corporate and the increasing thirst to become global majors. Tapping international market through depository receipts is well established route due to several benefits attached with it like lower cost, greater flexibility, speed and depth of the international financial market.

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The Indian capital market has experienced a process of structural transformation with operations conducted to standards equivalent to those in the developed markets. It was opened up for investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in 1992 and Indian companies were allowed to raise resources abroad through Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs).

Most GDRs are priced so that they are competitive with shares of like companies trading on the same exchanges as the GDRs. If the GDR price moves too far from the optimum range, more GDRs will either be created or cancelled to bring the GDR price back within the optimum range determined by the depository bank. Hence, more GDRs will be created to meet increasing demand or more will be canceled if demand is lackingor the price of the underlying company shares rises significantly.

Several international banks such as JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, Bank of New York issue GDRs. GDRs are often listed in the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Luxembourg Stock Exchange and in the London Stock Exchange, where they are traded on the International Order Book (IOB).

Indian firms are increasingly choosing to raise foreign capital by issuing and listing their Depository Receipts (DR). Trading on multiple exchanges may cause fragmentation of volumes as has been pointed out by Amihud et al. (1995). It is even important to understand the effect of cross-listing on the return distribution of the underlying stock. There are several reasons to this aspect. Market efficiency and inter-market information flow has significant implications. Returns generated on a stock influence the decisions of the investors with respect to diversification and portfolio rebalancing.

India has the distinction of issuing maximum numbers of depository receipts.

Sample List of GDRs issued by Indian Companies

NAME	DR EXCHANGE	LISTING LEVEL	TYPE	GDR/ DOMESTIC SHARE RATIO	DATE OF ISSUE
ABL BIO-TECHNOLOGIES LTD	LUXEMBOURG	REGS	SPONSORED	1:5	20/6/2008
ACCENTIA TECHNOLOGIES LTD	SINGAPORE	REGS	SPONSORED	1:1	21/2/2008
ADITYA BIRLA NUVO	PORTAL	144A	SPONSORED	1:1	31/1/1994
AFTEK INFOSYS LTD.	LUXEMBOURG	REGS	SPONSORED	1:3	10/2/2003
AMTEK AUTO LTD.	LONDON	REGS	SPONSORED	1:2	23/11/2004
APOLLO HOSPITALS ENTERPRISE LTD.	PORTAL	144A	SPONSORED	1:1	7/7/2005
ASAHI INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS LTD.	LUXEMBOURG	REGS	SPONSORED	1:100	30/4/2009
BAG FILMS & MEDIA LTD.	LUXEMBOURG	REGS	SPONSORED	1:10	26/2/2010
BAJAJ AUTO LTD.	LONDON	REGS	SPONSORED	1:1	21/8/2008
BAJAJ FINSERV LTD.	LONDON	REGS	SPONSORED	1:1	21/8/2008

Source: http://www.adr.com/BrokerInvestor/drsearch.aspx

As is evident from above table, Most of Indian GDRs are sponsored ones. Barring few, all Indian GDRs

have been listed in either London or Luxembourg stock exchanges. Compared to the total number of ADRs issued by Indian companies, GDR numbers are substantially high. This is due to easier listing and accounting reporting requirements set by London and Luxembourg stock exchanges.

Conceptualization

A Global Depository Receipt (GDR) is a general name for a depository receipt where a certificate is issued by a depository bank which purchases shares of foreign companies and creates a security on a local exchange backed by those shares. GDR represent ownership of an underlying number of shares of a foreign company and are commonly used to invest in companies from developing or emerging markets by investors in developed markets. GDRs enable a company (the issuer) to access investors in capital markets outside of its home country.

They are listed on Non-US stock exchanges like the London Stock Exchange or the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The GDR market is an institutional one and offers less liquidity. However, it allows trading across a more significant number of countries.

For example, if Infosys wants to list its share in London, then they will deposit a substantial number of shares with a London Bank. Then the bank can issue receipts i.e., GDRs against these shares to investors. Each receipt represents a particular number of shares.

GDRs in the Indian Market

SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) came out with a detailed framework for issuance of depository receipts (DR) in October 2019. The newly introduced changes allow increased access to foreign funds through ADRs and GDRs.

Now, Indian Companies can list their GDR at the International Financial Services Centre in Gujarat. According to new rules, now the companies have an additional source for raising funds. According to the amended rules, DRs can be issued by way of public offering, private placement or in a manner that is accepted in the concerned jurisdiction. Companies planning to issue GDR need to seek prior approval of the Ministry of Finance and Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

Examples of Indian companies that have issued GDRs are: Aditya Birla Capital listed in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, GAIL Indian is listed in the London Stock Exchange, UPL is listed on Singapore Exchange.

Price Behavior of GDRs

Prices of GDRs are based on the values of related shares. But they are traded and settled independently of the underlying share. Usually, 1 GDR = 10 underlying shares. However, any ratio can be used. It is a negotiable instrument which is denominated in some freely convertible currency.

Efficient Market Hypothesis

Since 1960s, the concept of Efficient Market Hypothesis has emerged as a dominant theme in academic literature. Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) is indeed a logical extension of fundamental and technical analysis approaches to equity investment decisions.

Eugene Fama (1965) has developed **three forms of market efficiency**:

1. Weak form.

2. Semi-strong form

3. Strong form.

The weak form of market advocates that current stock prices already reflect fully all the information contained in the historical sequence of prices. Semi-strong form of efficient market hypothesis stipulates that current prices of stock not only reflect informational content of historical prices but it also reflects all publicly available information about the companies such as earnings report, dividend announcements, stock splits, bonus issue etc. The strong from of Efficient Market Hypothesis claims that not only publicly available information is irrelevant for decision-making but also all the information is useless for generating abnormal returns. The strong form of EMH represents the most extreme case of market efficiency.

The Efficient Market Hypothesis as suggested by Eugene Fama deals with how information is incorporated into the stock price and considers the speed of impounding of information. The efficient market hypothesis has strong implications for making security analysis. In an efficient market, the market value is an independent and unbiased estimate of its intrinsic value.

Review of existing Literature

The pace of increase in knowledge moves towards rapid changes. It grows more with the passage of time. The researcher needs to be conscious about the changes and developments in the field of his/her study. For this reason, the researcher has to survey the available literature from various sources like books, articles, newspapers, journals and researches in order to add knowledge to the project under study. Over the past few decades, the concept of GDRs has become an important concept in the study of researchers and scholars. So, the present researcher has made an effort with this review paper for those researchers and analysts who are connected with GDRs.

Numerous studies have been conducted on the stock price behavior under Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH). Efficient Market Hypothesis claims that no one can outperform the market by diversifying any investment strategy and market prices do not deviate from the intrinsic value.

Madhavan & Ray (2019) /in their research examined for price and volatility linkages between Indian global depository receipts (GDRs) traded in Luxembourg/London and their underlying shares traded in Mumbai. The relationship is studied between the GDR price and the domestic share price along with the appropriate exchange rates, the foreign stock index and the domestic stock index using the vector autoregression (VAR) model. The research indicated that notwithstanding the difference in degree of information disclosure as well as listing requirements at London and Luxembourg is indicative of the stock exchange invariant nature of law of one price.

Chaturvedula (2018) in his paper examined the impact of ADR/GDR listing on shareholders wealth. Using an event study methodology and for the sample consisting of 13 ADR and 86 GDR listings finds that ADR/GDR listing negatively effects shareholders wealth. The study indicated that the potential

drawbacks outweigh the benefits in international listing in Indian markets in the short run. The study concluded that there is a significant negative impact on stock returns due to ADR/GDR listings.

Aggarwal (2017) in her paper titled "Efficiency of Indian Capital Market: a study of weak form of EMH on Nifty" reveals that weak form advocates that current stock prices fully reflect information content of historical prices. It also shows how quickly and accurately the market reacts to the new information. These studies have chosen different time intervals for investigations in the different market conditions. The present study is an attempt to revisit the applicability of weak form of Efficient Market Hypotheses in Indian Context. The data for closing prices were taken for Nifty, the Index of National Stock Exchange (India) for the period of 15 years starting from 1 April1996 to March 4, 2011. The statistical techniques like Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, Skewness, Kurtosis, Scatter plot analysis, Sequence plot, runs test and Autocorrelation analysis had been applied using SPSS version 19 to examine the randomness of the data. It was found that Indian markets are random and successive index value changes are independent. The past index changes do not help the investor or analyst to forecast the future.

Kousalya and Niranjana (2017) in their paper examined that there has been increased internationalization of various firms through direct as well as indirect cross listing on international exchange. Depository receipts is a form of indirect listing. The DR regulatory framework in four capital market Taiwan, Brazil, Hong Kong and India has been analyzed and compared in this paper. The analysis shows that the DR regulation in these capital market can be categorized into guide lines of a strictly regulated one and a sparsely regulated market.

Iyer and Pandey (2016) revealed in their study that in EMH, stocks will always be traded at their fair value. Thus, an investor would not be in a position to outperform the market and the only way to earn higher returns would be by purchasing riskier stocks. This model believes that buying and selling stocks are a game of chance not skill. This empirical study was conducted to test the January effect on the stock prices and hence to agree or disagree with the Efficient Market Hypotheses. The analysis asserts that January effect does not exist and market reflects a weak form of efficiency.

Sakr & Halaby (2015) examines the effect of the financial crisis on the behavior of the Egyptian GDRs and their underlying stocks in Egypt. The study found that there were low arbitrage opportunities between the markets under study and these arbitrage opportunities were minimized during the time of crisis. Further, the price behavior of the securities changed during the financial crisis and it showed that the selling pressure appeared on the Egyptian stocks and not the GDRs.

Chugh et. Al (2014) examined factors influencing international firms' decisions to cross-list as Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). Higher US regulation and governance requirements influence firms from emerging markets to issue GDRs rather than ADRs on a US exchange.

Ajupov and Polteva (2014) analyzed the involvement of countries in the implementation of programs issuing American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts, market analysis of depository receipts for securities of Russian issuers, identifying the main strategies for the use of this tool by financial market participants. The study suggests that the market for depositary receipts today is mature and developed. Both investors and issuers find many advantages of using this tool.

Khindanova & Khindanova (2014) analyzes the performance of Russian GDRs- Global Depository Receipts listed on the London Stock Exchange between 2005 and 2011. The performance of Russian GDRs is evaluated assuming two alternative investment strategies: (i) daily portfolio rebalancing and (ii) buy and hold. According to the findings, Russian GDRs outperform to some extent the Russian stock market over the first two trading years. The performance of Russian GDRs varies across industries on the basis of raising capital and is affected by issue timing. Russian GDR issues underperform ADRs from Emerging Markets in the long run. These results resemble the performance of Initial Public Offerings. Russian GDRs marginally outperform in the short-run and underperform in the long run the UK market, the US market and the Emerging markets.

Prakash and Sahu (2013) in their paper make an attempt to critically analyze the market efficiency in its weak-form. The data were abstracted from official website of BSE and NSE of India, for the period from 1 April, 2002 to 31 March, 2010. The study is done at index level viz. SENSEX and Nifty and at scrip level. The batteries of popular test intensively used for the study are Autocorrelation Test, Unit Root Tests (ADF Test and PP Test) and Runs Test. The results of the study lead us to conclude that the Indian stock market is representing the weakform of efficiency in either index or at scrip level.

Bassiouny (2013) analyzed in depth the pricing behavior of depository receipts from emerging markets which were largely overlooked despite their dominating role in the foreign cross-listing arena. It stressed the law of one price is violated due to large trading barriers present in those markets on the one hand and further analyzed that a large number of profitable intraday arbitrage opportunities are present and are utilized. Finally, it analyzed that the local and foreign market both play a role in the intraday pricing of cross-listed securities but the location of price discovery is found to depend on liquidity, trading volume and the legal environment.

Goel (2011) in her paper examined the behavior of sample stock prices in weak, semi-strong and strong form of market efficiency in domestic markets. The sample size represents a broad segment of industrial activity such as textiles, power, diversified, automobiles, pharmaceuticals, hotel and steel. Primarily, it is based on secondary data pertaining to weekly stock prices. The paper is essentially conceptual in nature. The paper concluded that the internationalization of securities market has driven a large number of countries both developed and developing to open their stock markets to foreign investors and relax laws restricting their citizens from investing abroad. Indian security markets are taking an active role in this metamorphosis.

Kumar et. al (2011) examine the effect of global competition for order flows, which arise due to listing of American Depository Receipts (ADRs) by six Indian firms on the NYSE, on the local market. Using order imbalance data for six months pre and post-listing periods, which captures order flow dynamics, it shows that price formation is more efficient in the post-listing period compared to pre-listing period. It also provides additional evidence on the local market quality due to security listing.

Tripathi and Satyapal (2011) suggested in their studies that the GDR markets are considered more efficient in semi-strong form of market efficiency in their reaction to the relevant corporate announcements. It was noticed in this study that only twenty return observations were found significant in the entire event window. It was also noticed that instances of excess abnormal returns were scattered

widely in the event window. Visualized in this context, the stock price behavior appears to moving randomly in entire horizon of the event window. In other words, information efficiency of the GDR markets holds in its semi-strong form. In nutshell, the GDR stock prices had experienced identical movements in the domestic as well as GDR stock markets. These markets were considered informational efficient in its semi-strong form based on the information inputs generated as a prelude and/or consequence of stock split and/or bonus announcements. The evidence generated on stock returns in this regard were relatively considered better in the GDR markets compared to the domestic markets. The present study failed to document any evidence of significant abnormal return for different holding periods.

Agarwal (2010) investigated the impact of the global financial meltdown of 2008 on the stock returns of underlying domestic shares of the Indian companies listed ADRs/GDRs issues in NYSE, NASDAQ and LSE. An event study was conducted on the stock returns of the underlying domestic shares of 11 Indian ADRs and 17 GDRs. The study found that the impact of the announcement on the event day was significant for the basket of underlying domestic shares of Indian ADRs while insignificant for the basket of underlying domestic shares of Indian GDRs. The study indicated that slow assimilation of information to the stock prices that concluded that Indian stock market was inefficient in the semi strong form of Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) during the study period.

Anshuman and Goswami (2010) tested the weak form of market efficiency with the help of daily closing prices of 70 stocks listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange for a period April 1991 to March 2006. The sample comprised all actively traded stocks to eliminate the effects of infrequent trading. The relevant data for the study have been obtained from the CMIE Prowess database. The market capitalization figures were obtained from the CRISIL cards. The study was primarily based on the methodology developed by Gibbons and Hess (1981) to examine the day-of week effect. It observed a high degree of volatility in daily returns in the initial period that gradually accentuated after March 2004. The mean portfolio daily return drops from 0.245 percent in the pre - March 2004 period to (-) 0.037% in the past March 2004 period. This drop in return was particularly severe on Mondays and Fridays. The mean daily returns on Mondays plummet from a pre-March 2004 level of 0.263 percent to (-) 0.228 percent in post March 2004 period, the corresponding decline in mean Friday returns was equally dramatic from 0.754 percent to 0.348 percent. It has also been observed that the depression in daily returns after 2004 was accompanied with lesser volatility in price movement. It concluded that the results for the entire period suggested that Fridays and Tuesdays experienced significant deviation from the average returns. The study also revealed that the negative Tuesday returns were mostly driven by the returns in the post March 2004 period. The pre-March 2004 period returns were all virtually positive across the week, but the returns in the post March 2004 period were secularly and significantly depressed. However, it has noted the absence of any structural break in the return generating process around March 2004.

Tripathy (2009) worked on market efficiency with a view to test the Linter's model of dividend behavior in Sensex firms for a period 1981 - 1992. It has been observed that the mean EPS for firms in the sample over the entire period was 29.69 with a standard deviation of 9.74 while the mean DPS over the same period was 9.56 with a standard deviation of 1.85. The average dividend payout ratio over the period was 34 percent. It has also been observed that the relative variability of EPS was much higher than that of DPS and the standard deviation of EPS was about 32.90 percent of the mean EPS whereas the standard

deviation of DPS was only 19.35 percent of the mean DPS. It concluded with the supposition that dividend behavior of Sensex stocks confirms the stock price behavior in the efficient markets.

Chouksey (2008) highlights the structural transformation that Indian capital market has experienced with its operations conducted to standards equivalent to those in the developed markets. Depository receipts hit record trading volume in first half of 2008, trading value up 85% from 2007. However, analysts expect the dominance of GDRs rather than ADRs with the increased compliance norms in the US stock exchanges. Amongst the emerging market scenario, globally favored FDI destinations are BRIC nations i.e. Brazil, Russia, India and China. These countries are witnessing a trend of mushrooming, new world-class companies with a growth rate higher than global averages. These fast-growing companies are poised to attract more DR investment in the years to come.

Mohanty (2008) examined the behavior of analysts and fund managers. The author assumed that there were three reasons why market behave inefficiently, even when the analysts were rational i.e. i) consensus forecasting, ii) short-term performance measurement, and iii) predetermination of recommendations. The study observed that analysts were really rational even then they make a wrong forecasting due to pressure from fund managers, analysts change the recommendations based on the requirements of fund managers and often these recommendations tend to be bought recommendations. Thus, the hypothesis that markets become rational if investors and analysts behave rationally does not appear to be correct. It concluded that people behave rationally but that does not guarantee market efficiency, and of course, some of them do not behave rationally at all.

Gutpa and Gupta (2007) worked on weak-form of market efficiency with the help of daily closing prices of 50 actively traded equity shares. The data compiled from the Bombay Stock Exchange were adjusted for bonus and right issues for the study period, July 1988 – January 2006. The serial correlation coefficients and runs for sample price changes as well as for log price changes were examined to discern any trend. The study revealed that the difference between observed and expected number of runs were significantly (at 5 percent level) in respect of 31 shares. Out of these 31 shares, 20 showed negative value for z. At 1 percent level, observed and expected number of runs were significantly different in respect of 22 shares. Thus, the results of runs tests didn't support the applicability of random walk model. On the basis of correlation coefficients, it has been noted that out of a total of 1000 coefficients, 281 were significant at 5 per cent level. Out of these, 177 coefficients were found to be significant even at 1 per cent level of significance. Out of the 50 first order coefficients, as many as 40 first order coefficients were found to be significant at 5 per cent level. Of the 40 significant first order coefficients 36 were significant at 1 per cent level too. Correlation coefficients on the basis of log price changes, it has been found that 187 coefficients out of a total number of 1000 coefficients were found to be statistically significant at 5 per cent of significance and at 1 per cent level, 94 coefficients were significant. This had proved that Indian capital markets were not efficient in weak form.

Why is literature reviewed?

Every research project requires the review of concerned literature to the purpose of determining the smooth contours for determining the right direction for doing the research. Further, the research provides a well-knit fabric of gaps, tentative objectives, hypothesis analysis, synthesis and interpretations. For

scholars, the depth and breadth of the literature review emphasizes the credibility of the writer in his/her field. For the professionals, it acts as useful report that keep them up to date with their field of study. Therefore, with the help of review of related literature a researcher can identify appropriate methodology, research design, methods of measuring concepts, techniques of analysis and carried out numerous field observations to illuminate the darkness of its field.

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Hurdles in the Implementation of the Right to Public Services Act in Haryana

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ABSTRACT

The existing literature related to the theory and practice of governance suggests a critical change in governance from being 'bureaucracy centric' to 'citizen centric'. Right to Service Act (RTSA) is one such policy initiative aimed at overhauling service delivery mechanisms with an ethos of good governance. The present paper is based on secondary data tends to analyse the role of Right to Service Act as a tool to improve the public service delivery in the State of Haryana. The study reveals that RTSA is able to make a dent of service delivery mechanism in Haryana by making it time bound entrusting accountability of officials, enhancing transparency and minimizing corruption in service delivery. But the Act, being in its infancy, suffers from teething problems such as limited information dissemination about the Act, types of services notified, appellate authority, fine, low awareness and education level are the major problems in implementation of this Act. Thus, up gradation of the infrastructure facilities, improving e-readiness of departments, improve awareness through workshops, seminars; NGOs and change in the behavior of bureaucrats are some suggestions which can help into improve the functioning of this Act in Haryana.

Keywords: Good Governance, Haryana Right to Public Service Act, Citizen, Administration, Awareness, Transparency.

Introduction

In the new model of governance, a clear shift from 'bureaucracy-centric' model to 'citizen-centric' model, where citizens are at the heart of governance, has been noticed. Aligned with ideals of good governance, governments took slew of policy measures to make administration citizen-centric. Therefore, the provision of a variety of public services to its citizenry has become their basic manmade. Ensuring there within a stipulated time has assumed the form of its primary responsibility. Challenges being faced by the governments, therefore, have become more formidable than these were in the past. As a matter of fact, the governments have to cope with demands for better services from an informed citizenry, critical of service standards in this digital era[1]. India is no exception in this context. The recent endeavor, of 19 state governments to enact Right-to-Public-Services laws, has to be seen as a step in that direction. The aim is to provide service guarantee in a number of ways. As more state governments are at various stages of enacting similar laws, a proper understanding of the common characteristics in all these laws is required. These laws have not only to be perceived only as a step towards cleaning the system for ensuring smooth delivery of services but also as endeavor for reinforcing faith across all classes of citizens in the participatory, people-centric and a dynamic democracy[2].

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What is Right to Public Services?

Right to Public Services legislation in India comprises statutory laws which guarantee time-bound delivery of various public services to citizens These provide a mechanism for punishing the errant public servant if she/he is deficient in providing the earmarked services in the stipulated time. The Right to Services Delivery (RTSD) Act, as matter of fact, is the commitment of these states for standard, quality and time-bound service delivery by providing for an effective grievance redressal mechanism, by reducing corruption among the government officials and by increasing transparency and accountability in government. In order to achieve these formidable objectives, there should be clear precise and enforceable statements of people's entitlements to public services. These should be in the form of Public Service Guarantees that specify the minimum standards of service provision which service users can expect. These also spell out the arrangements for redressal if service providers fail to meet the promised standards. Hence the dissemination of information about the RTS contents is essential for the awareness creation and inculcation of a sense of responsibility and accountability among all the stakeholders[3].

Haryana Right to Public Services Act

The Government of Haryana has notified the Haryana Right to Service Act, on March 26, 2014, to ensure the delivery of public service to the people within the prescribed time limit.

Main Provisions of Haryana Right to Services Delivery (RTSD) Act[4]

- ➢ It covers 195 services from 14 departments of Government of Haryana.

- ➢ The Act provides that the state government, on the recommendations of the Haryana RTSD Commission, may notify the services and time limit from time to time.

- ➢ Individual Designated Officer (DO) has been made accountable for delivery of services in the prescribed time limit.

- ➢ It provides for the supply of a receipt for the acknowledgement of application by Designated Officer.

- ➢ It prescribes a three-tier Appellate Forum. The First and Second are departmental appellate authorities while the third is Haryana RTSD Commission. The commission is a statutory body and it consist of a Chief Commissioner and up to four Commissioners whose appointment is to be made by the Governor on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairperson of the Committee), Leader of the Opposition and one Cabinet Minister, to be nominated by the Chief Minister. The Chief Commissioner ought to be a serving or retired officer in the rank and status of the Chief Secretary of the state or Secretary to the Government of India. At least two of the Commissioners must be retired officers of the Government of Haryana in the rank and status of an Administrative Secretary or an equivalent rank and status in any of the services of the state, including officers of All India Services from the Haryana cadre and other Commissioners must be persons of eminence in public life with at least 20 years' experience in management, law, administration or corporate governance. The Chief Commissioner and the other Commissioners hold office for a term of five years from the date on which they enter the respective offices, or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier, and they shall not be eligible

for re-appointment. The state government has to provide adequate funds for the smooth functioning of the commission.

➢ The RTS Commission is to ensure proper implementation of this Act and to make suggestions to the state government for ensuring better delivery of services. For this purpose, the Commission might take suo motu notice of failure to deliver service in accordance with this Act and refers such cases for decision to the First Grievance Redressal Authority or to the Second Grievance Redressal Authority or pass such order, as may be appropriate. The commission could recommend changes in procedures and process for delivery of services for making it more transparent and easier.

➢ A time limit of 30 days has been prescribed from the date of rejection of request or expiry of the notified time limit for appealing to the First Appellate Authority called First Grievance Redressal Authority (FGRA). The FGRA has to dispose the appeal within a period of 30 days.

➢ An aggrieved person can appeal to the Second Appellate Authority called Second Grievance Redressal Authority (SGRA) within 60 days from the date of rejection of request or expiry of the notified time limit. SGRA has to dispose the appeal within a period of 30 days.

➢ A time limit of 90 days from the date of rejection of request or expiry of the notified time limit has been prescribed for appealing to the Commission. Unlike RTI Act, it provides for review its decisions, directions and orders.

➢ The Act prescribes that all the three appellate authorities may admit appeals even after the expiry of time limit.

➢ It provides that in case a designated officer rejects the application, she/he is bound to give reasons for the same.

➢ The SGRA can impose a penalty of Rs. 250 per day to a maximum up to Rs. 5000 on DO or any other concerned officer for undue delay. The SGRA can also compensate the appellant up to Rs1000. This amount is to be paid to the appellant by the DO or the concerned officer as the case may be.

➢ The FGRA, however, does not have power to penalize the DO Only the Haryana RTSD Commission can impose a penalty up to Rs.20,000 on DO or any other official.

➢ The Commission can also compensate the eligible person up to Rs.5000; this amount is to be paid by the defaulter to the aggrieved person.

➢ The Commission has the status of independent non-judicial machinery.

➢ The Haryana RTSD Commission has the power of enquiry. While inquiring into any matter, it has the same powers as are vested in a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

➢ It defines legal framework for the exercise of powers by the Commission.

➢ It also prescribes the time limit for preferring an appeal to FGRA, SGRA and Commission.

➢ The decision of the Commission has been made binding by the Act.

➢ The jurisdiction of subordinate courts has also been barred by the Act.

➢ There is also a provision of disciplinary action against the DO which fails to discharge its duties without sufficient reasonable cause.

➢ The DOs have been made immune from the actions done in good faith by the Act.

➢ The Commissioners are required to monitor implementation of the Act and to also prepare an Annual Report to be laid down before the State Legislature.

➢ For its effective operationalization, the Act gives rule making power to the state government.

➢ The act also provides the aggrieved official to file an appeal against penalty[5].

The Haryana Government has taken many steps in this direction. The notification was issued by the Administrative Reforms department vide No. 7/8/2011-3AR dated on 07th June, 2011. The directions issued to all government functionaries across the state include, (a) Preparation of a check list of documents / other pre-requisite for making an application for grant of each service, (b) Designating specific officers for receiving self-checked /assessed applications, (c) Verification of received application for its completeness and issuing a receipt indicating that service will be delivered by the target date, (d) Put-in place internal systems so as to ensure that services shall be delivered in prescribed time frame, (e) Adding timely delivery of services as one of the criterion for evaluation of performance of officers/officials in this regards, and (f) Development and Implementation of effective Monitoring software.

Operational Problems in RTSD Regime

On the basis of a careful studying of the RTSD laws and scrutiny of the working of RTSD, the following deficiencies have been identified:

➢ One of the biggest problems which RTSD facing is lack of awareness and knowledge due to inadequate publicity. Most of the service users especially in Haryana appear to be unaware of even RTSD Legislation or any notification of any service having time limit for supply.

➢ The operational and supervisory staff continue to lack the much-needed capacity because they have not been imparted the proper required training. Most of the State Administrative Training Institutes except a few like ATI Mysore and YASHADA, Pune, have not yet shown any keen interest in organizing any training program focusing on RTSD. Gurgaon has recently created a RTSD Cell and has proposed few training programs during the current financial year[6].

➢ The functioning of RTSD regime has also been adversely affected by the lack of infrastructure and staff. There are a lot of vacancies available and the state governments are not very keen to fill these posts. Infrastructure shortage in the departments is always an Issue of concern. For example, at Civil Hospital, Gurgaon on an average 2500 patients are visiting daily, while there are just 60 doctors. Even of these doctor's, many a time almost 10 doctors remain on various administrative or court duties outside hospital. At the same time infrastructural facilities at Civil Hospital, Gurgaon are according to number of beds (which are just 200) and not according to number of patients visiting the hospital. Hierarchical gap between the Officers and the Operative Staff has resulted in virtual absence of team spirit.

➢ Differences in the mind-sets of officers and the staff has culminated in the presence of insensitiveness on their part. They continue to remain insensitive because little effort has been made so far to sensitize them.

➢ Staff is also not prepared to shoulder the responsibility due to lack of motivation and accountability[7].

➢ Except in a few states including Haryana no provision has been made for penalizing the First Appellate Authority. As a result, it has become the weakest link in RTS regime.

➢ The amount of compensation also remains very meager, that's less than Rs 5000.

➢ Chiefs and Members of the Commission have been, by and large appointed from bureaucracy and from Civil Society.

➢ No time limit has been fixed for deciding cases by the Right to Service Commission (RTSC). Haryana RTSC has decided just one case till April 6, 2016[8].

Though the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARP&G) especially during the present regime. Centre is proactively scrutinizing and weeding out the Rules and Procedures, but a lot of revision of complicated and restrictive rules & procedures is yet to be done. Recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission are yet to be implemented in Haryana[9].

Suggestions for Effective Implementation of RTSD

A number of measures are being suggested below to reduce shortcomings in the implementation of the RTS regime of all states of India in general and in Haryana in particular.

1. **Preparation and Implementation the Citizens' Charter:** Each public authority should be mandated to prepare and implement the Citizens Charter, within a reasonable time. These documents should not only enumerate the commitments of the respective public authority to the citizens but identify the officer's responsibility for the task within the prescribed time limit. The Citizens' Charters should be revised timely after an in-depth study. The Lok pal may be empowered to direct every public authority to make such changes in their Citizen's Charter as mentioned in her/his order.

2. **Awareness and Consultation:** Since a large number of the intended beneficiaries are not aware of the existence of the RTSD provisions, the RTSD Act to be widely publicized among both in rural and urban areas. The service standards should also be displayed prominently in English, Hindi and the local language at the entrance of the department concerned. These should be printed and made available at the reception so that any citizen going to the Department could access it free of charge.

3. **Training and Capacity Building:** In order to enable various departments to roll out the services across their area of implementation, the State Training Academies like HIPA and other Departmental Training Institutes should devise a detailed training strategy so that at least the DOs are given proper training not only about the provisions of Act but also of the ethical dimension of providing services[10].

4. **Wide Coverage:** Instead of having applicability to just few departments and services, like the Central Citizen's Charter and Grievance Redressal Bill 2011, the State Acts should have wide coverage. The Constitutional bodies, Statutory Authorities, Public-private partnerships and NGOs substantially funded by the government and companies that provide services be brought in its ambit. However, this should be done in a phased manner, but the number of services in RTSD Acts should not be extended only to those that can be easily quantified and designated.

5. **Using ICT in Services Delivery:** E-Governance can become a key factor in assessing and enhancing effectiveness of citizen services legislation. It will help delivery of government services at the door step of citizens anywhere and at any time. It will reduce the hassle of long travels by citizens to District Headquarters. It will not only reduce costs but also save time, improve efficiency, raise comfort level and enhance the confidence of citizens. Therefore, maximum advantage should be taken of the progress in Information Technology.

6. **Compensation:** It has been noticed that the concerned officers have the delayed services to citizens and even try to dissuade the citizens from claiming compensatory cost. This has made the provision for compensatory cost infructuous. Hence, it is essential to ensure that the compensation is paid to the appellant if the promised service is not delivered in time. Efforts should firstly be made at departmental level to compensate the aggrieved citizen without her/his going to a RTSD Commission. Compensation should be deducted from the salaries of concerned officer. This alone will make them deliver the specific service timely and make them accountable for the delay or denial of that service.

7. **Minimum Documentation:** The size and content of the form to be filled for availing any service should be small and its language should be simple. If the desired information like proof of residence, birth certificate etc. have already been submitted, it should not be demanded again. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions' has wide its circular No. K-11022/67/2012-R dt. May 10, 2013, asked all Central and state Governments to adopt the provision of self-certification of documents like marks-sheet, birth certificate instead of asking for copies of the documents attested by a Gazetted Officer or demanding filing of affidavits. Under the self-attestation method, the original documents are required to be produced only at the final stage.

8. **Provision of "TATKAL" Services:** If somebody is in urgent need, there should be a provision of tatkal services as being done in Railways. This would reduce chances of cuts by and demands for bribe by the officers concerned. Mission-Mode Projects: To ensure that the Act is successfully implemented, mission mode projects, like in Karnataka, be constituted to assist the Department of Administrative Reforms. It is headed in Karnataka by a senior IAS Officer who acts as an Ex-Officio Mission Director assisted by another All India Service officer as the Addl. Mission Director. She/he is assisted by another All India Service officer from State Service. Besides Management Consultant and an IT Consultant is also hired from the private sector. The Use of Call Centre: Those who may not be able to use either the SMS mode or the website, a Call Centre' may be established to provide assistance. A single call by the concerned citizen giving a specific number of one's request is sufficient to set the appeal process rolling; The complaints may be sorted out through mail on real time basis by contacting the Nodal Officer of the department, and these should be closed after by confirming with the citizen who had complained.

9. **Public Hearing of Grievances:** Investment in other grievance redressal and accountability mechanisms such as public hearings by top level officials, grievance redressal officers, auditors and anti-corruption prosecutors could also be of great help so far, the in effective delivery of services is concerned. The credible threat of sanction by a combination of these actors is likely to be an effective tool to improve implementation[11].

10. **Reinforcing the Doctrines of Duty to Serve' and 'Responsibility to Care:** The government officials need to be motivated to ensure that their negative brand image is converted into pro-citizen image. It should also be ensured that the non-performers are marginalized. Since the duty to serve the public with care needs to be the most essential virtue for public servants. It must be inculcated in them. The doctrine of duty to serve and responsibility to care also need to be enforced for this purpose.

11. **Challenge of Sustainability:** Framing of an Act is not sufficient to ensure its enforcement in letter and spirit. The single portal enabling online monitoring and automated checks and balances can be affected only with a personalized follow-up at the highest level. The administrative heads must physically supervise the implementation on day-to-day basis. No system can be made sustainable by outside forces alone. The internal motivation of the employees to improve their brand image in the eyes of the public has to be continuously reinforced through training, workshop, seminars, etc. by involving both officials, citizens and media in these. The performance-based incentives can also be introduced through annual excellence award like 'Sarvottam Seva' cash awards to employees. The official giving service without default may be recognized for their meritorious services by giving them appreciation letters. These may also be entered in their Annual Confidential Report. The politicians and top-level officials should be encouraged to make regular site visits. They should also be trained about spot-checking

12. **Roping in the Employees' Associations:** The Employees Associations in the states generally remain on war path with governments for settling their demands. But these can be convinced about the need for improving the brand image of government as has been done in Karnataka. Workflow charts may also be developed to map the time taken by each government servant for providing the service and to ensure that the administrative system is geared up to deliver much before the stipulated time. This type of bottom-up approach could help in creating the sense of ownership at the cutting age level. This may be made binding on every functionary of government Associations and cutting-edge employees should be convinced to realize the fact that the citizens come first and employees later[12].

13. **Proactive Role of Civil Society:** To make these Acts effective, the civil society must also be encouraged to take a closer look at their contents. They should also be given incentives for acting as watchdogs in this context[13].

Conclusion

It goes without saying that the process of service delivery is at the very heart of governance. The RTSD Acts are an exemplary initiative taken by the government of Haryana to improve the service delivery

mechanism to the people in a timebound manner. The RTSD is one of the important measures to makeshift in the mindset of the officers to provide time bound delivery system to citizens. The RTSD Act also help to improve e-governance in the state, but the only problem RTSD Act is facing is that citizens are having less knowledge regarding the Act. The RTSD Act will be more effective when all the citizens will have the proper knowledge of the RTSD Act and only then it will improve the working of all departments related to the delivery of service to the citizens in proper manner. The RTSD Act will play more effective role in the coming near future in improving the delivery of services and improving the overall administration.

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Right to Education Act, 2009: Awareness and Perception of Parents in Haryana

Pinki[*]

ABSTRACT

Education plays a pivotal role in overall growth of a human being. Right to Education Act 2009, acts as a strong pillar towards elementary education of children in India. The Act passed by the Indian parliament on 4th August, 2009 and applicable from 1st April, 2010. It mandates free and compulsory education to all children of age group 6 to 14 years till the completion of elementary education. With implementing this Act, India became one of the 135 countries which make the education a fundamental right for every human being.

As parents are the kingpin to successfully implementation of any education policy at ground level, their initiative is very important to send their children to school and make them to get education for their mental and physical growth. RTE Act, 2009 needs the full hearted participation of the parents for the successful implementation of the Act. To make parents to participate fully, there is need of awareness among parents. The present study has been under taken to analyze the awareness, perception of parents towards the implementation status and problems in effectively implementation of RTE Act in Haryana. The information was gathered from 202 parents through an online questionnaire as well as through schedule formulate for this purpose. Collected data was analyzed with the help of descriptive statistics using non-parametric tests. The result of the study showed that the awareness towards different provisions of Right to Education Act still must be promoted to equally access the quality education.

Keywords: Right to education, Awareness, Quality education, Accessibility, Social issues

Introduction:

Education is one of the important basic needs in present scenario as it is an important aspect of human life. It helps an individual to grow and achieve empowerment as well as to promoting the social and economic development of any country. As the future prospect of any nation lies in the hands of children, elementary education is considered the foundation of formal education system in India. Elementary education is the most significant ingredient for development of a child and furthermore it is the foundation of education for enabling economic wealth, political stability and prosperity of any nation. Right to education act 2009 is a major step towards quality elementary education among children of India. The act promises to provide free and compulsory education to the children of age group 6 to 14 years from class I[st] to class VIIIth. The act supports an equal opportunity of education to all children without any discrimination in respect of gender, color, ability or disability, cast, religion or any social status with basic

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infrastructures and facilities such as enough study material, classrooms, teachers, toilets, drinking water facilities and mid-day-meal.

Parents are considered the important stakeholders and it can never be possible without the initiatives of parents to implement any education policy. The success of any new system of education is highly depends on the awareness of the parents. Right to education awareness means having the awareness about necessary provisions of RTE Act as a right among the people of India. Parents are the most contributing factor for overall personality development of a child; so that they must have a good awareness about the education policies related to their child (Pinki, 2020). Khan (2017) also suggested that the parents should take initiative to send their children in schools. Lack of responsiveness among the parents creates hurdles in successfully implementation of RTE Act (Bhat and Waseem, 2018).

Therefore the present study is an attempt to know the awareness level of parents, their perception towards the implementation status and problems in implementation of RTE Act after passing a decade of its implementation in Haryana.

Review of Related Literature:

Pati (2020) has conducted a study on the awareness towards RTE Act among the various stakeholders including parents. The findings of the study revealed that 58% of SMC members were aware about the Right to Education Act, 2009. The awareness regarding the various provisions among parents still must be promoted.

Pinki (2020) discussed the role of parents in education and effectively implementation of RTE Act. The author has an opinion that parents are the first teacher of their children and they must be aware about the education rights of their children. The purpose of universalization of education under RTE Act can be completed only when parents perform their duty with pure heart and prepare their children to get education.

Shashikala and Yarriswamy (2019) assessed from a study of 200 parents that only 26% of parents were aware about all provisions of RTE Act, whereas 49% of parents were not having any knowledge about any provision of RTE. The awareness level among parents is quite low and need to be improved necessarily. However, almost (approx. 91%) parents have opinion that extracurricular activities in the school has improved the attendance level of children and were satisfied with RTE contribution in providing free text books, mid day meal facility etc..

Thakkar (2019) has conducted a study on the opinion of the guardian of children who have obtained admission regarding RTE act. Findings of the study revealed that parents were having an opinion that due to RTE Act each child has given equal education and children are able to getting admission in their nearby school. Apart from many achievements, parents were having an opinion that RTE has not been fully implemented.

Makannavar and Joshi (2018) assessed in his study about the attitude of parents towards RTE Act in Belgaum Division of Karnataka. The study concluded that private schools are not in fevour of RTE Act and awareness among rural parents been very low.

Tashi and Renuga (2018) focused on the accessibility of free and compulsory education in Tamilnadu.

An empirical study was conducted to collect the primary data from 300 from randomly selected parents. Only 36% among them were using the RTE. 80% of people felt that Government should increase the awareness of RTE and other provisions of child rights.

Manju (2015) investigated on the awareness level of the parents of the students belonging the Solig Tribe, whose children were studied in the primary schools. It was found from the study that 64% of the parents were unaware about the RTE Act, 2009 and there was a need of parents-teachers rapport to successfully implementation of RTE Act.

Ojha (2013) revealed trough a research study that parents were aware about the free elementary education but majority of them were not happy with the classrooms and irregular classes.

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the awareness level of parents with reference to Right to Education Act in Haryana.

- To analyze the perception of the parents towards implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act in Haryana on the basis of demographic characteristics.

Research Methodology

The present study is descriptive and empirical in nature, based on primary data to know the perception of parents regarding the implementation status and problems faced in effectively implementation of RTE Act in Haryana. For this purpose convenient sampling technique has been used to choose the sample and data has been collected from 202 parents with the help of schedule as well as self-made online questionnaire through social networking sites. The questionnaire has two sections, section 1 is related to the demographic profile of the respondents and section 2 comprised with related questions as per the objectives of the study.

Demographic Profile of Respondents

The collected responses are summarized below:

Table- 1: Demographic Profile of Respondents

Demographic Variables		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	79	39.1
	Female	123	60.9
Habitation	Urban	89	44.1
	Rural	113	55.9
Educational Status	Below Inter-mediate	46	22.8
	Intermediate	59	29.2
	Graduation & above	97	48.0
Total		202	100

Proposed Hypotheses

Following hypotheses are framed on the bases of the objectives of the study: -

- **H_{01}:-** There is no significant association between the perception of parents towards implementation status of RTE Act and their demographic characteristics.

- **H_{02}:-** There is no significant difference between the mean rank of the perception of parents towards implementation status of RTE Act and their demographic characteristics.

Results and Discussion

Data has been analyzed with the help of SPSS software using descriptive statistics. Non-parametric tests including Chi-Square ($\chi 2$) test of association, Mann-Whitney U Test and Kruskal-Wallis H test is used to study the perception of parents towards implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act in Haryana.

Table-2: Percentage Analysis of the Awareness of Parents regarding RTE Act

Sr. No.	Statements	Yes /No	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Do you know about RTE Act?	Yes	185	91.6
		No	17	8.4
2.	Constitution/composition of School Management Committee (SMC) as per the RTE Act, 2009	Yes	124	61.4
		No	78	38.6
3.	25% reservation policy in private schools for the EWS or marginalized section.	Yes	157	77.7
		No	45	22.3
4.	Children are refused to admission due to lack of age proof	Yes	127	62.9
		No	75	37.1
5.	Parents or guardian are told about the ability and progress of the child to learn	Yes	134	66.3
		No	68	33.7

Table-2 shows the awareness of parents towards RTE Act. Statement 1 indicates that 91.6% people were known about the RTE act. Among them only 61.4% were aware about the constitution of SMC, whereas 77.7% people were known about the provision of 25% reservation under section 12(c). Statement 4 shows that 62.9% respondents were considered that age proof is necessary to admission of children in schools and 66.3% respond that they have told about the ability and progress of their child to learn. The analysis indicates that most of respondents were know about the RTE Act but they were not so much aware about the different provisions of this Act.

Table- 3: Chi-Square test (χ2) of Association

Sr. No.	Statements	A (Gender wise analysis) (χ2) test	B (Habitation wise analysis) (χ2) test	C (Educational status wise analysis) (χ2) test
A.	**Implementation Status**			
1	Due to RTE Act, elementary education became accessible to all children of society.	.153	.394	.136
2	RTE Act explores the education system for the disadvantaged or marginalized section of the society.	.566	.854	**.010**
3	RTE Act is helpful in the enhancing the quality of education.	.420	.811	.574
4	RTE Act is helpful in enhancing the quality of physical infrastructure in schools.	.482	.836	.482
5	RTE Act, improve the elementary education system.	.274	.226	.561
B.	**Problems Faced**			
6	Lack of awareness among parents	.080	.211	.906
7	Lack of teaching staff (Pupil teacher ratio)	**.025**	.418	.846
8	Poor physical infrastructure in schools	.874	.966	.307
9	Age criteria for children (covers only age group of 6-14 years)	**.011**	.238	.250
10	Social issues like poverty, child labour, gender discrimination etc.	.709	.396	**.018**

(Primary data)

Table- 4: Mann-Whitney U Test between Two Independent Samples

Sr. No	Statements	A (Gender wise analysis)				B (Habitation wise analysis)			
		Gender	Mean Rank	Z	Sig. (2-tailed)	Habitation	Mean Rank	Z	Sig. (2-tailed)
A.	**Implementation Status**								
1	Due to RTE Act, elementary education became accessible to all children of society.	Male	95.34	-1.261	.207	Urban	97.11	-.994	.320
		Female	105.46			Rural	104.96		
2	RTE Act explores the education system for the disadvantaged or marginalized section of the society.	Male	98.92	-.527	.598	Urban	105.37	-.873	.382
		Female	103.16			Rural	98.46		
3	RTE Act is helpful in the enhancing the quality of education.	Male	97.64	-.789	.430	Urban	98.92	-.584	.559
		Female	103.98			Rural	103.53		
4	RTE Act is helpful in enhancing the quality of physical infrastructure in schools.	Male	96.44	-1.032	.302	Urban	97.07	-1.001	.317
		Female	104.75			Rural	104.99		
5	RTE Act, improve the elementary education system.	Male	106.58	-1.043	.297	Urban	102.51	-.229	.819
		Female	98.24			Rural	100.71		
B.	**Problems Faced**								
6	Lack of awareness among parents	Male	110.77	-1.910	.056	Urban	100.76	-.169	.866
		Female	95.55			Rural	102.08		
7	Lack of teaching staff (Pupil teacher ratio)	Male	112.80	-2.318	**.020**	Urban	99.51	-.452	.652
		Female	94.24			Rural	103.07		
8	Poor physical infrastructure in schools	Male	98.65	-.579	.563	Urban	103.62	-.477	.634
		Female	103.33			Rural	99.83		
9	Age criteria for children (covers only age group of 6-14 years)	Male	93.53	-1.634	.102	Urban	93.88	-1.728	.084
		Female	106.62			Rural	107.50		
10	Social issues like poverty, child labour, gender discrimination etc.	Male	97.92	-.730	.466	Urban	107.05	-1.254	.210
		Female	103.80			Rural	97.13		

Table- 5: Kruskal-Wallis H Test between Several Independent Samples

Sr. No	Statements	Educational Status	Mean Rank	Chi-Square (χ2)	df	Sig. Value
A.	**Implementation Status**					
1	Due to RTE Act, elementary education became accessible to all children of society.	Below Intermediate	101.43	1.705	2	.426
		Intermediate	108.98			
		Graduate	96.98			
2	RTE Act explores the education system for the disadvantaged or marginalized section of the society.	Below Intermediate	101.78	1.304	2	.521
		Intermediate	107.96			
		Graduate	97.44			
3	RTE Act is helpful in the enhancing the quality of education.	Below Intermediate	108.02	1.037	2	.595
		Intermediate	102.26			
		Graduate	97.94			
4	RTE Act is helpful in enhancing the quality of physical infrastructure in schools.	Below Intermediate	110.96	1.726	2	.422
		Intermediate	99.42			
		Graduate	98.28			
5	RTE Act, improve the elementary education system.	Below Intermediate	108.59	1.931	2	.381
		Intermediate	104.99			
		Graduate	96.02			
B.	**Problems Faced**					
6	Lack of awareness among parents	Below Intermediate	105.38	.699	2	.705
		Intermediate	103.97			
		Graduate	98.16			
7	Lack of teaching staff (Pupil-teacher ratio)	Below Intermediate	101.71	.128	2	.938
		Intermediate	99.41			
		Graduate	102.68			
8	Poor physical infrastructure in schools	Below Intermediate	108.90	4.045	2	.132
		Intermediate	89.31			
		Graduate	105.41			
9	Age criteria for children (covers only age group of 6-14 years)	Below Intermediate	111.24	2.973	2	.226
		Intermediate	104.74			
		Graduate	94.91			
10	Social issues like poverty, child labour, gender discrimination etc.	Below Intermediate	107.79	1.280	2	.527
		Intermediate	103.79			
		Graduate	97.12			

Following are some results on the basis of analysis depicted in Table 3, 4 and 5:

A. On the basis of Gender:

- There was no significant association found between the perceptions of parents towards implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act on the basis of gender except the statement 7 and 9 were having significant p value 0.025 and 0.011 respectively; which are less than the p value (0.05) at 5% level of significance. On the basis of 'Not significant Chi Square' by accepting null hypothesis (H_{01}), the hypothesis of independent distribution can be accepted.

- There was no significant difference between the mean rank of the perception of parents regarding the implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act on the basis of gender except the statement 7, has a significant p value 0.020 which is less than the p value (0.05) at 5% level of significance. Therefore, on the basis of 'Not significant Mann-Whitney U Test' by accepting null hypothesis (H_{02}), the hypothesis of independent distribution can be accepted.

  So, it can be said that perception of the parents regarding the implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act and their gender are independent to each other. Means to say perception of the parents regarding the implementation of RTE Act is equal for both genders.

B. On the basis of Habitation:

- There was no significant association found between the perceptions of parents towards implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act on the basis of habitation. So, on the basis of 'Not significant Chi Square' by accepting null hypothesis (H_{01}), the hypothesis of independent distribution can be accepted.

- There was no significant difference between the mean rank of the perception of parents regarding the implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act on the basis of habitation, because the significance values of all the statements are greater than the p value (0.05) at 5% level of significance and calculated values of Z statistics are less than the table value 1.96 of Z. On the basis of 'Not significant Mann-Whitney U Test' by accepting null hypothesis (H_{02}), the hypothesis of independent distribution can be accepted.

  So, it can be said that perception of the parents regarding the implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act and their habitations are independent to each other means equal for both types of habitations.

C. On the basis of Educational Status:

- There was no significant association found between the perceptions of parents towards implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act on the basis of educational status, except the statements 2 and 10 were having significant p value 0.010 and 0.018 respectively; which are less than the p value (0.05) at 5% level of significance. So, on the basis of 'Not significant Chi Square' by accepting null hypothesis (H_{01}), the hypothesis of independent distribution can be accepted.

- There was no significant difference between the mean rank of the perception of parents regarding

the implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act on the basis of educational status, because the significance values of all the statements are greater than the *p* value (0.05) at 5% level of significance and calculated value of Chi- Square statistics are less than the table value (i.e. 5.99 at 2 df). Therefore, on the basis of 'Not significant Kruskal-Wallis H Test' by accepting null hypothesis (H_{02}), the hypothesis of independent distribution can be accepted.

So, it can be said that perception of the parents regarding the implementation status and problems faced in implementation of RTE Act and their educational status are independent to each other means equal for all educational status.

Conclusion

Education is a social concern, so parents are important stakeholders and have an important role in implementation of RTE Act. Lack of awareness among parents about RTE Act is the main challenge in its implementation. The present study reveals that the people have heard about right to education but they do not aware about the significance of different provisions or rules of RTE Act, 2009. Even after the passing a decade of its implementation, awareness towards RTE still must be promoted. The findings of the study reveals that unsatisfactory pupil-teacher ratio, age criteria covered by the act and social issues like poverty, child labour and gender discrimination etc. are the main problems in effectively implementation of the RTE Act in Haryana.

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A Brief Report of Archaeological Explorations in the Kharkhoda Tehsil, District Sonipat, Haryana

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a preliminary report of village-to-village survey of Kharkhoda Tehsil, Sonipat district, Haryana. During the month of March-April 2018, a total number of 33 archaeological sites were documented and 19 sites are new findings. This venture aims to find general information about the archaeological sites in the region for my Ph.D. Research Work. The result of this survey will address a number of problems such of size of the settlements, geo-coordinates etc.

Key Words: Explorations, Archaeological Remains

Introduction

The study area lies in the south-eastern part of Haryana and one of the Tehsil of Sonipat District. This area comes under Yamuna River Plain. The area is rich in archaeological remains and the fact it has been proved by the explorations conducted by various scholars. The credit for initiating archaeological field work goes to some researcher like Dr. Silak Ram, Dr. Dutt and Dr. R.C. Thakran.

Dr. Silak Ram Carried out explorations for their Ph.D. work in Rohtak and Hisar District of Haryana and reported some sites, some sculptures and many more (Ram Silak: 1972). After some time, Dr. Dutt also explored the area in 1980 for the work on topic PGW in Haryana in the area and brought to light some site from this area during his research (Dutt: 1980). Later Dr. R.C. Thakran Carried out explorations in South-Eastern Haryana and reported some new Archaeological sites, Some sculptures and many more (Thakran, R.C.: 2000). With this archaeological background present researcher commence the village-to-village survey in Sonipat district, Haryana.

Drainage system

The area under present study is a part of Yamuna river plain and it has poor surface drainage. Due to poor surface drainage and system of abundant paleo-channels, water table is very high. The general slope of the district is from north to south. The Yamuna river makes a common boundary of about 49 kilometers between the Sonipat district and Uttar Pradesh State and present study area is a part of Sonipat District (Thakran, R.C.: 2000). During this course, the river falls in elevation from 218 meters to 209 meters giving it a very gentle gradient and forms a flood plain on eastern side of its bed. Seepage from the Yamuna River, distributaries and field channels taking off from Bhalaut Branch are the conditions mainly responsible for high sub-surface water level in the district. In most of the area water-logged and partially

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waterlogged conditions are a rule. So, irrigation in the district is mostly done by canals and tube wells (Sonipat Gazetteer, 1990: 09).

Methodology

1) The present researcher conducted an extensive village-to-village survey in the region.

2) A GPS handset was used to record correct co-ordinates of the sites.

3) Proper sampling of the pottery and other remains from the surface and exposed sections was done.

4) On the basis of ecological conditions and detailed analysis of the ancient settlements, different categories of the sites like regional centers, villages, industrial centers and camp sites have been identified. The main emphasis was laid on locating sites and on observing the distribution pattern of the cultural remains in the area. The date of the sites was decided on the basis of occurrence of diagnostic ceramic shapes of ancient cultures. The estimation about the size of the sites was made on the basis of the area, up to which cultural deposit was found.

5) Cultural material discovered from the survey and housed in different museums was analyzed and studied to address the problems.

6) The available published literature and survey reports including unpublished dissertations were examined and their data was also included in this study. Following table 1 is the list of sites explored by researchers:

Table 1 Showing explored sites along with geo-references, previous work and cultural sequence.

Sr. No.	Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	Area (Ek)	Previous Work	Culture Sequence
1.	Anandpur-1	28°54'58.0"	76°56'14.0"	2	New	Med.
2.	Anandpur-2	28°54'42.0"	76°56'28.0"	8	New	His, Med.
3.	Barona	28°50'56.1"	76°54'24.7"	10	Silak Ram	LH, His, Med.
4.	Chhinoli	28°53'00.0"	76°53'40.0"	6	New	His, Med.
5.	Cholka	28°54'27.0"	76°53'13.0"	3	New	His.
6.	Farmana	28°59'40.0"	76°49'19.0"	8	Silak Ram, R.C.Thakran	EH, LH, PGW (BSW), His.
7.	Firojpur Bangar	28°49'42.0"	76°58'53.0"	4	New	Med.
8.	Gopalpur	28°49'50.0"	76°55'19.0"	3	New	His, Med.
9.	Gorar	28°56'42.0"	76°47'43.0"	10	New	Med.
10.	Jasrana	28°58'44.0"	76°45'56.0"	3	R.C.Thakran	His (RW),E. Med.
11.	Jharonthi	28°55'50.0"	76°56'54.0"	8	New	His, Med.
12.	Kanwali	28°54'10.0"	76°57'15.0"	4	New	His.
13.	Khurampur	28°49'23.0"	76°52'30.0"	4	New	His.
14.	Kidoli-Pehladpur	28°47'50.0"	76°54'28.0"	3	New	His.
15.	Kundal	28°50'14.0"	76°57'39.0"	6	Silak Ram, R.C.Thakran	His (RW),E. Med.
16.	Mandora	28°53'36.0"	77°00'13.0"	6	New	His.
17.	Mandori	28°52'43.0"	76°59'28.0"	2	R.C.Thakran	His (RW),E. Med.
18.	Moznagar	28°58'02.7"	76°48'45.6"	4	New	LH, His.
19.	Nakloi-1	28°58'11.6"	76°52'33.5"	3	Silak Ram, R.C.Thakran	PGW, His (RW).
20.	Nakloi-2	28°57'48.9"	76°53'03.8"	3	Silak Ram, R.C.Thakran	LH, PGW (BSW), His.
21.	Nirthan	28°57'40.8"	76°53'37.4"	4	Silak Ram	His.
22.	Pipli-1	28°51'36.0"	76°55'43.0"	4	R.C.Thakran	LH, PGW (BSW), His.
23.	Pipli-2	28°50'32.2"	76°56'02.6"	6	R.C.Thakran	RW, Kusana, E.Med.
24.	Rampura	28°50'20.0"	76°57'50.0"	2	New	Med.
25.	Redhau	28°57'44.8"	76°50'29.9"	2	New	Med.

26.	Rohna	28°51'22.0"	76°52'59.0"	3	New	His.
27.	Silana	28°57'16.0"	76°50'20.0"	3	Silak Ram, R.C.Thakran	EH, His.
28.	Sisana-1	28°52'50.0"	76°50'13.0"	4	Silak Ram, R.C.Thakran	LH, PGW.
29.	Sisana-2	28°53'34.0"	76°52'43.0"	10	R.C.Thakran	LH, GW.
30.	Sohthi	28°49'30.0"	76°55'49.0"	2	New	His, Med.
31.	Thana Kalan-1	28°53'10.0"	76°56'54.0"	3	New	Med.
32.	Thana kalan-2	28°52'51.0"	76°56'14.0"	6	R.C.Thakran	His (RW), E. Med.
33.	Ziaudinpur	28°54'00.0"	76°54'58.0"	10	New	His, Med.

EH=Early Harappan, LH=Late Harappan, PGW=Painted Grey Ware, Hist=Historical, Med=Medieval.

Table 2 showing number of sites of different periods

S. No	Period	No of Sites
1	Early Harappan	02
2	Late Harappan	07
3	PGW	04
4	Historical	24
5	Medieval	18

Discussion

The antiquity of the study area can be traced back to proto-historic times. Archaeological explorations have reviled that the earliest settlers in the regions belong to Harappan culture. So far as not even a single site belongs to Pre-Harappan period (Ghaggar-Hakra/ Hakra culture) has been reported in the area. But in the adjoining area a number of sites of late fourth millennium BCE has been reported (Rao *et al* 2005: 60-68; Dangi 2007: 205-212).

Early Harappan period

Archaeological explorations have reviled that the first settlers in the regions belong to Early Harappan culture (Sothi-Siswal culture). It is the initial period of the urban phase. Only Two sites (Farmana and Silana) of this period have been explored in the area under present study. The ceramic groups have related with the Sothi-Siswal pottery. The main shapes in this assemblage are jars, vases, bowls, basins and handled pots/basins. There are differences in size but the formal features are more or less the similar and in the entire ceramic assemblage of Sothi-Siswal bi-chrome sherds are only one or two pieces (Kumar, Parveen. 2019:41-48).

Sothi-Siswal pottery was usually thrown on slow wheel; the rim and neck portion are finished by smoothening with rotation whereas the body portion is finished without rotation as striations and finger impressions of smoothening and scraping are seen on the surface irregular. Usually, the pottery wall usually has a different thickness. The ring base loop-handled pots are very popular (Dikshit, K.N. 1984: 227-237).

Mature Harappan period

Archaeological explorations have reviled that not a single site in the regions belong to Mature Harappan culture.

Late Harappan Period

The second cultural phase in the proto-history of this region is distinguished by the Late Harappan culture or degenerate phase of urban Harappans. Seven sites yielded the remains of this phase. The classical Harappan shapes like goblets, perforated jars and classical Harappan paintings fell out of use but some shapes such as beakers, nail headed bowls, dish-on-stands with long stems etc continue with modifications. The common pottery types are dish-on-stands with ribbed junctions, dish-on-stands with broad and short stands, vases with projected undercut rims, jars with wide and narrow mouths, globular vases with flanged rims, beakers without-turned rims and flasks treated with fine red slip. Out of total 07 Late Harappan sites, six were occupied for the first time, one site of the Early Harappan period was preferred by the late Harappan peoples in absence of excavation it is very difficult to say that weather there is a cultural break between the Early Harappans and Late Harappans (Kumar, M. 2011: 168-178).

Painted Grey Ware Period

During the proto historic period, the last phase is characterized by the advent of the PGW people. The exploration yielded 04 PGW sites. The excavation at Sinauli (Jain, Amit Rai and Anchal Jain. 2018: 198-202), Bhagwanpura and Madina (Kumar et al.2009:114) threw light on the relationship between the late Harrapan and PGW peoples.

Historical and Medieval period

Twenty-Four sites of historical period were explored. The number of sites indicated that the after 600 BCE the area under present study was thickly populated as compare to proto-historic period. Common shapes of historical pottery were represented by bowls with incurved rim, carinated cooking *handis,* vases, spouted vases, basins, lid, incense burner. Pottery of later Kushana and Gupta period is less painted as compare to the pottery of Rangmahal. Naurangabad (Sanger 2005:191-195) and Kokhrakakot (Kumar, M. 1996) were the regional centers during the historical period. Both areas are located very near to the study area.

Eighteen sites of medieval period were explored during the survey. Main shapes include sharp edged bowls, vases, pots etc. a few sherds of glazed were also collected during the explorations.

Conclusion

The researchers conducted extensive village-to-village survey in the region and recorded sites with the help of GPS, besides size of settlements and other vital information. This has helped us to correct the

earlier recording of sites and their size. Recently some scholars surveyed various parts of Haryana addressing this problem (Singh *et al* 2010: 37-53 and 2011:88-106). Future researchers shall have data on which they can easily bank upon.

During the survey it was noticed that Most of the archaeological sites are either converted into the agriculture fields or the soil is removed for development purpose. The situation is very grim because in a few years it will be very difficult for the archaeologists to spot any site for excavation. Even today it is very hard to spot an intact mound. Hence the present study has its own importance as the sites are now recorded for posterity which may not exist in future.

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* Saveen, Assistant Professor, PG Department of History, Govt. College Birohar

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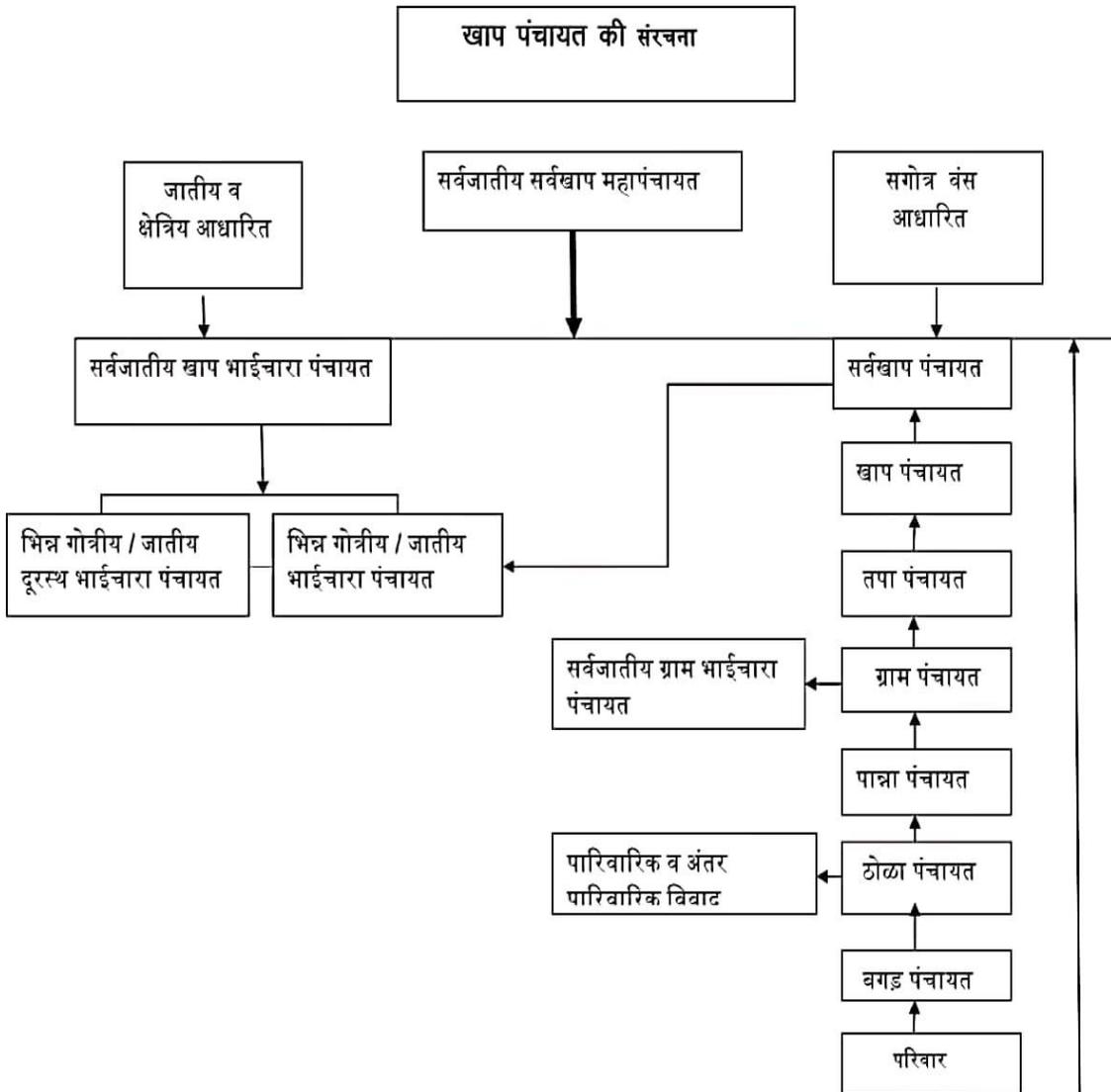
mi;Dr fooj.k Is;g Kkr gksrk gSfd [kki ipk;rsa lHkh dh lka?k leL;vkd)futh leL;vkadk lek/kku djusdh lLFkk,¡gS¡rkfd lkekftd lejlrk dk rkuk ckuk cuk jgsA vkt Hkh xke ipk;r] xokgM+ipk;r] xks= ipk;r [kki ipk;r lHkh {ks=ka esa LFkkfir gSA [kkikadsdk;Z&Dyki ipZsa ekfs[kd : i ls lpkfyr gkrsFkS¡ ijUrqvorZeku esafyf[kr : i esagksrsgSaA tc dkbZfookn [kki ipk;rdsikl igprk gSS mldk lek/kku@QS ; yk rHkh fn;k tkrk gSA vkil esatc nkuksai{kkadh ckr dksluyfy;k tkrk gSA lHkh p;fur InL; ipk;r Iscakgj vkdj vkil esaokrkZyki djrsgSvkSj fu"d"kZij igprsgSA bl fu.kZ; dks^QS ;yk Nk\M)uk* dgrsgSA bldsckn p;fur InL; nkuksai{kkadsikl vkdj dgrsgSfd os viuk QS ;yk rHkh Ipk,,ysa tc nkuksaFkkd bl ckr dk opu nsfd ipk;r dk QS ;yk tksHkh gksxk] ekU; gkxkA bls^vax्Bk Vsduk* dgrsgSA bldsckn QS ;yk Ipk;k tkrk gSA bl dks ykxxwdjusdk rjhdk gkrk gSA lHkf-ftd Lohdfr vFkkr~-tksHkh QS ;yk fy;k x;k gS] og fu"i{k gS¡ D;ksfd QS ;yk Ipkusovkys;kk;; 0;fDr;ka dk pquko ekafds

ij fd;k tkrk gA bllsi{kikr dh Hkkouk tUe ughayrhA bldsvykok ;sHkh igyslsirk ughagkrk fd fu.kZ; dk&u djsxkA bllsmldksviusi{k esaiHkkfor Hkh ughafd;k tk ldrkA[14] bldsfoijhr [kki ipk;r eafdllh leL;k dk lek/kku djusdsfy, tks0;fDr izkku pwk tkrk gSoks0;fDr geskk dsfy, u gkdj cfYd ipk;r ftrusle; dsfy, gkrh gSrc rd gh izkku gkrk gA bllsfu"i{k Q§yk vkusdh izcy lHkkouk gkrh gA bldsvykok tksHkh Q§yk fy;k tkrk gSog ogk¡mifLFkr ykxkasdsvykok ijsh [kki ds{ks=kaeaykxwgkrk gA

orZeku esa [kki ipk;rkadsfu;ekaesadkQh ifjorZu ns[kusdksfeyrk jgk gA vc cnyrh gbZ lkekftd lajpuk] ifjfLFkfr;kaus [kki ipk;rkadsviuh lajpuk esaFkkM+k ifjorZu djusdsfy, foo'k fd;k gS D;kfd ipZ dh r;yuk vkt budk egRo FkkM+k de gvk gA [kki ipk;rkadsQ§yslekt dh Hkkouk] ,drk] cjkcjh ij vk/kkfjr gkrsgA bllsmith Hkkouk] Hkkbpkjk] ufrdrk] lejlrk gh [kkikadh rkdr gAvkS] bu ijEijkvkadksrkM+uk o mYy?kku djuk lekftd vijk/k ds{ks= esa vkrk gS tksfd lekftd jhfr&fjoktkadsvu¡kj nMuh; gSyfdu vktkj fdfyx dks[kkikas tkM§dj ns[kuk xyr gS D;kfd [kki ipk;rausfdllh Hkh ,slsfu.kZ; dksiaLrkfor ughafd;k gS[15] ftleafdllh Hkh tku ywsdh ckr dhA [kki leFkZdkadseter vu¡kj lEeku dsuke ij dh tkusokyh gR;k,¡ifjokfjd ykxkads}kjk dh tkrh gA ftldh otg ls[kki ipk;rkadkscotg cnuke fd;k tk jgk gA [kki ipk;radby lekftd cfg"dkj djusdk Q§yk djrh gSgR;k t§sQ§ykalsvkt Hkh budh njh¡ cuh gbZ gStkodkuuh nk;jsea ugh vkrhA

fu"d"kZds : i ea ;g dgk tk ldrk gSfd [kki ipk;rkadh lajpuk xks=] HkkbpkjsvkS§ xokMgM+ vk/kkfjr gkrh gA Ika>k o/kd vkS§ Ika>k funkl [kki dh lajpuk dk ewy vk/kkj gA xks= vk/kkfjr [kki ds ekeyslea ,d fo'k'k xks= dslHkh IaL;kadksml xks= dh [kki dk IaL; ekuk tkrk gA ;g ekuk tkrk gSfd fdlh ,d xks= dh [kki dslHkh IaL;kaeavkilh jDr lECU/k Hkh gSvkS§ mu lHkh dsiwoZt ,d gh jgs gA [kki dsHkkbpkjsdk fl)kUr gh [kkikadsvo§fdfd fu.kZ;kadk vk/kkj gA Hkkbpkjsdk ;g fl)kUr [kki dks,dtW cuk, j[krk gA [kki ipk;rsdh dk;iz.kkyh lekftd lejlrk o U;k; ij vk/kkfjr gkrh gA U;k; iz.kkyh Hkh lekftd fu;ekaij vk/kkfjr gkrh FkhA [kki ipk;rausipZeadkdh lekftd dk;Zfd, ftl lsvkt Hkh budk iaHkko cuk gvk gSijUrqor£eku eadN [kki ipk;rafookndLin Q§ysnusdk dke djrh gA tksiwkr%U;k;laxr ,oe rdZ¡kk¿ZughagA vk/k¡udhdj.k dslaHkkoLo: i ftl rjg IsHkkakSk¿fyd ifjo'kk cny jgk gAmruh rrh Islekftd ifjo'kk ughacnyk gA le; dh ekx dsvuqlkj [kki ipk;rka dh lajpuk ea0;kid ifjorZu gq gA ,d cMht [kki lsdbZ NksNh [kkikadk xBu gvk gA ;sopLo dk ifj.kke gA oghanqjh rjg vrh ea[kki ipk;rkadk eD;; mnns'; lekftd le:irk cuk, j[kusdk jgk gA igys [kkias lekftd dk;Z djrh Fkh] yfdu or£eku ealxks= fookg] vkS§ fdfyx t§sfookfnr eqnnkaij rd§ghu Q§ysndj Lo;adV?kjsea[kMsgkusdk dk;Zzhh dj jgh gA le; dh utkdr dksn[krs gq bl rjg dslaxBukadsHkh viuh dk;&ç.kkyh ij Ikpuk pkfg, D;dh i'pehh txr dsvuqd n¡£Hkko dksvc jkduk fdl dscl dh ckr ugh gSvkS§ ;g ekufldrk vkt ;pk ih<h ij Hkh viuk çHkko Mky jgh gA vkr dh ubZrduhd Økfr IsHkh lHkh lekftd eW;ksavk§ lejlrk dkscuk, j[kusea dkQh dfBukbZgksjgh gSlHkh i{kksdksvkil ealkFkk cBdj ;g fu.kZ; yuk gkxk fd mudsfgr fdl rjg ds i{k eagSrHkh ikjaifjd]u£rd eW;ksavk§ lejlrk dh Hkkouk LFkkfir jg ik;sxhA

ikn&fVIi.kh

1- fl g] mfiUnj] *ikphu ,oa iwoZe/;dkyhu Hkkjr dk bfrgkl]* (fi;jlu bfM;k ,tpsku] 2017)] i`å 197

2- Hkkj}kt] lajtHkku] *[kki ipk;r vkñ xks%,d ,frgkfld fo'ys"k.k]* mnHkkouk] 2011-

3- pkS/kjh] Mhñvkjñ] *[kki ipk;rañdh ifl fxdrk]* (uSkuy cqd VªLV bfM;k)] 2012] i`å 10

4- fl g] mfiUnj] *iwokZDr]* i`å 316

5- pkS/kjh] Mhñvkjñ] *iwokZDr]* i`å 27

6- r¨kfu;k] vkeiky fl g] *tkV lekt ds vk/kkj fcUnq]* 2004] i`å 23

7- pkS/kjh] ie] *ikfyfVDy bdksukeh vkWñ ikMD'ku ,aM fjiksMD'ku bu ukFkZULbfM;k] (vkWDlQksMZ;quofl/h i`l)] 2011]i`å 326

8- ujoky] ,lñ,eñ] xks=] fookg vkñ vkunf'kd ipkko] 2011] i`å 21

9- pkS/kjh] ie] *n oYMZ oçu&f'kf¶yVx tMj bnksfUl bu :jy gfj;k.kk]* 1994] i`å 35&36

10- nfg;k] lajtHkku] nfg;k Lefr] 2010] i`å 139

11- efyd] Qyydsekj] *lo/kkki dk vk/kkj gSyksdrar vkñ lcdh Hkkxhnkjh] fuMkuk gkbVksuA

12- ik/kku] egsk pUn] *n ikfyfVDy flLVe vkWñ tkVl vkWñ uknULbfM;k] vkWDlQksMZ;quofl/h] 1966] i`å 105&107

13- dkSj] jfoUnj] [kki ipk;r] fyax vuqikr] oL=h 'kfDr

14- efyd] egsUnz fl g] *lo[kki ipk;ñ dy vkñ vkt] tkV T;ksfr vad 4] 2015-

15- lkaxoku] gok fl g] /oLr gksrh ikjEifjd ipk;r] tkV T;ksfr vad 6] 2016-

16- 'kjo 'kadj] fgUnw fookg vkñ xks=] 24 ekpZ 2014] tul Ùkk

t&u èkeZ%vfgalk dscgqvk;kekadk fo"ysk.kRed vè;;u

e/kq lkfgy**

lkj

vfgalk ,d cgqvk;keh voèkkj.kk ds :i eaHkkjr eagh ughå vfirqfo"o dse[; r% I Hkh èkekadk ufnrd vkn'kZ jgk gå tksfo"o 'kkfir dsjktekxZdksçLrqr djrk gå èkeZ vkå vfgalk dk vkn'kZfdlh I H;rk ,oa lL=fr ds vrhr] orèku rFkk Hkfo"; dk fuèkkj.k djuseafo'kÆsk egRo j[krk gå chlohalnh vrhr cu pqdh gå 21ohalnh orèku vkå Hkfo"; nkuukdksgh fuèkkfjr djrh gÆvr%orèku foKku çkÆ{kfxdh ds;qx eaorèku rFkk Hkfo"; nkuukdk djuesgrqèkeZ vfgalk t"s vkn'kkaij fopkjkadh egÙkkk dks le>kuk vko';d gksx;k gå çLrqr 'kkÆsk i= bl fn'kk ea,,d ç;kl gÆ ftl eaçkphu dky eavfgalk dsvkn'kZdk voykdu djrsgq orèku le; eabl dsegRo dksmtkxj djusdk ç;kl fd;k x;k gå çLrqr 'kkÆsk i= ea t&u èkeZ ea0;kir vfgalk vkå ml dsvofHkÙkÙku vk;kekat"s vfgalk vkå 'kkdkgkjj] vfgalk vkå i;kØoj.k t"h lelkk;vkadsfunku vkfn dk Hkh 0;ki.d fo'ysk.k djusdk ç;kl fd;k x;k gå t&u èkeZ eavfgalk dk vè;;u djds;g dgk tk I drk gÆfd vfgalk 0;fDrRo dsfodkl dh dkÆ/h gÆ vkå t&upkj dk fo'kky çlkn vfgalk dh –<+uhoa ij vkèkkfjr gå tkst&u èkekaçkj dsfy, çk.kdr gå

lädr 'KCn % vfgalk(t&uèkeZ(fgalk(egkohj Lokeh(ik"oZukFk

çLrkouk

vfgalk ekuokrk dsl{khh thou dh dY;kuk dksfØ%;kfUor djusdk eq[; vkèkkj gÆ ,d vkn'kZfl)kur ds :i ea;g fo"o dse[; r% l Hkh èkekal Hkh 'kkL=ka dh eq[; fopkjèkkjk jgh gå fgnwèkeZea[; r% l R;] vfgalk] d#.kk vkå çæ ij vkèkkfjr èkeZekuk x;k gå càã.k x¤Fk] mifuÆkn] Lefr;kaeaekuo thou eavfgalk dsegRo dks çkFkfed ekuk x;k gå xgLFk ds?kj eapÙ/kgk] pDdh] >kMÙ vk[;kyh vkå ikuh ds?kMÙa I stholdh fgalk gksrh gå Lefr;ka ebu nksÆkka I scpusdsfy, xgLFk dksikap egk;K ¼cã;K] no;K] fir;K] Hkür;K] euq];K½ djus dsfoèkku dksçeq[k crk;k x;k gÆ[1] egkHkkjr eavfgalk dksije èkeZekursgq dgk x;k gÆ%

;%L;dfgalk l_Dr I èkeZbfr fu'p;%[2]

vFkkØ~ekuo dsftl deZ vkpkj.k eavfgalk lædr :i lsfo|eku gÆogh èkeZ gå ckÙ èkeZea ekU;rk gÆfd pkj vk;ZI l R;ka eavfgalk dk eky ea= fNik gÆ "kV ijferk ¼nku½ 'khy] oh;Z] 'kkfir] è;ku] çKk½ vfgalk dk ekxZ ç'kLr djrh gÆ vr%ckÙ èkeZdh f'k{kkvka eaHkh vfgalk o fo"o cakèkqo dk lansk fn;k x;k gÆ lo/tu fgrk;] lo/tu l[kk; ftl dk vkn'kZgÆ bl dsvfirjfDr x# ukud no] Lokeh foodkuan] egkRek xkÆkh] foukck Hkko} vkÆkkksvkfn bu l Hkh dsfopkjka eavfgalk dsvkn'kZLi"V n[kstk l drsgÆftUgkusvfgalk dsekxZdk vuql j.k fd;k rFkk l Hkh ykxkadksvfgalk or dsikyu djusdh I h[k nhA t&u n'kØu vfgalk dse[; vkn'kZÞfr;sovkÆ thusnkÆ dks,d 0;ogkfjd –f"Vdksk ds :i eaçLrqr djrk gÆ[3] egkRek xkÆkh us t&u vfgalk ij viusfopkj

çLrqr fd, gSfd& nqu;k dsfdlh Hkh èkeZus vfgalk dsfl)kar dksbruh xgjkbZls0;ofLFkr : i esugha le>k;k ftruk fd t&u èkeZdsgj ekuo thou esbldh ç;ktu dslkFkk ppkZdh xbA tc&tc vfgalk ds ijkidkjh fl)kar dksnqu;k dsykxka}kjk bl nqu;k esvk§ mldsckgj thou dsvr dksçklr djusdsfy, ftEnkj Bgjk;k tk,xkA fuf'pr : i lst²u èkeZdkslokÇp ntkZçklr gksxk rFkk Hkxoku egkohj dksvfgalk ij lclscM+vfèkdkkj ds: i esEekfur fd;k tuk fuf'pr gksxkA4 bl çdkj lHkh èke&'kkL=kesa thoksdh gR;k u djuk] mu ij n;k djuk vR;r vko';d ekuk x;k gS ijrq t²u èkeZesbls ije èkeZekuk x;k gS tSlk fd fuEu ifDr;ka lsvkHkkl gkrk g%

vfgalk ijeksèkeZ% vfgalk p ijari %A

vfgalk ijeaKku] vfgalk ijaQyAA5

;gh ughavfgalk dsvkn'kZdks egRo orZeku ;qx esHkh fdlh –f"V lsde ughagS Hkkjr esvktknh ds i'pkr QSyh lkenkf;d fgalk dsdkj.k 1 ekpZ 1949 dksjkstLFkku dslkdkj'kgj dLcsalstu vikpk;ZJh rqylh th }kjk v.kqor vkndksyu çkjHk fd;k x;kA mudk fopkj Fkk fd vfgalk doy ek{k çkflr dsfy, ughavfirq lkekftd thou dsçR;d {k= esbldh mi;ksfxrk fufoZoknn gSA6

lkfgR; voyksdu

vfgalk dsvkn'kZrFkk t²u èkeZesavfgalk dksije èkeZds: i esçnf'kZr djusdsfy, vfgalk dk xgu Kku gkuk vfuok;Zl gSA jkelkxj flag }kjk lacfyr iqLrd *vfgalk%,d fo"ondk'ku* dsxgu vè;;u dscn ;g fu"d"kZfudkyk tk ldrk gSfd fo"o ds15 çeq[k èkekbsa0;kar vfgalk dsvkn'kZl fofHkUu fopkjdkdsavfgalk lcakh fopkjkausblsçkÇr djusavelV; ;kxnku fn;kA bl dsvfrfjDr rRokFkZ lw=] i#"kkFkZll);qk;] dqekj egkthr dsvfgalk mokp] jktae eÇu 'kkL=kh }kjk lacfyr t²u èke%vkpk;Zl vk§ lL—r] lkèkoh lkqk"kk dh t²u n'kZu iqrd dk vè;;u Hkh fd;k x;k gSA t²u èkeZesavfgalk dsvkn'kZ dksiwkrk LiV djusgrqjkgrd dsfofHkUu t²u efnjkka lvfgalk lacfèkr fp=ksdk lacyu djdsfo"k; dksLiV fd;k x;k gSA

mís;

èkeZvk§ vfgalk tSslanu'khy fo"k;k dksmBkdj viusfopkj çLrqr djuk fu'p; gh ,d dfBuu vk§ fookndLin fo"k; gSA fdrqikBdkadksvoxr djk nuk 'kk²kkFkÊ viuk ;g ije drk); le>rk gSfd fdlh ,d iFk fo'k²k] 0;fDr fo'k²k dh fdlh Hkh Hkkouk dksvkgr djuk bl y{ku dk mís; dnkfi ughagA çLrqr 'k²k i= dsekè;e ls'kkkFkÊ ds: i esbruk ç;kl fd;k x;k gSfd&

> vfgalk dsvkn'k] mlds Lo: i mldsegRo dksorZeku thou dsfofHkUu vk;kekadslanHkZesaLi"V djus dk ;Ru fd;k x;k gS

> t²u n'kZu esavfgalk dh cgqvk;keh voèkkj.kk ¼jktejktZ ds thou esavfgalk dsvkn'kZ 'kkdkgkj esavk§ i;kbj.k leL;k dsfunku esavfgalk dsvkn'kZ dksmtkxj djusdk ç;kl fd;k x;k gSA

midYiuk

vfgalk fo"o ds lHkh çeq[k èkekbsdk ,d çeq[k vkn'kZekuk x;k gStks t²u èkeZdsvkèkkj dk Hkh fcnqgSA bl dk lcak fgalk u djuslsfy;k tkrk gSA çLrqr 'k²k i= dsekè;e ls'kkkkFkÊ dh midYiuk es;g y{; çklr djuk gSfd t²u èkeZesavfgalk fdl rjg ls,d cgqvk;keh voèkkj.kk gkrsgq doy fgalk dk;ksdsfu"k²k rd

Ihfer u gkadj] vfirqfofHkUu i{kkaeaT\$s'kkdkgkj dh 'kù)rk] i;kbj.k IeaL;k dk orèku IanHkZeavfgalk ds èkè;e I sfunku fdl rjg I sfdi;k tk I drk g½ o.kZukRed 'kkèk dsèkè;e I sçLrrq 'kkèk i= eabl fu"d"kZ dksçkIr djusadk I gt ç;kl fdi;k x;k g½

t&u èkeZ%mnHko

      ikpoh NBh 'krkCnh bZ k ipZ gkusokys fofHkUu ifjorZukea ,d ifjorZu èkkfed Økfr dlsekuk tkrk g½ D;kfd bl I e; eè;xakk dsefnkuh bykdkea fofHkUu èkkfed I açnk;ka½xaHkkx ca l B½ dk mn; gqvkA ;s I açnk; fofHkUu rRdkyhu I açnk; eaçpfyr èkkfed vualBkukajjhfr&fjoktka] fofHkUu fopkjèkkakjkvkaij vkèkkfjr FkA ftuds dkj.k çR;{k o vçR;{k : i I svund èkkfed I açnk; mRiUu gqA bl e4 fo'k\$k egRo j[krsg½] mueanksçe[k& t&u vk\$ ck) ipjjkoknh vk\$ Økfrdkjh Fk\$ vk\$ 'k\$k nk& o\$.ko vk\$ 'k\$ l èkkjoknh vkunksyu Fk[7] çkphu o.kZ foHkkftr ¼ckã.k] {kf=;] o\$; 'knz½ Iekt earuko LokLFkkfod : i I sFkkA vund Ik{;kals;g ii"V feyrh g½ fd {kf=; tks'kkl d Fk½ ckã.kkadsèkkfed opLo dsfo#)] mudsfo'kkèkkèkdkj dsnkokaij çkrfØ;k djrsgrs FkA tksu, èkekbadh LFkkiuk dsmÙkjnk;h vund dkj.kkaeals,d FkkA t&u èkeZ dsLFkkid o½èkèku egkohj vk\$ ckS] èkeZ dsLFkkid xkFre c)) {kf=; dchysdsFkkA nkeknauschã.kkadsopLo dsopukèdrh nhA[8] vU; dkj.k ;g Hkh ekuk x;k g½fd NBh 'krkCnh bZ k ipZykgsdh [kkst usf}rh; uxjhdj.k ¼uxjh; Økfr & vkj ,l 'kekZ½ dsçkksBlkgeu fn;k ftl I s—f"k vkèkkfjr vFkD;oLFkk dk mn; gqvk(çkphuere fl Ddkadk çl kj gqvk tkseè; xakk dsefnkuh bykdkeaT;knk ikl, x, FkA mlus0;kikj okf.kT; I fjoèkkrud cu x;k Fkk vk\$ ml I svoS; oxZ dk egRo vk\$ Hkh c<+rk x;kA ofund çFkkvkadsvuql kj cfy dk èkkfed vualBukeafo'k\$k egRo Fkk ijjrqubZ—f"k dksfodfl r djusdsfy, i'kqèkeu dh vko';drk FkhA ;gh dkj.k Fkk fd ofund èkkfed vualBukadsfo#)) çkrfØ;k mBkjusyxhA ;g dgk tk I drk g½fd bl dky eaHkkjrh; Iekt ,d çlo dky I sxqtj jgk FkkA ;FkkfLFkfr ea0;kLr vlrk\$k] tkou ea0;kLr n[kkavk\$ e\$Dr dsu, mik; <+kusdh vkrfjd bPNk usu, fopkjka vk\$ nk'kfud fl)karkadk ,d col\$j [kMk fd;k vk\$ vund èkkfed I açnk; tU\$e gqvkA Hkkjr eals,d h voLFkk u rksigsysdHkh gpZFkh] vk\$ uk gh ihNsfdfj dHkh gpA

t&u n'ku

      t&u ijajk dsvuql kj] t&u èkeZ ds24 rhFkidj eku tkrsg½A t&u vuqk;h bUghaarhFkidjkadksHkkxoku ekudj mudh ipjk&vpZkk ij cy nrsg½A igyslrhFkidj __"kHknso dksekuk tkrk g½A 22 rhFkidjkadsckjjeadkbZ ,frgkfld tkudkjh çkIr ughagksrhA yfdu 23oarhFkidj ik"oZukFk vk\$ 24oarhFkidj egkohj Lokeh ekusx, g½A Ie; dsIkFk&IkFk t&u èkksçe[k I açnk;kaeafoHkDr gksx;kA "orkcj vk\$ fnxacj] ftudk Li"V foHkktu oL=kadksysdj gqvkA D;kfd "orkcj "or oL= igursFktcfd fnxacj I açnk; dsvuqk;h vkaleku dksgh viuk oL= ekudj uUu jgrsFkkA Hkkxoku ik"oZukFk }kjk gh vkBohalnh bZ k ipZ t&u èkea4 çrRkkvks¼A R;] vfgalk] vLrs;] vifjxg½dksLFkkfir fd;kA ik"oZukFk Hkxoku dsvuqk;h bUghapkj çrRkkvksdksèkkj.k dj t&u èkeZeaçoS'k djrsFkA ftuemavfgalk dksçe[k ekuk tkrk g½A egkohj Lokeh th }kjk Hkh vfgalk dsfl)kar dks euj opun del 'kCnkavkfn IHkh : ikeaykxwdjusdh viusvuqkf;;kadksI ykg nh xbZFkhA[9]

vfgalk

vfgalk ,d IaL—r 'kCn em; 'hims' I sfy;k x;k g½[10] ftldk vFkZg& çgkj djuk] uqdlku igqpkukA ftl s vund : ikeafd;k tk I drk g½ t\$s—r fgalk ¼tc Lo;afgalk dh tk,¼] dkfjr ¼ tc ge nwjkaI sfgalk djokrsg½½] vuqekfnr ¼nwjkadksdjusdsfy, ijke'kZnukA tcfd vfgalk dk rkRi;Zfdl h dksdkbZuqdlku u igqpkuk dkbZgkfu u nuk vFkkar~fgalk u djukA IR; g½fd Þvfgalk ukjk ughß thou 'k\$yh gßA[11] vfgalk 'kCn

,d fu"kèkkRed fopkj dksçdV djrk gSijrqfu"kèkkRed :i gh vfgalk dk okLrfod vFkZLi"V ughagksrkA
fu"kèk vk§ fofèk nksukai{k ijLij iijd gSnksukafeydj gh vfgalk dh fojkV Hkkollkfie dk fuekZ.k djrsgßA

t§ èkeZeavfgalk

t§ èkeZ }kjk crk, x, ikop egkorksaeavfgalk t§ èkeZdsdèe eaeukuh xblgSatks I Hkh VfHk{kqo mikldksV ij
lekku :i lsykxwgkrh gßA t§ laadYiuok eavfgalk dk rkRi;Zldby fgald deZdjuk ughavfirqfgalk dk
eukHkko míś;j[kuk Hkh fgalk dh gh Jskh gStks ekÉk eackèdk gßA rRokFkZl# tks t§u;kadk çeЩk èkeZxFkk gß
mlea;g dgk x;k gSfd&

çeÙk;ksxkRçk.k0;ijki.kafgalkAA[12]

d"kk;&jkx&}ßk vFkkÉr~vl koèkkuuh çekn dslrak lvFkok çkmnh tho dseu& opu&dk; ;kx lstho
dsHkko&çk.k dk] æ0;&çk.k dk vFkok bu nksukadk Hkh fo;kx djuk gh fgalk gßA bl çdkj t§ èkeZeavfgalk
dby 'kkjhfjd fgalk dh vuqfLFkfr gh ughi vfirqfdlh Hkh çdkj dh fgalk ea'kkfey gksusdh bPNk dh
vuqifLFkfr dksHkh bafxr djrk gßA t§ èkeZdh f'k{kk,a tksegkohj Lokeh dsfopkjkaij vkèkkkfjr gßmuea,d
çeÙk f'k{kk gßfd lkjh 'kfDr ekuo dsvnaj mldh vkRek eafufgr gßvkj ;g u dby euÉy; vfirqi'kqif{k;k½
iksèkkka¼ikuh] gok] vkx lc eavkRek fuoll djrh gß ; |fi euÉy; vU; çkf.k;kadh vi{kk vfèkd l'kDr ,oa
foodk'khy gSrFkkfi vkRek dh &f'V lslHkh çk.kh tho&tarq ,d gßlHkh leku l{k&; n{[k dk vuÉko djrsgßA
blhfy, t§u;kausiFohdk;] tydk;] ok;qdk;] vfXudk;] ouLifrdk; rFkk =ldk; bu Ng çdkj dsthoksds
çfr lae iwkZ0;ogkj djusdksvfgalk ekuk gßA[13] t§ Je.kksijkjk dk ;g or lo¼çk.kk&frikr&foje.k dgk
tkrk gßA egkohj Lokeh usvius,d f'k"; dksmindśk nrsgq; dgk Fkk fd& ftl fnu re; viuh vk§ nljkadh
vkRek dsè; Hkn dksfoLerr dj nksx½mlh fnu rfgkjh vfgalk dh l{kekuk Hkh lQy gksx,,xhA viusçk.kkadh
lj{kk pkgusokykadk ;g drP; Hkh gßfd osmnljkadsthou dksj{k lrèkh vfèkdkj o ekU;rk n½;gh vfgalk
dk euy ea= gßA[14]

fp= "d* % t§ èkeZdk ey; vkn'kZfpUg

ÞgFkksyh ij ifg, okyk gkFk t§ èkeZeavfgalk dk çrhd ekuk tkrk gßA bl dsèe; eavfgalk 'kCn fy[kk
gqvk gßA pDdj èkeubØ dk çfrfufèkRo djrk gStks R; vk§ vfgalk dh fujarj [kkst dsèe½e lsiqtÉle dks
jkdusdslaدYi dsfy, [kMk gßß

t§ xFkkadsvoykdu lsirk pyrk gßfd thou ds10 vko';d rRo gßftue& ipp bfæ;k½Åtkª
"olu] thou vofèk] Hkk³".k.k dk vax vk§ euA[15] ,oathfor çkf.k;kadksbfæ;karFkk thou 'kfDr gkrh gßmruh gh vfèkd ihMk
lguso eglwl djusdh mlea{kerk gkrh gßA blhfy, t§ èkeZvius vuqÉkf;;kadksmPp lnanh çkf.k;ka¼ipp

bHkæ;kk] t& seuq;] xk;] ck?k vkfn dsçfr fgalk lsiwjh rjg lscpusrFkk fuEu lnnh çkf.k;kadsfy, de ls
de rFkk tkuc¤dj rksfcYdy Hkh fgalk uk dh tk, blldk lnšdk nrk gSD;ksfd t& ekU;rk gSfd vHkk;nku
lokšpp nku g§ tksdkbZHkh 0;fDr dj ldrk g& t&u xfak LokFkZlfi) dsvuq,kj ,l- ,- t&u dk fopkj gSfd
tksdkN thou dsfy, nnZo ihMk dk dkj.k curk gSog ç'klvuh; ughagSpkgsog okLrfod rF;kadkslnfHkr
djrk gS;u ughaog lkj ghu g&[16]

vçkn¨kkb%[kyqjkxkdnhuka¨Hvø R;fga¨d fr A

r¨kkeokksiifUkfga¨d fr ftukxeL; lfkki%AA[17]

t&u èkeZfgalk dsfy, pkj dkjdkadk laøstu djrk g& ftueaçFkee] dk;ks¹}kjk fgalk ¼"kkjhfjd fØ;k,a½
ekfô[kd fØ;k,a] ekufld fØ;k,a½¼ nlljk½ fgalk djusdh çfØ;k ¼ge fu.k¸] yrsgfk;k dk;Zdjusdh ;kstuk
cukrsg§dk;Zdjusdh r$kjh 'kq djuk ,k lkexzh ,df=r djuk½ rhljk½ dk;bkgh dk rjhdk ¼ge [kqn fgalk
djrsg§ ge nljkadksfgalk djusdsfy, mdltrsg§ ge fgalk dsfy, viuh ekU Loh&fr nrsg§¼ pkÈkk½
dk;bkgh dsfy, çjkkk ¼xqLlk] ykyp] Ny ;k gjQjj xkÈ¶o¼A *ls¤&rkx* ds,d vak eavfgalk or dk lÈerk
lsfoooapu djrsgq¸ ,d 0;fDr dk ekxh'kÈu fd;k x;k gSbldsvuq,kj ,d cÈ¼eku 0;fDr dsfy, mifš{kr gS
fd&

> lo¿Fkke rksog lHkh thoksdslèko dksLohdkj djÈvk§ bl vkèkkj ij fcuk fdlh çdkj dk Hkn djrs
   gq lHkh thoksdslÈeu : i lsegRoiwukZ le>A

> mudsfy, ;g rF; ân¸xe djuk Hkh vko';d gSfd lHkh çk.kh lç[k dh dkeuk djrsg§rFkk n[k lHkh
   dksvfç; gSA

> bu ckrkadksHkyh Hkkafr le> dj mlsfdlh Hkh tho ij fgalk ughadjuh pkfg,A[18]

t&u èkeZeavfgalk dk vkpj.k

vfgalk t&u èkeZdslHkh egkodrksealclsegRoiwukZg§A t&u èkeZdsvuqlkj vU; pkj or vfgalk dsiglort dk
gh foLrkj dgstk ldrsg§A ;|fi xÈLFkksdsfy, iwkZvfgalk or dk ikyu djuk lÈko ughaFkk] vr%xÈLFk
Jkodksdsfy, LFkwy vfgalk dk foèkku fd;k x;k g§A LFkwy vfgalk lsvfHkçk;g§fd& fujijkèkè;kadh fgalk u
dh tk,A t&u èkeZdh ekU;rkuq,kj] leLr tho nksoxkíealfoHkDr g&½LFkkoj vkÈ¶ =lA =l ¼os tho tkspyrs
fQjrsfn[kkbZnÈ¼¶ tcfd tksuXu vkÈ¼kk lsughan[ks tk ldr}os tho LFkkoj dgykrsg§A ,d xLFkk Jkod
LFkkoj thoksdh j{kk dsfy, vo'; gh ç;Ru'khy jgrk g§A og vud çdkj dh lkoèkkfu;ka viukdj fgalk dk
R;kx dj ldrk g§A fnxÈcj ijÈijk Jkod dsfy, rhu dkj.k] rhu ;ksx lspiki R;kx dksLohdkj djrh g§A t& s
eu&opu&dk; dsl=dYi l}–r&dkfjr&vuqekuu ls=l vFkkÈr-,d¶eh;] nksbHkæ;] rhu bHkæ;] pkj bHkæ; vk§
ikp bHkæ; thoksdstksughaekjrk] mudk okè ughadjrkA x.kèkjkfnd Kkuh egki¼"kkausbl LFkwy fgalk lsfojDr
gksusdksvfgalk v.kqor dgk g§[19] t&u èkeZçR;d xÈLFkk dsfy, v.kqorksdk foèkku djrk g§A i¼"kkFkZlfl) ;qjk;
xÈk dsvuqdkj Jkod xgfLFkk;ksdsfy, vfgalk dseÈy or dk fo'y'k.kk djrsgq¸ vko';d vkpj.k Hkh crk,
x, g§[20]

Hkko fgalk& Hkko fgalk ekufld : i lstM/i gksrh gSD;ksfd fopkjkjaefgalk&fgalo 0;ogkj dh 'k¶ vkr g§[21]
0;fDr vU; çkf.k;kadh gkfu dk] vfgr djusdk fopkj eu eaysvk,] pkgsog vfgr dj ik, ;k ughaog

mI ds }kjk dh xbZ Hkko fgalk gSA jkx] }s"k] Økèk eà bZ;kZ vkfn fopkj Hkko fgalk dksçfjr djrs gSA Hkko fgalk dksfu;a.k djus dk fopkj Ia e dksekuu x;g gSA egkohj Lokeh us Lohdkj fd;k Fkk fd *ckgjh 'k=qyka I sugh½ Hkhrjh 'k=qyka I s;½½ djksvkS§ fot;h cukA22

æ0; fgalk& æ0; fgalk fopkj rd e;kZfnr ughagksrh vfirq;g 0;ogkj }kjk ifj.kr gksrh gSA eu ea cqjsHkkoka dk mRiUu gkuk Hkko fgalk gSvkS§ mu Hkkoka dk Hkkflrd ifj.kke vFkkr~eu dsHkkoka dksopu vkS§ fØ;k dk : i nuk æ0; fgalk gSA ,Slh fLFkfr ea vfgalk dk fuokgUg rHkh gksldrk gStc ge Hkko fgalk Iscpsrsjgà Hkko fgalk gh vdsysiki dsfy, i;kIr gS½½

IadYih fgalk& tc fdl ç k.kh] tho dksfgalk igpku½mI dk oèkk djusdk IadYi dj yrk gSpkgsml fLFkfr ea ml tho dk dkbZ vijkèèk u gk} IadYih fgalk dgykrh gSA èkeZ dsuke ij Hkh eè[; r% tc npàh nprkvka dks çlUu djusdfy, cfy nh tkrh Fkh og IadYih fgalk dk gh : i FkkA

m|kxh fgalk& vkthfodk çkIr djusdsfy, fd, x, thfodk Isèkèkuka t½s[krh] Je] ;½½] 0;kikj vkfn Istks fgalk tku&vutkusagkrh gS½og m|kxh fgalk dgykrh gSA

vkjEHkh fgalk& d¨N IkekU; fØ;kdyki djrsle; t½s[kkuk cukrsle; ge fgalk dsHkkxxhnkj cu tkrsgS½ mI svkjàHkh fgalk ekuk tkrk gSA

fojkèkh fgalk& viuh vkÜ nljkadh j{kk djusdh fLFkfr ea tksfgalk gks tkrh gS½og fojkèèkh fgalk dgykrh gSA

t&u IadYiuka vfgalk dh voèkkj.kk dsvraxr bu IHkh çdkj dh fgalk Iscpusdk Isnãk nrh gSA Iàkæ eèu usvius*vfgalk fo"odkÜk* xa Fk ea ;g fopkj çLrqr fd;k gSfd &

vFkkr~fgald euq"; nljstUe ea Ø0;knÜ¼dPpsekalk [kkus okysfcyko½½ gkrsgSA vkpkjkxlÜ½ ea crk;k x;k gSfd &r&dkfjr&vuqèkfnr vFkkr~eu&opu&dk;Iisfdlh Hkh ifjfLFkfr ealÜe ;k ckujj] =I ;k LFkkoj fdlh Hkh tho dk tho Hkj çk.kk?kkr ugha djuk] nljkalsughadjokuk o djusokysdk leFkZu ughadjuk gh vfgalk gSA24

t&u èkeZ ea vfgalk or dk ikyu IE;d çdkj lsdjusdsfy, dN or vR;r mi;kxh ekus tkrsgS½ tksbl çdkj gS%

> **bZ;kZ Ifefr&** pyrsle; dkbZZfgalk uk gksbl ckr dk è;ku j[kukA

> **HkkÜk Ifefr&** cksyrsle; dkbZfgalk uk gksbl ckr dk è;ku j[kukA

> **,"k.kk Ifefr&** fHk{kk xzg.k djrsle; fdlh çk.kh dh fgalk u gkA

> **vknku fu{ksi.k Ifefr&** èkkfeZd dPÜ; dk ikyu djrsle; ftu oLrqvkadksviusikl j[kuk vko';d gS½mueanã[kuk dh dkbZfgalk u gkA

> **0;Ixz Ifefr&** ey R;kx djrsle; Hkh ;g è;ku j[kuk fd ftI LFkku ij os;g dk;Idj jgsgS½ogka dkbZtho tarqrksughagkA25

tÙ èkeZ l Hkh eulⁿ;kadksvfgalk dsdⁿN lkekU; eⁿy drⁿ%;kadk ikyu djusdk lnⁿsk nrk gⁿ rkfd thoks dh j{kk dh tk lds}lⁿgⁿknZHkko LFkkfir fd;k tk lds tksbl çdkj gⁿ&

d½ tⁿ èkekⁿbⁿych [kkr&ihr} lkⁿs}pyrsle; Hkh vfgalk or dk ikyu djrsFkⁿA tⁿ spyrsle; NkⁿVstho ?kk;y uk gksⁿtk,] bl fy, osviuslⁿFkkjtkⁿgⁿj.kj[krsFksD;kⁿfd mudh ekU;rk Fkh fd phⁿVh dksHkh ekj nⁿk iki gⁿA

[k½ "ovrkⁿcj ijⁿjⁿjk dsripLoh viusengⁿijⁿrFkk ukdⁿijⁿeyeyⁿ dh ,ⁿd iⁿⁿh cⁿⁿkⁿrsFkⁿ}rkfd "okⁿl }kjk ok;q eⁿ0;klr tho mudsvⁿⁿj uk pystk,A[26]

x½ tⁿⁿh vfⁿXu dksikⁿuⁿh Mkydj cⁿꞏkusdk ç;kⁿ Hkh ughⁿdjr}mlsⁿLor: cⁿꞏusnrsgⁿA osviusxⁿgⁿy'kⁿhj dksHkh ikⁿNdj ughⁿl[kkr§vfirqikⁿuⁿh dksLor: lⁿ[kusnrsgⁿA

?k½ lkekU; 0;fDrr dsfly, ,ⁿl0;ovlⁿk; dksLiⁿ"V fd;k x;k gⁿ§ftl lⁿHkkx yⁿuⁿlⁿdkbⁿZfgalk uk gkⁿA mⁿgⁿⁿus viusvuqkf;;kadks—f"k dk;Zdjus lⁿHkh jⁿdⁿk D;kⁿfd bl lⁿthfor çkf.k;kⁿdh gR;k gksrh gⁿA[27]

³½ Hkkstu eⁿ[;r%fnu eⁿ[kⁿk tkrk FkⁿA D;kⁿfd tⁿ ekU;rk gⁿfd jkr eⁿ[kkuk idkus lⁿdhⁿMⁿa ds?kk;y gⁿus dk vⁿkⁿk [krⁿk gⁿrk gⁿA

cⁿ£koⁿdⁿPNⁿdkfrⁿHkkjkjⁿi .kⁿlⁿikufujⁿhkⁿⁿAA[28]

vFkkⁿr~cⁿⁿ] oⁿⁿk] Nⁿⁿ] vfⁿⁿkⁿd Hkⁿkj yⁿlnuk vkⁿj vllu ikⁿu dk fujⁿⁿⁿk djukA tⁿ èkeZⁿes;s ipⁿ vfgalk v.kⁿⁿr dsvfrⁿⁿkj ekⁿus tkrsgⁿA

fp= *[k*%vfgⁿlk ijekⁿ èkeZ

L=kr%Jh fnxⁿⁿj tⁿ efⁿnj l jk;

ekⁿgⁿYk] jkⁿgⁿrd ½gfj;k.k.kk½

vfgⁿlk dk vkⁿpj.k%vfgⁿlk vkⁿj 'kkⁿdkgkj

tⁿ èkeZ 'kk;n gh nⁿfu;k dk ,dek= ,ⁿlk èkeZⁿgⁿ§ftlⁿeⁿlⁿHkh vuqkf;;kⁿdksl[r 'kkⁿdkgkjⁿh thou dk ikyu djusgⁿrⁿⁿdⁿBkⁿi 'kkⁿdkgkⁿfjrk ij cⁿy fn;k x;k gⁿA verⁿpⁿ lⁿjⁿh dk dFⁿku gⁿfd tksyksx fgⁿlk dk Rⁿkⁿx djuk pkgrsgⁿ§mUgⁿ lⁿⁿl igⁿys'kjkⁿc ekⁿⁿ] 'kgⁿn ½ⁿbⁿudk lⁿxⁿ eⁿkⁿefD"k;kⁿdsf[kyⁿkQ fgⁿlk dh Jsⁿh eⁿvkⁿrk gⁿ½ vkⁿj ikⁿp mⁿⁿcj Qyksⁿdk Rⁿkⁿx djuk pkfⁿg,A

e?kaekⁿd lⁿa{kⁿⁿⁿⁿai ¥pkⁿtⁿcj QYkfu ;Rⁿⁿusⁿ

fgⁿlkⁿ0;ⁿⁿⁿjjfrⁿdkeⁿⁿⁿⁿkⁿdr0;ⁿⁿfu çFkⁿeeⁿⁿⁿAA[29]

lⁿcⁿsⁿT;knk lⁿ[r vkⁿgⁿkⁿj i)fr eⁿBokⁿlⁿh ripⁿLo;ⁿⁿ}jkⁿk viukⁿbⁿZtkⁿh FⁿhⁿA osvⁿkⁿywrⁿFkkⁿ vUⁿ; tM+l fCⁿ;ⁿⁿ dk Hkh lⁿpu ughⁿdjrsFksⁿD;kⁿfd mudk ekⁿuuk Fkk ⁿdh tM+iⁿⁿkⁿadks[kⁿⁿpⁿ tⁿuⁿs ij Nkⁿstⁿo ?kk;y gⁿs tkrsgⁿA tⁿ ekU;rk gⁿfd ehⁿBⁿso [ⁿkⁿhⁿj eⁿfⁿuⁿxⁿn Jⁿkⁿh ds tho mⁿiⁿLⁿFⁿkⁿr gⁿrsgⁿ§ⁿbl fⁿy, eⁿⁿkⁿqⁿrFⁿkⁿk efⁿnjⁿk nⁿkⁿⁿaⁿdk lⁿⁿpu ofⁿtⁿⁿr gⁿA[30] jkⁿtⁿsⁿtⁿjⁿZⁿ ⁿdstⁿⁿhⁿou eⁿafoⁿ'kⁿⁿk : ⁿi lⁿHkⁿkⁿstⁿu ⁿdsfⁿy, vfⁿgⁿlⁿk dⁿksⁿyⁿkⁿxⁿwⁿ djⁿusⁿdⁿk bⁿⁿⁿkⁿuⁿdⁿjⁿ rⁿjⁿhⁿdⁿk tⁿⁿⁿ;ⁿkⁿ

0;fDr nÖ jkÔadksgh gkfu ughaigÖpkrk Lo;adksÖkh gkfu igÖpkrk gŠijÖrq;g IÔ; gŠfd tŒ èkeÖeÖavfgÖk dks
fdlh ÖkkoukÔRed –f"V Isnsukn [kuk iÖjh rjg xyr g›Ö vfgÖk iÖjh rjg vkÖRedÔœr gŠ tŒ ufrdrk ml y{; dks
nÖ jkÔadsfy, fopkj dsekÔe IsçÔkÔr djus;kÖ; cukrh g›Ö vfgÖk dh fopkjÔkkjk bl ckr dk leÔÖkÕu djrh
gŠfd NkÖs IsNkÖs tho dh Ökh vuko';d gÔR;u dh tk, ijÖrq v.kÔr dÔŒ dne vkÖ vkxsc<+djÔ lekt
jpuk vkÖ i;kÕoj.k dsfy, Ökh vfgÖk dksvko';d ekurk gŠ33 ,d fopkjÔkkjk ;g Ökh gŠfd vfgÖk deÖdks
càku Ise[Ôr dh vkÖ ystkrh gŠrFkk tŒ èkeÖeÖbl dh èkkj.kk vR;Ôkd ikÖjfLFkrd gŠD;kÖd ;g tho dks
lÖkh : ikÔdksleÔk; dslnL; ds: i eÔekurk gŠ34 vfgÖk dsçÔr tŒ;Ôadk ,d rdÖkxr –f"Vdksk muds
vkn'ÖokkD; *ijLijkÔgkÔthoueÕ eÔÖkh feyrk gŠftldk vFkÕgŠ Ökh tho ijLij lÔèkÔr gŠvkÖ ,d nÖ js
dh lÔgk;rk djuk vkÔek vkadk drÖO; gÔÖ

fu"d'Ö%

NBh 'krkÔÔnh bÖdk iÔÖÖkkjr eafpÔru ds{ke,nÖ,dsvkdkÔkk vkÖa fopkjÔkkjkvkÔa vkÖa vnÖkr 'kfDr Iaiiurkvksdk
vkfoÖkkÔb gÕvk tksvkxkeh 'krkÔÔnh rd cstkÖM+jgÖ lÖkh tŒ rifLo;kÔals;g vk'kk dh tÔrh gŠfd osvius thou
dh dher ij Ökh vfgÖk or dsmPpre Lrj dkscuk, j[kÕÖ oLrÕr% vfgÖk tŒ èkeÖeÖagh ughavfirÔÖkkjr ds
lkÔkk&lkÔkk fo"o dsvÖÔ; çe[k èkekÔadk lokÔÕPp ufrd eÖÔ; vkÖ thou eÖÔ; ekusx, gÔÖ ;fn dkÔlÖ0;fDr vius
eu&opu&deÖIsvfgÖk dsvr dk ikyu djrk gŠrksog vius vki eÔagh ,d vÖhe 'kkÔr dk vuÔÖo djrk
gŠ tc ,d 0;fDr tŒ èkeÖdh vfgÖk ij vkÔkkfjr thou thrsgq viuh Lorærk dk vkuan ysrk gŠrksog
nÖ jkÔads thou ds IÖBÔu vkÖ ufrd eÔÖ; dksÖkh Ökyh&ÖkkÖr egÔo nsrk gÔÖ vfgÖk dh tŒ ufrdrk] ufrd
fopkjkÔavkÖ ubÖ0;oLFkk dh uho eÔa,d egku ;kÔdnu nrh gÔÖ vfgÖk dh tŒ ladYiuk dooy nÖ jsthokÔdh
fgÖk u djuk] vius thou dk m)kj djuk bu vkn'kÔÖkrd gh lhfer ughagŠvfirÔ vfgÖk dsvkn'kÖdks
viukdj orÖku le; eÔafo"o dseÔ[; r% Ökkh nÔÔkka}jkÔ i;kÖj.k çnÖÖk.k dh ftl fodV leL;k dk lkeuk
fd;k tk jgk gŠmldk funku Ökh lÔko gÔÖ ;fn tŒ xÔÖk Ôafufgr f'k{kkvkÔadkseuÔÖ; vius thou eaÖkkj.k dj
ysrk gŠrksIslÔkj eaÖvkt fgÖk dk tksrÖÖo gksjgk gŠog Lo;agh lekr gksÖtk,xk vkÖ bl lfo"o eaÖ'kkÔr
dk nkÖ çkjÖÖ gkÔgk tksvktdy ux.; Ôk fn[k jgk gŠ gkykÔfd lÖkh èkekÔÔeabl rjg dsfl)krÖ ekÖÔÖ gŠ
yÔÖdu dÔÖ futh LokFkÖadsdkj.k bl rjg dh fLFkfr curh tk jgh gÔÖ

IÔmHÖZ xÔÖk%&

1- fl g jkeIkxj] vfgÖk %,d fo"o n'kÕu] ykÔdok.kh IÖLFkku] fnÔYyh] 2017] iÔ45

2- egkÖÖkkjr- *'kkÔr ioÖ] vè;k; 109] 'ykÔd 12

3- fueÖyk Vh ,ÔM fçÔ;k dÖ tÔlÖh] vfgÖk bu fjfyÔÖ LiÔÖkyh bu tŒuÔe , fjfyft;l IkÔÖkbÖh v,Q bÔÔM;kÖ] 2020]oÖY;œe 7

4- ikÖÔs tuknÖu] xkÔkkh vkÖ 21oh Inh] d,UIÔV ifÔyf'kax dÖauuh] fnÔYyh] 1998] iÔ 50

5- eÔu] IÔ[kÕ] vfgÖk fo"odkÔÖk&ofÔnd@ckÃ.k IÖÔÖfr] Ökkx 1] ;fÔuoflÔÖh ifÔydÖku] ubÖfnÔYyh] 2004] iÔ10

6- etÔenkj jeÖÖkpÔÖ] çkphu Ökkjr] ekÖÖyky cukjlhnkl çdk'ku] ubÖfnÔYyh] 2019] iÔ 135

7- 'kekÖjke'kj.kÔ] Ökkjr dk çkphu bfrgkl] v,Dl QkÔMÖ;Öuofl{Vh çÔl] ubÖfnÔYyh] 2018] iÔ125

8- etÔenkj jeÖÖk pÔÖ] iÔdkÔÖr] iÔ 135

9- 'kkg uVHkkb] t&u èke%fotrkvkadh n¡u;k] ekrhyky cukjl hnkl çdk'ku] ubZfnYyh] 1998] i- 36

10- *IÅ—r 'kCndk'k InHkZ] www.sanskrit-lexicon.uni-koeln.de] i- 125

11- dÑkj ekgrhr] vfgalk mokp] t&u "orkaj rjkiaFkh egkIHkk 3]ikpÇkhp ppZLVHV] dksydkrk] 2004

12- t&u fot; dÇ vkpk;Zmek Lokeh dk rRokFkZ #] igyk IÅdj.k] fodYi fçÑj] mÙkjk[kM] 2011] i- 99

13- ç¿tkir ilifÇ g] çkphu Hkkjr] j,;y ifCydŚku] tèkkig] 2018] i-160

14- 'kkL=h jkt¡a eÇu] t&uèke%vkpk;Zvkè IÅ—r] ;fuoflÇh ifCydŚku] ubZfnYyh] 1996] i- 17

15- t&u fot; dÇ Jh verpæ Iqjh dk i#"kkFkZfI)¡qk;] fodYi fçÑj] ngjknuu] 2012] i- 62&63

16- t&u ,I-,- -]fj;fyVHa] f}rh; IÅdj.k] Tokykekfyuh VÇV] eækI] 1992] i- 197

17- t&u fot; dÇ imkDr] i- 35

18- 'kkL=h jkt¡a eÇu] imkDr] i-19

19- IÉkk"kk Ikèaoh] t&u n'kZu] Hkkjrh; fo|k çdk'ku] okjk.kIh] 2004] i- 155

20- ihVj] DykdZ,M cÇj] n oYMZ fjfytI%dlÇU;Vht ,M VÇd Q,jeŚku] : Vyst] ymnu] 2009] i-325

21- Hkkykf;M;k feÜky] Hkkjrh; IkfgR; dk Ikekftd èkkfeÇd ,oa IÅ—frd bfrgkI] i§kMkbt ifÇy'kIÅ] t;iqj] 2016] i- 37

22- 'kkL=h jkt¡a eÇu] imkDr] i- 22

23- eÇu IÉkæ]imkDr] i-31

24- IÉkk"kk Ikèaoh] imkDr] i- 219

25- rkrM Ikgujkt vkÇ flag fo|kèkj] çkphu Hkkjr dk vkfFkd Ikekftd ,oa èkkfeÇd bfrgkI] Hkkx 1] [dÙlyoky ifÇy'kIÅ Z,M fMI VhÇ;VI] t;iqj] 2015] i-64

26- Fkkij jkfÉeyk] Hkkjr dk bfrgkI] jktdey çdk'ku ç- fy-] ubZfnYyh] 1975] i- 57

27- 'kekZ jke'kj.k] imkDr] i-128

28- t&u fot;dÇ imkDr] i- 103

29- t&u fot;dÇ imkDr] i- 44

30- ç¿tkir ilifÇ g] çkphu Hkkjr] j,;y ifCydŚku] tèkkig] 2018] i-160

31- MÞkI ikÇy] n~tŎI] #Vyst] ymnu] 2002] i- 176&177

32- t&u fot; dÇ imkDr] i- 55

33- flag jkeIkxj] vfgalk %,d fo"o n'kZu] ykcdok.kh IÅFkku] fnYyh] 2017] i- 114

34- flag vkuan] *bdksy,ftdy d,fU'k;uIŚ bu t&uTe%,DI lykkfjax fj;fyVht dÇVÞ+I ,M VÞh'ku"] bÉM;u fgLVÞh dkaxI] o,Y;e 75] 2014] i- 59]

vU; lgk;d lkexzh

- www.jainworld.com , www.jainnet.com

- Jh 1008 Hkxoku ik"oLukFk fnxEcj t&u xtjFk efnj] lEVj 1] jkgrcd ¼gfj;k.kk½

- Jh fnxEcj t&u efnj] ljk; ekgYyk] jkgrcd ¼gfj;k.kk½ dsHke.k lçcklr vfgalk lcankh tkudkjh o fp=A

jktk glu [kku eaokrh %,d fo'ys"k.kkRed v/;;u

iatk lkgw*

lkjka'k

eaokr ds jktk glu [kku dk e/; dkyhu bfrgkl ea ,d fof'k"V LFkku jgk g\ ftUgkus viusns'k dsfy, vkØe.kdkfj;ka lsykgkg fy;kA viusçk.kka dscfynku dh fcuk ijokg fd, vius{ks=kadh lj{kk dsfy, dk;jr jgA bckfhge yks'kh dksijkLr djusdsckn ckcj }kjk fn, x, /ku nkšr dsykŠ ,oa/keZdsokLrsdksBdjkdj mUgkus jk.kk lkaxk dk lkFkk nusdk fu'p; fd;kA tksmudsfuLokFkZn'kkçe dh ,d vPNh felky ekuh tk ldrh g\ ckcj dsf[kydkQ mudh Hkfedk foæksgkgRed FkhA [kkuo, ds;a;e glu [kku ckcj dsfy, ,d cMh pukšrh FkhA ckcj usbl 'kfä'kkyh jktk dksviuslkFkk feyukcdh Hkjiuj dkf'k'k dh yŠdu glu [kku dh vius {ks=kadh lj{kk vkŠ n'kkHkfä dsdkj.k ckcj ds lkjsç;kl vlQy jgA ckcj usHkh viusvieku dk cnyk fy;k vkŠ eaokr dks/oLr djuseadkbZdlj ughaNkMhA bl çdkj tgkaglu [kku usckcj dsf[kykQ tkaj viusns'kçe ,oafe=krk dk ifjp; fn;k] oghackcj usviusvieku ,oaqeuu dksviusfny eacBk, j[kkA
çLrur 'kkŠki= eajktk glu [kku dh ckcj dsfo#) Hkfedk] mudh n'kkHkfä ,oackcj dh mudsçfr çfrØ;k vkfn dk fo'ys"k.kkRed v/;;u djusdk ç;kl fd;k x;k g\

lkdr 'kCn

jktk glu [kku] ckcj] jk.kk lkaxk] eaokr] eaxy] [kkuo,] [kkutknk jktiurA

ifjp;

jktk glu [kku dkseaokr eatUle yusokysohj egkiq#"kka ,oalPpsnš'kHkäkea e'kkfey fd;k tk ldrk g\ ea tkfr dsykax viuh ohjrk dsfy, çfl) Fks tks vyoj dsmÙkj iwohZHkkkx eavf/kdkšk l{;ka eajgrsFksvkŠ viusdksjktiur dgrsFkA eakdsjktiur ghusdsnkosij ,d egRoiwkZilrd 'rkjh[ksaokr' eaekŠyoh vcw egEen vČny 'kdoj lkgc eakrh useakds iykyka ,oaxks=kads lkFk jktiur lcak n'kkZrsgq lipq çLrur dh g\ tkseakdsjktiur gksusdsnkosij ,d egRoiwkZç'u [kMk djrh g\2 jktk glu [kku viusvkidks[kkutknk ed;ekukadk oakt ekursFkA [kkutknk ed;eku Hkh viusvkidsmey jktiurkad dk oakt gh crykrsFkA ,slk dgk tkrk g\fd os tknkajktk Fkkuiky dsoakt Fks tksjksekekg xkŠjh dsFkkkx<<pj vkØe.k dksckn fc[kj lx x, FkhA mlh oakt ds ,d 0;fä rstiky usfrtkjk uked dlLcsdkslck;kA3 fQjksst rqxyd ds le; Fkêk] efydiqj] pkkuj jktiur bR;kfn {ks=kadsjktiurkausbLyke /keZLohdkj dj fy;k FkkA mlh le; ea Fkêk ds ;nqoåkh jktdekj lejiky usedz ;eku /keZeanh{kk yhA4

lejiky ckn eaeaokr tkdj jgusyxk vkŠ mUgsadh rhljh ih<<e,ayks'kh oakt ds'kkl u dky eavyksoly [kku dk tUle gqk tksegku eaokrh jktk glu [kku dsfirk FkhA glu [kku vkŠ bckfhge yksnh dh vkil eafj'rknkjh Fkh ftleaoseksŠ'k dscVsdsHkkbZ lyxrsFkhA tc bckfhge dksfnYyh dk flggklu feyk rksmlusglu [kku dksvyoj vkŠ eaokr {ks=kadk 'kkl d cuk fn;k vkŠ mlsmUgsaeaokr dsoksHkkkx Hkh ykSVk fn, x, Fkksftudksvgen [kku yksnh usthrdj fnYyh eafeyk fy;k FkkA5

* iatk lkgw 'kks/kkFkh] bfrgkl ,oaiqjkrRo foHkkx] egf"kZn;kun fo'ofo|ky;] jksgrdA   Email : Poojasahujuly28@gmail.com

bl çdkj glu [kku eokr dk 'kkld cuk ftlusviusle; esvyoj vkÜ eokr dksle) cukuseadkbZ
dl j ughaNkWkhA og cyoku] lkglh vkÜ deaB Fkk gkykafd ml lsigysvyoj vkÜ eokr ds{k= ,d fj;kl r
ds: i esvfLrRo esughaFkkA glu [kku dksbl ckr dk Js tkrk gSfd mlus;ghaaij fLFkj 'kklu dk ls=ikr
fd;kA mlusvyoj dsfdyseapwsadh iDdh daxjnkj nhokjsao cqtZcuk,atksvkt rd Hkh fo|eku gSA blds
vfrfjä lMdsa,ckx] edcja,oaljk;aHkh cuokbA glu [kku ,d fo|k çseh Hkh Fkk ftlusviusle;gaaij fo}kuka
dkslj{k.k fn;k ftlsmudk ikyu ikk.k gkrk jgkA rRdkyhu xïFkkalsçekf.kr gkrk gSfd muealonÜk çe
dW&dW dj Hkjk FkkA[6] Hkysgh mudsioÜt el; yeku cu x, Fksyfdu osdHkh Hkh nÜkfgr ,oaçk.k çr"Bk ds
fy, Lo/kehZdslkFk ;u) djuseaughapwdrsFkkA

1526 esatc ckcj vkÜ bckfhge yksÑh dse/; ikuhir dk ;u) gyvk] ml le; vykoy [kku] glu [kku vkÜ
ml dsie= ukgj [kku usbckfhge yknh ds;u) esaHkkxx fy;k gkykafd bl ;u) esackcj fot;h gyvk yfdu mlus
glu [kku dsie= ukgj [kku dksidM+fy;k vkÜ viuslkFk vkxjk ysx;kA[7]

ckcj viuh vkRedFkk esabl okD;rr dk o.kZu djrsgyq fy[krk gSfd& 'glu [kku eokrh dk cÙk ukgj [kku
IÑrku bckfhge dh lYkoZeaaidMk x;k vkÜ ckn'kkg usmlsdka eaj[k NkWÑ+FkkA glu [kku mldksNÛkusds
fy, ckn'kkg dsikl vDlj vkrk jgrk vkÜ ;kpuk Lo: i viuscÝdh ekx djrk FkkA^ ckcj dsdÒ yksxkaus
mldkslykg nh fd mldscÝdksNkM+nusls glu [kku jkth gks tk,xk vkÜ dÒ cnxh Hkh çLrr djxkA
ckn'kkg uslykg ekudj ukgj [kku dksvktkn gh ughafd;k vfirqmlsf[kyvr igukdj fonk dj fn;k vkÜ
ml dscki lsdÒ djkj Hkh fd;kA[8] bl çdkj ckcj usviuh dW/uhfr lsglu [kku dksçÒlkfgr gh ughafd;k
cfYd Hkfo"; esaml dk lkFk ikusdh mEehn dsdkj.k gh mldsÒdksfjgk fd;k x;k FkkA[9]

ikuhir dsçFke ;u) esabckfhge dh gkj lsykdh o.kk dk lÑkLr gksx;kA egkykadh rÑyesk uhfr dslkFk lkFk
;u) dkÜky vkÜ ohjrk dsvkxsa[kkutknkadh lÛkk Bgj u ldhA glu [kku viupwsgq IjndjkadslkFk dÒ
le; rk txykeaaHkkVdrk jgkA ftls,d lky rd ekxy luk eokr ds,d fljslsnÿjslfljsrd idMus
dsç;kl djrh jgh fdrqeekr;kadk vnE; mRlkg ,oanÜkçe dHkh egxykadsvkxsQhdk ughaiMkA[10]

mlh le; jktiwr 'kkld jk.kk lÉke fllg] ftlsjk.kk lkxk ds: i esatkuk tkrk Fkk] ckcj lsyM+usdsfy,
,d yk[k dh lsuk ydj vkxsc<kA[11] tc jk.kk lkxk ckcj lsyksgksg ysusdsfy, c<+jgk Fkk rksmlh le; glu
[kku dksjk.kk dh vkj ls;u) dk fuea=.k feykA glu [kku usckcj dsfo#) jk.kk lkxk lslÑ/k dj yh vkÜ
fo'okl fnyk;k fd og mldslkFk dkslsldÒkk feykdj ;u) djxkA

mÖjh rjQ ckcj Hkh glu [kku dksviuh rjQ feyukuk pkgrk Fkk vkÜ lÑkor%blh míÜ; dks/;ku esaj[kdj
mlusmldsie= dksfjgk fd;kA ckcj usviuscrfuf/k ei/kyk rqÒZvyh vkÜ utÒ cx dkslÉg dh Ipwu
ydj Hkstk ftl lsafy[kk Fkk fd og glu [kku dkseokr dk LoPNkpkjh 'kkg cuk nxk ;fn ,d ckj og ckcj
dksvkdj rkthe nÀ HkÝ Lo:i v'kfQÒ,adksdbZFkkYy] nkl &nklh vkÜ uhyeÒ dh eÛ dh ,d ryokj Hkh Hksth
xbA okLro esackcj dksjk.kk lkxk lsbruk Mj ughaFkk ftruk fd mlsglu [kku IsD;ksfd eokr dsfnYyh
dsiMkel esagksdusdsdkj.k ml dksnÿeu cuk ysuk dW/uhfr ,oajktuhfrd fu;ekadsfo#) FkkA[12] ckcj usglu
[kku dks/keZdk okLrk nrsgyq Hkh le>k;k fd& 'eãHkh eÒyeku gaavkÜ rq Hkh eÒyeku gh gksblfy, ,d
gh /keZdsgkusdsdkj.k vkidkejk lkFk nuk pkfg,A^[13]

;fn jktuhfrd fLFkfr dk vkdyu fd;k tk, rksfnYyh vkÜ vkxjk dsvfrfjä ckcj dk 'kklu vÚ; çkrkaea
vR;r fLFky FkkA Qyr%fLFkfr usmlsbl ckr ij etcj dj fn;k fd lkxk dsgkjusalsigylmlglu [kku
dksviuk fe= cuk ysuk pkfg,A[14] yfdu LokfHkekuh glu [kku usviuslonÜk çe dsdkj.k ckcj dsbl

vkfrF; dksLohdkj ughafd;kA [kkunkuh çfr"Bk ,oajk.kk l kxk dh fe=rk ds vkxks/ku oßko dh glu [kku ds
fy, dkbZ gLrh ughaFkhA mlusbl egku dk;Z dsfy, viusié dh vkgfr nusdk Hkh <÷+fu'p; dj fy;k
Fkk yfßdu bl l sigysfd mldk çR;Ükj fnYyh igpßckcj ml dsyMsdksfjgk dj pqdk FkkA ftl dk i'pkrki
ckcj usviuh vkRedFkk esadbZ txg ij fd;k gß[15] jk.kk l kxk dksog opu nsppdk Fkk fd og mlh oÖk dh
vkj l sfojkf/k;ka dsl kFkk ;ß djxk ftl eaog ißnk gyvk FkkA bl çdkj glu [kku usnß'kfgr ,oaviusdrÖ;
dksçeÖ[krk nh vkß ckcj dsfo#) tkdj jk.kk l kxk l sl Ö/k dj yhA

glu [kku eokrh vius12]000 ?kÖM+okj l Öudka fgr c;kuk eajk.kk l kxk dsl Öudka l stk feykj] tksvkxjk
l s50 ehy dh nýjh ij fLFkr gßA 25&26 Qjojh] 1527 dksQrgiqj l hdjh dsmÜkjh vpy eaHkk;kud ;ß gyvkA[16]
ckcj dsfy, ;g ;ß ikuhir l sHkh vf/kd dfBu fl) gyvkA igysfnu dsvÖr ea,d çrhr gyvk fd ckcj
bl sthr ughaik,xkA ml dsvuqÖkj mudsT;ßr"k }kjk QSykbZxbZvQokjks dsfl rkjsckcj dsi{k eaughaFkhA
,ßh fLFkfr eaviusvkidksQÖk nß[kdj ml usvYyyg dks;kn fd;k vkß 'kjkc l er l Hkh cÖukdksrkÖM fn;k
x;kA ml ds tkßkhyslHkk"k.k usl Öudka eaHkh mRl kg Hkj fn;k tksviusoru tkusij vMÖgÖ FkkA vnE; l kgl
,oavkRefo'okl dsl kFkk –< fu'p; usml s thr fnykbßA[17]

bl eadkbZl Öng ughafd igysfnu dsbl ?keÖkl kku ;ß dksnß[kdj eÖgy l jnkjksa dh fgEer VÖVusyxhA 'kÖ[k
tekyh vkß eÖYyk rÖdZ vyh dh l ykg ij ckcj usvtej Hkkx tkusdk fu'p; fd;kA ;fn jk.kk l kxk glu
[kku dsvknß'k vuÖlkj ml h l e; eÖgyksadk ihNk djrk rksl Hkor%eÖgy oÖk dk ukeyßok Hkkjr eadkbZZugha
gkßrk vkß Hkkjr dsbfrgkl dk ?kÖVukÖe gh cny tkrkA jk.kk l kxk dh l suk okl l viuh Nkouh eavkßj
vkekn çekn eaMÖc xbZvkß ckcj usml fLFkfr dk ykHk mBk;kA[18] ckcj usl oÖ;Fke eokr dksyÖVusvkßj /oLr
djusdh vkKk nh rkfd glu [kku dsseukÖcy dksrkßMÖk tk l dßA ckcj usbl rF; dk o.kÖu viuh vkRedFkk
ea**fd;k gß^^eßus 'k[k tekyh dks;g dg dj fonk fd;k fd fe;ku nkvkc vkß fnYyh l sftrusrjdl ca
fl ikgh tek gkßl dßa djavkß eokr dksyÖusealll j u j[kaß eÖYyk rÖdZ vyh dksHkh 'k[k tekyh dsl kFk
jgdj eokr yÖusdk vknß'k igppA^^[19]**

ckcj usviuh l Öuk dksip%l xfÖBr fd;k vkß ml eaavkRecy Hkjrsgyq ,d vkstLoh Hkk"k.k nrsgyq dgk fd&
**^,! vehjkavkß tokuk! tksdkbZZnfu;k eavk;k gß{og ,d fnu vo'; eR;qdksçkIr gkxk vkß tksgeßškk cuk
jgxk og dßoy [kqpk gh gkxkA exj usdukeh l sthuk cnuke gkdj thusl vPNk gßA [kqpk usgedks,ßh
usdukeh dsikl igppk;k gßfd ejrks'kghn vkß ekjrksxkth gksrsgßA^^[20]**

bl çdkj bl h l kgl h Hkk"k.k l sml dsbjknksLi"V gkßrsgßA ml useÖkr vkß eokM+÷jj p<kbZZdjusdh iÖjh rß;kjh
dj yh FkhA vfire ;ß) l siÖZglu [kku dksml dsxÖ# l§n teky vgen cgknjijjh usckckj l syMÖusds
fy, euk fd;k Fkk gkykfd glu [kku dksl§n cgknjijjh ij cgÖr fo'okl Fkk vkß cpiu l sydj vc rd
ml usmudh vkKk dHkh ughaVkyh Fkh fdarqvc ifjfLFkfr ,ßh Fkh fd glu [kku dsfy, nßkÖkfä l okdjfj FkhA
bl rjg glu [kku dsnßçeÖ vkß opuc) rk dsvkxksmudsxÖ# dksHkh foo'k gkuk iMÖkA vyoj l sfonkk yßrs
gÖ ml usLi"V 'kÖCnkaeadgk Fkk **^;k rksog eÖkr dsfy, Lora=rk gh yk,xk ;k ml dh yk'k gh 'kgj ea
ykßVÖxhA^^[21]**

16 ekp] 1527 dksnkukal Öuk,a[kkuo, dsefnku eaiÖ%vkeu&l keusvk MÖhA ckcj usviuh l Öuk dh 0;oLFkk
ikuhr ds;ß) ds<Öax l sdh Fkh rFkk jk.kk l kxk dh l Öuk çpfyr jktiÖr ç.kkyh l s0;ofLFkr FkhA 17 ekp]
1527 dksçkr%9 otsdsyxHkx nkukal Öukvkadk l§e VÖ x;k vkß jk.kk l kxk usviusck,al Öud ny dks

eqxy l uk dsnkfgusny ij /kkok ckyus dsvknŚk fn, A[22] nkuka vkaj l sngkMus dh vkokt] ryokjka dh >adkj vkaj rkska dh xtt ls [kkuok dh ;qk Hkfie xatusyxh FkhA

fnu <y pqpdk Fkk] ;qk viuspjue ij Fkk yfdu rHkh ,d rhj jk.kk dsflj ij yxk ftl so g cgkŚk gksdj gkFkh l sfxj x;A ,sl h gkyr ejkjkiwr l Fudka dsiko mxkMusyxsexj rHkh jkrir l uk dse/; Hkkx ds flipl kyksj gl u [kku eokrh vkxsc<ka vkaj jkrir l uk dh fxjrh gbZ irkdk dks Fkke fy;A mlus viuse 12000 ?kydl okjrka dsnqeu dh rkikaij vkØe.k dsfy, çdjr fd;A vkaj eokrh ?kydl okj vkxsc<usyxA ;qk us ,d ckj fQj Hkh'k.k : i /kkj.k dj fy;A ,sl k yxusyxk fd tYn gh jkrir ,oa ee l uk,a axfBr gksdj nqeu dh rkikdk eqg ekM+nsxh rHkh rks dk ,d xksyk gl u [kku eokrh dsikl vkdj QVkA[23] ftl l sgl u [kku ?kk;y gksx, vkaj dŚN l e; ckn mudh eR;qgksxbZA

gl u [kku dh eR;qdksy dj dŚN bfrgkl dkjka eafHkUurk gA ekŚyoh utesy xuh] jkeiwjh] tdkmYyk l kgc ngyoh] durj tŚl V,M vkaj vU; fo}kuka dh jk; eamudh eR;ql ej {ks ekcmd dsvk?kkr l sgbZA gfŚdV] ftUgksusxtt;j dk l ikdnu fd;k Fkk] mudh eR;qdk dkj.k ikjLifjd oŚeuL; crkrsgA[24] oghackcj us viuh vkRedFkk eafy[kk gSfd yykV ij rhj yxusl sml dsç.k i[ks mM+x, A[25]

bl çdkj vktknh dk ;g Qfj'rk ;q} Hkfie eaohjxfr dksçkIr gqykA nŚk dh j{kk o Lora=rk dsfy, eokMh vkaj eokrh nkukagh 'kghn gksx, A nkuka dh ryokj ,d l kFk mBhA nkuka usfgnqeqfLye ,drk dk vnHkqr mnkgj.k çLrqr fd;A vkt Hkh ;g ykdxhr eokr eaçfl) gS&

jktk gl u [kku eokrh dsikifFkk 'kjhj dksteky [kku] Qrg tax vkaj gqus [kku vyoj ysvk, vkaj uxj dsmrjh ikl olZemUgnQukdj ,d Nrjh dk fuek.kZ djok;A tksvkt Hkh gl u dh uke ls ç[;kr gSA[27]

bl çdkj ckcj viusnqeukadksijkftr djus ealQy gqykA gl u [kku dh eR;qdscknqgh ckcj usjkgr dh l kal yhA Hkfo"; eafQj l seokr eqxy l kekT; dksdkbZgkfu u igqpk,] bl mís; l smlus eokr dks fNUu&fHkUu djdsVqdMkaeackV fn;kA ;q) Qrg dsrqjar ckn ckcj usemkr ij p<kbZ dhA ckcj uspkj eqdke r; dj ikpoaemkj ij vyoj dsfdysls6 ehy nwj euh l uh unh dsrV ij viusMsjsMkyA ml h le; gl u [kku dsvoufy djepn ¼tkxsigyslHkh ckn'kkg dsikl vk;k Fkk½ tc gl u [kku dk cŚk vkxjk eackcj dsikl Fkk½ usckn'kkg dh 'kj.k eavkdj iukg ekaxhA og viusl kFk ukgj [kku dksHkh ydj vk;k FkkA ckcj usmls l e>k cq>kdj viuh 'kj.k eaysfy;k vkaj dŚN yk[k #i, dk mlsijxuk Hkh çnku dj fn;A[28] bl çdkj ckcj us[kkuok ds;q) l sigysvkaj ckn earekgh eubZ A lfdMka eokrh xka rekgh o cckh dj fn, x, A gl u [kku eokrh dscfynku dsi'pkr fj;klr l ekIr gksxbZA ckcj usfrtkjk vkaj vyoj emus çfrfuf/k fu;qä fd, A[29]

ckcj vkaj gl u [kku nkukadh fLFkfr dk fo'ys'k.kkRed v/; ; u djusij bl fu"d'kZ ij igapsgSfd gl u [kku eokrh dsfy, viuh eku e;knk vkaj nŚkfgr l okdij Fkk rksnŚjh rjQ ckcj dsfy, eqxy l kekT; dksl q<

djusdh pkgr Ic dǹ FkhA ckcj usepkr Isviusvieku dk cnyk fy;k vkȷ epkr dksbl rjg fNÙu&fHkÙu dj fd;k fd vkt rd Hkh epkrh mldh VhI IsmHkj ughaik, gǹ tgkaHkkjr dk ,d 'kjohj nȿk dh çfr"Bk dsfy, ohjxfr dksçklr gǹ/k oghackcj usepkr vkȷ epkM dksijkftr dj viusdksxkjh ekukA glu [kku tȿs'kjohj usviusgh IgcdehZ Is;ǹ dj ;g fn[kyk fn;k fd /keHgr] nȿfgr Isc<dj ughaFkkA ckcj Hkh bl ckr dksLohdkj djrsgq, fy[krk gǹ^glu [kku usvglku dsfof'k"V fu'kku fn[kk, tksdkfQjka;ku fgnmykcdsi{k eaFkkA viusnȿk dh [kkfrj mlusfnYyh dk fo'Kk : i Is[krjukcl fojkȿk fd;kA^[31]

glu [kku epkrh dh nȿkHkä ,oacfynku dk mYyȷk djrsgq, gkf'ke vkfej vyh viuh iǹrd ^n ep v,Q epkr^ eafy[krsgȿ^epkr dsglu [kku dslLkk bl Iepk; dk vkfre cgknǹj 'kfä'kkyh vkȷ cfǹ)eku 'kkld pyk x;kA^[32] ftudk cfynku Ink ;dn fd;k tkrk jgxkA ,dslyjohjkaij nȿk dksukt gǹ$ ftUgksusxkk& ;epu Ik&fr dsHkǹnHkko dksdHkh vkxsughavkusfn;k vkȷ nȿfgr dksloÈifj ekursgq, /keZ dksfo'Kk roTtksugha nh] tksbl nȿk dsipuh ,oaekVh dh egkurk dk çrhd gǹA

<div align="center">IaHkZ xfÖk</div>

1-   ek;kjke] jktLFkku fMfLVÝDV xtfsV;j] vyoj] iȧ 120(ikmyȿV] xtfsV;j v,Q vyoj] 1878] iȧ 37(jktLFkku jkT; vfHkys[kkxkj] chdkuȷ] Øekd 350] cLrk 51] cMy 8] iȧ 1A

2-   M, t;flg uhjt] fou;& vyoj vxd] jktJh d,yst] vyoj] 1969] iȧ 17A

3-   oghA

4-   oghl iȧ 47A

5-   oghl iȧ 48A

6-   oghA

7-   'kgkcqhu [kku ep] fgLVÝh v,Q epkr& ,u vkmVykbu] ts vkj-, I-, ih-] [kM 48] 2014] iȧ 1A

8-   dk;LFk] eqȷkh noh çIkn] ¼vuǹ½ ckcjukek] jtoh çI] fnYyh] i"B 267A

9-   'kgkcqhu [kku ep] imkȧ] [kM 48] 2014] iȧ 4A

10-   M, t;flg uhjt] imkȧ] 1969] iȧ 48A

11-   'kgkcqhu [kku ep] imkȧ] [kM 48] 2014] iȧ 4A

12-   M, t;flg uhjt] imkȧ] 1969] iȧ 48A

13-   ,p-, I-cofjt] Iaik- ckcjukek] iȧ 533(jktLFkku jkT; vfHkys[kkxkj] chdkuȷ] Øekd 181] cLrk 126] cMy 2] iȧ 27& 28A

14-   M, t;flg uhjt] imkȧ] iȧ 48A

15-   oghl iȧ 48] 49(,p-,I-cofjt] imkȧ] iȧ 533A

16-   M, t;flg uhjt] imkȧ] 1969] iȧ 49A

17-   'kgkcqhu [kku ep] imkȧ] [kM 48] 2014] iȧ 4A

18-   M, t;flag uhjt] imk]ä] 1969] i\`å 49A

19-   dk;LFk] edkh noh çlkn] imkä] i\`å 274A

20-   oghi] i\`å 276A

21-   M, t;flag uhjt] imkä]1969] i\`å 49A

22-   'kekZ vkÀj 0;kl] jktLFkku dk bfrgkl ¼çkjEk ls 1956 rd½] ip'khy çdk'ku] t;iqj] i\`å 206A

23-   I- ltkk"k pæ- nÑk gfj;k.kk ¼tgykbl& vxLr 2018½] i\`å 40A

24-   oghA

25-   dk;LFk] edkh noh çlkn] imkä] i\`å 279A

26-   M, t;flag uhjt] imkä] 1969] i\`å 49A

27-   oghA

28-   ikmylV] imkä] i\`å 6¼ dk;LFk] edkh noh çlkn ]i\`å 290A

29-   I- ltkk"k pæ] imkä] i\`å 40A

30-   dk;LFk] edkh noh çlkn] imkä] i\`å 290A

31-   ikmylV] imkä] i\`å 51A

32-   I- ltkk"k pæ] imkä] i\`å 40A

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