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Editorial

A matter of pride to present the *Vol.XII No.II October 2022* issue of Journal of People & Society of Haryana. The present issue is the amalgamation of fourteen research papers both in English and Hindi connotating the historical writings to unveil the regional historical facts.

The editorial board is thankful to Prof. Surendra Kumar to accept our request to share an invited paper on thematic aspect of the concept of soul in Indian philosophical thought.

A wide variety of research papers included in the issue not only speaks about the culture of Haryana but also the every minute cultural aspects of the state of Haryana and its people.

Revealing the regional aspects of a geographical area and its demography, it widens those aspects of mankind which the world can know and the culture, society and people of Haryana can further be elevated. The art, culture and education of those areas which often earmarked can be known through the writings. A description about Mahendergarh district of Haryana in the issue is a bright example.

Wish you a happy reading.

Editor-in-Chief

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Journal of People and Society of Haryana
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The Concept of Soul in Nyaya-Vaisheshika Philosophy

(*Invited Paper*)

Surendra Kumar*

ABSTRACT

Nyaya and Vaisheshika philosophies (Nyayadwaya) have important place in Vedic systems of Indian philosophy. The purpose of Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy is to attain the supreme felicity with removal of all miseries by true understanding of reality through valid means of knowledge. It is therefore a detailed enquiry regarding provable realities has been carried out in the philosophy of Nyaya & Vaisheshika. In this philosophy the Atman which refers to both, God (Parmatman) and Soul (Jivatman) is very important metaphysical reality.

According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy the Soul is not an empty idea but has a real existence; it is not a by-product of matter as mentioned in Charvaka philosophy, nor is it identical with the stream of conscious states as mentioned in Bauddha philosophy, nor, again, only one ultimate Supreme Self as mentioned in Monistic philosophies; but it is a distinct entity possessing distinct attributes and it is many in number. Ignorance or misapprehension is the cause of its bondage and by acquiring true knowledge it is liberated.

Key Words: Soul, Nyaya philosophy, Vaisheshika philosophy, Nyayasutra, Vaisheshikasutra, Gautama, Kanada.

Introduction

The Systems of Indian Philosophy are mainly categorized as Vedic or Astika Darshana (orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy) and Non-Vedic or Nastika Darshana (Heterodox systems of Indian Philosophy) The orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy are popularly known as Sankhya – Yoga, Nayaya – Vaisheshika, Mimansa and Vedanta. Charvaka, Jaina and Bauddha are considered the heterodox systems of Indian Philosophy.

Due to affinity in doctrines and supplementary nature of subject matter the six Vedic systems of Indian philosophy are popularly placed in three pairs as Sankhya–Yoga, (Yagadwaya) Nayaya–Vaisheshika, (Nyayadwaya) Mimansa and Vedanta (Mimansadwaya). Nyaya and Vaisheshika philosophies (Nyayadwaya) have important place in Vedic systems of Indian philosophy. The oldest works of these philosophies are *Nyayasutra* and *Vaisheshikasutra* authored by Gautama and Kanada respectively.

According to Gautama, there are sixteen categories of Predicable (Padartha) and one can be free from all miseries by a correct and true understanding of these. (*Nyayasutra* 1.1.1) Out of these sixteen, the second category of Predicable is objects of true knowledge or reality to be known (Prameya). These

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objects are twelve in number and of these twelve; the first object or reality to be known is the Soul (Atman). (*Nyayasutra* 1.1.9) In Vaisheshika philosophy, Kanada has classified all existing Predicable (Padartha) in to six categories.(*Vaisheshikasutra* 1.1.4) Later on Negation (Abhava) the seventh Predicable was also included in the metaphysics of Vaisheshika philosophy. According to metaphysics of Vaisheshika philosophy the first Predicable is called Substance (Dravya) and that is nine in number. In these nine Substances, the eighth Substance is the Soul (Atman). Due to affinity in doctrine and similarity in subject matter and methodology the Soul has been discussed in both Nyaya and Vaishehika philosophies in a synergic manner.

In this present research paper, the existence, nature, attributes and liberation of the Soul have been discussed with special reference to *Nyayasutra* of Gauama and *Vaisheshikasutra* of Kanada.

According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy the Soul is not an empty idea but has a real existence; it is not a by-product of matter as mentioned in Charvaka philosophy, nor is it identical with the stream of conscious states as mentioned in Bauddha philosophy, nor, again, only one ultimate Supreme Self as mentioned in Monistic philosophies; but it is a distinct entity possessing distinct attributes and it is many in number.

The existence: Perception is the primary means of knowledge to prove existence of all perceivable objects. According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy the Soul is very subtle substance and is not an object of external perception. (*Vaisheshikasutra* 8.1.2) However it perceives itself with the union of mind internally. (*Vaisheshikasutra* 9.1.11) ‘I am happy’, 'I am sad,' 'I know' in these expressions ‘I’ is an object of internal perception and refers to the Soul, because happiness, sorrow and knowledge cannot be attributed to a non-conscious agent such as mind, sense- organs and body. But here an objection can be raised that in similar expressions such as ‘I am strong’, ‘I am tall’, ‘I am blind’, ‘I am deaf’ the term 'I' refers to either body, or a sense-organ so it is not true that ‘I’ only refers to the Soul. Kanada refutes this objection replying that this objection is based on the false identity of the body with the Soul. In reality the substratum of the term 'I' is Soul alone and this intuition has the individual soul as the object of perception. (*Vaisheshikasutra* 3.2.14)

Being a science of logic the Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy emphasizes mainly on inference for proving the existence of Soul. According to Nyayasutra of Gautama, Desire, Aversion, Effort, Pleasure, Pain and Cognition are the indicatives for the existence of Soul. (*Nyayasutra* 1.1.10) Desire arises from the remembrance of a previous perception and no such desire would be possible if there were not one and the same agent to cognize and recognize the thing. It is thus we infer that there is some unchangeable entity and that is the Soul. Similarly when one and the same agent perceives several things and on recollecting those previous perceptions, comes to have aversion to the things that caused him pain. When a certain kind of thing has been found to be the cause of pleasure, on subsequently seeing a thing of that kind, the individual makes an effort to obtain that thing; and this effort would not be possible if there were not one agent perceiving a number of things and recollecting his past perceptions. This explanation also applies to the effort that is put forth for the getting rid of what has been found to be a cause of pain. The experiences of Pleasure and Pain are also the indicatives of the Soul’s existence. These experiences are possible only when the person getting by the thing in the present and

remembering the experiences of the past is the same who had had those experiences. Cognition is also an indicative of the presence of the unchangeable common agent who quests, ponders and cognizes the things and that is the Soul. Gautama further reasons that the excitement of one sense through the operation of another sense is also a mark to infer the existence of the Soul. The flow of saliva induced by strong desire of the particular taste in one's mouth after seeing a particular color or smelling a particular fragrance of an orange or a sweet, proves that there is an unchangeable common agent responsible for cognition and recognition of the taste, smell and sight and that is the Soul. (*Nyayasutra* 3.1.12) Kanada has also given an account of many indicatives or marks to infer the existence of the Soul including those of Gautama. (*Vaisheshikasutra* 3.2.4) According to him the motions of ascending and descending vital airs within the body are the mark of the existence of the Soul. With no presence of the Soul in a body we find no motion of vital airs. The closing and the opening of the eye-lids also infer a presiding agent in the organism. Similarly, life is also a mark to infer the Soul. The word life implies the effects of vitality, such as growth and sustainability of a body, the healing up of wounds, repairing of fractured bones, and these are the marks to infer the existence of the Soul. The movement of Mind is also a mark of the Soul. According to Vaisheshika philosophy, the Mind is indivisible single entity in each body and it is an instrument of pondering by the Soul. Its connection to a sense is dependent upon desire and attention. By that it is inferred that the Soul is the being whose desire and attention direct the Mind.

In the philosophy of Nyaya-Vaisheshika it has been discussed in detail that sense organs, body and mind are not substratum of the consciousness, thus these cannot be regarded as Soul. According to Gautama, apprehension of the same thing by sight and touch proves that the Soul is different from senses. (*Nyayasutra* 3.1.1) Previously I saw a jar and now I touch it:" such expressions will be meaningless if "I" is not different from eyes which cannot touch and from skin which cannot see it. In other words, the "I" or the soul is distinct from the senses, thus a sense is not soul because we can apprehend an object through both sight and touch.

The characteristics & attributes: As far as characteristics of the Soul are concerned, according to Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy, the Soul is that which possesses the soulness (Atmatva). This soulness is that generality or class (Samanya) that differentiates the Soul from all other things. The Soul is an eternal substance, in other words it has no beginning and no end. Being eternal, it is infinite that is to say, all-pervading or greatest in magnitude. (*Tarkabhasha p* 145)

In Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy, the Soul is considered a substratum of certain attributes. These attributes are Cognition or Consciousness, Pleasure, Pain, Desire, Aversion, Effort, Merit, Demerit, Impression, Number, Dimension, Separateness, Conjunction and Disjunction. (*Prashastapadabhashya* p. 70) The attributes, such as Cognition or Consciousness, Pleasure, Pain, Desire, Aversion and Effort have already been discussed as the indicatives or marks to infer the Soul while discussing its existence in aforesaid paragraphs. However mentioning of some notable facts is very important and necessary here. According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika Cognition or Consciousness is not accepted as nature of the Soul, it is considered an attribute of the Soul. It is a product of the contact of the Soul and mind etc. (*Nyayasutra* 1.1.4) Hence the Cognition or Consciousness is none-eternal and it is an attribute of the

Soul but not nature. (*Nyayamanjari* p 275) Like Cognition, the other attributes such as Pleasure, Pain, Desire, Aversion and Effort are also not nature of the Soul. All these six attributes are perceptible by the Soul through the contact of mind. (*Tarkabhasha* p 211) Here we have to understand, though the attributes mentioned above are the incidental but are special qualities of the Soul only.

The attributes namely Merit (Dharma) and Demerit (Adharma) are special cause for pleasure and pain of the Soul. Though they are not perceptible like pleasure and pain but their existence is known through inference. The body of a person and the things to be enjoyed by him are produced by some special qualities of his soul, because they are the cause for his enjoyment, like any other object obtained by his efforts. Thus it is inferred that these special qualities of the Soul which produce body etc. are his Merit and Demerit because no other attribute is capable to produce these. (*Tarkabhasha* p 212) The Merit and Demerit are also produced in the Soul with the contact of Mind by the various thoughts of purity and impurity and actions accordingly. (*Vaisheshikasutra* 6.2.14)

In the series of attributes of the Soul, the ninth attribute is Impression (Sanskar). According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika it is produced by experience and is the cause for recollection. Through this attribute the Soul becomes able to recognize all past experiences. Merit, Demerit and Impression are also special attributes of the Soul like other six mentioned above.

Number, Dimension, Separateness, Conjunction and Disjunction are the general attributes of the Soul, because these are common to other substances also. According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy the Soul is many in number. The proof for this assumption is the divergent status in the universe. (*Vaisheshikasutra* 3.2.20) Different status of births and deaths, happiness and unhappiness, bondage and liberation prove that the Soul is not single in number but plural. Had there been only one Soul, then this divergent status of beings would not have been seen in this universe.

According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika, the Soul is greatest in Dimension (*Vaisheshikasutra* 7.1.22) If it were not so, then action would not have been performed and its effect would not have been produced in the respective objects possessing limited dimension, because the performance of an action and production of its effect is a result of conjunction of the Soul carrying its destiny (adṛṣta) inasmuch as destiny being present in different substratum. This proximity of destiny producing action and effect all over proves that the Soul is present all over and hence, it is greatest in dimension.

The plurality of the Soul proves the Separateness between Souls. Connection and disconnection of the Soul with non-pre existing body etc as per its merit and demerit are Conjunction and Disjunction reactively. (*Vaisheshikasutra* 6.2.15) Besides these attributes in Nyaya-Vaisheshika the Soul is also accepted doer and enjoyer of actions and their fruits respectively.

The Liberation (Apavarga): According to Nyaya-Vaisheshika liberation is absolute release from all kinds of pain (Duhkha). *(Nyayasutra* 1.1.22) The cause of pain is birth (Janma), the cause of birth is merits and demerits earned through right or wrong activity, the cause of activity are the faults and finally the cause of faults is misapprehension. Gautama says, Pain, birth, activity, faults and misapprehension, on the successive annihilation of these in the reverse order there follows release from all kinds of pain. (*Nyayasutra* 1.1.2) A person, by true knowledge of the reality, is able to remove his misapprehensions. When this is done, his faults disappear. He is then no longer subject to any activity that earns merits and

demerits for him and this ends the transmigration, so no birth again. With no birth there are no body, mind and senses, and without them no experience, thus all miseries are ceased.

Keshava Mishra (*Tarkabhasha* p 232-33) explains this in detail. According to him in liberation all twenty one forms of suffering cease completely. These twenty one forms of suffering are the body, the six sense-organs, the six objects enjoyed through these six sense-organs, the six kinds of cognition from the six senses, pleasure, and pain. Pleasure is also considered suffering as it is always accompanied by pain.

The true knowledge is the ultimate cause of liberation. When a person understands the real nature of all things and cognizes the defects in the objects of enjoyment, he loses attachment to these and becomes desirous of release. After strong desire for release he takes the path to yoga and meditation. On attaining perfection in meditation he realizes the true nature of the Soul and after this realization he performs actions without any attachment to results, thus he ceases acquiring further merits and demerits. He also, by his yogic powers, comes to know his past merits and demerits which caused his present birth. He collects them together and ends them by enjoying their effects collectively.

By this he exhausts all his previous accumulation of good and evil acts and when the present body dies off, his soul has no new body to enter into and thus loses complete contact with the all twenty one forms of suffering. This release from all forms of suffering is called liberation according to Nyaya-Vaisheshika philosophy.

Conclusion

From the facts presented in foregoing pages regarding the concept of Soul in Nayay-Vaisheshika philosophy, we understand that this philosophy has a realistic view regarding the Soul. In this philosophy the Soul is a distinct entity. It is a substance possessing certain special and general attributes and it is many in number. Ignorance or misapprehension is the cause of its bondage and by acquiring true knowledge it is liberated.

When we compare these ideas of Nyaya-Vaisheshika with other schools of Indian philosophy we find many similarities and dissimilarities. Though the Jain school of Indian philosophy is a none-Vedic school but it has many similarities to the ideas of Nyaya-Vaisheshika regarding the Soul. According to Jain philosophy the Soul is a substance and it has plurality. It possesses almost all attributes as mentioned in Nyaya-Vaisheshika. But in Jain philosophy consciousness is accepted as nature or essence of the Soul, though the degree of consciousness varies Soul to Soul. Jain view also differs in dimension (parimana) of the Soul. According to their view there is intermediate dimension of Soul in which it decreases and increases according to the size of body.

Vedic schools of Indian philosophy such as Sankhya-Yoga and Mimansa also have a realistic view about the Soul. Sankhya supports the reality and plurality and the dimension of the Soul as accepted in Nyaya-Vaisheshika but opposes about nature of the Soul. According to Sankhya the Soul is pure consciousness and does not possess any adventitious quality or attribute. The view of Mimansa, regarding the Soul is quite similar to that of Nyaya-Vaisheshika. In view of Mimansa the Soul is eternal infinite substance which possesses consciousness but this consciousness is not essence of the Soul, it is

an adventitious quality. The concept of Soul in Nyaya-Vaisheshika is quite different from the empirical view of Bauddha and idealistic view of Advaita Vedanta.

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Site Catchment Analysis of the Harappan Site Mitathal

Sajjan Kumar*

ABSTRACT

The Harappan settlement Mitathal was an important town situated in the Chautang basin, a tributary of Ghaggar in northwest Haryana. The main aim of the paper is to demarcate and analyse the catchment area of the site. In view of this, the author conducted village to village survey in 12 km radius of Mitathal site by applying the method of site catchment analysis. The analysis of the site incorporates the study of exploitation of resources by inhabitants of Mitathal. In Archaeology, site catchment analysis provides important information regarding the people of particular culture, their subsistence practices, economic and social organization. The evidence of subsistence practices is primarily recovered from archaeological sites in the form of artifacts (made or modified by human and moveable remains), features (made or modified by human and non-moveable remains) and ecofacts (not made by man produced by nature i.e. seed, bone, pollen etc.).

Keywords: site catchment, Harappan, subsistence practices, surveys, explorations, arable land, natural resources, exploitation, flora, fauna, soil, ecology and landscape.

Introduction

The study of the protohistoric economy has now been recognized as an important aspect of Harappan archaeology particularly of Ghaggar basin in Haryana. There is no doubt that the Ghaggar basin and adjoining areas are one of the most important territories for origins, development and diffusion of the Harappan civilization. The river Ghaggar and its tributary (*Chautang* or *Drisdwati*) provided cultivated land and natural irrigation facilities for agricultural purposes, which was the main base of subsistence economy of the Harappans and the site of Mitathal falls in this region.

The Concept and History of site Catchment Analysis

The territorial approach is known as site catchment analysis. This method was first introduced by Claudio Vita Finzi and Eric Higgs (1970:5-6) in their study of prehistoric economy in the Mount Carmel area of Palestine. Finzi and Higgs, two Cambridge based palaeo-economists, explicitly realized that human groups have procured resources from the regions immediately surrounding their settlements. This basic idea of understanding the catchment area that how humans exploited their environment and the extent of settlement territories which led to the formulation of this analytic method in the late 1960s. In proposing the term site catchment analysis, Vita Finzi and Higgs (1970:5) defined it as 'the study of relationship between technology and those natural resources lying within economic range of individual sites. The term catchment is taken from the literature of geomorphology where it is similar with drainage basin or watershed and denotes the area from which a stream draws its water. Similarly, the catchment

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of an archaeological site is that area from which the inhabitants of a site derived its resources (Vita-Finzi, 1969:102-108).

In the Indian subcontinent, the concept and method of site catchment analysis has been employed by a number of scholars. R. S. Pappu (1988:107-120) introduced this concept of site catchment analysis at Chalcolithic site of Inamgaon, Harappan site of Kuntasi (Pappu, 1996:107-120) with M. K. Dhavalikar and another important site in Tapi basin in northern Maharashtra with Vasant Shinde (Pappu and Shinde, 1990:421-448). After two-three decades D. Dasgupta (2004 & 2006: 70-74) and Astha Dibyopama (2010: 47-57) have worked at Gilund and Balthal sites in Rajasthan. The site catchment analysis on protohistoric settlements in Haryana is also in a primary stage of development. Very few case studies were done on site catchment analysis in Haryana. Amarendra Nath and Tejas Garge (Nath and Garge, 2014: 33-45) have done work on site catchment analysis at Harappan site Rakhigarhi. My approach in the present context of site catchment analysis is mainly based on the distribution of arable land and necessary resources around the Harappan settlement of Mitathal. Earlier this type of study has not been carried out by any scholar at Mitathal; hence, the present paper is the first attempt in this regard.

The Study area and Methodology

There are several techniques and methods adopted to define the catchment analysis of the site which help in the reconstruction of the Harappan culture such as material culture, settlement pattern and subsistence economy. The research work is mainly based on the excavation reports of Mitathal, several research papers and articles published so far. In addition, the author was a member of excavation team at the site in 2007-08 and 2010-11 directed by Vasant Shinde (2008) and Manmohan Kumar (2011:168-77). I have also carried out explorations at 11 other Harappan sites located in the catchment area of 12 km radius of Mitathal site. This surrounding area of Mitathal site is divided into three important concentric circles and covers about 452 km^2 area. The first circle is 0 to 3 km, the second 3 to 6 km and the third one is 6 to 12 km (see Map 2). These all 11 settlements were probably feeders to the main site of Mitathal. The names of the explored sites in study area along with their details are given in Table -2, and in the description of the individual sites under the heading of Satellite Settlements in 12 km radius of Mitathal.

Aims and Objectives

The Harappan site catchment analysis of Mitathal is to assess ecology of the site, exploitation of natural resources, availability of material resources, the nature of interaction with the sites located in the catchment area of 12 km radius of Mitathal. It focused on the role of ecology and landscape of catchment area, availability and exploitation of resources for various purposes and interaction with the landscape, settlement pattern and subsistence economy and observed transformation of cultural material of the period. The scope of the study involves analysis of landforms, drainage, flora, fauna, soil and other raw materials of the provenance area. The author has been visiting the site many times for more than the last two decades and participated in two important excavations conducted at Mitathal site in 2007 and 2010, which enabled me to know more about Mitathal site and surrounding areas. In this context, a detailed village to village survey was carried out by the author in the area of 12 km radius of Mitathal site.

Location of site Mitathal and Previous Works

The modern village Mitathal is located at a distance of 12 km northeast of tehsil and district headquarters of Bhiwani, Haryana (India). The famous and important Harappan site Mitathal (28° 53' 31" N, 76° 10' 08" E) is further located about 1.5 km northwest of the present village Mitathal (see Map1). The site is situated on the alluvial plain of the Chautang basin. The Chautang, a major tributary of the Ghaggar, was a seasonal stream in its upper course. The Ghaggar and its tributaries, though now dry, were both important during the Protohistoric times.

In 1960s, Suraj Bhan (1969: 1-15) explored the present area and first time reported the Harappan site Mitathal in 1968 and conducted also an excavation at the site (Bhan, 1975). Thereafter, time and again explorations were carried out by other scholars such as Silak Ram (1972), Surender (2002), Suresh Siwach (2010), Narender Pramar (2013) and some other agencies brought to light numerous material remains from the site. Time to time it was also subjected to excavation by archaeologists as has been earlier stated. G. L. Possehl (1992:237-44) has named it the "Eastern Domain" of the Indus or Harappan civilization.

Chronology and Antiquities of Mitathal

Mitathal site occupies an area about 40 acres consisting of two mounds at the time of Bhan's excavation. Mound-1 occupies an area approximately 150 x 130 m. and rises to a height of 5 m., and Mound-2 occupies approximately 300 x 175 m. and is approximately 4 m. in height (Bhan, 1975). But Manmohan Kumar has reported three separate mounds at Mitathal, namely- MTL-1 (Citadel Complex), MTL-2 (Lower Town) and MTL-3 (Industrial Complex). MTL-1 and MTL-2 are separated by 20 m. gap running from north-east to south-west, while MTL-2 and MTL-3 are separated by a 10 m. gap running northwest to southeast (Kumar *et al.* 2011:169). The excavations conducted so far at Mitathal site have brought to light three-fold cultural sequence i.e. Period-I (Late Siswal Culture), Period-II A (Harappan Culture) and Period-II B (Late Harappan Culture) (Bhan, 1975; Kumar *et al*. 2011:169)(Table-1).

Table 1: The Cultural-sequence of Mitathal (after Suraj Bhan)

Period	**Date in BCE**	**Contemporary**
Mitathal Period- I	c. 2000-1900	Late Siswal
Mitathal Period- II A	c. 1900-1700	Mature Harappan
Mitathal Period- II B	c. 1700-1500	Late Harappan

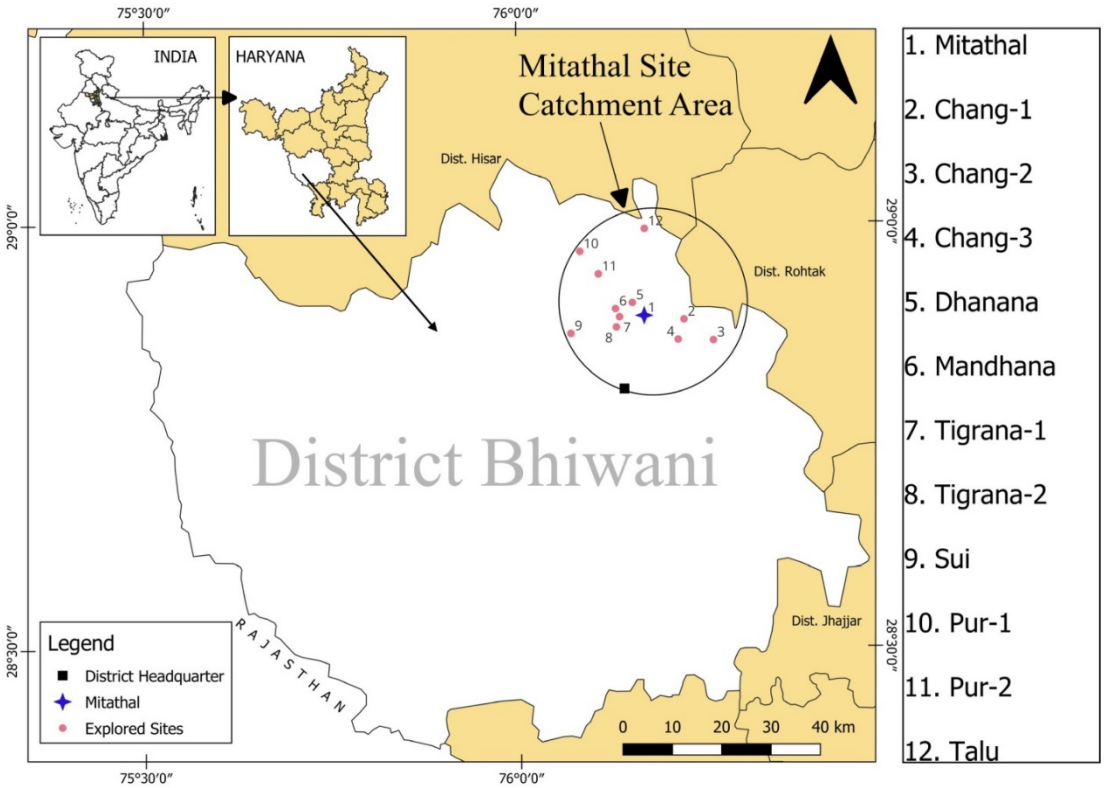
In 1968, when Suraj Bhan excavated Mitathal site, more than half part of the site was intact. But in last two or three decades a large chunk of the mound has been removed with the help of heavy JCB machinery for agricultural purposes. About 3 hectares part of the site to each side towards the east and south has been leveled. Thus, maximum part of the site has been removed. Now only a small part of the original mound is left. Under these circumstances, the remaining part of the site is under threat and thus leading to permanent loss of archaeological heritage.

Environmental Changes

The relationship between the environment and humans has played an important role in cultural development. The ecological system is becoming more important in interpretation of human behaviour,

cultural changes and continuity, people's diffusion, social relations and practices, production of materials and growth of population. It also emphasized how people in a particular landscape prepared to live from natural resources. The archaeological evidence has clearly indicated the importance of the topographical features, variety of soils, mineral resources, climatic conditions, rivers, rain, flora and fauna for past cultures and civilizations. The catchment area falls in the north and northeastern part of tehsil and district headquarters Bhiwani. This area is mostly alluvial plain but some sandy parts are also recognized here. The good amount of sea salt is also responsible for the content of the alluvium forming the plain (Duggal, 1970:3).

The majority of soils of this area have been formed by fluvial processes. The main physiographic units in this area are Chautang flood plains. There are hills in the close vicinity of the area from where the water gets accumulated in this plain. Topographically, today the Chautang basin is flat and monotonous upland plain. In adjoining of this area (around 25-30 km in radius), Aravalli foothills are also present at nearby Devsar, Kaliana, Tosham, Khanak, Nigana Kalan and Riwasa villages. The rock of Tosham ring complex is composed of metasomatic granite, quartz, quartzite, mica schist, alkali, feldspars, plagioclase and biotite (Grover & Kumar, 1980: 119-236). The Aravalli hills have good resources of different kinds of minerals particularly in the regions of Tosham and Kaliana ring complexes. Copper ore has been recovered both from Tosham and Kaliana ring complexes (Kochhar, 1982:50-51). Mostly the loam soil is found in the region but few sand dunes are also present in the catchment area. The areas having this soil are considered to be very good for cultivation activities. This area was suitable for sustaining the village settlements as well during the fourth or third millennium BCE which attracted early people who established their settlements here.



Map 1: Location of Mitathal site showing its catchment area

Table 2: Explored Harappan sites in catchment area of Mitathal

Sr. No.	Harappan Site	Coordinates	Cultural Sequence	Area of Site in acre	Present Condition of the site
1.	Mitathal	28° 53’ 31” N, 76° 10’ 08” E	Early, Mature & Late Harappan	20	Maximum part of the site leveled
2.	Chang-1	28° 53' 14" N, 76° 13' 19" E	Early, Mature & Late Harappan	50	Maximum part Leveled for Agriculture
3.	Chang-2	28° 51' 44" N, 76° 15' 40" E	Early, Mature & Late Harappan	10	Entirely Leveled for Agriculture
4.	Chang-3	28° 51' 48" N, 76° 12' 50" E	Early, Mature & Late Harappan	25	Entirely Leveled for Agriculture
5.	Dhanana	28° 54' 25" N, 76° 09' 11" E	Mature & Late Harappan	6	Entirely Leveled for Agriculture
6.	Mandhana	28° 54' 00" N, 76° 07' 49" E	Early, Mature & Late Harappan	3	Almost leveled for Agriculture
7.	Tigrana-1	28° 53' 25" N, 76° 08' 08" E	Early, Mature & Late Harappan	10	Site Intact
8.	Tigrana-2	28° 54' 25" N, 76° 09' 20" E	Early, Mature & Late Harappan	7	Entirely Leveled for Agriculture
9.	Sui	28° 52' 16" N, 76° 04' 13" E	Harappan	5	More than 50% site leveled
10.	Pur-1	28° 58' 10" N, 76° 04' 33" E	Late Harappan	5	More than 50% site leveled
11.	Pur-2	28° 56' 28" N, 76° 06' 28" E	Late Harappan	7	More than 50% site leveled
12.	Talu	28° 59' 39" N, 76° 10' 12" E	Late Harappan	3	Entirely Leveled for Agriculture

Satellite Settlement in 12 km radius of Mitathal

The author has also explored 11 earlier reported Harappan sites in 12 km radius of Mitathal site. The details are given below:

The **Chang village** is located about 15 km to northeast of the tehsil and district headquarters Bhiwani and 12 km southwest of tehsil Meham on state highway (16A) Bhiwani-Meham; and 6 km east of Mitathal site. Three Harappan sites are located in the territory of village Chang.

Chang-1: (28° 53' 14" N, 76° 13' 19" E) The site Chang-1 is situated about 1.7 km west of the present village and about 4.5 km east of Mitathal mound on the Chang-Mitathal and Chang-Badesara link roads. Locally it is known as *Patte wale Khet*. It measures approximately 50 acres and is about 4 m. in height. But maximum part of it has been leveled for agricultural activities (Table-2). It contains the ceramic assemblage of the Early Harappan and Mature Harappan but Late Harappan phase is very doubtful on the site. During field survey the author collected potsherds, fragments of terracotta and faience bangles from the site (Bhan, 1975:125).

Chang-2: (28° 51' 44" N, 76° 15' 40" E) The site Chang-2 is located about 2.5 km southeast of the village Chang and 8.5 km east of Mitathal on the Chang-Riwari village link road, locally known as *Khera*. The whole site has been leveled to the ground and it is used for cultivation. The pottery is scattered in an area about 10 acres (Table-2). The ceramic assemblages from Early to Late Harappan cultures were found during explorations. Some fragments of terracotta and faience bangles were recovered from the site (Kumar *et al*. 2021:46-57).

Chang-3: (28° 51' 48" N, 76° 12' 50" E) The Harappan site Chang- 3 is located about 2.5 km southwest of the village Chang and 8 km southeast of Mitathal. It measures approximately 25 acres (Table-2). The whole site has been leveled to the ground and is used for cultivation but few intact parts are visible. The ceramic assemblages of the Early to Late Harappan cultures were collected during the explorations. The fragments of terracotta and faience bangles, terracotta wheel, one fragment of copper bangle and one unidentified copper piece are recovered from the site (Kumar *et al*. 2021:46-57).

Dhanana: (28°54' 25" N, 76°09' 11" E) The Dhanana village is situated about 16 km to the north of district headquarter Bhiwani on the Bhiwani-Jind road. There is one Harappan site in the village territory which is situated about 3 km south of village Dhanana and 3.5 km north of Mitathal mound. Locally it is called *Kale ka Tiba*. It covers approximately 6 acres area (Table-2). The whole site has been leveled for agricultural purposes. It has yielded the ceramics of the Mature Harappan and Late Harappan cultures. During field survey the fragments of bangles of faience and terracotta, and terracotta figurines were found from the site. Manmohan has reported some mud brick walls visible on surface of the site (Kumar*et al*. 2011: 169).

Mandhana: (28° 54' 00" N, 76° 07' 49" E) The Mandhana village is situated about 17 km to north of the district headquarter Bhiwani on the Bhiwani-Bawani Khera road and about 6 km to the northwest of the Mitathal site. The site is located about 2.5 km southeast of the modern village. The mound measures 3 acres and almost reduced to the ground. It has yielded the remains of Early to Late Harappan cultures. Beads and bangles of terracotta and faience were also recovered from the site (Parmar, 2013:52-53)(Table-2).

The **Tigrana village** is situated about 8.5 km to north of the district headquarter of Bhiwani on Bhiwani-Jind road. There are two Harappan sites in the territory of Tigrana village.

Tigrana-1: (28° 53' 25" N, 76° 08' 08" E) The Tigrana-1 site is located about 3 km north of the present village and 5 km west of Mitathal mound. The villagers call it *Rukhi wala Khera*. More than half part of the site is intact. The potsherds are found approximately in 10 acres area. The height of the site is about 2 m. It has yielded the pottery of Early to Late Harappan cultures. The ceramic assemblage includes vases, basin, perforated jar, goblets, storage jar, dish-on-stand with dropping rim etc. One etched carnelian bead, steatite beads, faience beads, terracotta beads, a complete terracotta bangle and a terracotta solid bull figurine were the important finds from this site (Parmar, 2013:59-60).

Tigrana-2: (28° 54' 25" N, 76° 09' 20" E) The site Tigrana-2 is situated about 3 km south of the village Tigrana and 8 km southwest of Mitathal mound. Locally it is known as *Purana Khera.* The entire site has been leveled for agricultural purposes. The pottery is scattered in an area about 7 acres (Table-2). It has yielded the potsherds of the Early to Late Harappan cultures. Steatite beads and fragments of faience and terracotta bangles were found during the explorations. Earlier studies reported Late Siswal and Mature Harappan remains at the site (Bhan, 1975:125).

Sui: (28° 52' 16" N, 76° 04' 13" E) The village Sui is situated 10 km northwest of Bhiwani and 10 km south of Bawani Khera block headquarters and about 10 km southwest of Mitathal mound. The site is located about 1 km east of the present village. The total area of the site is approximately 5 acres and is about 2 m. high (Table-2). The pottery collected from the site belongs to the late Harappan culture.

The **Pur village** is situated about 20 km to the north of district headquarter Bhiwani and about 10 km to northwest of the Mitathal site. There are two Harappan sites located in the village territory.

Pur-1: (28° 58' 10" N, 76° 04' 33" E) The site is located about 2 km northwest of the present village. The potsherds were noticed in an area about 5 acres (Table-2). The local people call it *Baba wali Johadi*. During the exploration we found ceramic of the Late Harappan culture.

Pur-2: (28° 56' 28" N, 76° 06' 28" E) The mound is located about 3 km east of the village on Pur-Dhanana link road. The ceramic assemblage of late Harappan culture is scattered in an area about 7 acres and the mound is about 1.5 m. high (Table-2). Few fragments of faience bangles were found during explorations.

Talu: (28° 59' 39" N, 76° 10' 12" E) The Talu village is situated about 24 km to north of the district headquarter Bhiwani and about 10 km to northwest of Mitathal site. The ancient site is located about 2.5 km northeast of the present village on the Bhiwani-Jind road. The site is spread over an area about 3 acres and has been totally leveled for agricultural purposes (Table-2). During the explorations very small potsherds were recovered from the site. Parmar has identified the ceramic industry of the site as Late Harappan culture (Parmar, 2013:59).

Site catchment analysis of Mitathal

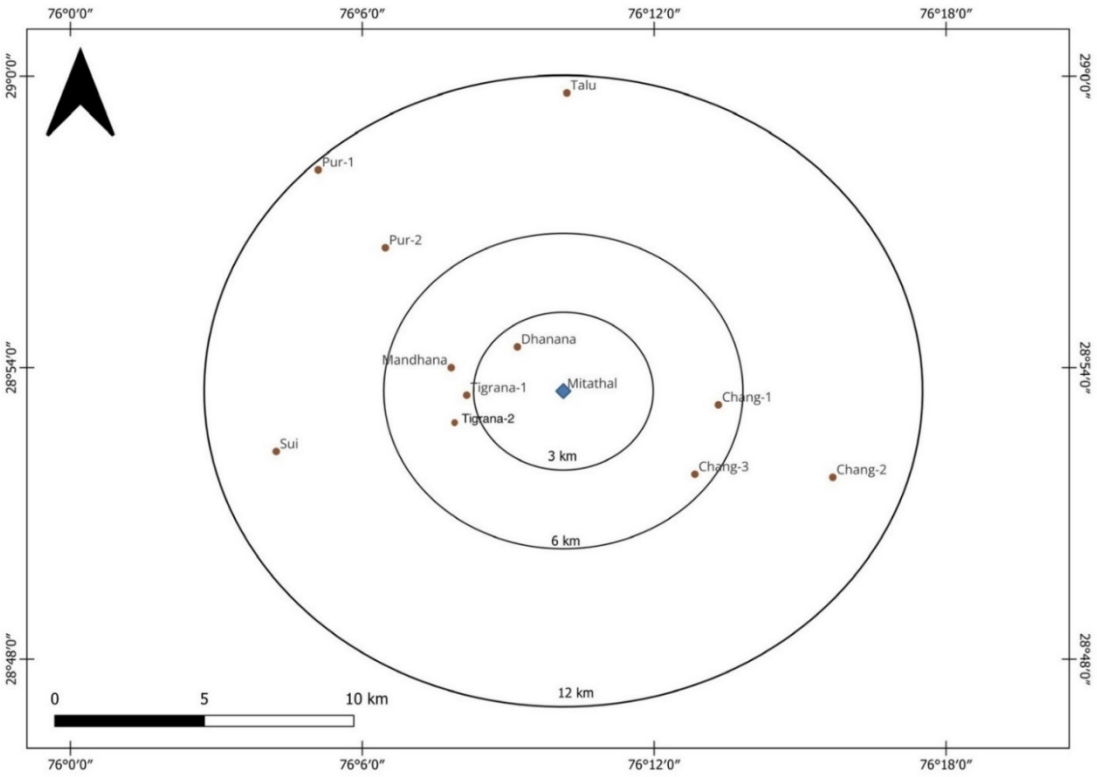
The Harappan site Mitathal was selected for the site catchment analysis because three important excavations were carried out by different scholars at the site from 1960s to 2010s and Possehl says that

the region or the Mitathal site was 'Eastern Domain' of the Indus or Harappan civilization. The author has also explored 11 other Harappan sites in 12 km radius of Mitathal site. The surrounding area of 12 km around the site was divided into three important concentric circles, the first circle is 0-3 km, the second 3-6 km and the third one is 6-12 km (Map 2). In the radius of 12 km around Mitathal, it is divided into different lands such as arable land, pasture land and barren land. In calculative prediction it goes like: 1 to 1.5 hours radius = Sedentary economy = Agriculturalists = Inhabitants of Protohistoric time. 1.5 to 2.5 hours radius = Mobile economy = Hunter gatherer/Fishing = Inhabitants of Protohistoric period. Circle wise description is given below:

The Settlement (0-3 km in radius)

Within the radius of 3 km, the total area covered is 28.27 km^2. In this radius, an important site Dhanana is situated northwest of Mitathal (Map 1&2). The modern land use pattern of this area has shown availability of number of resources required for the basic subsistence practices for the inhabitants.

The soil is sandy loam (a few parts), loamy and clay loam. Clay loam is used for making pottery, terracotta objects, bricks, mud mortar and house building materials. The areas having this soil are considered to be very good for cultivation activities and produce very good harvest every year. The tract is generally smooth, deep, well-drained, fertile and covered by the Yamuna canal system. There are two main seasons for the cropping pattern known as *Rabi* and *Kharif*. The major *Rabi* crops are wheat, mustard, barley and oil seeds while jawar, pearl millet, cotton, sugarcane, maize and rice are the main *Kharif* crops. The important trees in this region include *Kikar, Shisham, Neem, Bakain, Beri, Peepal* and *Poplar*.



Map 2: Territories showing core sites in catchment

3-6 km Radius

The area, lying in the second concentric circle, was exploited by ancient habitants of Mitathal. It covers 84.83 km^2. Five Harappan sites are situated in this area such as Chang-1, Chang-3, Tigrana-1, Tigrana-2 and Mandhana (see Map 2). The majority of soils of this area is formed by fluvial processes and is considered to be very good for cultivation activities and produce very good harvest every year. In 2011, excavation at Mitathal led by Manmohan, noticed 10 kiln-walls at MTL-3. Burnt and charred animal bone fragments and charcoal were found near the bottom in all the kilns, indicating that animal bones were also used in some means for firing the artifacts (Kumar *et al*., 2011: 174). Sharada and Joglekar described in their work (Sharada *et al*. 2012: 31-41) that pastoralists played an important role in the economy of Mitathal from early to late periods. Good quantity of pasture land was available in 6 km radius of Mitathal. All the five settlements may be of pastoral nature in the catchment area. The wild and domestic animal bones were found in the excavations indicate that both types of animals contributed to the subsistence practices of Mitathal (Sharada *et al*. 2012: 31-41).

6-12 km Radius

The total area covered by the 6-12 km radius is 338.69 km^2. Most probably the land was very suitable for pastoral use and the other use may have served as hunting ground for the inhabitants. Five settlements were found located in 6-12 km radius such as Chang-2, Sui, Pur-1, Pur-2 and Talu (Map 2). The alluvial land was available in close vicinity of Mitathal.

The animal bones, shells and teeth have been collected during Mitathal excavation in 2007 and were studied by C. V. Sharada and P. P. Joglekar (Sharada *et al*. 2012: 31-41). The domestic animals identified at Mitathal include cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and dog. Several wild mammal bones have also been recovered from the site including wild pig, spotted deer, barking deer, blackbuck and porcupine. Two other mammalian species (rats and hare) were later intrusions. The inhabitants of Late Mitathal have used a few aquatic animal species (reptiles, fish and molluscs). Cattle/buffalo bones were the major share of the total bones at Mitathal. The second important food species have clearly identified as sheep/goats (Sharada *et al*. 2012: 35-41). During the Late Harappan phase, a few species of wild mammals were exploited through occasional hunting to supplement the diet. The relative proportion of the wild mammals was small as compared to the domestic mammals used for food (Sharada *et al*. 2012: 37). The total land in this radius may have been used for pastoral use and hunting for the inhabitants. Most probably some of the craft products manufactured at Mitathal would have been traded within the catchment area in exchange of food grains and some other raw materials which were not available around Mitathal but present in the vicinity of this area (Sharada *et al*. 2012: 37).

Conclusions

In the radius of 12 km, there are total 12 Harappan settlements. These sites have been identified on the basis of ceramic assemblage and associated material remains. The site catchment analysis of Mitathal has helped to understand the way resources were exploited, to assess the economic potential of the ancient people of Mitathal and the nature of interaction with the sites located in 12 km radius. Mitathal appears close to the source of raw material required to produce faïence as the evidence of its

manufacture (Shinde *et al*. 2008 and Kumar, *et al*. 2011). The acquisition of raw material for grinding stones from the Kaliana Hills and steatite from the Alwar region of northern Rajasthan likely put inhabitants of Mitathal in contact with, probably indirectly, people of the Ganeshwar-Jodhpura cultural phase (Prabhakar *et al*. 2010: 59). Catchment analysis is a methodology that relates an archaeological site to the surrounding physiography and simultaneously defines the "Limits of influence" of an archaeological site. Generally, site catchment analysis delimits an arbitrary territory or set of concentric territories surrounding a site and assesses the resource potential contained within that area. The territory assessed is postulated to be the area from which the greatest quantity of resource was derived. The catchment area is defined by drawing a circle around the site, the radius has often been set at 5-6 km (that is an hour walk) for agro-pastoral sites and 10-12 km (that is 2 hours walk) for hunting-gathering or fishing purposes. Within the catchment area the proportions of such resources as arable or pastoral land are calculated and from these figures conclusions can be drawn concerning the nature and the function of the site. The people of Mitathal practiced a mixed-economy based on agriculture, animal husbandry and non-agricultural activities.

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A Review on the Impact of Farm Bills during Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

Present paper is a review paper of by nature that based on different studies on farm bills from different aspects. In the amidst of extreme cold of December 2021, thousands of farmers were assembled on the boarder of Delhi, UP and Haryana in order to protest against farms bills. After the yearlong violent and consistent protest against bill they were withdrawn from implementation by the central government. It is noted that after a long period of time, a government attempted to make changes in the structure of agriculture system. Consequently, and unsatisfied from the provision of the bills, the farmers protested. The protested community of farmers and the government have had conflict due to opinion in difference. Farmers which organised the protest were unable to comprehend the functioning as well as the provision of farm bill. The government was unable to understand the concern of farmers and farmers were not able to suggest changes in the bill. In the paper, almost fifty studies have taken into consideration in order to study the different prospective, hence, prepare a conclusion.

Keywords: Farm Bills, Farmer Protection, Agriculture Market

Limitation of Study- *Due to the importance of subject, many research were conducted by scholars in last three years. Out of these studies only 50 studies were shortlist, given the fact that it was not possible to access every research on present topic. So, the conclusion of the present work was based only on these studies.*

Abbreviations-

APMC- Agricultural Product Market Committee

MSP- Minimum Support Price

GOI- Government of India

Agriculture provide employment to more than 50 crore Indians and food securities to all country. Due to creation inherent weakness such as small landholdings size, large proportion of small and marginal farmers, agriculture has remained Achilles heel of Indian economy since independence. There are many positive aspects, such as increase in production, area under cultivation, productivity per hectare and remarkable increase in institutional finance. These achievements are worthy but not sufficient. Lack of quality infrastructure, declining land holding size due to population explosion have created more thorny problems such as debt trap of small farmers, food waste etc. MSP is still a tussle between government and farmers. To tackle with these issues government announced highly ambitious programme of doubling farmers income by 2022. Government started various schemes such as PM- KISSAN, PM-SAMPADA etc. to achieve these targets. Agricultural bills were another legislative reform in this

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direction. Agriculture Bills 2020 could have broken the monopoly of middleman as well as enhance the agricultural marketing infrastructure. This ambitious target of modernizing agriculture was opposed by the farmers groups due to communication gap between government and farmers. It leads to farmers movement in north part of India and government had to back track on issue of bills.

Were bills aimed for reforms? Why farmers were protested some parts challenges for farmers? there has been debate on these questions. One thing is sure that situation of farmers has remained identical before and after the introduction of the bills. This demand action on past of government and farmers groups. But pertinent question is – have they taken any step after roll back the bill? it is the responsibility of the government and farmer groups to change the situation as required for the agriculture development. An attempt has been made in present research paper to analyse the studies those have been conducted to examine the Bills with different approaches, so that multifarious overview can be presented.

Nature and Objective of Present review paper-

Review Paper- A review paper is based on results of different studies those conducted earlier about a topic of particular field.

Purpose of present review paper- the present review paper elaborate the deep study regarding the topic " Farm Bill-2020". It provides almost complete understanding to the readers about the selected topic. The outcome of this study is completely based the fact and findings of earlier studies those were used as literature for review in present paper.

Research Questions-

The study was started by following research questions-

I) **What was the common reason of protesting against "Farm Bills -2020" among farmers?**
II) **Is there any gap of understanding regarding the nature of Bills among farmers and Mechanism of government agencies ?**

To find out the answer of above explained questions, author has used the previous literature of research those conducted on this area inspite of conducting new research analysis.

Method of Finding of Literature and process of review- The study reviewed almost 50 research regarding the farm's bills. Research paper were found out via key word finding technique (**as adopted by Prasenjit Barik (2021**). Key words like Farm Bills, Farmers protect, Land reforms bill and Farm Act 2020 were searched out from many online and off line resource. The filter regarding required information for objectives were applied. By this method, 22 studying were briefed to understand the bills and their effects deeply.

Study Discussion- Amar**Shankar** (2021) in his research paper presented the depth analysis of farm laws and trying to attempt the depth study of these laws. He explained that the three acts are based on idea that these laws will be helpful for investors for investing in agriculture and food chain. The main point of debate was MSP, mainly protested in Haryana and Punjab where MSP is more prevalent as per officials record, given the fact that the government could never have afforded to buy all farm produced at MSP. So, it is necessary to came up with a different solution Indian Farm Acts, 2020 are likely to

establish an exposed market inter and intra state agriculture trade and also intra state farming marketing though facilitated remunerative price by competitive trade channel. Finally, author expected that through farm laws 2020, the farmers will able to double their income by 2022. **Antarpreet Singh Beniwal (2020)** presented a paper under the title "India's New farm act 2020: farmers point of view". The Author explained the farm bills with the perception of its negative impact on farmers. This Study explained that the government made a commitment that it would double the farmers income by 2022, after involving the corporate sector. These laws treated farmers as traders despite the fact that Indian farmers were never into trading before. This trading enhances price rise, where major portion of profit will be taken by traders. On the same trade platform, traders share less portion of profit with farmers, consequently, will remain at the same level of margin as they were before the enactment. Future more, this study highlighted the negative impact of contract farming, in contract provision famers will have to work as labour on their own land. Results also highlighted concern about Swami Nathan report over MSP. Study was totally based on expectations and factual data was completely ignored in present research work.

Anjani et al. (2021) in their research paper highlighted the farmers awareness and perception regarding new farm bills. The paper was based on a large survey of house hold carried out during 2020, across five eastern states. Prohibit and multinominal regression model were used to examine the socioeconomic factors which influence the farmers and helps to establishes their perception regarding the farm bills. The Study concluded that the level of awareness regarding the new farm laws were not encouraged. Even it was reported that some households knew about the laws which possessed little specific knowledge. The awareness regarding laws were highly with regard to land holdings, level of education and awareness regarding government schemes etc. Finally, the study suggested that the centre should be given the autonomy to the state regarding the amendment in laws and various schemes. The state needs to be proactive in generating awareness among farmers about new schemes. Proper awareness and understanding are the only way to make the laws meaningful. **Aastha Tiwari et al. (2020)** the paper highlighted the policy implication and political parameters of farm bills. Paper started with a bunch of questions about the bills and its insecurities concern of MSP etc. in the first part of the paper the author highlighted the process of bill implication which in turn was challenged. There are many factors which were ignored while presenting the bill. The farmers were in dilemma due to the political nature of the policies. Finally, the study suggests that instead of demolishing the whole system, the government need to analyse the shortcomings that are infiltrating the entire structure**. Amit M., et al. (2021)** The study emphasizes the role of the agriculture produce market committee (APMC) and the procedure of setting up APMC mandies with in the state and the role these mandies would be performing. The author asserts that the APMC model, briefly, indent to promote farming under pre agreed contracts and therefore promote competition according to the availability of multiple marketing channels. The author attempted to make the study qualitative by resighting the provision of the APMC acts and its implications on the market. The author concludes that the APMC act fails to mentioned the sufficient information regarding minimum support price (MSP) for the farmers sale hence creating confusion with in the farmers community. **Brajabandhu Swain (2020)** in his paper attempts to scrutinize the implication of contract farming. The study analyses qualitative as well as quantitative research that highlights how contract farming unfold the future of agro-industry in relation to farm bill. The data is collected via primary survey. Study concludes that the back bone of Indian agriculture relies on small house hold who have

less than 2-3 hectare of land. He put emphasis upon a model that would work for Indian agriculture. Finally, the study suggests that there is a need to focus on corporate led contract farming which in the long terms have its own implication. Moreover, practice of inclusive development, process of structuring contracts and safe guarding the interests of farmers should also be taken into account. The approach of the authors led to the digging the solution with in the raised questions.**Ambadas B. Ponde (2021)** in their paper highlighted major problems of Agriculture sector related to improper and inefficient use of natural resource and effect of new farm bills. Study concludes that the efficiency of these law will bring price stability and higher income of agriculture. Farmers will get an opportunity to sell their product in open market where they will get more price. The law also provides an effective disputes resolution mechanism with clear time line for redresser. Now farmers could themselves fix the price of their products with mutual understanding with corporates, on other hand there was an apprehension to the farmers that free hand has been given to private corporate house. In case of essential commodity act products like pulses, oil seeds, eatable oils were removed from the list of essential products. Hence, this amendment will deregulate the production, movement, storage and distribution of these food commodities. Prime facie it seems that though there are some issues in these laws, but there is scope of improvement in these laws and if some amendments are made then farmers will be benefited and will be able to connect easily with the global market.

Biswajit Mondel at el. (2021) explains the farm laws by lens of paddy marketing. Paddy generally takes place in the output market between the farmers to whole sale trader or farmers to government agencies. While the marketing of rice takes place among processors, traders and consumers. And finally, processor to consumers and government to PDS channels etc. however, trading is the main component of paddy and rice marketing. Authors connected the laws with trade and explained that this law would provide freedom of choice to farmers and widen the origin of the market. On the other hand, paper also highlighted the other shade of law i.e. the recent marketing system were also not effective and selling and purchasing methods were also questionable. The margin of profit was high for traders and the middle men in the case of perishable goods. Due to the dominance of few traders, APMC markets sometimes behave like monopsony markets. With the failure of APMC authors prospected these new bills as a hope for agriculture marketing. More over the author concluded that if the Government will not regulate the price in contract farming, then the market would not be controlled by selected traders. **Jyoti P. Sahoo, et al. (2020)** in their research paper highlighted the expected impact of farm bills. Bills were protested by group of farmers, those were motivated and supported by middleman or group of *aarthis*. Aarthi's were in a shadow of fear that the bill will snatch away their commission. Due to the mandi tax loss some state governments were also in terror. Main issue raised by the protestor were the end of minimum support price [MSP] regime and losing land rights and under the contract farming rule. Researcher clear by that farmers were misguided and mislead by some parties or groups regarding contract farming. On another hand purchasing agencies and contract unit will have a strong incentive to provide the best new technologies and farming practice to farmers, The study added some facts regarding govt. support price in the concluding section of the paper. Study suggest that support should also provide to tenants and other labours that associated with farming.**Gummadi Sridevi and Dontha Prashanth (2021)** in their paper attempts to analyse the possible impact of the farm bills by the given

fact that financial dependency of non-constitutional resource for small and marginal farmers. The author establishes some facts based on primary as well as secondary data that the local moneylenders and fertiliser vendors act as middlemen outside the arena of market yards. They provide advance loans on the interest of 8-10% to the farmers and later on buy their products on much lesser price than fixed by MSP. This paper explained the role of middlemen in regulated Market operations and sometime they helped purchasing agencies by adopting faculty methods of sales purchase. This study also explained that maximum farmers were not aware of Minimum support price. In order to avoid the hassle (exploitation of regulated market) farmers are ready to sell outside the yard at lower price. Almost 34% famers sold their surplus outside the centre at 11% lower price than MSP. The author concludes that the dependency of small and marginal farmers on large farmers and other agencies will considerably increase. To avoid this, it is necessary to consider the financial dependency and financial security of farmers before formulating any other laws.

Karan R. et al. (2021) study concluded that no law is perfect in every aspect, it matters on case to case and depend upon time period. Farmers were reported only the fact that they had not been consulted regarding their demands for the bills. The protest was a resulted of lack of faith of farmers in government. Authors, also highlighted the fact that proper procedure was not followed by the government while passing the bills. If Government were able to get proper supports of farmers than these acts would have been beneficial. These laws have potential to increase farmers income and will giving them freedom of choice. There is an urgent requirement of a decent sitting between government and farmers rendering the fears which are thriving among farmers.**Mohammad Waseem, etal. (2022)** In their research article presented farmers opinion regarding farms bill. Study was based on primary data collected via questionnaire taken from online mode. Study concluded that farmers were in fear regarding MSP as government can't give guarantee safety act in market price. The outrage and the protest were happened in those state, those were highly benefitted by MSP over the period of time. Further, Authors explained about the failure of entire system that involved in bill presentation and their applications. Situation could be better if GOI could have been more considerate of farmers condition and the bill could have discussed properly with the farmers before its enactment.

Nanitakaur et al. (2021)in her study examined the covid 19 impact on farm bills. The bills were introduced during covid phase. Study based on secondary data such as report and news headlines mainly focused on the impact of three agriculture reforms bills in the time of pandemic where economy of the country was stagnant and labour class were suffering most. Farmers were vulnerable as the central government gave an edge to corporate agri-business companies. In that case state were suffering by losing their revenue. Covid-19 made situation worse as it caused serious threat of financial resource. In our country farmers were not enough aware to understand the depth of policies itself. Farmers were scared about MSP as bills indicates hand on controls by corporates. More over farmers had a distress that the ownership of the land will be transferred to big treaders.

Pareek V. D. (2021) analysed the constitutional and the impact of new farm laws on farmers. The study was based on reports and secondary data from published source regarding the bills. The author has thrown lights on various issue that arose due to implementation of laws. Study mainly focused on exploitation of farmers through contract farming, agriculture in hands of corporates and removal of

pulses, cereals, onion, potatoes and oilseeds from the essential commodities list resulting in huge scale of hoardings. Finally, study concluded that these bills were disadvantageous to farmers and it also violates Article 369 of Indian Constitution which gives temporary powers to centre government. According to the study this law also violated article 100 and 107 of Indian Constitution. The laws were completely against farmers interest and formulation of some new laws has been suggested by considering so that farmers can avail their benefits.**Prasenjit Barik (2021)** in his review paper elaborated the potential benefits and loopholes of the farm bills 2020. The study was based on earlier research which was done by key word finding methods Selected studies were filtrated on the basics of critical evaluation of farm laws. Study concluded that contract farming will promote crop diversification and productivity. This practice was not new in India, but before the introduction of these laws this practice was performed without legal protection for farmers. The act supported farmers in legal frame for contract farming. Many studies those supported contract farming used word "MAY" instead of word "SHALL", means their study was based on expectation instead of facts. The study suggested that there should be a provision of higher price benefits for farmers in contract farming to protect the sole right of farmers.**Radha R. Ashrit (2021)** in his research work highlighted the farm laws and their way ahead. The author also highlighted the questionable procedure of bill presentation in Rajy-sabha. Study also put some past examples regarding the change in APMC structure in Bihar 2006. Where farmers were suffered and forced to sale the produce due to malfunctioning APMC. In case of essential commodity Act study highlighted the fears of farmers regarding black marketing and price instability. Finally, author offered some suggestion as centre must avail revenue compensation to state due to their loss of market fee revenue. There should be a free legal provision for small farmers in contract farming. **Rukaya Rashid (2021)** author described three laws in details with special reference of economical and constitutional frame work. This study was based on reports and published news regarding the bills. The author has used qualitative and descriptive approach while establishing the fact. Bills explained the terms of contract, supply, grade, and price etc. Agreement also provided that the terms shall be extended with mutual consent among farmers and GOI. Legal authorities at sub division level will empower the farmers regarding the contract agreements. Moreover, author highlighted the doubt of the farmers regarding the one nation one market. Farmers were worried about the involvement of private players in trade of agriculture commodity that leads them to exploited by price instability. Finally, author suggested some key point for the safe guard of farmers interest in contract farming.

Saham Shah et al. (2021) in their paper briefing the procedure of bill enactment along with the expected their positive impact on agriculture. Bills were criticised by a group of farmers only on the basis of imaginary ground. Study showed that how the agriculture reforms were required. Farmers were facing challenges on all aspects of farm production. They were exploited by group of middlemen. Many studies those were conducted before the acts justified author's point. Machinery and marketing pattern of regulated marketing were required to reframe with a view of modern marketing system. Central government took initiative and decided to develop market infrastructure and a transparent market environment with the help of private players. By introducing of contract farming and essential commodity acts govt. has tried to eliminate the unhealthy and exploitative rules and procedures. By which APMC will not only remain functional but also strengthened. The environment of marketing will

be more competitive due to the increasing the competition among buyers. Finally, this study supported the bills and suggested to the implication as soon as possible. **Satish Y. Deodhar (2021**) in his research work discussed the Institutional structure of Indian Farm markets. The author explained that APMC was constituted for assuring the remunerative price to farmers. But to the monopsony nature and the practice of selling-purchasing in APMC market yard, APMC was doing just the opposite of what they were instituted for. In the case of MSP and FCI, author highlighted that the government fixed MSP for some crops only. it is imperative that it has to be higher than the market clearing equilibrium price. If the MSP is lower than the market clearing price many traders will arbitrary with MSP. The finance and storge capacity were not sufficient to buy all excess supply at announced price. However, government enacted few laws for the improvement in the present condition of APMC. The Acts faced a huge objection by protesters. Finally, author put some examples of successful contract farming and other case transfer schemes. The Study remarked that option of selling the produce anywhere would increase the bargaining power of farmers. Interest of private players may bring high investment in marketing and storage infrastructure. The condition of small size farmers may be improved by investment in vertical farming. It may be concluded that present study explained the farms bills as a positive and required step by central government. **SeedriUjwala Rani (2021)** in her research paper highlighted some opportunities and challenges for new farm bill. The study predicts few points as liberalising the trade will empower traders in future. There might be a chance of delay in payment and other benefits due to shifting of crop patterns in contract farming. In case of essential commodity act authors express his worry about bulk storage of essential commodity would create price crises. And the benefits of increase price will enjoy by traders only. On another hand authors also presented some strength of bills. Free market trading could be beneficial for the farmers as it increases the competition in buyers. Entry of private players in agriculture trade will strength the infrastructure of the market. Privatization of agriculture market should be avoided as there is lack of literacy among farmers which makes them unable to understand the concept of privatization. **Sukmeen Kaur (2022)** in her research paper examined farms laws with both angles i.e positive and negative. Author also highlighted the process of passing the bill which was challenged by the protesters. The proponent claimed that this change will extend market and Act will provide safe zone for farmers in contract farming. On another hand, opponents were worried about MSP and farmers rights. Authors also discussed the repelling process of bill. In concluding remarks, it can be said that author presented just simple summary of news which going during the introduction of bill, farmers protection, governments point of favouring the act and finally repealing of laws.

Summery of Findings-

From the above discussion we can conclude that farmers were having the fear of privatization of agricultural market**(Antarpreet Singh (2020), Mohammad W. et al (2022).**The protested community of farmers and the government have had conflict due to opinion in difference. Farmers which organised the protest were unable to comprehend the functioning as well as the provision of farm bill. The government was unable to understand the concern of farmers and farmers were not able to suggest changes in the bill.Therefore, they were unable to comprehend the implication of farm bill. Many researchers mentioned that lack of constitutional frame work of bill implication in parliament **(Pareek**

V. D. (2021), Prasenjit Barik (2021) Aastha Tiwari et al. (2020) Nanitakaur et al (2022). The biggest concern of farmers was doubting regarding minimum support price as reported by majority of researchers. **(Amar Shankar (2021), Sukmeen Kaur (2022**). It is stated in the above report that APMC mandis were malfunctioned and farmers were not aware of the provision of the bill (**Anjani et al (2021), Satish Y. Deo Dhar (2021), Radha R. Ashrit (2021), B. Mondal (2021) Saham Shah (2021).** The stereo type regarding contract farming were persistent in the mind of farmers. It concludes that government mechanism was failed to provide any grievance redressal mechanism for convey the benefits of bills to farmers and their repetitive. (**Mohammad W. et al (2022) Anjani et al (2021) Amit M. et al (2021) Karan R., et al (2021**)

Results Discussion-

I) What was the common reason of protesting against "Farm Bills -2020" among farmers?

In case of first question (mention above) it may be concluded that almost 60 percent of studies indicated that farmers were having the fear of privatization of agricultural market. This was the most common fear explained by authors. The fear of privatization was associated with finance issue, timely payment, MSP and contract farming.

Suggested solution regarding Question -I

Most of the authors were suggested that their should be a way where famers will ready to accept the bills as a reform rather than a fear. In addition almost 80 percent studies were in favour of fair and clear conversation among farmers and government officials.

II) Is there any gap of understanding regarding the nature of Bills among farmers and Mechanism of government agencies?

There were a sense of misguiding among farmers were indicated by 15 studies out of 22. It shows that there a gap of understanding between farmers and Central Government of India. On this basis we can conclude the failure of Government mechanism to discuss the positive and realistic side of the bills. As a result farmers were confused about contract farming, legal procedure of dispute settlement mechanism and future of MSP as reported by different authors.

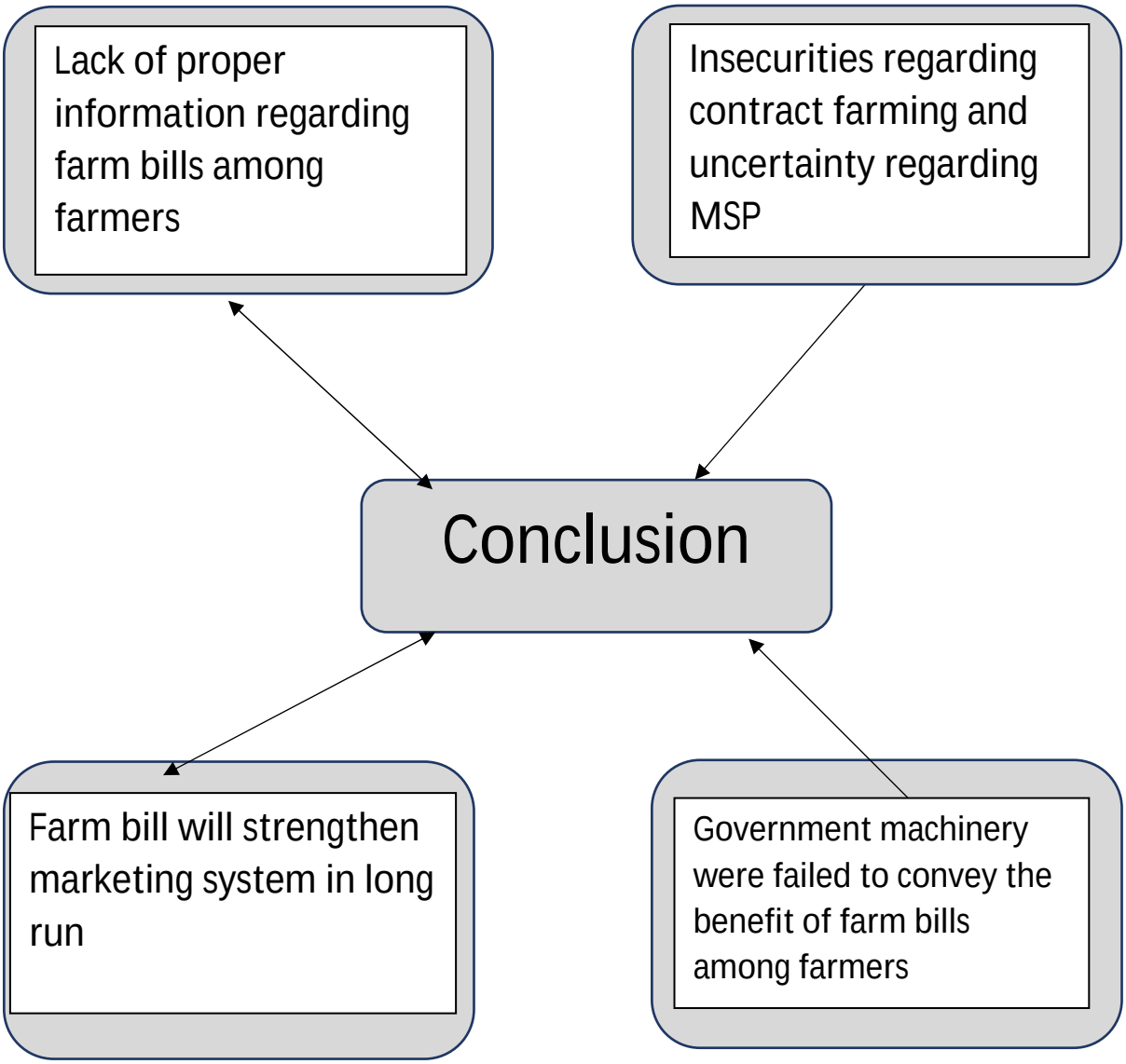
Finally it may be concluded from above literature that there was strong gap of communication between farmers and Authorities of different level. That leads a wave of misunderstanding regarding the nature of bills among farmers. Middleman was find a stronger tools of information regarding the bills, hence they were providing the information for shake of their interest to farmers. Technical part of the bills i.e contract farming, MSP and Legal help was a matter of confusion among farmers, that need to be discussed carefully and frequently authorities.

Suggesting Remarks- Neutralised opinion regarding agriculture market were required whilst formulating the policy it is suggested that the government should not have dived right into the announcement of farm bills but rather have taken the time and analysed the bill by implementing them in a smaller rural area in order to observed the consequence and functionality of bills. Only after understanding the implications of bills they have publicly announced.

Table 1

Sr. No	Author Name	Concluding Remarks
1.	Antarpreet Singh (2020)	Contract farming is not good for farmers
2	Pareek V. D. (2021)	Legal frame work of contract farming
3	Prasenjit Barik (2021)	Highlight the legal frame work of farm bills
4	Amar Shankar (2021)	Worried about MSP and open market discussion
5	Karan R., et al (2021)	Farmers should support the bills
6	Saham Shah (2021)	Bills were required to resolve the existing problems of market System
7	B. Mondal (2021)	Bills would be beneficials for Paddy Marketing
8	Satish Y. Deo Dhar (2021)	Farm bills will improve infrastructure and investment in agriculture
9	Anjani et al (2021)	Lack of awareness among farmers regarding farm bills 2020
10	Aastha Tiwari et al. (2020)	The process of bills implication was questionable
11	BrajaBandhu Swain (2021)	Some practice is required on contract farming before its implication
12	Ambadas B. Ponde (2021)	Bills would be provided open market and effective dispute resolution mechanism
13	Jyoti P. Sahoo et al (2020)	Farmers were led by *Arthis* on farm bills
14	Gummadi S. et al (2021)	Financial strengthening was required for farmers
15	Nanitakaur et al (2022)	Presenting the bills in covid phase was itself a challenge
16	Seedri U. Rani (2021)	In long run contract farming would be beneficials
17	Mohammad W. et al (2022)	Farmers should be council properly by the GOI
18	Sukmeen Kaur (2022)	There should be legal provision for assured MSP
19	Rukaya Rashid (2021)	Terms and conditions for contract farming
20	Radha R. Ashrit (2021)	APMC strengthening
21	Amit M. et al (2021)	Lack of Information Regarding bills among farmers

Source- Research paper of Authors



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Status of Education Loan Disbursement in India

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ABSTRACT

Education is a flavoring agent which adds flavor to the intellectual life of a human being and gives exposure to the proper way of living life. Also, it plays a key role in making a person adaptable to the modern living culture of today's society. Education is getting costly day by day. Not every person is able to get education from a reputed institution, especially from a private institution because their fees are too high. And still there are hikes in their fees every year. In light of this, parents who want to give their kids a high education should put their money into long-term investments like mutual funds, fixed deposits, unit-linked insurance policies, and other assets. An education loan fills the gap between the shortfall and the necessary amount in this situation, which is crucial. The focus of this paper is to identify education loan disbursement's status in India with special attention to public sector banks from the year 2017-2022. The descriptive study relied on secondary data obtained from the Indian Banks Association, the University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Finance's Annual Reports, and bank annual reports.The census method was used for the research. The study included all twenty-seven public sector banks. The relationship between student enrollment and education loans was measured using correlation. The findings in this study show that there was a high amount of outstanding education loans in banks, and there is a high correlation between students' enrolment rate and education loan accounts.

Keywords: Education, Education Loan Disbursement, Public Sector Banks, Correlation

Introduction

Education has become a necessary ingredient for a person to survive in the modern world. One who is not educated gets no recognition in today's social system, since there are no reputed jobs for uneducated people. After all, all human beings want recognition, so they want education. Since reputed posts are limited in India, and getting a reputed job after competing with so many people is not easy. People who passed out from good educational institutions only are considered for jobs. Keeping this thing in mind, private institutions with good reputation increase their fees every year, making education very costly. If a person wants to take admission in such private institutions, taking an education loan from banks is a better option.

Education loan disbursement is the term used to describe the transfer of loan funds to a borrower, who is a student. Students are notified in writing of loan disbursements by schools and loan servicers, including the loan amount and expected date of disbursement. Then, frequently twice or more during the school year, they make payments on their private and federal student loans. Tuition costs are credited to the

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student's account, and the remaining amount is paid via a check, direct deposit, or another method that has been agreed upon.

Most education institutions worldwide, including India, are charging increased tuition prices in their quest for financial sustainability, for typical middle-class students to enroll in technical training programmes without getting a bank loan. Deserving middle-class and lower-class students have historically received Indian education loans, and the product was developed in accordance with the model of the Indian Banks Association's education loan programme (IBA). In accordance with this plan, interest accrues throughout a course's duration and is capitalized, with payback beginning one year after course completion. Students from the economically underprivileged parts of society receive financial aid under the Government of India's Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) programme.

Most employee credit processing in the public sector banks are either reluctant to authorize the loan or grant it without giving enough thought to risk because loans for education are a top priority because they are oblivious to the market potential of the loan they are making. The government launched the Education Loan Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme to cover unjustified defaults, but its effects are still being felt. A structure akin to that of European nations cannot be followed by developing nations like India, which have big populations and lower per capita incomes and lack both the resources to finance funding and any administrative or regulatory mechanisms.

Both in India and overseas, the range of education has expanded to include new courses in a variety of fields. Government expenditure on education has been diversified and the private sector is now more involved as a result of privatization and new economic reforms. Hence, borrowing money for college is another option for paying for higher education. The government is also conscious that every deserving student needs to have access to bank financing in order for the nation to benefit from its demographic dividend. The federal and state governments routinely issue directives and instructions to public sector banks encouraging them to take an active role in financing higher education. According to RBI standards, priority sectors including agriculture, small-scale industries, etc. receive 40% of the overall advances made by commercial banks. While the importance of higher education has increased globally in the digital age and during these times of globalisation, educational loans are also included in these priority sector advances of public sector banks.

Review of Literature

Garg et al. (2015) examined if the educational loans provided by the commercial banks in Kerala were sufficient or not. Find out if beneficiaries' opinions regarding the sufficiency of loans differ significantly, if at all. Data was collected through primary sources by using questionnaire methods. The adequacy of education loans was found to be inadequate, on the basis of the analysis of beneficiaries perspective on education loans. For efficient disbursement of money, a few more efforts should come on part of the bank. Little amount of distraction of funds by beneficiaries have also been found in the amounts of educational loan disbursed, as they utilize only 73.2% of the loan disbursed on an average.

Raviselam & Mahesrwari (2015) examined students' awareness of getting educational loans. The objective of this study was to find what factor induces them to get an educational loan. Data from both primary as well as secondary sources were gathered. Primary data collection was done with the help of a

questionnaire. Secondary data was collected with the help of the annual reports of the banks, manual of guidelines on loans and advances, books, articles and research papers and internet. This research study concluded that most of the students are not aware of getting educational loans from banks, the commercial bank conducts some student awareness programs for the rural and urban students. It can help to improve higher education in India.

Hillman et al. (2015) examined variations in the proportion of government financial aid awarded to universities with "low," "medium," and "high" default rates on student loans over time and across industries. Data was collected through secondary sources. This study found that federal student's share aid curving through colleges with medium and high student loan default rates went up substantially from 2007-08 to 2012-13 but went down in 2013-14 as the national job market improved. It also revealed that institutional behavior also affects student loan defaults.

Arora & Kaur (2016) considered the development of the loan for education and investigated the relation between the higher education and the loan for education and studied the trends in growth of higher education. Data was based on secondary sources. The percentage of education loans is growing, as found in this study, since both the number of higher education institutions and their student enrollments have increased. Government has launched education loan schemes to fulfill the needs of students and amendments have been done in those schemes from time to time, in order to ensure an affordable higher education to all.

Menges & Leonhard (2016) conducted surveys at three Midwest community colleges to learn more about how acculturation, temporal perception, and the financial literacy affect the college students' propensity of the community to take out student loans. Data was collected through primary sources. According to this study, in terms of their acculturation, financial literacy and orientation to time, college students of the community are similar . Furthermore, decisions of the college students of the community to take out student loans may vary depending on their unique characteristics rather than being influenced by temporal perspective, acculturation, or financial literacy.

Inge (2017) looks at characteristics at the individual and institutional levels that are connected to defaulting on federal student loans for students who attended public two-year colleges that were a part of a statewide network of technical and community colleges. Data was collected through secondary sources. A total of five federal student loan borrowers who attend the public two-year universities default on those loans within three years of receiving repayment, according to the poll. The Pell grant eligibility, male gender, financial independence status, need for a developmental math skill level of medium or higher, and the strongest indicators of default on student loans were found to be the requirement for a developmental reading course.

Luna-Torres et al. (2018) considered a vast network of urban community colleges in Texas and studied a sample of college students of that community. Secondary sources were used for data collection. This study engaged descriptive statistics and regression techniques. Results indicated that The Metropolitan Community College's debt-laden students are primarily Black females over the age of 20, with low incomes and weak academic preparation. Even though they had no bearing on the total amount of debt,

race and ethnicity affected both loan beneficiaries and non-loan recipients' chances of completion or transfer.

Tilak & Varghese (1991) examined how higher education is now funded in India and talked about the acceptance and viability of potential alternative funding strategies. Data was collected through secondary sources. This study revealed that provided equity considerations and resource constraints, long-term goals should be considered before deciding whether to fund higher education primarily through general tax income. The government must continue to be responsible for paying for higher education despite the socioeconomic and political realities that exist. Efforts must be made to create a financial strategy that utilises a variety of funding choices rather than only relying on one type of money.

Shen & Ziderman (2009) looked into how much of each student's original loan must be repaid as well as what proportion of the entire cost of loan programmes the lending institution can expect to recover through repayments. The information was gathered through secondary sources. This analysis shows that the amount of the payback and recovery ratios amongst programmes varies significantly. Overall loan recovery is considerably lower. The study also revealed that the interest rate and repayment period of loans affect repayment ratios.

Gross et al. (2009) reviewed factors affecting student's loan defaults or what matters in student loan defaults. Secondary sources were used for data collection. California students who attended publicly traded institutions were less likely to be found as defaulters than students attending other vocational schools, as found in a descriptive analysis of default rates and institutional characteristics.

Bandyopadhyay (2016) investigated the risks associated with Indian student loans' borrowers. Four of India's biggest public sector banks provided an assortment of information from 5000 borrowers. According to the report, the borrower margin, repayment schedules, and security all have a significant impact on student loan defaults. Defaults on student loans are also significantly influenced by the socioeconomic makeup of the borrowers and their geographic areas.

Jackson & Reynolds (2013) studied racial or ethnic disparities in student loan debt while also evaluating the dangers and potential rewards associated with dependence on loans in a sample of black and white first-year college students. The data was compiled using both primary and secondary sources. According to this study, borrowing money increases enrollment rates and the likelihood that a student would complete college, particularly for black students. Nonetheless, black students have a greater default rate than white students and accrue more student loan debt overall.

Research Methodology: The study in hand is of a descriptive type based on secondary type of data obtained from public sector banks in India as they extend loans up-to ninety one percent of education expenses.. In this paper, 5 years of data on education loans disbursed by public sector banks will be selected through census sampling. 14 years of overall data on education loan and students' enrollment in higher education will also be selected through census sampling.

Data collection

Secondary data was collected for this study. Following were the major sources of data for this study:

- Annual reports of the ministry of finance, various issues.
- Annual reports of university grant commission, various issues.

Sampling techniques and statistical tools

Census sampling technique is adopted for this study. A total of twenty-seven public sector banks are considered for the study. The correlation coefficient is used to assess the connection between student enrolment and loan borrowing.

Objectives of the study

- To evaluate the expansion and effectiveness of public sector banks' issuance of student loans in India.
- To analyze the growth of student's enrollment in the higher education in India.
- To measure the relationship between enrollment in the higher education and the education loans.

Results and Discussion

Objective-1: To analyze the growth and performance of the education loan disbursement of the public sector banks in India.

Table-1: Bankwise Distribution of Education Loan Amount Outstanding (In Crores)

Name of Banks	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		Mean of Disbursed Amount	Mean Rank of Disbursed Amount
	Amount Disbursed	Amount Disbursed	Amount Disbursed	Amount Disbursed	Amount Disbursed	Total Amount Disbursed		
Allahabad Bank	268.40	282.67	313.90	-	-	864.97	-	-
Andhra Bank	610.80	614.97	601.86	-	-	1827.63	-	-
Bank of Baroda	534.96	554.79	668.84	794.33	887.49	3440.41	688.082	5
Bank of India	474.13	424.01	397.70	372.19	102.79	1770.82	354.164	9
Bank of Maharashtra	8.02	201.63	220.30	152.54	167.51	750	150	11
Canara Bank	1951.97	2329.35	2521.01	2975.89	3113.93	12892.15	2578.43	2
Central Bank of India	676.21	654.87	754.12	668.74	809.93	3563.87	712.774	4
Corporation Bank	527.49	783.60	648.95	-	-	1960.04	-	-
Dena Bank	14.23	9.51	-	-	-	23.74	-	-

IDBI Bank Limited.	260.48	315.85	-	-	-	576.33	-	-
Indian Bank	530.12	583.73	662.70	745.84	816.34	3338.73	667.746	6
Indian Overseas Bank	430.64	323.81	311.88	464.06	309.18	1839.57	367.914	8
Oriental Bank of Commerce	214.98	215.72	359.79	-	-	790.49	-	-
Punjab and Sind Bank	106.76	129.27	142.91	152.26	165.60	696.8	139.36	12
Punjab National Bank	1227.18	1407.12	1629.62	1854.18	2065.58	8183.68	1636.736	3
State Bank of India	4146.57	3928.53	5569.31	4481.34	6767.63	24893.38	4978.676	1
Syndicate Bank	549.37	630.40	668.59	-	-	1848.36	-	-
UCO Bank	226.53	241.86	206.57	236.38	189.59	1100.93	220.186	10
Union Bank of India	237.08	495.89	502.33	441.60	432.17	2109.07	421.814	7
United Bank of India	65.23	66.26	-	-	-	131.49	-	-
Vijaya Bank	409.32	478.96	-	-	-	888.28	-	-
Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interpretation

In absolute terms, Table 1 displays the total amount of disbursed loans made available by the major public sector banks in India for the years 2017 through 2022. Thus, the average value and average rank of each public sector bank during a five-year period were determined. The table reveals that among all public sector banks, State Bank of India disbursed the most loans, with a mean value of Rs. 4978.676 crores, and it was followed by Canara Bank with a mean value of Rs. 2578.43 crores. In terms of the total amount of education loans disbursed over a period of five years, Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India, and Bank of Baroda placed third, fourth, and fifth, respectively. The lowest mean value of the outstanding Punjab and Sind Bank student loan balance of Rs. 139.36 crores.All other Public Banks given in the table are either merged or abolished in due course of action.

Objective-2: To analyze the growth of student's enrollment in the higher education in India.

Table-2: Growth in Higher Education Enrollment

Year	Total enrollment (in crore)	% Increase
2007-08	10201981	
2008-09	11038543	8.19
2009-10	12043050	9.1
2010-11	13163054	9.3
2011-12	14400381	9.4
2012-13	15768417	9.5
2013-14	17243352	9.4
2014-15	18670050	8.3
2015-16	20327478	8.9
2016-17	22302938	9.7
2017-18	23764960	6.6
2018-19	26585437	11.87
2019-20	28484746	7.14
2020-21	29427158	3.31
CAGR (14 years)	0.078603191	

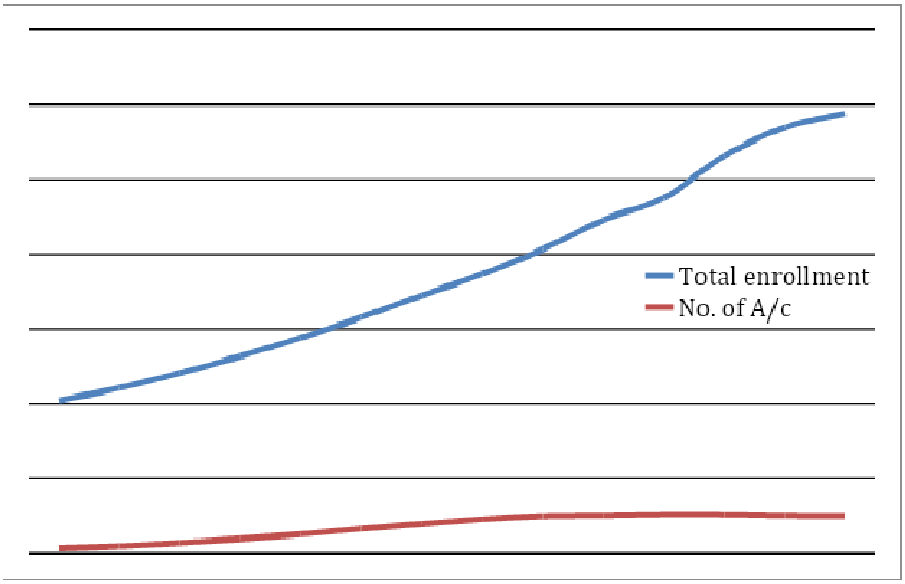
Interpretation: 14 year CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of student's enrollment is 0.078603191. Annual growth of student's enrolment was highest with 11.87 percent in 2018-19 followed by 2016-17 with 9.7 percent. Least growth of higher education enrolment was 3.31 percent in 2020-21. The Indian Government has set up the target of 30% Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) to achieve till the end of (2025). This target can definitely be gained if every eligible student gets enrolled into the

higher education, and this is possible only when higher education is reasonably feasible to each level of income.

Objective-3: To measure the relationship between enrollment in higher education and the education loans.

Hypothesis:- H0: There is not any significant relation between higher education enrollment and education loan.

Graph 1: Relationship between students' enrollment and education loan



Graph 1 signifies that there exists a positive correlation between students' enrollment and the education loan. Number of accounts of education loans is increasing with an increase in enrollment of students for higher education.

Table: 3: Pearson Correlation

Correlations

		enrollment	accounts
enrollment	Pearson Correlation	1	.906**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	14	14
accounts	Pearson Correlation	.906**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	14	14

**. Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3 "A Pearson's correlation was run to find out the relation between 14 years enrollment of students and no. of account of education loan values. A very strong, positive correlation was found to exist

between the enrollment and the account ($r = .906$, $N=14$, $p < .001$). So it is clearly analyzed that Pearson's correlation coefficient value of 0.906 confirms a positive correlation between two variables (enrollment and accounts of loan). If the p value is more than 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted and if the p value is less than 0.05, then the hypothesis is rejected. In the above table the p value is less than 0.05, so the hypothesis is rejected. So we can conclude that there is a significant relation between students' enrollment and the number of accounts of the education loans.

Conclusion

In the year-wise data of each Public sector bank, State Bank of India has provided the maximum amount of educational loans in all six years (2017- 2022) viz. rs.4146.57 cr., 3928.53, 5569.31, 4481.34, 6767.63 respectively with highest mean value 4978.676 and Canara Bank has the second highest maximum amount of educational loans for all six years with second highest mean value 2578.43. The least mean value is Rs.139.36 crores of education loan outstanding from Punjab and Sind Bank. All other Public Banks given in the table are either merged or abolished in due course of action. Thus, the maximum amount of education loan is observed in State Bank of India and in Canara Bank also. Total enrollment of 14 years is analyzed from 2007-08 to 2020-21. Total enrollment of students in 2020-21 is 29427158. 14 year Compound Annual Growth Rate of student's enrollment is 0.078603191. From 2007-08 to 2020-21 data of education loan number of accounts and amount outstanding indicates wide fluctuation in terms of the annual growth. The annual growth was found to be negative in 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2020-21 and positive in other years. Overall education loan number of accounts and amount outstanding in the year 2020-21 is 24,84,349 and 78,823 crore. There is a highly positive relationship between students' enrollment and the number of accounts of education loans. Number of accounts of education loans is increasing with an increase in enrollment of students for higher education. A Pearson's correlation was applied to find the relationship between 14 years enrollment of students and no. of account of education loan values. A very strong positive correlation was found between the enrollment and the account ($r = 0\ .906$, $N = 14$, $p < 0.001$).

Suggestions

With the execution of following suggestions, the public sector banks should be able to play a more important role in supporting higher education through education loans:

1. Due to the fact that education is a national priority, it is imperative to address the program's flaws and shortcomings, and all public sector banks should make an effort to increase their lending of education loans.
2. Borrowers must be educated about the various educational loan schemes through effective knowledge campaigns. The banks should route all publicity measures to create awareness among the public to expand this sector further.
3. In order to increase the response of the students to take education loans in large numbers banks must provide educational loans at low interest rates to enhance the advances from this sector.

4. In order to increase early repayment of loans, attractive incentives/concessions need to be offered to create a center of attention of students to approach banks for loans.

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A Study on the Development of Future & Option Segments in the Indian Derivative Market

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ABSTRACT

Futures and Options are two types of derivative contracts that can be traded between two parties. F&O contracts are expanding rapidly, encouraging traders and investors to trade and earn easy money by hedging their positions. In India, F&O contracts are growing and expanding faster than other derivatives. As per NSE data, the turnover rate of F&O markets has increased dramatically over time. The turnover in the year 2000-01 was Rs.2,365.00 crore, but it has increased to Rs 2579357760.40 crore in the year 2022-23. In just twenty-three years, the cash market in India has overtaken the futures and options (F&O) trading market in both the number and volume of contracts traded.The study covers F&O sector concepts, definitions, types of underlying assets, participants, uses & applications, classification, milestone history, regulatory framework, and growth & development of the derivative market in India.

Key Words: Futures, Options, NSE, BSE, Risk Management, Development

Introduction

Futures and options are types of financial instruments that are traded on the capital market. The price of F&O contracts are derived from underlying assets, which may include stocks, rate of interest, commodity markets, and currencies, amongst other items. Futures and options (F&O) are one such tool that facilitates risk management and hedging. It may be used to speculate or hedge against the risk that is involved in business and finance. These items are classified as derivatives and are exchanged using demat accounts via an exchange in a standardized way. Traders and investors make money by hedging on how the market will move in a certain period. With the underlying asset's volatility, the Futures and Options (F&O) market is the fastest method to earn a significant amount of money fast. Regarding the indexes, time frame expiration will be structured on a weekly and monthly basis for only the underlying stock. The trader has effectively reduced their exposure to risk by hedging many contracts and limiting their losses to their highest probability. F&O is the most active and traded instrument from the equity market (cash market) and has expanded into multi-trillion dollar markets because of these differences and advantages.

Table-1 shows that North America has the largest open interest and daily average turnover in futures and options since it is one of the most developed countries. However, in comparison to North America, India is not yet at the developed stage. Consequently, we expect that as India develops, Indian derivative markets would expand as well. India is the second-most populous country and has the greatest

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potential for future development. In the following table, Table 2, it is shown that a total of 191 underlying assets and the Nifty Index are made accessible for trading in F&O, and these figures are continually increasing. Therefore, it is essential to understand the current development, potential, and difficulties of India's financial derivatives markets.

Table 1: Location of exchange-traded futures and options

Notional principal **(in billions of US $)**

Instruments, exchange's location/ market risk category/ maturity	**Open interest**			**Daily average turnover**						
	Dec 2021	**Jun 2022**	**Sep 2022**	**2020**	**2021**	**May 2022**	**Jun 2022**	**Jul 2022**	**Aug 2022**	**Sep 2022**
Futures										
All markets	34130	39562	38241	5415	5863	7095	9011	7196	7533	9506
North America	23519	29787	29574	3691	3840	5130	6360	5310	5591	6809
Europe	8584	7751	6670	1461	1754	1667	2294	1626	1667	2346
Asia and Pacific	1200	1180	1106	180	170	196	250	168	174	227
Other Markets	828	844	890	82	99	103	107	92	101	124
Options										
All markets	45961	54985	51856	1414	1523	1592	1784	1246	1381	2057
North America	30057	37126	36139	1113	1135	1062	1170	871	931	1515
Europe	15065	17357	15435	279	367	518	601	356	431	518
Asia and Pacific	7	7	9	6	9	8	10	13	14	17
Other Markets	832	495	273	17	12	4	4	6	4	7

Source: BIS Statistics Explorer (http://stats.bis.org/statx/)

Table 2: Total Underlying Assets on NSE& BSE

S. No.	**Type**	**Total**
1.	Nifty Index	04
2.	Large Capitalization	83
3.	Mid Capitalization	81
4.	Small Capitalization	27

Source: Compiled from NSE & BSE website

Literature Review

Mishra et al. (2022) found that a study with the title "A Study on the Evolution and Growth of Indian Derivatives Market" demonstrated that Derivative instruments have developed into an essential part of the contemporary world's economy after almost thirty years since their inception. Despite this, the market for derivatives in India is nowhere like as well developed as the markets in other nations. As a result, it is essential to have an understanding of the present degree of expansion and development that is

taking place in the Indian financial derivative instruments. In addition, it found that certain markets may have insufficient trading because of a lack of market liquidity. In the same way, credit derivatives, which are part of the market that is growing the fastest around the world, are not present in India and need help from regulators if they are to grow.

Shalini & Raveendra (2014) studied providing price promises for future dates to give protection against unfavorable price changes to limit the number of financial risks.According to "A Study of Derivatives Market in India and its Current Position in Global Financial Derivatives Markets," financial derivatives are becoming more popular and widely employed in the world of finance, and the equity derivatives market plays a significant role in determining price discovery. The growth of financial derivatives around the world, including in India, has been driven by things like volatility in the prices of financial products, globalization of the economy's various financial markets, modern methods of risk analysis, the emergence of innovative financial techniques, different methods for managing risks.

Gautam & Kavidayal (2014) makes the effort to comprehend how the Indian financial sector has developed over time and investigates historical trade data of a variety of financial products.According to "Derivatives Market in India: Evolution, Trading Statistics, and Future Prospects," the market is growing rapidly due to the variety of goods it offers, but it also faces several challenges. Reduced cost-effectiveness due to insufficient scale, barriers posed by taxes and regulations, increasing vulnerability of Indian banks to activities that are not shown on their balance sheets, the necessity of a free and impartial regulatory, etc. are a few of the challenges that need to be resolved right now.

Bhagwat et al. (2012) presented the findings of research entitled "Development of Financial Derivatives Market in India and its Position in Global Financial Crisis," which discovered that as a direct outcome of the worldwide recession that started in 2008, the structure of the financial derivatives market in India changed in a big way. In India, index options are currently more popular than single stock futures as a preferred derivative instrument. Before the financial crisis, single stock futures had been the most popular kind of derivative instrument due to the large amount of speculation involved. Financial derivatives have grown so rapidly worldwide that it has been called the derivatives revolution in finance.

Vashishtha & Kumar (2010) conducted research on the topic "Development of Financial Derivatives Market in India- A Case Study," which traced the history of derivatives trading, policy and regulatory changes, growth and development, future prospects and limitations of India's financial derivatives instruments. Additionally, it has focused on the condition of the international derivatives markets in comparison to the Indian financial derivatives instruments. On NSE, the turnover of equity financial derivative has exceeded that of the equity market, and this has had a significant impact on how price discovery is carried out.

Sarkar (2006) noted in his paper titled "Indian Derivatives Markets" that as Indian financial derivatives grow increasingly complex, higher shareholders expertise would be required. National Stock Exchange runs educational and training programmes for market professionals such as brokers, dealers, and traders. The research focused on Indian derivatives traders and discovered that stock futures or index futures account for about 90% of activity, while options trading is confined to a few equities.

Sahoo (1997) showed a study called "Development of Financial Derivatives Market in India: A Case Study," which said that "Derivatives products first appeared as ways to protect against changes in commodity prices, and for many years, commodity-linked derivatives were the only type of derivatives."

Objectives

Following are some of the objectives of the study:

- To understand the importance of the F&O Segment.
- To explore the development of the Indian derivatives markets.
- To analyze the current situation in the Indian financial derivatives segment of the market.

Explanation of Derivatives Concept

The word "derivatives" is used to describe a large category of the financial instruments, the most common of which are options and futures. The value of these instruments is based on the underlying asset's price and other factors. These instruments' worth is determined by market conditions, including the price of the underlying asset. They have no value of their own and instead derive their worth from the fact that they provide their owners the opportunity to claim possession of those other capital assets or instruments. Butter, a milk-derived product, serves as a simple illustration of a derivative. Butter prices are determined by the market supply and demand for milk, which in turn affects the price of milk. The word "derivatives" comes from the phrase "to derive," which implies "to get something from another source." A derivative's underlying asset might be a commodity or a financial asset. Financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of another asset are known as derivatives. The price of gold delivered two months from now will rely on various factors, including its current and predicted price.

➢ Definition of Financial Derivatives

One definition of a derivative describes an instrument as having a value that is "derived" from the value of another security or economic variable. A derivative is a fantastic tool for transferring and managing risk since the derivative's worth is contingent upon external variables or pricing.

As per (Hull, 2007), “A derivative can be defined as a financial instrument whose value depends on (or derives from) the values of other, more basic underlying variables.”

Accordingly, (McDonald, 2016) “A derivative is simply a financial instrument (or even more simply an agreement between two people) which has a value determined by the price of something else.”

D.G. Gardener defined derivatives as “A derivative is a financial product which has been derived from the market for another product.”

(The International Monetary fund, 2001) defines “the derivative is financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity and through which specific risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right. The value of a financial derivative derives from the price of an underlying item, such as an asset or index. Unlike debt securities, no principal is advanced to be repaid and no investment income accrues.”

Derivative is defined as follows under Section 2(ac) of the Securities Contract Regulation Act (SCRA)

of 1956:

i. “A security derived from a debt instrument, share, loan whether secured or unsecured, risk instrument or contract for differences or any other form of security”;

ii. “Acontract which derives its value from the prices, or index of prices, of underlying securities”.

➢ **Underlying asset in the context of a derivatives contract**

Previous discussions have shown that the valuation of the derivatives contract is tied to an underlying asset. The following are some examples of the underlying assets types:

i. A wide variety of different kinds of commodities, including wheat, beverages, and oil;

ii. Valuable metallic element like silver & gold

iii. The exchange’s rates or the currency of other nations;

iv. Financial instruments issued by governments, corporations, and other entities that are issued with a maturity of three years or more like bonds;

v. The stocks and warrants on shares of firms that are traded on established stock markets and the Stock Index;

vi. Financial instruments that mature quickly, like Treasury-bills;

vii. OTC Cash Market Products, including Deposit & Loan.

➢ **Market Participants in the financial Derivatives Segment**

i. **Hedgers:** Hedgers are traders who utilize derivatives to hedge against market variable changes and asset price fluctuations. This group comprises the vast majority of the people that participate in the derivatives market.

ii. **Speculators:** Traders who acquire and sell assets to resell or purchase them at a higher price in the future are known as speculators. They are looking to take calculated risks and earn quickly by using derivatives to speculate on the movement of asset prices in the future. By using derivatives in a speculative venture, one may raise both the possible profits and the potential losses that might occur.

iii. **Arbitrageurs:** Arbitrageurs attempt to profit from unreasonably different prices by buying and selling the same products at the same period. They simultaneously participate in transactions in two or more markets to maximize their potential earnings while minimizing their exposure to potential losses. They search for chances to profit without taking on extra risk by taking advantage of spreads between current and future prices, as well as between different futures prices.

➢ **Financial Derivatives and Their Various Applications**

The purpose of financial derivatives is to offer investors with a variety of different services, and some of their uses and applications are described below:

i. **Management of risk:** Derivatives help control, avoid, transfer, and economically manage risk via tactics including hedging, arbitraging, and spreading. To better manage their portfolio's risk, holders

might use derivatives to make adjustments. These are especially effective under turbulent financial situations including irregular trading, extremely variable interest rates, fluctuating currency rates, and monetary pandemonium.

ii. **Measurement of Market:** Derivatives are price barometers that provide fresh spot and future market values. They assist society find the right market equilibrium price by distributing knowledge about future commodity and security markets. This means they are valuable in society since they help distribute resources more efficiently and effectively.

iii. **Trading with Efficiency:** Trading with no risk is made possible by financial derivatives, which increases market efficiency. Traders may substitute a position in one or more financial derivatives for a position in the underlying instruments by holding a position in one or more financial derivatives. Financial derivatives are often seen by traders as more attractive than the underlying securities. This is due to derivatives' higher liquidity and cheaper transaction costs relative to cash market trading of the underlying instrument.

iv. **Speculation:** Derivatives in the financial market are seen as high-risk investments. These may cause a firm to go bankrupt if not utilized appropriately, as occurred to Barings Plc. However, competent traders may use these tools to take calculated and well-understood risks to make a profit.

v. **Price Discovery:** Price discovery is another major use for derivatives, which simply refers to the process of disclosing information about future cash market values via the use of the futures market. Derivatives markets allow various and separated perspectives on the future to be compiled into one easily observable figure, forming a consensus of smart thinking.

vi. **Hedging:** Enter financial derivative contracts whose price swings oppositely to its underlying position to hedge risk. Additionally, hedging occurs when a person or organization purchases a product and then utilizes a futures contract to sell the product. This is done in order to reduce the risk associated with the initial purchase. They can use the asset for a certain period and then sell it at a predetermined price in the future, as per the terms of the futures contract.

vii. **Role of Price Stability:** The financial market serves to keep market prices stable by absorbing part of the short-timeframe volatility, which helps to retain the market's impact. Further, derivatives have the effect of reducing the amount of price movements in the cash market for the underlying asset, which leads to a more stable price level.

viii. **Gearing of Value:** Gearing or Leverage in the study of financial derivatives means that even a very minor variation in the price of the particular underlying stock may have substantial impact on the derivative's price.

ix. **Complete Market Development:** Derivatives trading has seen as a key factor in the evolution of markets towards "complete markets." The term "complete market" is used to describe a market where no one investor stands to gain more than any other, where the current securities cover the whole range of possible returns, and where no new securities may be introduced.

x. **Encourage Competition:** Trading in derivatives gives rise to competitive trading, as well as a variety of risk-taking preferences among market operators such as speculator, arbitragers, brokers,

hedgers, and so on. Furthermore, it boosts the amount of trading that takes place inside the nation. They also work as attractions for the next generation of business leaders and financial specialists.

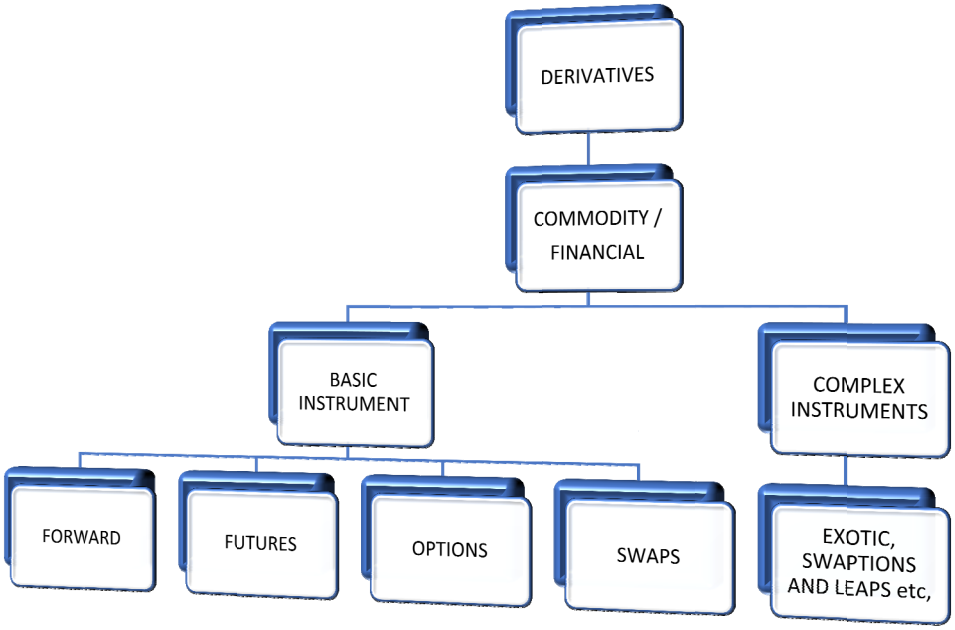
xi. **Reduced Transaction Costs while Maintaining Liquidity:** Since margin trading is the basis for the vast majority of derivatives contracts, it is clear that no immediate payment in full is necessary. Because of this, there are many different types of market participants, including traders, speculators, and arbitrageurs. Consequently, the markets for underlying assets benefit from increased liquidity and lower transaction costs due to derivatives trading.

xii. **Other Uses:** It is clear from the trading of derivatives in the market that derivatives are also used to eliminate market surpluses and shortages, as well as to stabilize price levels by narrowing the gap between similar assets, and to integrate the pricing structure of various assets at different times. Traders, speculators, and operators of large asset pools may use derivatives to develop new approaches to maximizing the performance of their holdings.

Classification of Derivatives

Financial derivatives and commodity-based derivatives are two main categories of derivatives that may be seen in Figure 1. Commodities such as grain, precious metals, and gold are common underlying assets for commodity derivatives. On the other hand, when it comes to financial derivatives, the underlying asset may include a variety of equities, currency markets, securities, or any number of other assets that carry interest rates, amongst other things. In light of the fact that the subject matter of this case study is limited to derivative contracts, we shall concentrate our efforts only on these types of products.

Figure 1: Classification of Derivatives



➢ Forward Contracts

A forward contract is a kind of customized contract that may be made between two participants to buy & sell the commodities or financial product at a specified future period for a certain price. This type of contract can be used to hedge against price fluctuations. If two parties enter into a forward contract, the amount of money that will change hands between them in the future is determined at the time of the contract's signing. It's the most common kind of derivative contract in everyday life since it's easy to understand and enter into. The holder of a forward contract, whether long or short, has the right but not the obligation to purchase or sell of the underlying stock at a specified future date and prices. In a forward contract, the buyer (or seller) is the one who:

i. Acquires the requisite legal right to buy or sell an asset (known as the underlying asset)

ii. On a specified day in the future (the expiration date)

iii. At a price that is set today (the forward price).

➢ Futures Contract

Futures are standardized forward contracts that provide investors the opportunity to buy or sell an investment product at a certain value and predetermined time on a fixed exchange. The term "forward contract" is also often used to refer to these agreements. Futures contracts are facilitated by exchanges that function as both buyer and seller for the counter party. Quality, quantity, price quotation, timeframe, and delivery location are all factors that the Exchange is responsible for standardizing (only for commodities assests). The following are important kinds of contracts for the futures contract i.e., Futures on stocks, indices, currencies, and interest-bearing securities like bonds and T-bills are all included.

➢ Options Contract

An option is a contract that provides the option right, but not the obligation to the investors, to make a future buying or selling at a specific value and on a fixed date. In finance, an option is a simple contract that gives the buyer (holder) the right but not the obligation to buy or sell an underlying asset on an exchange at a specified price and time. There are two different kinds of option contracts:

i. **Call Options:** A person who owns a call option has the right, but not the obligation, to buy specified amount of company's shares at a specified price on a predetermined date. If someone buys a call option, they are taking a long position and are referred to be an option holder.

ii. **Put Options:** Put options provide the buyer the option (but not the obligation) to sell a specified amount of shares of a specified company on a predetermined date at a specified price. In contrast to the call option, which imposes the sale on the holder, the put option essentially gives the right to execute the transaction.

➢ Swaps Contract

A transaction known as a swap may also be referred to as a trade or an exchange. A swap is a kind of derivative-based transaction in which two parties exchange cash flows and obligations arising from two separate financial instruments. Counterparty is a participant in a swap who has agreed to the transaction.

The following are the two kinds of swaps that are most often used:

i. **Interest rate swaps:** which include the parties exchanging solely the cash flows associated with interest between them in the similar currencies;

ii. **Currency swaps:** The two parties engage in a two-way exchange of principle and interest, with each party using a different currency for their respective incoming and outgoing financial flows.

History of Derivatives Markets in India

In India, derivatives markets have existed in some capacity for a very long period. Derivatives have their roots in farmers' need for protection against changes in the price of their crops. Uncertainty over the crop's price would plague farmers from the moment it was grown until the moment it was ready to be harvested. The farmer was able to shift some or all of his price risk by locking in asset prices via the use of simple derivative products. This reduced the amount of uncertainty that they faced. These straight forward agreements, which were made to serve farmers' requirements, essentially served as a way to lower risk.

In 1875, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association opened as the world's first regulated futures market for commodities. Following this pattern, the Bombay Cotton Exchange Ltd., the Gujarat VyapariMandall, and the Calcutta Hesstan Exchange Ltd. launched futures markets in 1893, 1900, and 1919, respectively. There was a remarkable reversal in the derivative market once independence was achieved, from the outlawing of all derivative trading to their more recent legalization. When the Indian government banned cash settlement and options trading in 1952, it was a huge step towards establishing a more stable economy. The trading of derivatives moved to more unregulated marketplaces known as forwards. There has been a change in government policy to place more emphasis on market-based pricing and less on speculative derivatives trading. In 1995, India's government passed the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, which opened the way for the country to begin trading financial derivatives. Options in securities were allowed again when the law was changed. Many commodities' futures trading were deregulated in the early 2000s. Around the same time, the first electronic commodity exchanges at the national level established.

The formal launch of derivatives trading in India took place in June of 2000. In May 2001, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) gave its final approval based on a committee chaired by L. C. Gupta. NSE and BSE, two Indian stock exchanges, and their associated clearing house and company, were recently given authorization by SEBI to commence trading in approved derivatives contracts and settlement contracts. At first, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) issued its license for the trading of index futures contracts based on a variety of different stock market indices. These indexes included the S&P CNX, Nifty, and Sensex. As a direct consequence of this, index-based trading became an alternative for trading options in addition to trading individual stocks. Furthermore,

Table 3 below discusses the historical important milestones in the growth of the Indian derivative market.

Table 3: Historical chronology milestones in the development of the Indian derivative market

Period	Growth of Financial Derivatives
1875	The formation of "Native Share & Stock Broker's Association"
1921	Establishment of "Clearing House started by the Bank of India"
1952	Enactment of the most popular forward contracts (Regulation) Act.
1953	Proper setup of the forward market commission in India
1956	Enactment of Indian Securities Contract Regulation Act 1956
1957	Permanent recognition under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA) by BSE
1969	Section 16 of SCRA bans any forward trading.
1972	Trading in carry forwards between settlement cycles started informally on BSE.
1980	According to the Khuso Committee, futures trading should be reinstated for the vast majority of commodities.
1983	The government has changed the regulations for trading on the stock exchanges in Bombay, Calcutta, and Ahmedabad to allow for carry forward trading of certain stocks.
1986	The first stock market index in the nation was the S&P BSE SENSEX
1987	Introduction of the "Investor's Protection Fund (IPF)"
1989	Launch of the "BSE Training Institute (BTI)"
1990	The S&P BSE SENSEX finished the day higher above 1000
1992	The S&P BSE SENSEX finished the day higher above 2000
	The S&P BSE SENSEX finished the day higher above 4000
	The Initiation of the "Securities and Exchange Board of India" Act
	The "Capital Issues (Control) Act" is no longer in effect
	The "Securities Appeal Tribunal (SAT)" was created
1993	SEBI forbids transactions from being carried forward
1994	Nine commodities have been recommended for futures trading by the Kabra Committee
1995	Revisions to the carry forward mechanism are advised by the G.S. Patel Committee
1995	Index futures trading was requested by NSE from SEBI
	Introduced "BSE Online Trading (BOLT)" system
1996	BSE has resumed the system after the upgrade
	The first significant overhaul of the S&P BSE SENSEX
	SEBI formed the LC Gupta committee to create an index futures framework

1997	Established "Trade Guarantee Fund (TGF)"
	Established "Brokers Contingency Fund (BCF)"
	Expansion of the "BSE On-Line Trading (BOLT)" system throughout the country
1998	LC Gupta committee submitted a report
1999	Establishment of Central Depository Services Ltd. (CDSL) in collaboration with other banking organizations
	BSE allows forward rate agreements/interest rate swaps
	Initiation of Operations at CDSL
	Financial regulator RBI approved over-the-counter interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements
	The S&P BSE SENSEX finished the day higher above 5000
2000-01	Nifty was selected by SIMEX as the underlying index for futures and options trading on the Indian stock market
	NSE and BSE were granted permission by SEBI to trade index futures
	The BSE has begun trading equity derivatives
	NSE has started trading derivatives, namely index futures
	Futures and options on the Nifty index will now be traded on the SIMEX
2001-02	Index option was introduced by the BSE
	Option trading on stock indices at the NSE
	Equity options exchanged on the NSE
	The BSE has introduced the 109 Equities option
	Start of trading for options on individual equities
	Stock future was introduced at the BSE
	Futures trading on individual securities begins
	BSE introduced 109 new stocks future
2003-04	Futures contracts on interest rates traded on the NSE
	The CNX IT index has launched futures and options
2004-05	Optional trading of BSE on a weekly basis
2005-06	Introduction of futures and options contracts for the Bank Nifty index
2006-07	Awarded by Asia Risk magazine as "Derivative Exchange of the Year"
2007-08	NSE has introduced derivatives for Nifty Junior and CNX 100
	Derivatives on "Nifty Midcap-50" are introduced by NSE
	Trading involving the Chhota (Mini) Sensex on the BSE
2008-09	NSE is a trading platform for futures and options on mini-indices
	Futures contracts on currencies traded on the NSE and BSE
	Option contracts with a long-term expiration date based on the "S&P CNX Nifty

	index"
	Trading in Options and futures on sectorial indexes on BSE
	Futures contracts on currencies traded on the NSE
	The beginning of trading in futures contracts for interest rates
	Introduced at the BSE were currency derivatives
	Option and futures trading on the S&P CNX Nifty index at the NSE
2009-10	"Interest rate futures" are introduced at the NSE
	BSE and USE have formed an association with the goal of developing the currency and interest rate derivative markets
	The new derivatives rate introduced by the BSE will actually reduce transaction costs for everyone
2010-11	Introduction of currency futures on new currency pairings at the NSE
	NSE was given Asian Banker's award for best financial derivatives exchange
	"S&P CNX Nifty futures" are now being traded on the CME platform at the NSE
	Futures and options on major indexes including the "S&P 500" and the "Dow Jones Industrial Average have begun trading
	NSE has introduced stock options in the European form
	The NSE has introduced products currency options based on the USD/INR exchange rate
2011-12	Futures trading on the 91-day Government of India Bill will start on the NSE
	"Index futures and options contracts" based on the FTSE 100 index have started trading
	NSE has begun trading derivatives based on worldwide indexes
	NSE introduces derivative products based on "CNX PSE" and "CNX infrastructure" indexes
	EMERGE, "a platform for listing and trading shares of SMEs", has been established
	Financial derivatives based on the BRICSMART indexes are now being traded on the BSE
2012-13	BSE introduced a new derivative market for currency exchange
	"New Debt Segment (NDS)" has been Introduced
2013-14	NMF-II, "a new platform for mutual funds", has been released
	NBF II, "a new category for interest rate futures", has been introduced
	Futures trading for the India Volatility (VIX) index was initiated
	The “Osaka Exchange” started for trading of the NIFTY 50 (CNX NIFTY)
2014-15	a memorandum of agreement was signed to improve communication with the London Stock Exchange Group

	Changed the name of the CNX NIFTY to the NIFTY 50
2015-16	Trading of futures contracts based on the NIFTY 50 index was started on TAIFEX
	Establishment of a platform for the issuing of "sovereign gold bonds"
	Introduced a framework for developing electronic books for the "private placement of debt securities"
2016-17	NSE IFSC, the International Stock Exchange, was promoted in GIFT City Gandhinagar, which is India's first Special Economic Zone that is designated as an IFSC
2017-18	Developed Currency Derivative Products for Non-FCYINR Pairs
	“72 fixed income and 03 hybrid indexes” were introduced with the NIFTY SME EMERGE Index.
	A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was established with "the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE)"
2018-19	Commodity Derivatives was a new category that was introduced along with the "go Bid Mobile app for govt. securities" and "the Tri-Party Repo of Corporate Debt Securities"
	The introduction of the weekly expiry option for the NIFTY 50 was announced
	Electronic voting for corporations and organizations
	Traders from the United States are now able to use NSE derivatives
	"A Strategic Partnership and Post-Trade Technology Agreement" has been reached with Nasdaq
	A Memorandum of Agreement with the "London Stock Exchange Group"
2019-20	NSE has released a new emblem for the NIFTY indexes
	The regulatory approvals for the "NSE IFSC-SGX" Link were announced
	The 200th SME listing has been made on the NSE EMERGE
	The CBDT has acknowledged the efforts of the "NSE Commodities Segment"
	"Center for Behavioral Science" at IIMA is originally inaugurated by NSE
	Bonds issued by the Indian govt. now provide interest-rate options
	NSE Indexes has begun publishing the "Nifty BHARAT Bond Index Series"
	WFE has named NSE the biggest derivatives exchange globally for 2019
	"The Request for Quotation (RFQ)" System for Debt Securities was introduced by the NSE
2020-21	NSE Data Room (NDR), “a new cloud-based research resource, is launched by the NSE"
	Introduced by NSE Indices is the "Nifty Midcap Select Index"
	NSE now allows for weekly futures trading in the USD/INR currency pair.
	The number of people who have accounts with the NSE has surpassed 5 crore
	NSE Indexes is pleased to announce the introduction of the "Nifty India Digital

	Index"
	NIFTY 50 Index and its 20th anniversary are both celebrated in India
	"Nifty Transport & Logistics Index" is Introduced by NSE Indexes
	NSE IFSC physically settles American equities for the first time at IFSC
	NSE Indexes is pleased to announce the introduction of the "Nifty SDL Plus AAA PSU Bond Dec 2027 60:40 Index"
	The "Nifty SDL Jun 2027 Index" was released by NSE Indexes
	"Domestic Bullion Spot Exchange" to be Established by Joint Effort of NSE and IBJA
	Introduction of the "Fixed Income Analytics Platform" by NSE Data (Fixed In)
	The Honorable Prime Minister of India was Present at the Opening of the "NSE IFSC-SGX Connect"

Source**:** Compiled from BSE and NSE

Regulatory Framework for Derivatives in India

L.C. Gupta Committee and J.R. Varma Committee recommendations served as the basis for India's regulatory structure. Many of its rules come straight from the International Organization of Securities Commission (IUSCO). The L.C. Gupta Committee Report provides one group's perspective on how the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) should divide up its regulatory duties. According to the report, SEBI's involvement should be restricted to reviewing the proposed derivatives contracts and the derivatives exchange's rules, bylaws, and regulations before trading can commence. It places a strong emphasis on the consulting and supervisory roles that SEBI performs. In addition to this, it recommends the formation of a separate clearing corporation. The framework's objective is to ensure that derivatives trading is conducted safely and honestly and that investors have access to methods to have their complaints addressed. The regulatory structure that is in place for derivatives might vary widely from nation to nation. The derivatives regulatory framework in India is established by the following laws:

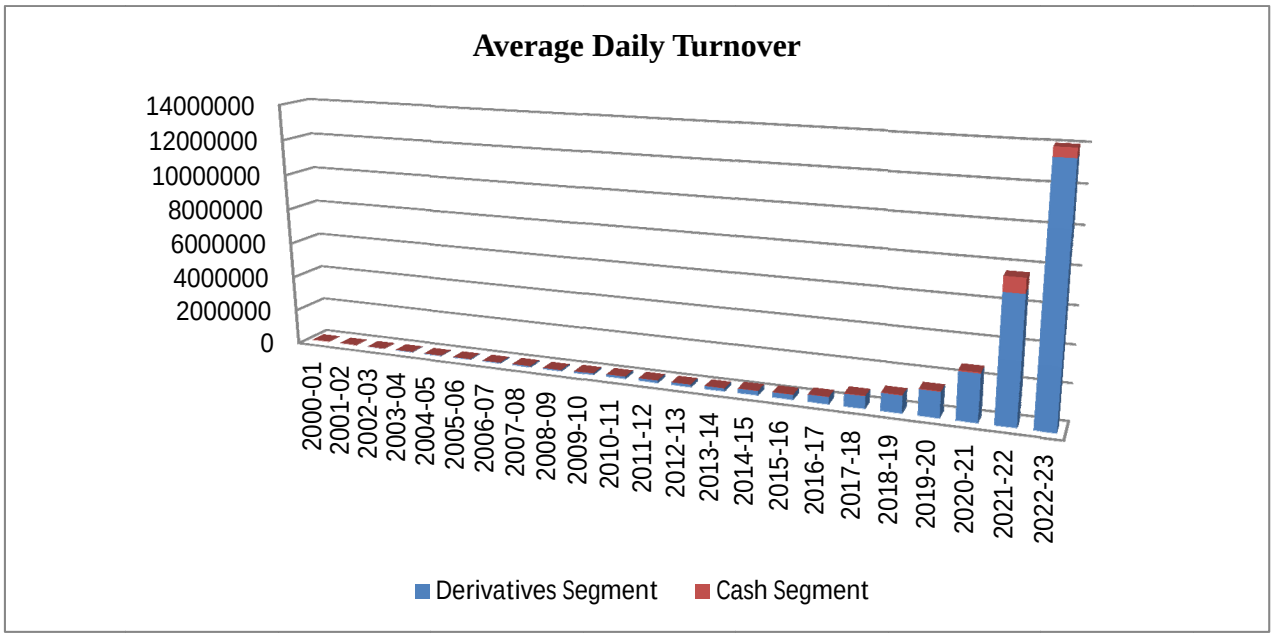
i. Act of 1934, relating to the Reserve Bank of India
ii. Act of 1952, relating to the Regulation of Forward Contracts
iii. Act of 1956, relating to the Regulation of Securities Contracts
iv. Regulations on Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts), 2000

Growth of Derivatives Market in India: estimate

The Indian derivatives market has seen tremendous expansion, and analysts predict that this development will continue to expand in the coming years. The Indian market for financial derivatives has had phenomenal growth ever since it was first established in the year 2000, in terms of both the number of contracts that have been traded and the overall number of contracts. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) handles 99 percent of all derivatives trading that occurs in the Indian markets, as shown by the data that are provided below. Participants in the stock market have welcomed the

introduction of derivatives. Immediately after its inception, derivatives trading quickly became widely practiced. After some time had passed, the turnover of the NSE futures market increased to a point where it was higher than the turnover of the cash market on the NSE. If we take 2022 as an example, we see that whereas the NSE futures markets were valued at Rs. 1695233134.00 Cr., the NSE cash markets were only valued at Rs. 16566257.00 Cr (Exhibit Table 5). When comparing BSE and NSE trading data, we see that BSE has been less successful across the field in terms of overall product turnover (Exhibit Figure 8). After studying the data, industry analysts believe the derivatives market has not yet reached its full growth and trading potential. Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 & figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 show NSE & BSE's derivatives and cash divisions' growth and development. Analysts have noted that the NSE and BSE's equity derivative markets are seriously limited, and provide a modest selection of equities for individual stock futures and options, as well as index futures and options.

Figure 2: Derivatives and Cash Business Growth at NSE 2000–2022



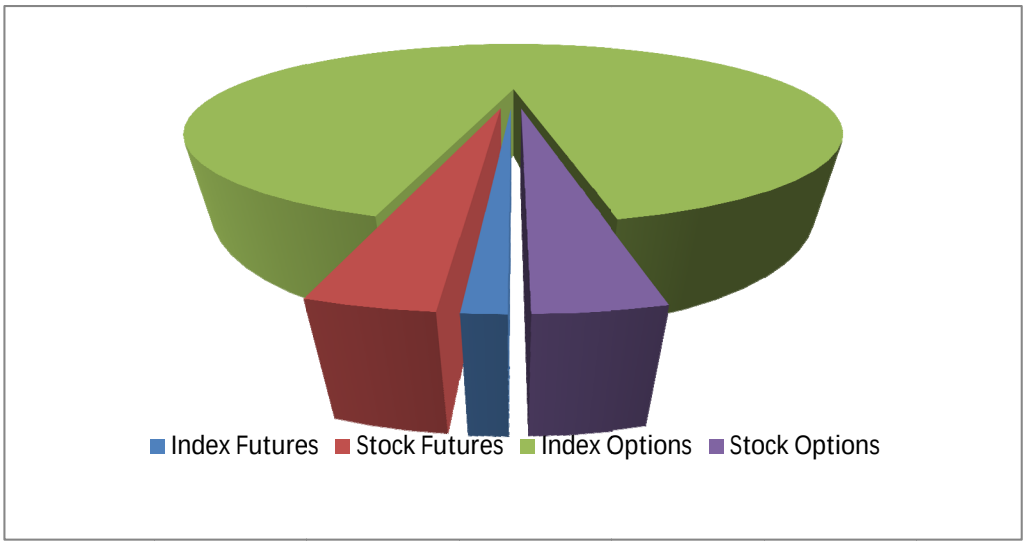
Source**:** Author's computation using NSE data

Table 4: Turnover of the NSE's Derivatives and Cash Segment **(Rs. in Cr.)**

Year	Derivatives Segment		Cash Segment	
	Total Turnover	**Average Daily Turnover**	**Total Turnover**	**Average Daily Turnover**
2022-23	2592169211.00	13500881.30	10250869.00	494381.00
2021-22	1695233134.00	6835617.48	16566257.00	803707.00
2020-21	643618108.30	2584811.68	15397908.00	61839.00
2019-20	345391355.50	1398345.57	8998811.00	36432.00
2018-19	237590973.70	958028.12	7949004.00	32052.00
2017-18	164984859.10	670670.16	7234826.00	29410.00
2016-17	94370301.61	380525.41	5055913.00	20387.00
2015-16	64825834.30	262452.77	4236983.00	17154.00
2014-15	55606453.39	228833.14	4329655.00	17818.00
2013-14	38211408.05	152236.69	2808488.00	11189.00
2012-13	31533003.96	126638.57	2708279.00	10833.00
2011-12	31349731.74	125902.54	2810893.00	11289.00
2010-11	29248221.09	115150.48	3577412.00	14048.00
2009-10	17663664.57	72392.07	4138024.00	16959.00
2008-09	11010482.20	45310.63	2752023.00	11325.00
2007-08	13090477.75	52153.30	3551038.00	14148.00
2006-07	7356242.00	29543.00	1945285.00	7812.00
2005-06	4824174.00	19220.00	1569556.00	6253.00
2004-05	2546982.00	10107.00	1140071.00	4506.00
2003-04	2130610	8388.00	1099535.00	4328.00
2002-03	439862	1752.00	617989.00	2462.00
2001-02	101926	410.00	513167.00	2078.00
2000-01	2365	11.00	1339510.00	5337.00

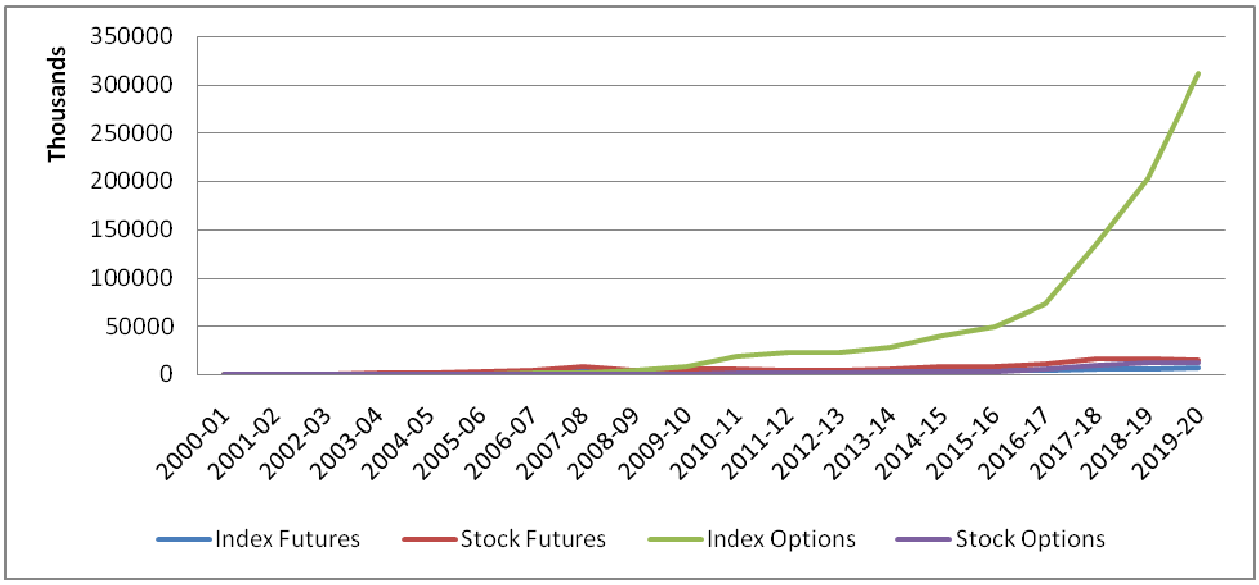
Source**:** Compiled from the BSE website

Figure 3: Turnover of F&O by Product at NSE from 2000 to 2022



Source: Author's computation using NSE data

Figure 4: Graph of F&O Turnover by Product at NSE from 2000 to 2022



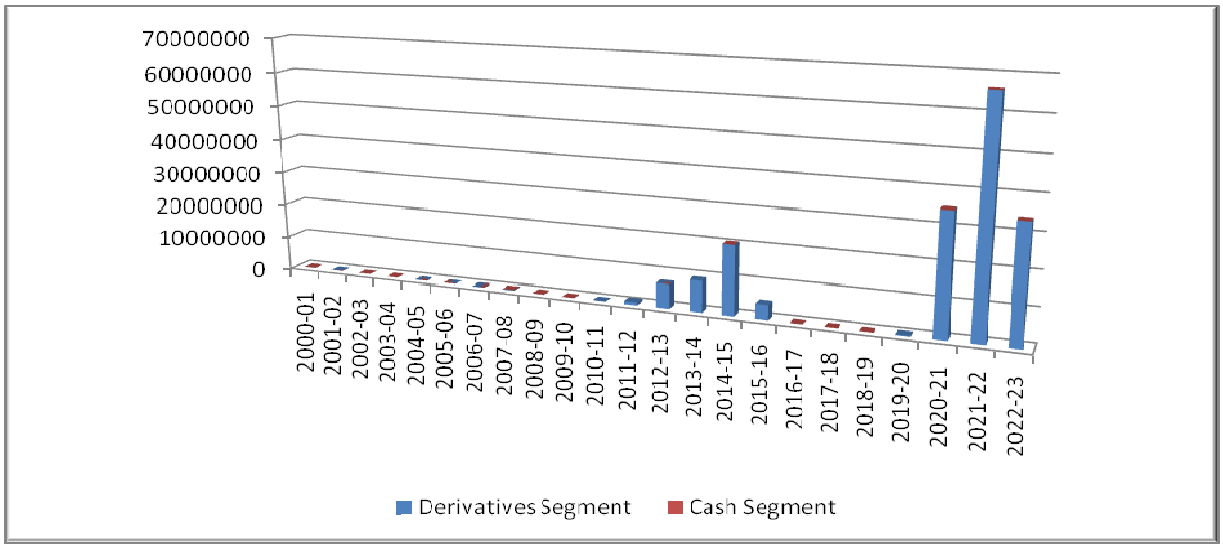
Source**:** Author's computation based on NSE data.

Table 5: Turnover on the NSE's Derivatives Segment **(Rs. Cr.)**

Year	Index Futures	Stock Futures	Index Options	Stock Options	Total
2022-23	7249837.47	14772788.00	2524442481.00	45740867.39	2592169211.00
2021-22	8429378.27	21038937.56	1609497197.00	56267621.33	1695233134.00
2020-21	9047645.65	18098365.39	590099062.80	26373034.47	643618108.30
2019-20	6701072.45	14919550.78	311447325.40	12323406.79	345391355.50
2018-19	5568914.47	16147010.86	203302404.90	12582374.84	237590973.70
2017-18	4810454.34	15597519.71	134921876.50	9655008.56	164984859.10
2016-17	4335940.78	11129587.14	72797287.69	6107485.87	94370301.61
2015-16	4557113.64	7828606.00	48951930.60	3488173.75	64825834.30
2014-15	4107215.20	8291766.27	39922663.48	3282552.18	55606453.39
2013-14	3083103.23	4949281.72	27767341.25	2409488.61	38211408.05
2012-13	2527130.76	4223872.02	22781574.14	2000427.29	31533003.96
2011-12	3577998.41	4074670.73	22720031.64	977031.13	31349731.74
2010-11	4356754.53	5495756.70	18365365.76	1030344.21	29248221.09
2009-10	3934388.67	5195246.64	8027964.20	506065.18	17663664.57
2008-09	3570111.40	3479642.12	3731501.84	229226.81	11010482.20
2007-08	3820667.27	7548563.23	1362110.88	359136.55	13090477.75
2006-07	2539574.00	3830967.00	791906.00	193795.00	7356242.00
2005-06	1513755.00	2791697.00	338469.00	180253.00	4824174.00
2004-05	772147.00	1484056.00	121943.00	168836.00	2546982.00
2003-04	554446.00	1305939.00	52816.00	217207.00	2130610.00
2002-03	43952.00	286533.00	9246.00	100131.00	439862 .00
2001-02	21483.00	51515.00	3765.00	25163.00	101926.00
2000-01	2365.00	-	-	-	2365.00

Source**:** Collected from the NSE website

Figure 5: Business Development of Derivatives & Cash at BSE from 2001-2023



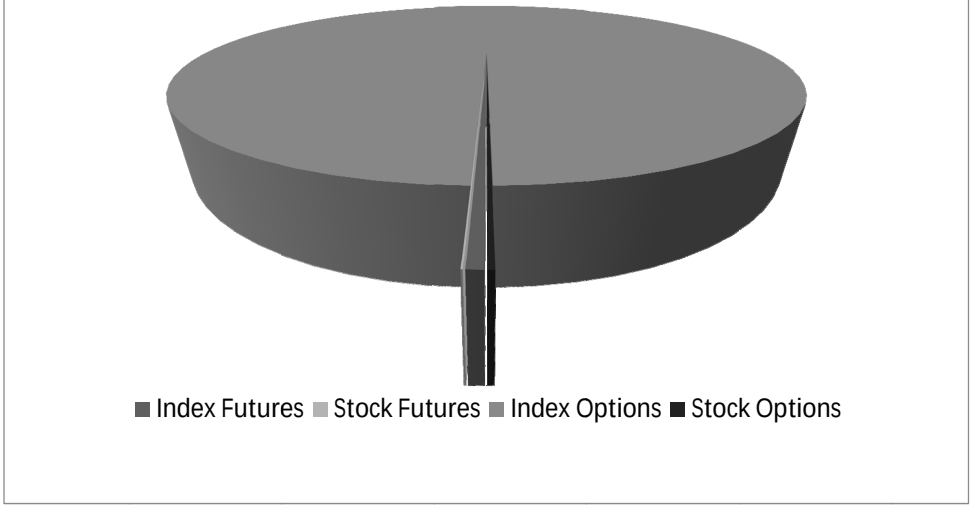
Source: Author's computation using BSE data

Table 6: Turnover for the BSE Cash & Derivatives Segment (Rs. in Cr.)

Year	Derivatives Segment	Cash Segment
2022-23	33933819.17	8,28,539.17
2021-22	66078327.85	13,38,225.31
2020-21	35060169.07	10,45,089.56
2019-20	262268.62	6,60,896.03
2018-19	2250.11	7,75,590.08
2017-18	3262.66	10,82,968.21
2016-17	6939.29	9,98,260.58
2015-16	4475008.32	7,40,088.59
2014-15	20362741.42	8,54,844.29
2013-14	9219434.32	5,21,664.20
2012-13	7163576.66	5,48,774.44
2011-12	808475.99	6,67,497.58
2010-11	154.33	11,05,026.89
2009-10	234.06	13,78,809.32
2008-09	11774.83	11,00,073.77
2007-08	242308.41	15,78,855.41
2006-07	59006.62	9,56,189.11
2005-06	8.78	8,16,084.70
2004-05	16112.32	5,18,715.65
2003-04	12452.00	5,02,618.38
2002-03	2478.00	3,14,073.13
2001-02	1922.00	3,07,297.77
2000-01	1673.00	10,00,032.62

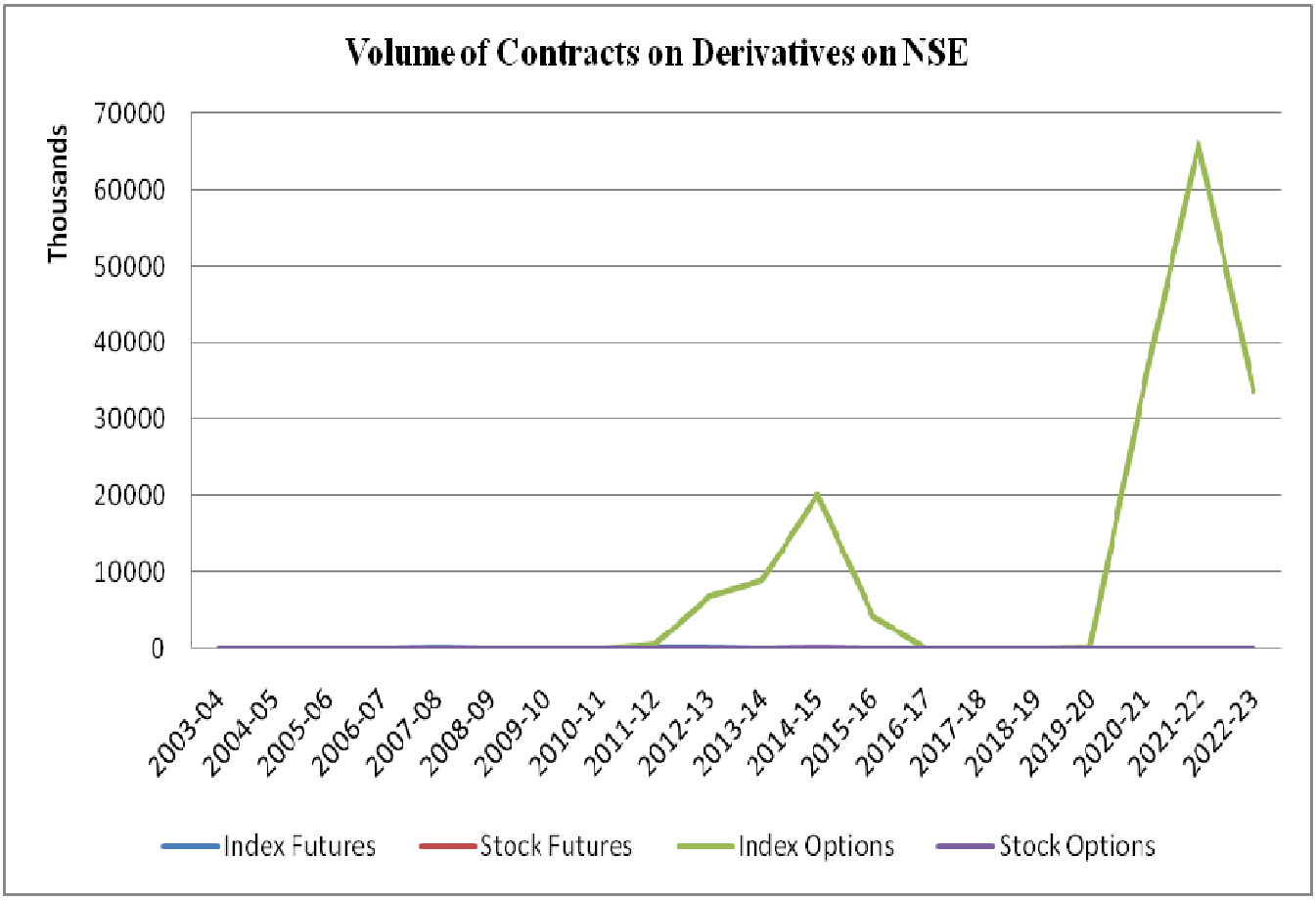
Source: Collected from the BSE website

Figure 6: Turnover of F&O at BSE by Product from 2004 to 2022



Source**:** Author's computation using BSE data

Figure 7: Graph of F&O at BSE Product-wise Turnover from 2004–2022



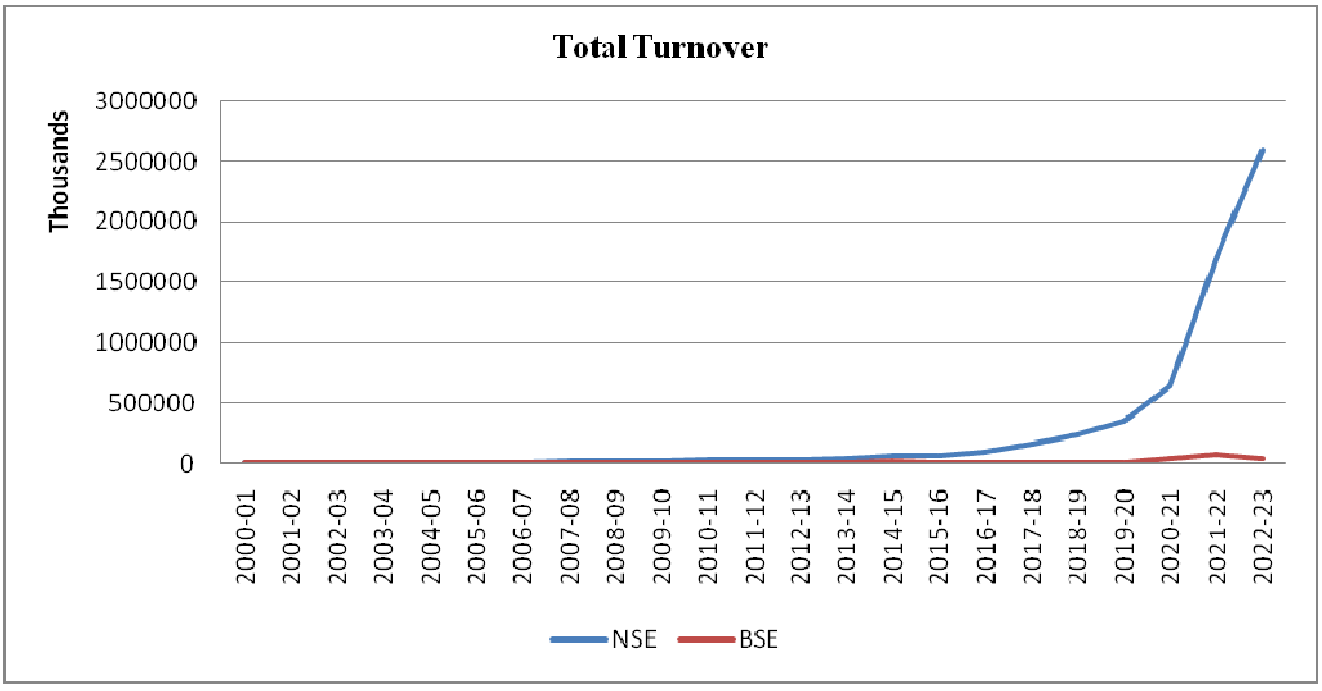
Source: Author's computation, based on BSE data.

Table 7: Turnover for the BSE Derivatives Segment

Year	Index Futures	Stock Futures	Index Options	Stock Options	Total	Average Daily Turnover
2022-23	47.06	0.00	33933772	0.05	33933819.11	176738.64
2021-22	493.52	0.00	66077834	0.00	66078327.52	266444.87
2020-21	5010.27	0.00	35055158	0.00	35060168.27	141371.65
2019-20	14933.69	163.00	245962.6	1209.36	262268.64	1061.82
2018-19	39.13	17.77	2193.13	0.08	2250.11	9.07
2017-18	3217.51	36.76	8.21	0.18	3262.66	13.26
2016-17	2266.86	203.08	1254.9	0.00	3724.84	27.98
2015-16	13097.16	1349.59	4386249	74312.69	4475008.44	18117.44
2014-15	48632.35	9794.26	20129226	175088.34	20362740.95	83797.29
2013-14	63493.84	54599.42	9055201	46130.69	9219424.95	36730.81
2012-13	122429.78	3420.07	7027482	10246.32	7163578.17	28654.31
2011-12	178448.83	10215.70	618342.4	1469.09	808476.02	3246.89
2010-11	154.08	0.00	0.25	0.00	154.33	0.61
2009-10	96.00	0.30	137.76	0.00	234.06	0.96
2008-09	11757.22	8.49	9.12	0.00	11774.83	48.46
2007-08	234660.16	7609.24	38.66	0.35	242308.41	965.37
2006-07	55490.86	3515.50	0.06	0.20	59006.62	236.97
2005-06	5.00	0.49	3.2	0.09	8.78	0.03
2004-05	13599.66	212.85	2297.23	2.58	16112.32	63.69
2003-04	3082.63	1680.34	0	258.84	5021.81	19.77

Source: Collected from the BSE website

Figure 8: Growth graph of NSE & BSE



Source: Author's computation using NSE & BSE data.

Summary & Conclusion

With a lengthy history of trading in a wide variety of derivative products, the Indian derivative market has seen impressive expansion throughout the years. The market for derivatives has seen both rising and falling prices. To accommodate the demands of a wide range of investors, a wide range of derivative products has developed throughout time. Any developed market should have a strong framework such as liquidity and transparency. The use of derivatives is a great way for traders and other financial institutions to control risk. Derivatives allow risk-averse parties to sell their security to risk-seeking parties. In India's recent history, the creation of an equity derivatives market has been received with a tremendous amount of success. The derivatives market's turnover on the NSE has recently overtaken that of the stocks market. The value of the overall turnover of derivatives on the NSE steadily increased from 2365 crore in the financial year 2000-2001 to 1961789899.40 crore in the fiscal year 2022-2023. This is a tremendous increase in the value of the turnover. India is among the most successful developing countries when it comes to a lucrative market for exchange-traded derivatives.

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Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District of Haryana: A Qualitative and Quantitative Assessment

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ABSTRACT

Drinking Water availability is one of the basic fundamental requirements of any region. It's availability in terms of accessibility and quality is a determining parameter of a region's living standard. However, with rapid development and population expansion, the stress on water resources has been increasing. With the growing population the share of drinking water sources has been affected significantly. It therefore, makes it necessary to regularly monitor and analyze drinking water sources to avoid any event of water shortage or scarcity. This paper examines the drinking water status of Mahendragarh district in terms of quantity and quality, Mahendragarh district is characterized by a semi-arid climate with limited surface water sources. As demand has increased with the growing population, the district's ground water resources are under stress. In addition, rainfall is scarce in the region which makes replenishment rate of ground water lower than the withdrawal rate. Poor drinking water quality has been observed in many locations across the district with increasing concentration of total dissolved solids.

Key Words: Drinking Water, Water Availability, Water Quality, Ground Water, Mahendragarh, Haryana.

Introduction

Globally, water scarcity is becoming a major cause of concern for all governments. Continued population growth and rising prosperity will result in increased water demand (Ashoori, et al., 2017). Consequently, in the foreseeable future, there will be a considerable increase in cases of water shortages. The urban population will rapidly grow, driving demand well beyond the capacity of already scarce water supplies. As a result, water resource management has become an urgent and growing requirement (Olmstead, 2014). The United Nations General Assembly enacted Resolution 64/292 on July 28, 2010, recognizing the human right to water and sanitation, stating that clean potable water and sanitation are necessary for the realization of all human rights (Heller, 2015). The Resolution urges states and international bodies to provide financial resources to capacity-building and technology transfer in order to assist countries, particularly developing countries, in providing safe, healthy, adequate and affordable drinking water and sanitation to all.

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India's valuable and delicate water supplies are being stressed and exhausted as a result of increased urbanization, population development and rapid industrialization, while sector demands for drinking water, industry, agriculture and other uses are rapidly developing (Rodell, et al., 2009). As a result, per capita availability has decreased, and quality has deteriorated. As a result, management of increasingly vulnerable water resources has become a key concern (Das, 2019). Due to a physical shortage of water, a widening gap between rising demand and falling freshwater supply, or a combination of the two, many dry and semi-arid regions are facing severe water shortages.In many locations, excessive groundwater removal is causing depletion and quality degradation (Dangar, et al., 2021). As a result of increased population, urbanisation and industrialization, demand for ground water is increasing day by day, while fresh water availability per person is diminishing (Albert, et al., 2012). As a result of the scarcity of surface water, the pressure on ground water is increasing, causing a dip in the water table and concerns about water quality.

Study Area

The Mahendragarh district of Haryana is located in the state's southwest corner. The district covers a total area of 1899 square kilometers out of which the rural areas comprise of 1866.02 square kilometers and urban areas cover only 32.98 square kilometers. Narnaul sub-division has a total area of 922.34 square kilometers, whereas Mahendragarh and Kanina sub-division has a total area of 976.66 square kilometers. The district is divided in eight blocks: Ateli, Kanina, Mahendragarh, Nangal Chaudhry, Narnaul, Nizampur, Satnali and Sihma. Rainfall and the canal network system are restricted in this district. Mahendragarh is a semi-arid area with a long hot dry season. Each year, the district receives an average of 407 mm of rain. The area receives roughly 90 per cent of its yearly rainfall from June to September. Consequently, groundwater is the major water source for agricultural, residential and industrial purposes.

Objectives of the Study

- To analyze the main sources of drinking water that determines the quantitative availability of water in the district for drinking purposes.
- To analyze the quality of drinking water in terms of its safety for drinking purposes.

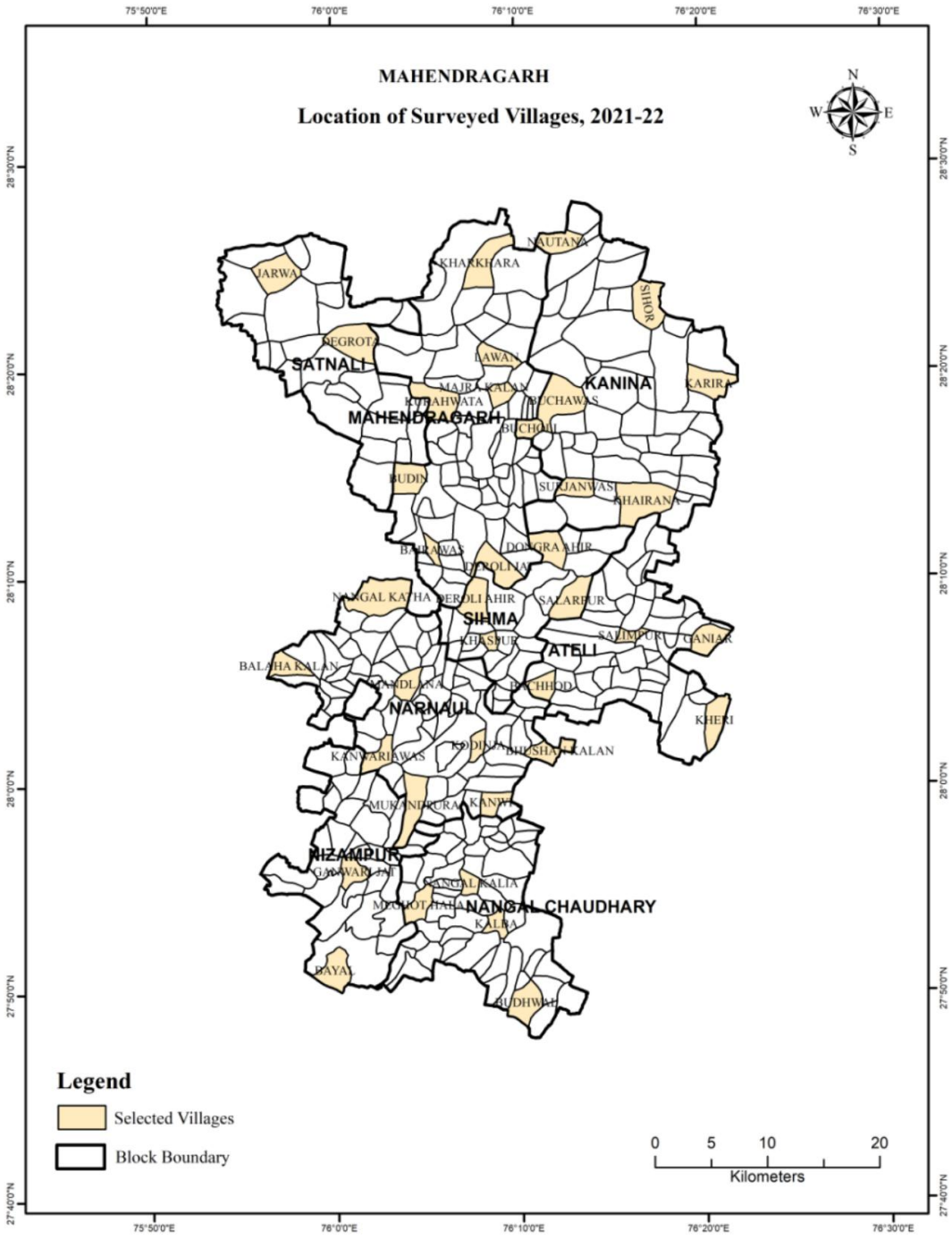
Data and Methodology

The study is primarily based on secondary data sources. The data on sources of drinking water has been derived from Census of India, 2011. Additionally, the data for quality of drinking water has been obtained from the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) and Ground water cell, Mahendragarh District located at Narnaul. The data is obtained for 38 villages located in the eight blocks of Mahendragarh District. The list of sampled villages and their location have been shown in the following table 1 and figure 1.

Table 1: List of Sampled Villages

Sl. No.	Name of the Selected Villages for Primary Survey	Block	Sl. No.	Name of the Selected Villages for Primary Survey	Block
1	Ganiyar	Ateli	**20**	Bachhod	Ateli
2	Kheri	Ateli	**21**	Salimpur	Ateli
3	Nautana	Kanina	**22**	Sihor	Kanina
4	Karira	Kanina	**23**	Buchawas	Kanina
5	Khairana	Kanina	**24**	Surjanwas	Kanina
6	Jarwa	Satnali	**25**	Degrota	Satnali
7	Bairwas	Mahendragarh	**26**	Lawan	Mahendragarh
8	Buchauli	Mahendragarh	**27**	Budin	Mahendragarh
9	Kurahwata	Mahendragarh	**28**	Majara Kalan	Mahendragarh
10	Kharkhara	Mahendragarh	**29**	Deroli Jat	Mahendragarh
11	Dongra Ahir	Sihma	**30**	Salarpur	Sihma
12	Deroli Ahir	Sihma	**31**	Khaspur	Sihma
13	Ganwari Jat	Nizampur	**32**	Bayal	Nizampur
14	Budhwal	Nangal Choudhry	**33**	Kalba	Nangal Choudhry
15	Nangal Kalia	Nangal Choudhry	**34**	Meghot Hala	Nangal Choudhry
16	Bhushan Kalan	Narnaul	**35**	Kanwi	Narnaul
17	Nangal Kath	Narnaul	**36**	Kojinda	Narnaul
18	Balaha Kalan	Narnaul	**37**	Mandlana	Narnaul
19	Kanwariwas	Narnaul	**38**	Mukandpura	Narnaul

Figure 1: Location of Sampled Villages of Mahendragarh District



Results and Analysis

The occurrence, source, quality and availability of groundwater in the district are all linked to the area's recent aquifer formations, which do not contain significant amounts of groundwater (Sharma, 2020). Ground water development in the district ranges from 49 per cent (Narnaul Block) to 178 per cent (Kanina Block) (Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources). The district's total

replenishable ground water resource is 21,435 hectare metres. The net ground water draught is 22778 hectares, which means 1343 hectares of ground water are untapped. According to the Central Ground Water Board's 2013 report, the ground water table in Ateli block is deteriorating at the quickest rate (up to 2 metres per year), while that in Kanina block is deteriorating at the slowest rate (0.385 metres per year).The depth to the water table has been discovered to have a direct relationship with the volume of groundwater storage and the extent of depletion (Konikow & Kendy, 2005). The Ateli block had the greatest decline in storage volume and magnitude of depletion. Southern Haryana, a semi-arid region with an agricultural economy, is experiencing acute water constraint at the moment. Rainfall is minimal in this region, especially Mahendragarh district, due to a poor canal network, and surface water availability is limited. In this area, the annual net recharge of groundwater has been much less than the discharge. As a result, maintaining a delicate balance between replenishment and use has become a challenge in this location.

Main Sources of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District

The distribution of main source of drinking water in Mahendragarh district in 2011 is shown in Table 2. In Mahendragarh district, about a third of families rely on tap water from untreated water sources. The number of families using treated tap water in the district is comparable to, but lower than, the number of homes using untreated tap water in 2011. Tubewell/borewell is also widely used for collecting drinking water. The use of hand pump is found to be declining with increasing adoption of tap water. Wells along with other sources of drinking water, such as tanks, ponds, lakes, and other bodies of water, are not widely used in the district. The use of uncovered well is also quite prevalent in the rural parts. Dependency on spring or river/canal has been very low in the district.

Table 2: Households Distribution by Main Source of Drinking Water in different Blocks of Mahendragarh District (2011)

Block Name	Main Source of Drinking Water									
	Tap water from treated source	Tap water from un-treated source	Covered well	Un-covered well	Hand pump	Tube well/ Borehole	Spring	River/ Canal	Tank/ Pond/ Lake	Other sources
Ateli	36.36	38.75	1.6	1.51	0.44	17.42	0.03	0.01	2.29	1.58
Kanina	28.04	37.4	0.86	3.47	2.05	24	0.05	0.02	1.29	2.85
Mahendragarh	50.39	23.59	1.51	1.09	0.28	20.8	0.01	0.03	1.18	1.1
Nangal Chaudhry	18.26	35.32	1.23	1.53	1.04	32.44	0.02	0.03	1.94	7.77
Narnaul	34.9	22.3	1.71	3.36	1.4	24.59	0.06	0.03	5.16	6.48
Nizampur	5.41	20.03	2.45	6.95	2.36	41.06	0.03	0.13	11.74	9.84
Satnali	19.83	40.36	1.49	1.67	0.13	33.86	0	0.09	1.82	0.75
Sihma	35.4	37.47	0.61	4.02	1.27	17.22	0.01	0.04	3.02	0.92

Source: Census of India, 2011.

The main sources of drinking water vary in different blocks of Mahendragarh district. Tap water from an untreated water source forms the major source of drinking water in Ateli, Kanina, Nangal Chaudhry, Satnali and Sihma. Satnali block has the highest per cent of homes dependant on tap water from untreated source in Mahendragarh district during 2011. About 40 per cent of households in Satnali are dependent on tap water from untreated sources. At the same time, Ateli, Kanina, Nangal Chaudhry and Sihma blocks have similar per cent of households around 37 per cent dependant on tap water from untreated sources. Mahendragarh and Narnaul blocks have most of the households' dependant on tap water from treated sources, being the only two blocks with relatively better quality water supply in the district. It is to note that in Nizampur block tube well/borewell continue to be the major source of drinking water source where more than 40 per cent households still collect drinking water sources from tube well/bore well.

The sources of drinking water like spring, River/canal, tank/pond/lake has decreased over time with very low per cent of household's dependant on such sources. However, tube well/ bore well continue to serve quite significant per cent of households in all the eight blocks of Mahendragarh district. The per cent of households' dependant on tube well/ bore well varies from 17 per cent in Ateli and Sihma block to more than 40 per cent in Nizampur Block. On the other hand, the use of wells and hand pump has been low in the district. As of 2011, tap water, both treated and untreated, was the most common source of drinking water in the district, with the majority of families having drinking water sources on their premises.

Quality of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District

Satisfactory drinking water in terms of quality and quantity is a vital indicator of a society's health and well-being, and it is thus critical for a country's growth (Gundry, et al., 2004). Contaminated water is not only dangerous to humans, but it can also affect an individual's productivity. Water and sustainable development have a link or nexus that extends far beyond social, economic and environmental factors, according to the UN World Water Development Report, 2004. According to the research, solving developmental concerns such as public health and food security requires access to safe and clean drinking water. Water, food and energy, in particular, are inextricably linked (Smajgl, et al., 2016). Although the dangers of drinking contaminated water are well-known, many individuals, particularly in rural areas, choose to disregard them. Contagious infections, such as those spread by water, are the major cause of death, particularly among youngsters (Brick, et al., 2004). Because of the potential threat of anthropogenic contamination, it is now vital to define and control the quality of drinking water (Logeshkumaran, et al., 2015). The Bureau of Indian Standards has developed standards for safe drinking water (BIS). Table 3 lists the desirable and permissible limits for several pollutants found in drinking water.

Table 3: Drinking Water Quality Standards - BIS (IS-10500, 2012)

Parameters	Prescribed Limits (mg/l) IS: 10500	
	Desirable Limits (mg/l)	Permissible Limits (mg/l)
pH	6.5	8.5
Total Hardness (TH)	200	600
Alkalinity	200	600
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	2000
Chloride (Cl)	250	1000
Fluoride (F)	1	1.5
Calcium (Ca)	75	200
Magnesium (Mg)	30	100
Iron (Fe)	0.30	No Relaxation
Sulphate (So4)	200	400
Nitrate (No3)	45	-

The BIS has established drinking water quality standards in order to ensure that people have access to clean drinking water. Regular testing of drinking water sources is required to determine whether the water meets established criteria. BIS (IS 10500 and amended module IS 10500: 2012), according to the Central Ground Water Board, establishes requirements in the Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol. The water is labelled unsuitable for human consumption if any metric exceeds the limit.

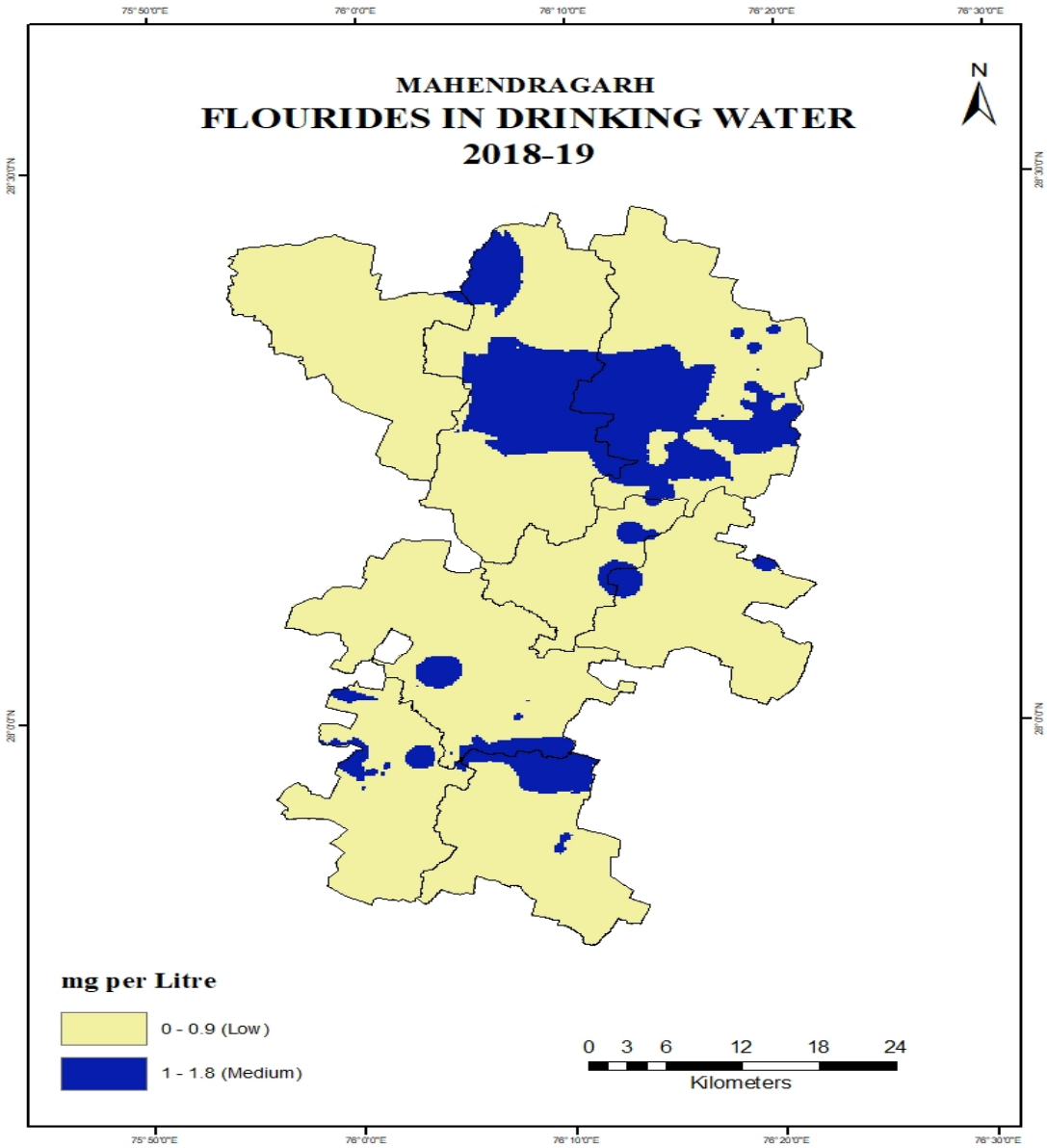
Table 4: Physico-chemical Analysis of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District

Block	pH	TH (mg/l)	ALKA-LINITY (mg/l)	TDS (mg/l)	Electrical Conduct-ivity (ohm/cm)	Cl (mg/l)	Fl (mg/l)	Ca (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	Fe (mg/l)	So4 (mg/l)	No3 (mg/l)
Ateli	6.4	317	347	1034	2223	407	0.65	49	45.3	0.08	32.3	11.98
Kanina	7.1	270	341	921	2120	323	0.8	60	37.1	0.06	48.9	8.24
Mahendragarh	6.8	235	282	868	2550	265	0.72	33	38.9	0.04	34.1	9
Nangal Chaudhry	7.1	178	350	593	1442	240	0.285	42	17.4	0.1	16.5	3.9
Narnaul	6.7	238	366	835	1593	316	0.66	38	52.5	0.08	35.4	9.81
Nizampur	7.1	273	331	976	1270	330	0.78	46	39.2	0.01	38	8.71
Satnali	6.9	237	283	994	1838	300	0.6	21	40.8	0.01	60.3	4.99
Sihma	6.5	295	304	1038	2350	353	0.64	37	74.5	0.02	19	9.94

Source: Public Health and Engineering Department, Narnaul, Mahendragarh.

In Mahendragarh district, the majority of population relies on groundwater for drinking purposes. The concentration of fluoride in the drinking water of Mahendragarh district varies from 0.02 miligrams per litre to 1.77 miligrams per litre (Fig 2).

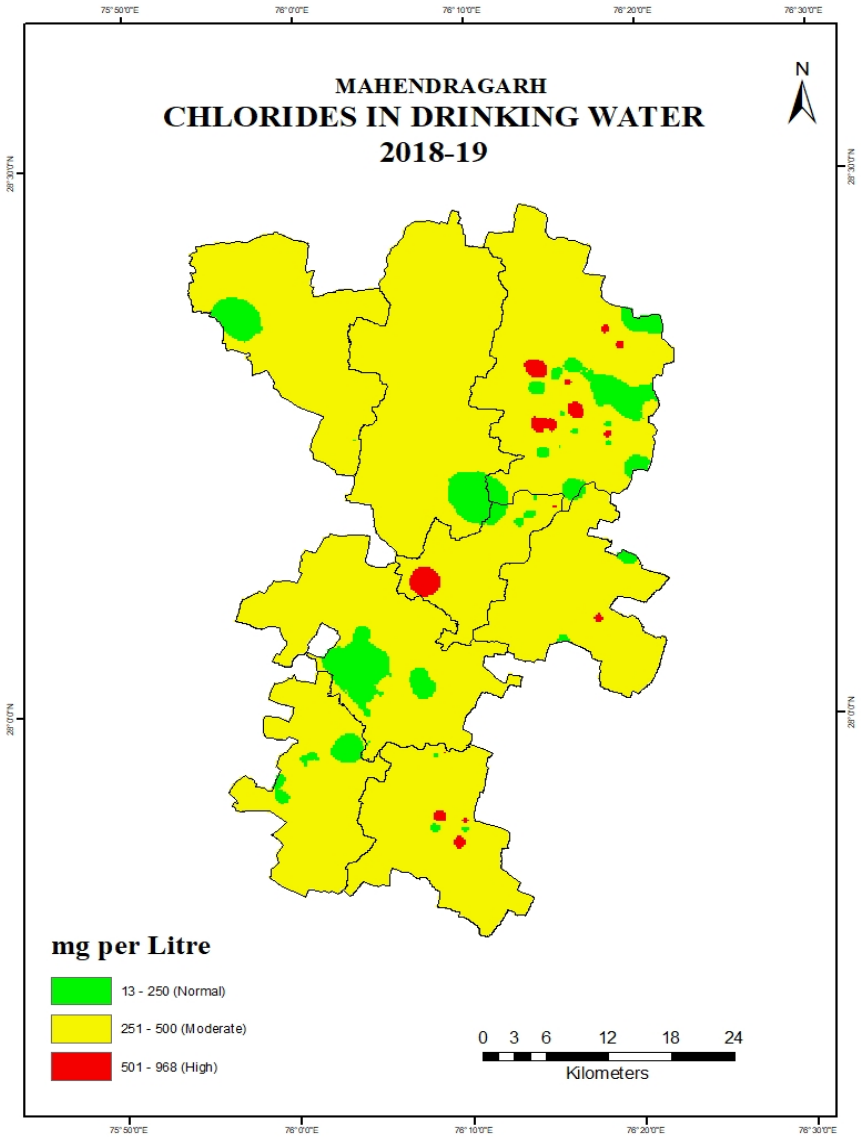
Fig 2: Fluorides in Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



The highest concentration of fluoride in drinking water is found in the Mahendragarh and Kanina Block. Presence of fluoride in drinking water in these two blocks is found to be more than 1 milligram per litre (Fig 2). However, Dhanonda village located in Kanina block has the lowest fluoride presence in the district. At the same time the villages in Kanina tehsil namely Rasulpur, Kapori and Kakrala have the highest fluoride concentration of 1.7 milligrams per litre in the district. Satnali, Narnaul, Nizampur and

Ateli are blocks that have relatively lesser levels of fluoride in drinking water with most of the areas in the district having concentration of less than 1 mg per litre in the respective blocks.

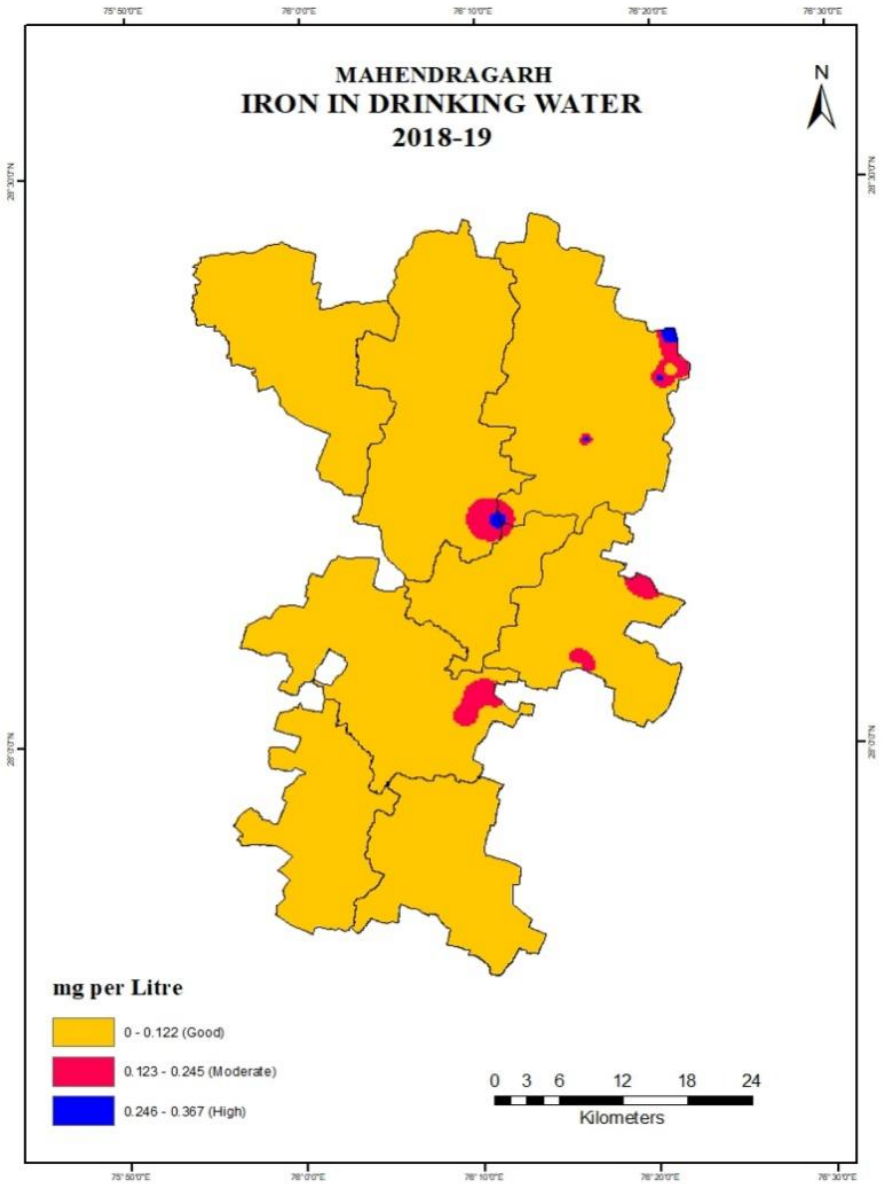
Fig 3: Chlorides in Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



Chloride is primarily found as a result of dissolution hydrochloric acid salts such as table salt (NaCl), NaCO2, through industrial waste and sewage. In comparison to ground water, surface water bodies frequently have low chloride concentrations. It is critical for the human body's metabolism and other major physiological processes. The presence of chloride in drinking water in the district ranges from 9 miligrams per litre to 1000 miligrams per litre. The majority of villages in the district have chloride levels in the range 250 to 500 milligrams per litre (Fig 3). The highest levels of chloride is found in the Kanina block. Kotia (1000 mg/l) and Gudha (950 mg/l) villages have the highest levels of chloride found in the district. Also, Nangal village located in Nangal choudhry block has chloride presence of 950 mg/l. The blocks where chloride levels are found to be relatively less include Satnali,

Mahendragarh, Narnaul and Nizampur. Ghataser village located it Narnaul block has the lowest chloride levels of 9mg/l in the district. Kotia, Rasulpur village in Kanina block and Dongra Ahir village located in Sihma block are the only villages with less than 100 mg/l chloride levels in the district.

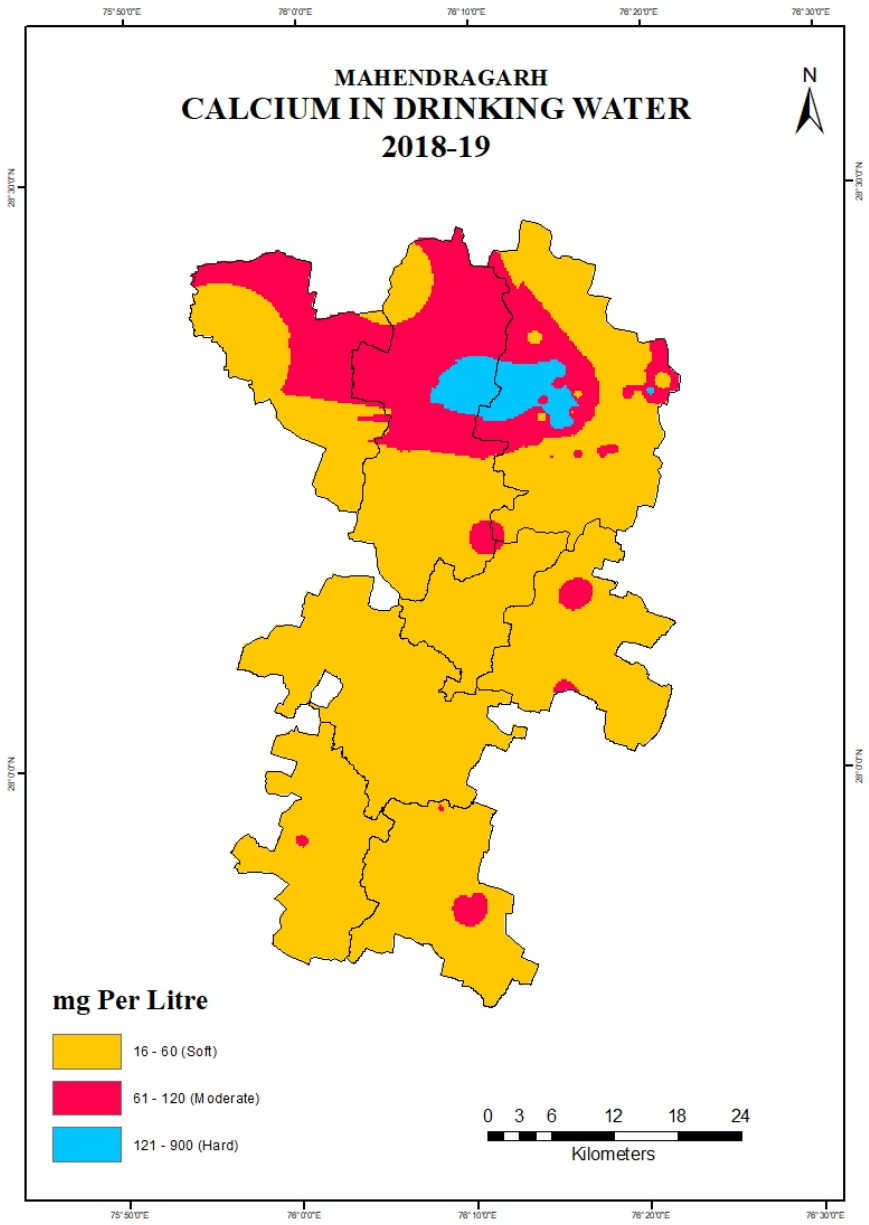
Fig 4: Iron in Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



The presence of iron in drinking water of Mahendragarh district ranges from 0.01 miligram per litre to 0.31 miligram per litre. Majority of villages in all the blocks of the district have comparatively lower levels of iron presence in drinking water and it is below 0.1 miligrams per litre (Fig 4). The highest concentration of iron is found in Mahendragarh and Kanina Block. Kotia in Kanina tehsil has the highest presence of iron where 0.37 miligram per litre iron is found in drinking water. Few villages in Ateli

Nangal and Narnaul blocks have moderate levels of iron in the range of 0.2 miligram per litre found in the district.

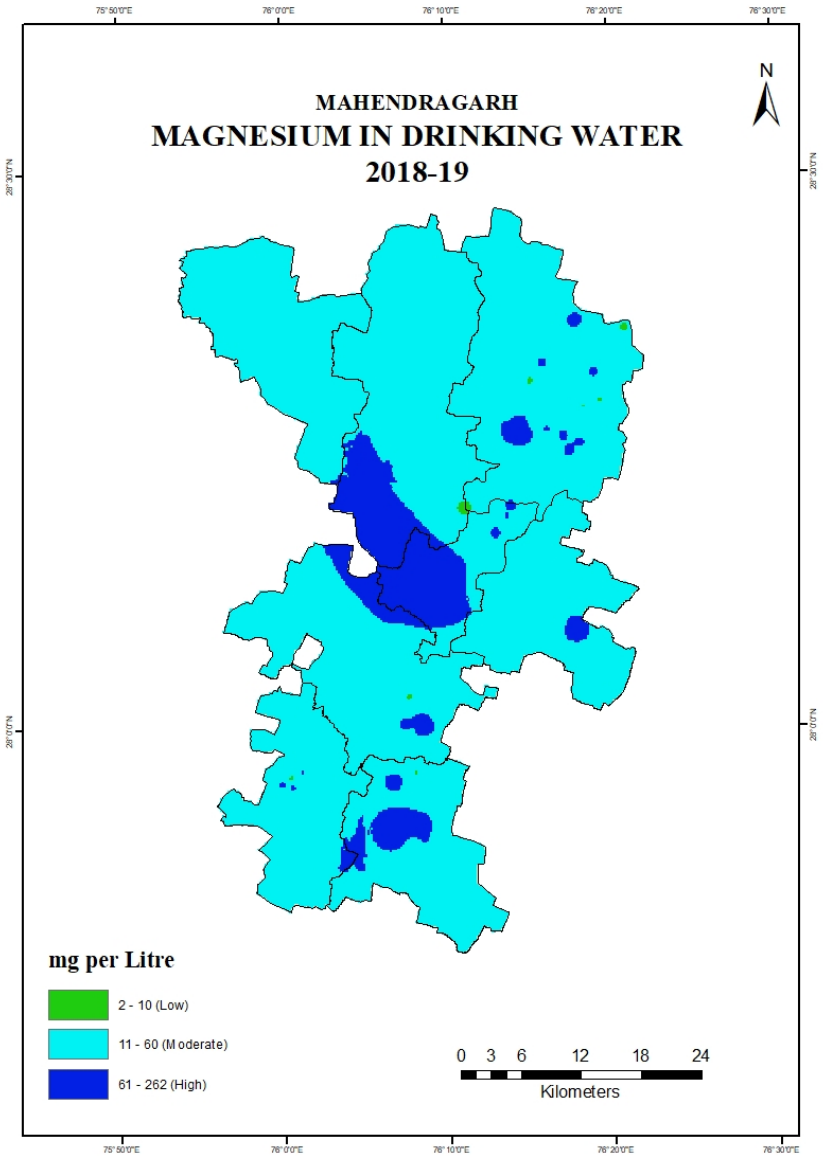
Fig 5: Calcium in Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



Calcium is the fifth most prevalent element in the earth's crust and is essential for human cell physiology and bone formation. Its permissible limit in drinking water, according to BIS standards, is 200 mg/l. Calcium in drinking water of Mahendragarh district ranges from 16 milligrams per litre to 920 milligrams per litre. Gudha village located in Kanina tehsil recorded the highest concentration of calcium in drinking water of the district where 920 milligrams per litre has been noted. Most of the villages in all the eight blocks have calcium presence less than 60 milligrams per litre (Fig 5). Satnali, Mahendragarh and Kanina blocks have calcium concentration in the drinking water ranging from 61

milligrams per litre to 120 milligrams per litre. Also, Karira and Gudha in Kanina block have the highest concentration of Calcium in drinking water, where more than 120 milligrams per litre concentration of calcium in drinking water is noted.

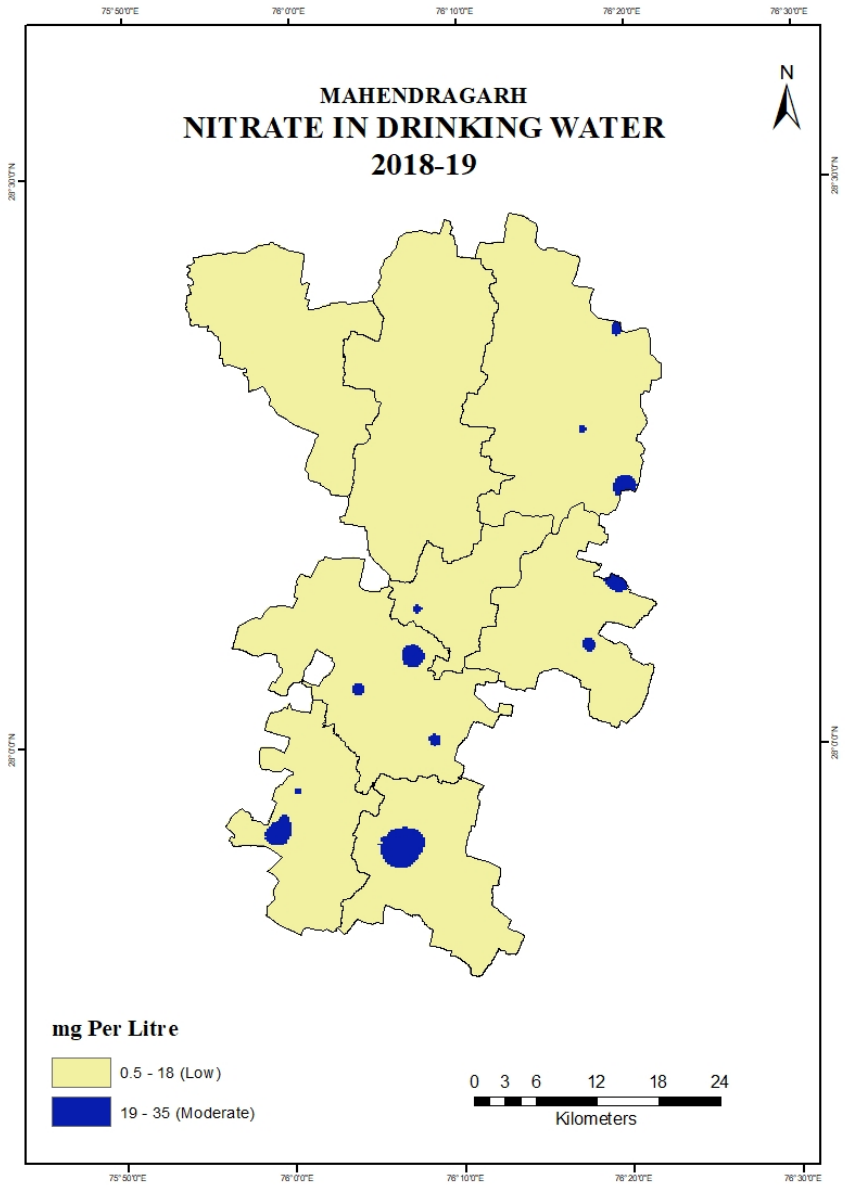
Fig 6: Magnesium in Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



Magnesium is the eighth most abundant element in the crust of the earth and a naturally occurring component of water. It is present in minerals such as dolomite and magnetite and is necessary for the normal functioning of biological beings (World Health Organization, 2009). The permissible limit of magnesium in water, according to BIS guidelines, is 100 mg/l. The concentration of magnesium in drinking water of Mahendragarh district ranges from 2.4 milligram per litre to 127.4 miligram per litre. Majority of villages in the district have magnesium concentration ranging between 11 mg/l and 60 mg/l (Fig 6). Mahendragarh, Sihma and Nangal Chaudhry blocks have few villages where magnesium

concentration in drinking water is found to be more than 60 mg/l. Akbarpur Ramu located in Narnaul block has the highest concentration of Magnesium found in drinking water where it amounts to 262.2 mg/l.

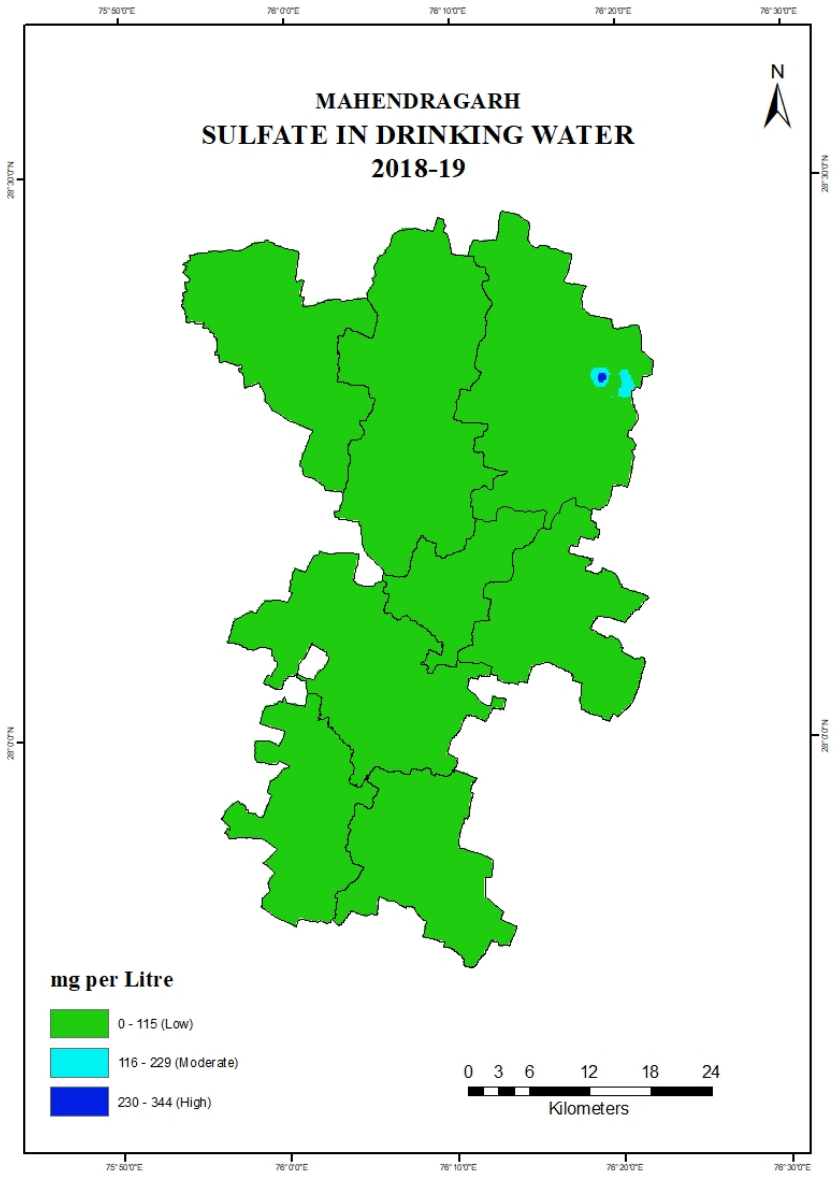
Fig 7: Nitrates in Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



Nitrate is one of the most important contaminants affecting water quality, causing serious ailments especially in newborns causing blue baby syndrome (Knobeloch, et al., 2000). Among the various source of nitrate, it includes the nitrogen cycle, industrial waste and nitrogenous fertilizers. In drinking water, BIS standards allow a desirable limit of 45 mg/l of nitrate. The concentration of Nitrates in drinking water in Mahendragarh district is found to vary from 0.7 mg/l to 28 mg/l. Majority of villages in all the blocks have less than 18 mg/l nitrates concentration in drinking water (fig 7). It is mostly found in villages located in Ateli Nangal, Narnaul, Nizampur and Nangal Chaudhry. Kakrala and Kapori

villages located in Kanina Tehsil have the lowest concentration of Nitrates in drinking water in the district whereas Narheri, Chhilro in Narnaul, Gomla and Israna in Kanina block have the highest levels of nitrates in drinking water in the district and is found to be more than 24 mg/l.

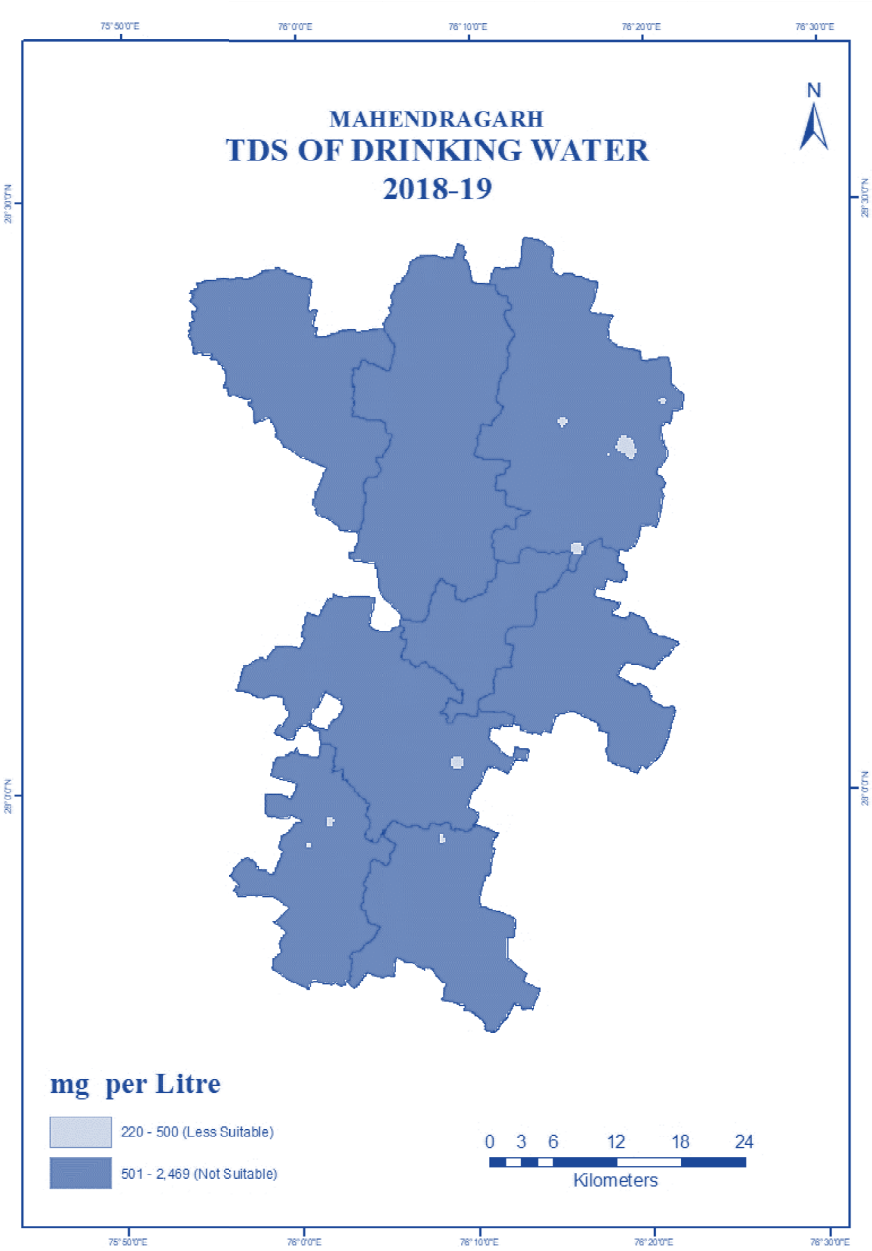
Fig 8: Sulphates in Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



Sulfate is formed primarily through the dissolving of sulphuric acid and is found commonly in water bodies. Sulfate concentrations in natural water range from a few to several hundred milligrams per litre, although no notable adverse effects on human health have been documented. Sulfate levels in drinking water should not exceed 400 mg/l, according to the BIS guidelines. The presence of Sulphates in drinking water of Mahendragarh district ranges from 3 mg/l to 346 mg/l. The majority of villages in all the eight blocks are found to have less than 70 mg/l of sulphates in drinking water. The highest concentration is found in Kanina Block where two villages have more than 200 mg/l sulphates found in

drinking water (fig 8). However, most of the villages have comparatively less concentration of sulphates but still considerable amount of sulphates is found in the drinking water of the district.

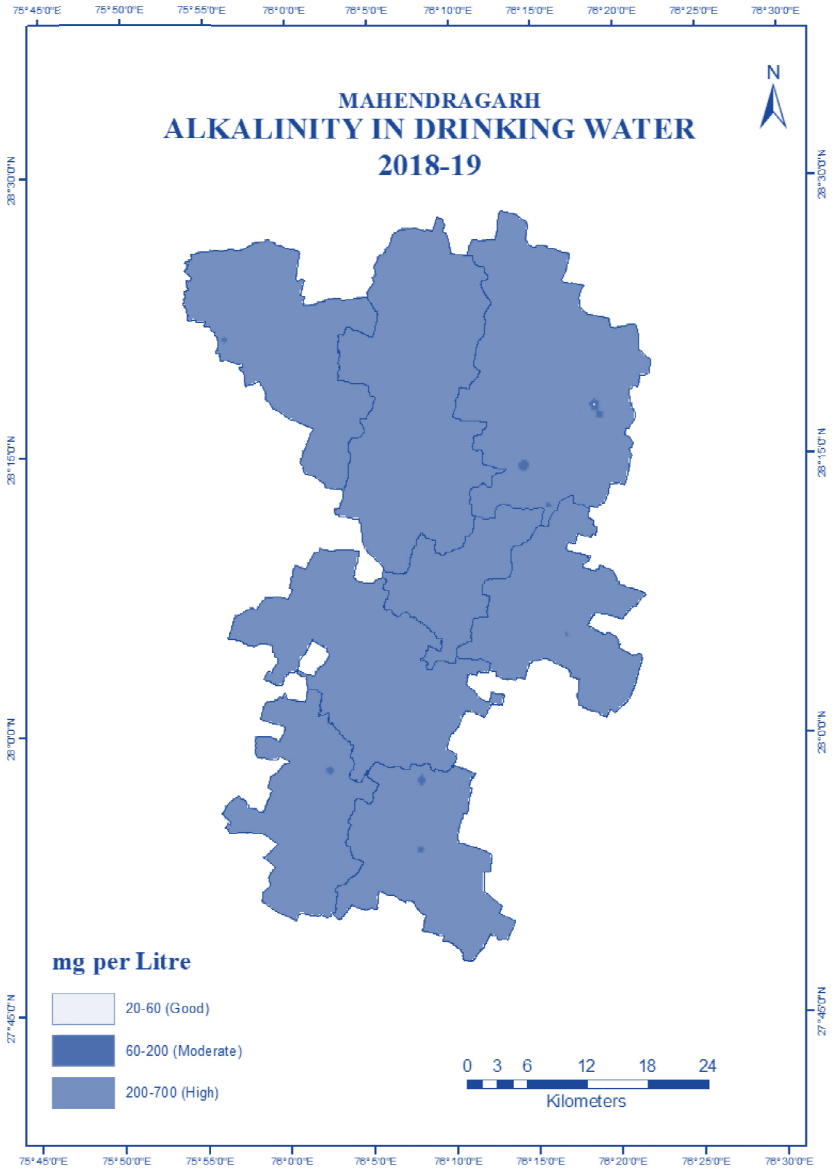
Fig 9: TDS of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



TDS which denotes the total dissolved solids in water in the district is found to range from 120 mg/l to 2500 mg/l. The TDS level in the district's drinking water has been considerable where majority of the areas have more than 500 mg/l tds in drinking water (fig 9). Karira and Kotia in Kanina Block have the highest presence of TDS in drinking water where it amounts to 2500 mg/l and 2040 mg/l respectively. Bamanwas village in Narnaul block, Akbarpur Ramu in Narnaul Block, Kanina town, Gudha and Kapori in Kanina block have more than 1500 mg/l presence of TDS in drinking water in the district. However,

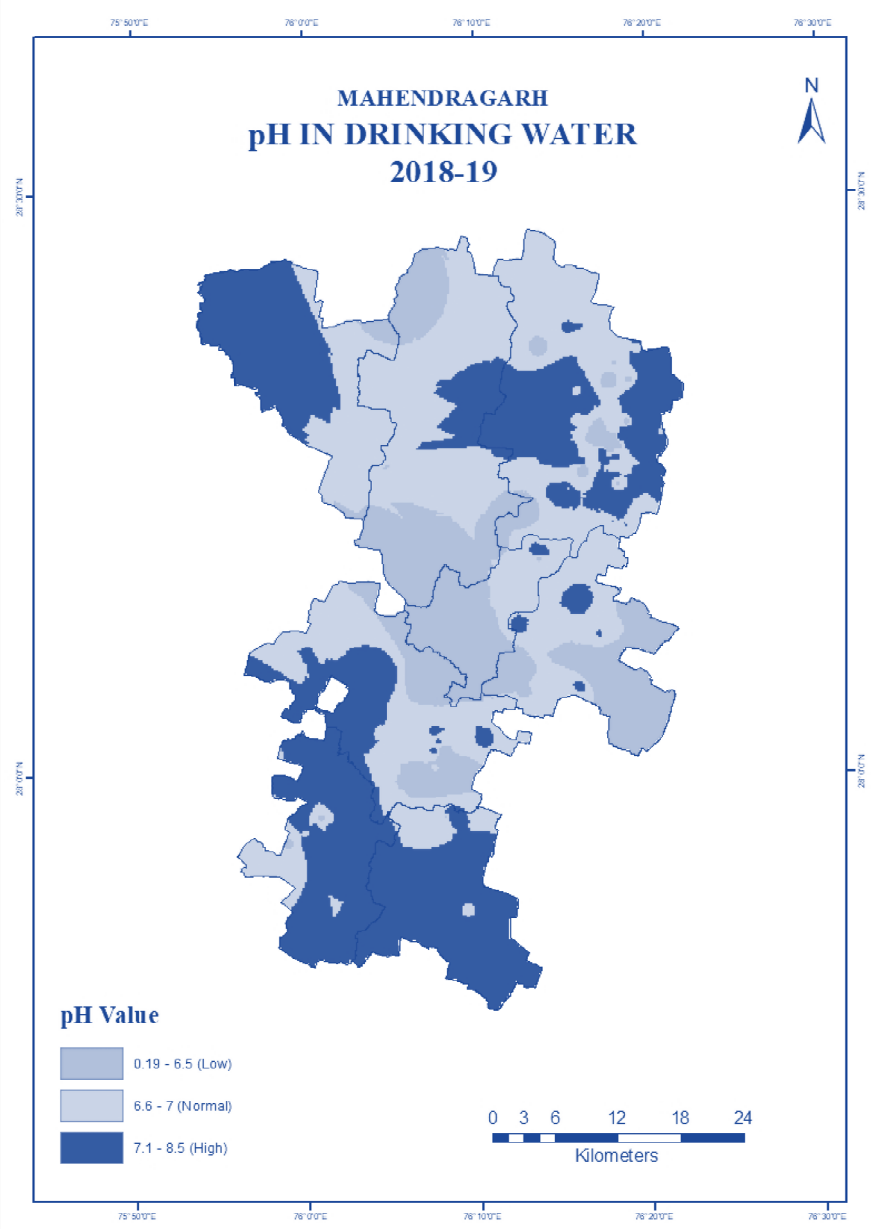
Kanina block also has few villages along with some villages in Narnaul and Nizampur block where the TDS in drinking water is found to be comparatively the lowest in the district (fig 9).

Fig 10: Alkalinity of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



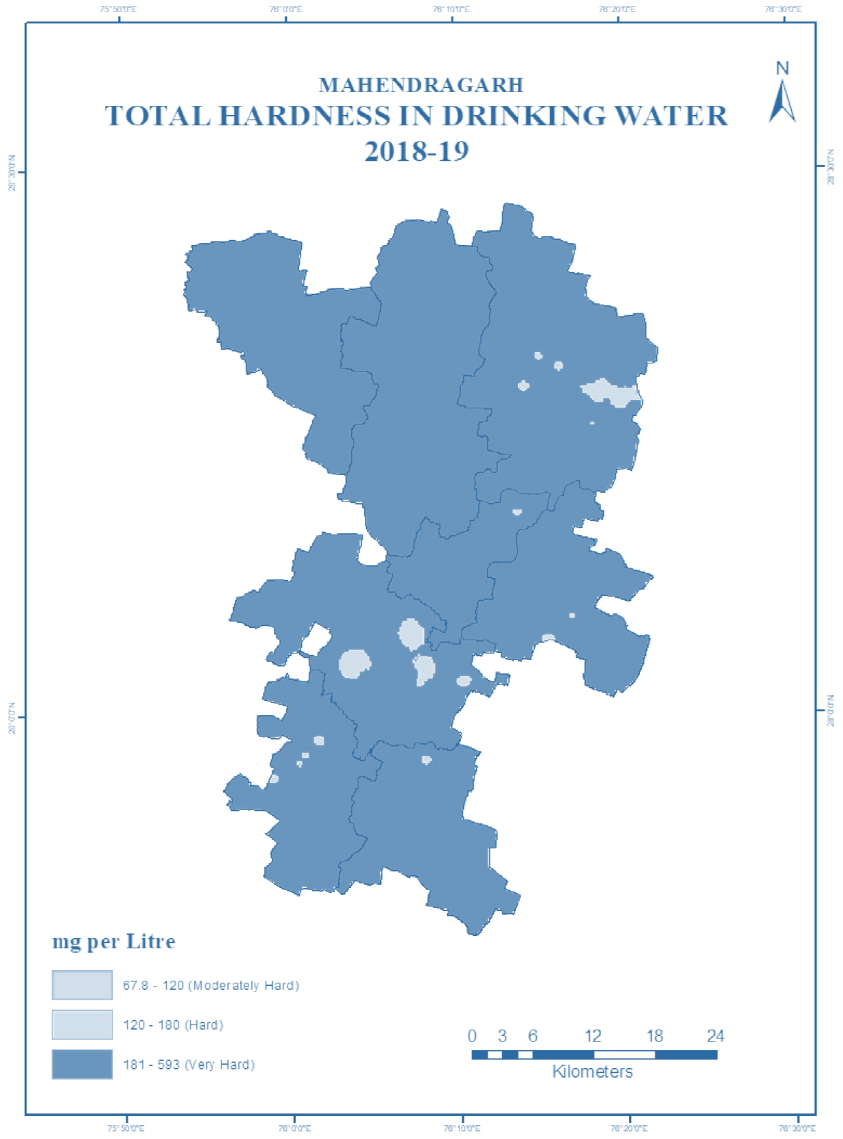
The Alkalinity in drinking water of the district ranges from 100 mg/l to 700 mg/l in the district. The major areas in the district are found to have drinking water alkalinity higher than 200 mg/l. Few villages in Kanina, Nizampur and Nangal Chaudhry blocks have alkalinity lower than 200 mg/l (Fig 10). Karira located in Kanina block has the highest alkalinity of 700 mg/l in the district whereas Bhojawas village also located in Kanina block has the lowest alkalinity of 100 mg/l in the district. Pawera, Akbar Ramu and Bamanwas village in Narnaul Block, and Rajpura in Ateli Nangal, Gudha and Karira in Kanina Block have recorded drinking water with more than 500 mg/l alkalinity.

Fig 11: pH of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



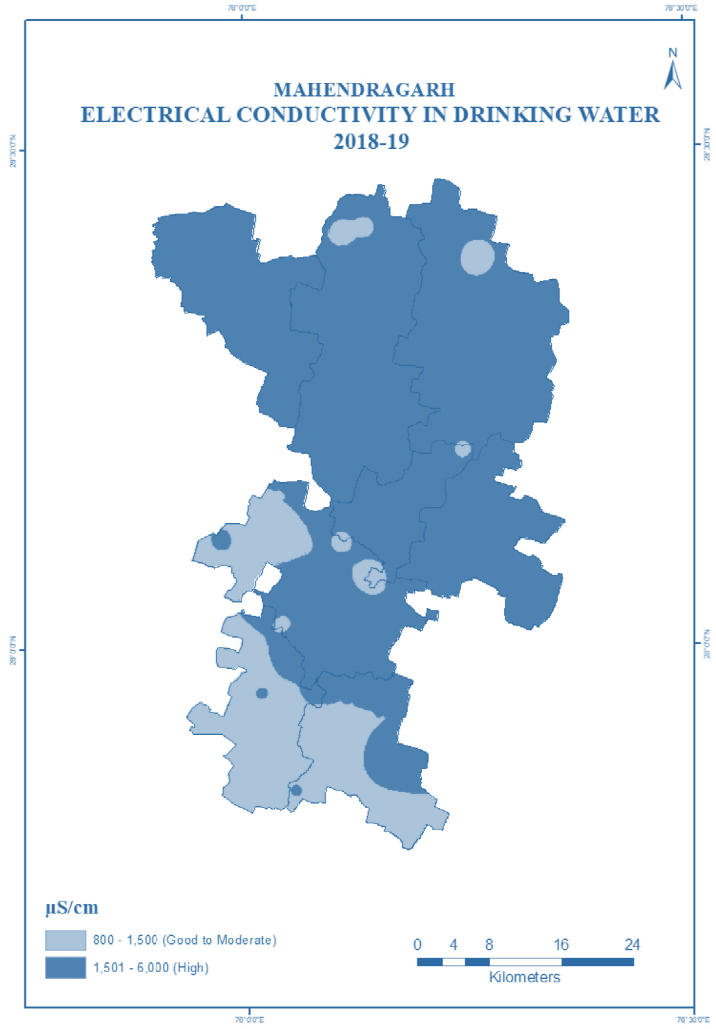
Water's pH is a crucial parameter for assessing its acid–base equilibrium. It denotes whether the water is acidic or alkaline. The BIS has set the pH maximum permissible limit at 6.5 to 8.5. The pH of drinking water in Mahendragarh district varies from 4.8 to 8.2. Most of the areas have drinking water with pH less than 7 and hence, the water in majority areas is acidic. However, there are significant areas as well that have pH more than 7 and hence comparable areas with alkaline drinking water. Few villages in Mahendragarh, Sihma, Naranual and Ateli Nangal are found to be comparatively more acidic (fig 11). Khanpur village in Narnaul block has the lowest pH value of 4.8 and hence, is the most acidic drinking water in the district. On the other hand, Gudha village located in Kanina block has the highest pH value of 8.2 and hence, has the most alkaline drinking water in the district. However, the pH across the district varies greatly with major areas having drinking water that is found to be acidic in nature.

Fig 12: Total Hardness of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



The total hardness of drinking water in the district ranges from 50 mg/l to 600 mg/l. Most of the areas in the district are found to have total hardness of drinking water above 180 mg/l. few villages located in Kanina, Narnaul and Nizampur block have total hardness of drinking water less than 180 mg/l (Fig 12). Bhojawas and Kakrala in Kanina Block have the lowest hardness in drinking water that is less than 100 mg/l. Khanpur in Narnaul Block, Kanina, Karira and Gudha in Kanina Block and Kotia village have total hardness in drinking water accounting to more than 500 mg/l.

Fig 13: Electrical Conductivity of Drinking Water in Mahendragarh District



The electrical conductivity of drinking water in Mahendragarh district ranges from 800 to 6000 ohm/cm where most part of the districts are found to have electrical conductivity of drinking water more than 1500 ohm/cm. EC is less than 1500 ohm/cm only in majority parts of Nizampur and Nangal Chawdhry block and in few villages of Narnaul block. Dhanota village in Nizampur block has the lowest electrical conductivity noted in drinking water of the district where it is found to be 800 ohm/cm whereas Atali in Sihma block has the highest EC of 6000 ohm/cm (Fig 13).

In terms of BIS rules, the district's drinking water quality demonstrates that the pH of the district's drinking water is within the optimal range defined by BIS. Electrical conductivity, on the other hand, is found to be high, which is linked to high TDS levels in water as well as an excess of dissolved mineral salts that exceeds the BIS suggested limits. Calcium, chlorides, magnesium, sulphates and other inorganic and organic minerals or salts can all be dissolved in water. Water with these minerals has an unpleasant taste and a diluted appearance. This is a crucial parameter for water consumption. When water has a high TDS value, it has been heavily mineralized. For drinking purposes, TDS has a desirable limit of 500 mg/l and a maximum limit of 1000 mg/l, both of which are prescribed. TDS levels in

ground water are usually safe for humans, but excessive concentrations can affect persons who have kidney or cardiac problems (Kavindra, et al., 2020). Water in two blocks of Mahendragarh and Kanina contains high fluoride levels, while water in two blocks of Kanina and Nangal Chaudhry contains high chloride levels. The amounts of calcium and magnesium are substantially below safe ranges. The district's drinking water has a total hardness of 50 to 600 mg/l, which is well within BIS's acceptable and maximum allowable standards.

Conclusion

Due to the lack of a perennial river, the district's water supply is severely limited. Rainfall, which is the primary source of ground water replenishment, is infrequent, variable and erratic. Due to limited rainfall, there is a visible deficit of water in a region with semi-arid to arid conditions. The demand for water for drinking and household needs grows as the population grows. Drinking water in a safe and sufficient quantity is a vital component of life. The tap water has now become the district's primary source of drinking water. The state government's efforts, however, have not been successful in covering all villages. Drinking water supply, which is primarily reliant on groundwater, has been beset by resource-specific issues such as depletion and deterioration in quality, which are linked to both supply and demand variables. Drinking water quality-affected areas should be prioritized for providing clean drinking water, either through alternate sources or water treatment. Because operation and maintenance is a major issue in the water supply system, these tasks must be given top priority in order for the system to function properly. To conserve the main source of drinking water, a comprehensive institutional framework for groundwater conservation and recharge methods, as well as regular monitoring of ground water quality, must be promoted.

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A Critical Analysis of Incidences of IPC Crimes and the Characteristics of Convicts Imprisoned in Bhiwani District of Haryana

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ABSTRACT

Acts such as murder, riots, kidnapping, dacoity, rape, robbery, theft, etc. are prohibited but the truth is that these exist all around the world. Unfortunately, due to increasing rates of unemployment, these sinful acts are increasing with each passing day and the same is true for the Indian state of Haryana. The present study attempted to analyze the incidences of major IPC crimes (such as murder, robbery, burglary, theft, riots, and kidnapping) and characteristics (such as sex, age, and literacy) of convicts imprisoned therein in the Bhiwani district of Haryana during the years 2015 to 2020 employing the secondary data sources.The findings of the research study revealed that the share of Bhiwani district in total registered cases of IPC crimes has declined from 5.46% in the year 2015 to 3.9% in the year 2020. While the number of registered cases of murder is fluctuating, cases of riots are increasing and the cases of kidnapping, robbery, burglary, and theft are declining over the years. The study, further, highlighted that the total number of convicts imprisoned as against the total incidences of IPC crimes in the district is declining over the years. Further, with regard to the age, sex, and literacy levels of the convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes, the study found that a majority of the convicts imprisoned are young literate males followed by illiterate males.

Key Words: IPC crimes, convicts imprisoned, murder, kidnapping, theft.

Introduction

Bhiwani has been an important center of trade since the time of the Mughals. Owing to a large number of temples, it is also known as the "Small Kashi" of India. Bhiwani district is popular politically as well as it is the hometown of the former Chief Minister of Haryana-Ch. Bansi Lal, General Vijay Kumar Singh, former chief of Army Staff among others. Bhiwani is also known as "Mini Cuba" due to a storehouse of a large number of boxers. Many boxers and wrestlers from the district have brought laurels to the nation at Olympic and World Championship Games such as Vijender Singh, Sushil Kumar, Hawa Singh, and Jagdish Singh among many others. Thus, we see that district Bhiwani has many laurels to its credit in multiple fields such as economy, politics, religion, culture as well as sports. Recently, the government of Haryana has taken several meaningful steps, such as the seizure of illegal weapons, crackdowns on gangsters, intensive patrolling, etc. to lower incidences of crimes in the state, thereby, ensuring the safety and security of human rights and value of life. Therefore, it becomes important to analyze the impacts of such measures on the incidences of crimes. The present research

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paper analyzed the incidences of IPC crimes and the characteristics of convicts imprisoned in the Bhiwani district of Haryana during the years 2015 to 2020.

About the Study Area

Created on December 22nd, 1972, Bhiwani is one of the 22 districts of the prosperous state of Haryana. It forms a part of NCR and is situated 124 km west of the National capital of New Delhi. The Bhiwani district is surrounded by Charkhi Dadri and Mahendergarh districts on the south, Hisar district on the north, Churu and Jhunjunu districts of Rajasthan on the west, and Rohtak district on the east.

Alluvial Plains are noticed in the northern part of the district while the remnants of the Aravali Range Mountains are noticed in the southern region. The soil is loomy in the northern region and sandy in the southern region.The lack of any drainage system has rendered the groundwater to be saline at most of the locations. Available pockets of fresh water, found in the south-western region of the district, are declining rapidly. The district has an average elevation of 738 feet or 225 meters.

In the year 2011, district Bhiwani had a total of 1,634,445 persons, constituting 6.45% of the total population of the state. Of the total populace, females and males were 7,67,773 (46.97%) and 8,66,672 (53.03%) respectively. According to the Census of India, 2011, the district had a population density of 342 persons per sq. km. and the general sex ratio was 886 females per thousand males and the child sex ratio (0-6 years) was just 832. The average literacy rate was recorded to be 75.21%. Females (63.54%) were less literate than males (85.65%). Bhiwani district has a total of 12 police stations, including one traffic police station and one women police station.

Review of Literatures

Gupta Neha and Lalit (2019) in their paper analyzed the inter-state variations in various crimes and their plausible reasons during the period 1991 to 2011 and found that the contribution of states in different crime heads raised in the last few years. Incidences of rape reported a significant increase because of increasing awareness among women for their rights and large reporting. The north-central and central region was found to be more prone to murder and rape than the rest of the country. Except for the states Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat, the cases of rapes showed an increasing trend. Kidnapping and abduction rates experienced the highest rates in Delhi owing to its increasing growth which led to inequalities among other states. Property crimes such as dacoity, robbery, burglary, theft, etc. declined significantly at the country level but saw a major rise in Haryana.

Chaudhuri Kaushik et al. (2014) attempted to develop a crime index by considering into account seven types of crimes viz., culpable homicide (amounting not to murder), attempt to murder, murder, rape, kidnapping and abduction (K and A), dacoity and robbery employing the district level data from India for three years viz., 1981, 1991 and 2001. Secondly, they utilized the crime index, thereby constructed, to determine the impact of socio-economic variables on the aggregated crime. The results of their study found a positive degree of correlation between crime and urbanization. The study, further, found that higher literacy rates and increased opportunities for employment reduce crime while crime increases with an increase in inequalities. The study also highlighted that increased participation of people in a state election (i.e., voter turnout) is found to decrease crime.

Sharma Ravi et al. (2014) generated crime maps to identify the hot spots of crime in Ajmer city in the desert state of Rajasthan by taking into account the crime data of the city's nine police stations from 2009 to March 2014 using the GIS (Geographical Information System) approach. In the Aadarsh Nagar Police Station, Pratapura Circle was identified as the major hot spot of crime. A majority of crimes related to kidnapping and home breaking were reported happening in the Sethi colony while the cases of robbery were mainly detected in the Ricco industrial area where a majority of official people visit. In the Dargah Police Station, a theft hot-spot was identified at Khwaja Mohinidin Chisti Dargah parisar because of the high crowd and in Kotwali Police Station, a four-wheeler theft hot-spot was mainly identified outside the swami complex and medical college. The study suggested that, in order to stop crime, particularly in hot-spot areas, police should use the latest equipment (such as metal detectors, CCTV cameras, scanners, etc.) to keep an eye on criminals.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the present research study are two-fold, viz;

1) To understand the main types and intensity of major IPC crimes (murder, robbery, burglary, theft, riots, and kidnapping) happening in Bhiwani; and
2) To understand the characteristics (age, sex, and literacy) of the convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes in the study area.

Research Methodology

The present research study is exclusively based on the secondary data, obtained from the statistical abstract issued by the government of Haryana during 2015-2016 to 2020-21. To analyze the data simple tabulation, averages, percentages, line and bar graphs, etc. have been used. Further, descriptive and judgmental analysis has been applied to draw conclusions.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The results of the present study may be elaborated under the following heads:

Incidences of Registered IPC Crimes

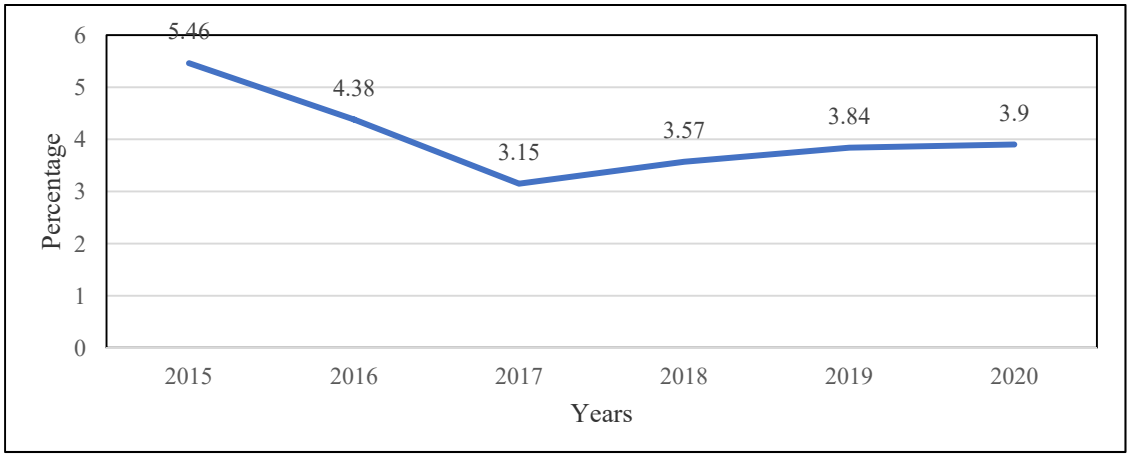
Table 1: Incidences of IPC Crime in Bhiwani vis-à-vis Haryana (2015-2020)

Sr. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes Registered	
		Haryana	Bhiwani
1	2015	84,310	4,604
2	2016	88,092	3,860
3	2017	97,392	3,077
4	2018	1,08,522	3,870
5	2019	1,10,900	4,266
6	2020	1,02,485	3,996

Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Table 1 clearly reveals that a total of 4,604 cases of IPC crimes were registered in the Bhiwani district in the year 2015 which declined to 3,996 in the year 2020, thereby registering a negative growth of 13.20% over the given years. On the other hand, the number of such registered cases in the state increased from 84,310 in the year 2015 to 1,02,485 in the year 2020, thereby registering a growth of 21.56%. This leads us to conclude that while the incidences of IPC crimes are increasing, over the years, in the state, they are declining in the Bhiwani district.

Figure 1: Share of Bhiwani District in IPC Crimes Registered in Haryana during 2015-20

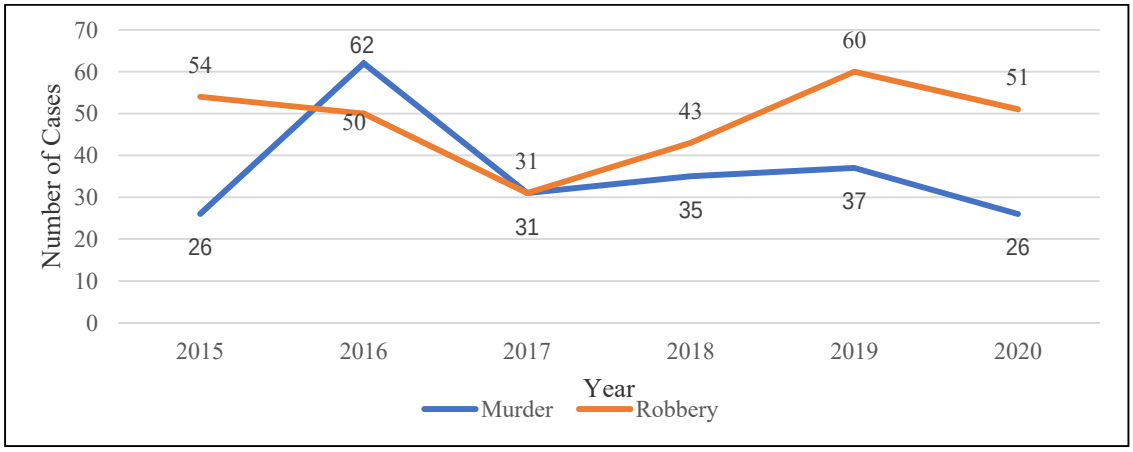


Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Figure 1 demonstrates that the share of Bhiwani district in total registered cases of IPC crimes was 5.46% in the year 2015 and it came down to 3.9% in the year 2020, thereby registering a decline of 28.57% over the given time frame. To conclude, we can say that the share of Bhiwani district in total registered cases of IPC crimes has been consistently low and has been, further, declining over the years.

Types/Nature of Major IPC Crimes

Figure 2: Incidences of Murder and Robbery (2015-2020)

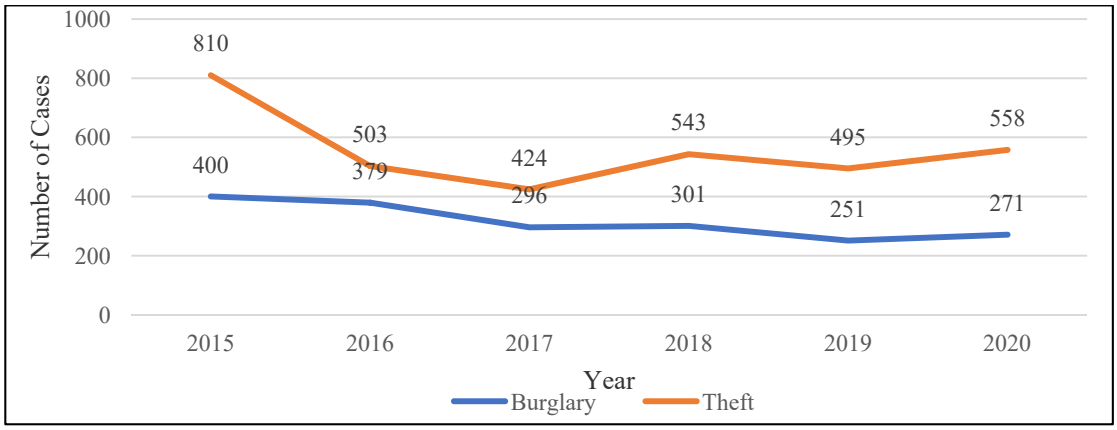


Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Figure 2 highlights that Bhiwani district reported a total of 26 cases of murder in the year 2015 which shoot up, surprisingly, to 62 in the next year, thereby recording a growth of 138.46% in just a

short span of 1 year. However, the number of cases came down to the 2015 level again in the year 2020. On the other hand, the number of robbery cases has been higher than the murder cases throughout the study years. In the year 2015, the district reported a total number of 54 cases which came down to 31 cases in the year 2017, thereby, registering a decline of 42.59% in two years. The registered number of such cases, further, came down to 26 in the year 2020. Thus, we can conclude that the number of registered murder cases showed a fluctuating trend while robbery cases represented a declining trend over the study years.

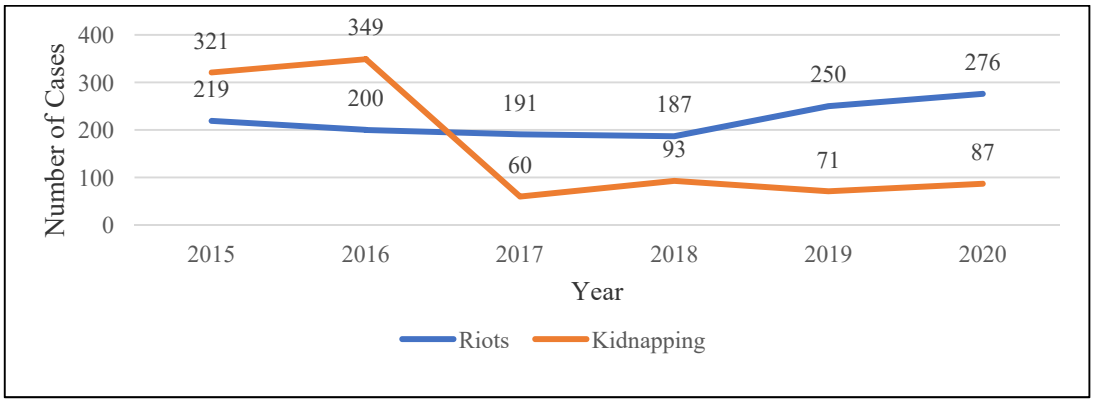
Figure 3: Incidences of Burglary and Theft (2015-2020)



Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Figure 3 clearly reveals that the number of cases of both burglary and theft has been considerably higher as compared to the registered cases of murder and robbery. However, it is important to know that both the cases of burglary and theft have been declining over the years. The number of registered cases of burglary was reported to be 400 in the year 2015 and come down to 271 in the year 2020, thereby, reporting a decline of 32.25% while cases of theft were reported to be 810 in the year 2015 and came down to 558 in the year 2020, thereby, registering a decline of 31.11% over the study years. To conclude, we can say that, although the cases of burglary and theft have been higher compared to murder and robbery cases, they are declining over the years and the number of cases of burglary declined more than the cases of theft.

Figure 4: Incidences of Riots and Kidnapping (2015-2020)



Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Figure 4 shows that the registered number of cases of riots was 219 in the year 2015 which rose to 276 in the year 2020 while the number of registered cases of kidnapping was 321 in the year 2015 which came down to 87 in the year 2020. While the number of cases of riots recorded an increase of 26.02% and the number of registered cases of kidnapping recorded a decline of 72.90% during the study years. However, it is important to know that in the year 2018, the number of cases of riots was the lowest in the district and the number of registered cases of kidnapping was lowest in the year 2017 among the study years.To conclude, we can say that the Bhiwani district is experiencing an increase in incidences of riots and a decline in incidences of kidnapping compared to the number of incidences reported in the year 2015.

Convicts Imprisoned in IPC Crimes

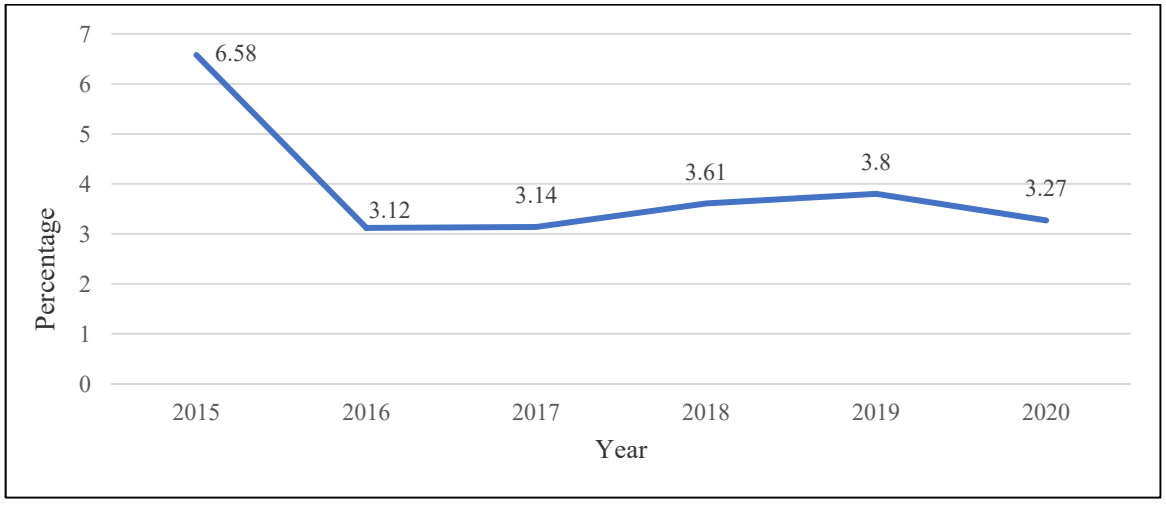
Table 2: Convicts Imprisoned in IPC Crimes in Bhiwani vis-à-vis Haryana (2015-2020)

Sr. No.	Year	Total Convicts Imprisoned	
		Haryana	Bhiwani
1	2015	7,421	488
2	2016	7,115	222
3	2017	7,067	222
4	2018	7,067	255
5	2019	7,236	275
6	2020	3,338	109

Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Table 2 depicts that, in the Bhiwani district, a total of 488 convicts in various crimes were imprisoned in the year 2015 which came down to 109 in the year 2020, thereby, recording a decline of 77.66% over the study years. To conclude, we can say that the total number of convicts imprisoned in the district is declining over the years.

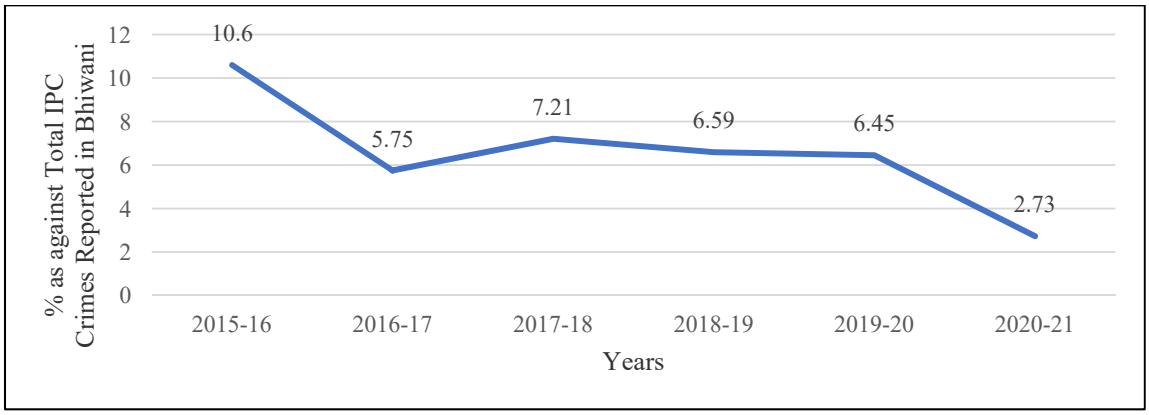
Figure 5: Share of Bhiwani District in Total Convicts Imprisoned in Haryana (2015-20)



Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Figure 5 highlights that the share of Bhiwani district in total convicts imprisoned in the state was 6.58% in the year 2015 which come to 3.12 in the succeeding year, however, it again rose to 3.8% in the year 2019. It again came down to 3.27% in the year 2020. Thus, we can say that the share of Bhiwani district in total convicts imprisoned in the state is declining.

Figure 6: Convicts Imprisoned in IPC Crimes (2015-20)

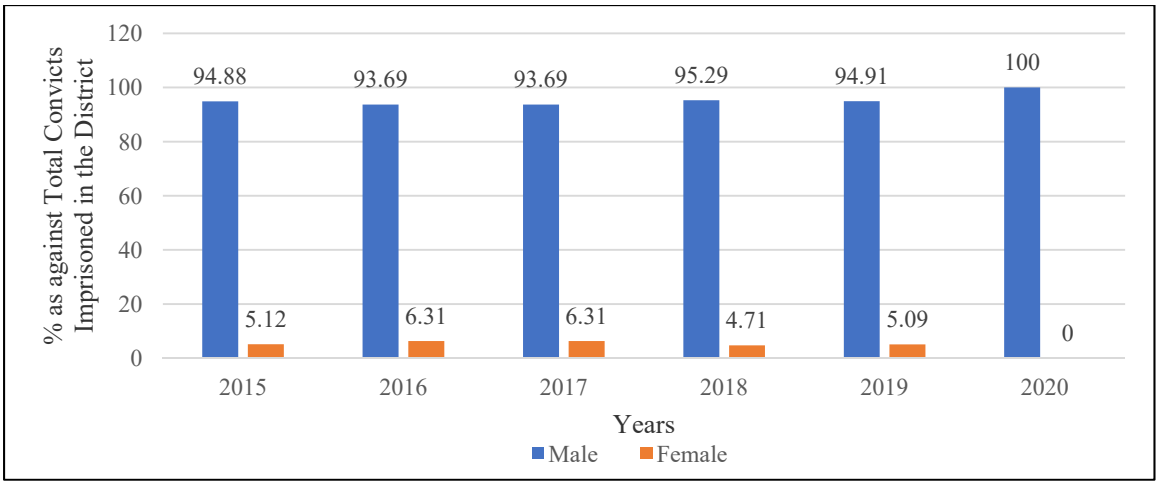


Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Figure 6 highlights that, in the total registered incidences of IPC crimes, only 10.6% of convicts were imprisoned in the district during the year 2015-16 and it came down to 5.75% in the succeeding year. However, it again rose to 7.21% in the year 2017-18. Surprisingly, this, further, came down to 2.73%, the lowest among the study years. Thus, we can say that the share of convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes in the Bhiwani district is declining over the years. This could be attributed to the slow progress of the hearing of cases in the court of law or the failure of police or prosecutors to produce valid proof against the alleged ones.

Characteristics of Convicts Imprisoned in IPC Crimes

Figure 7: Sex-wise Share of Convicts Imprisoned in IPC Crimes (2015-2020)



Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21
Note 1: Information of district Charkhi Dadri is included in Bhiwani district

Figure 7 reveals that of the total convicts imprisoned, 94.88% were males while female counterparts constituted only 5.12% in the year 2015. Most surprisingly, 100% of the convicts imprisoned, in the year 2020, were males and none of them were females. Thus, it can be concluded that male convicts imprisoned are significantly higher in the Bhiwani district than the females. Also, the number of male convicts imprisoned is increasing while female convicts imprisoned are declining.

Table 3: Age-wise Distribution of Total Convicts Imprisoned in IPC Crimes (2018-2020)

Sr. No.	Year	Age						Total
		18-30		30-50		Above 50		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2018	80 (31.37)	3 (1.18)	120 (47.06)	4 (1.57)	43 (16.86)	5 (1.96)	255 (100)
2	2019	97 (35.27)	3 (1.09)	121 (44)	5 (1.82)	43 (15.64)	6 (2.18)	275 (100)
3	2020	57 (52.29)	0 (0)	43 (39.45)	0 (0)	9 (8.26)	0 (0)	109 (100)

Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2018-19 to 2020-21

Note 1: Information of district Charkhi Dadri is included in Bhiwani district, Note 2: Data in parenthesis represents percentage as against total convicts imprisoned

Table 3 clearly reveals that, in the year 2020, a majority of the convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes were males aged between 18 and 30 (52.29%) followed by 30 and 50 (39.45%) and above 50 years of age (8.26%). Thus, we can conclude that a majority of the convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes in the district are young males followed by middle-aged males and old-age males.

Table 4: Education-wise Distribution of Total Convicts Imprisoned in IPC Crimes (2015-2020)

Sr. No.	Year	Education				Total
		Literate		Illiterate		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2015	379 (77.66)	7 (1.43)	84 (17.21)	18 (3.69)	488 (100)
2	2016	175 (78.83)	7 (3.15)	33 (14.86)	7 (3.15)	222 (100)
3	2017	175 (78.83)	7 (3.15)	33 (14.86)	7 (3.15)	222 (100)
4	2018	191 (74.90)	6 (2.35)	52 (20.39)	6 (2.35)	255 (100)
5	2019	210 (76.36)	5 (1.82)	51 (18.55)	9 (3.27)	275 (100)
6	2020	77 (70.64)	0 (0)	32 (29.36)	0 (0)	109 (100)

Source: Statistical Abstract, Government of Haryana, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Note 1: Information of district Charkhi Dadri is included in Bhiwani district, Note 2: Data in parenthesis represents percentage as against total convicts imprisoned

Table 4 highlights that, in the year 2015, a majority of the convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes were literate males (77.66%) followed by illiterate males (17.21%), illiterate females (3.69%), and literate females (1.43%). However, the scenario got changed in the year 2020, wherein, literate males (70.64%) constituted the single largest category of convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes followed by literate males (29.36%) and none of the females was convicted of IPC crimes. Thus, we can conclude that a majority of the convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes in the district are literate males followed by illiterate males.

Conclusions

The findings of the present research study revealed that the share of Bhiwani district in total registered cases of IPC crimes has been lower than the 6% and has, further, declined to less than 4% over the last 5 years. This is a positive sign and a big achievement for the district as a whole. While the number of registered cases of murder is fluctuating, cases of robbery are declining over the years. The cases of burglary and theft have been higher compared to the cases of murder and robbery, they, too, are declining over the years, however, the number of cases of burglary declined more than the cases of theft. With regard to the cases of riots and kidnapping, the study highlighted that the district is experiencing an increase in incidences of riots and a decline in incidences of kidnapping compared to the number of incidences reported in the year 2015. The study, further, highlighted that the total number of convicts imprisoned as against the total incidences of IPC crimes in the district is declining over the years. This could be attributed to the slow progress of the hearing of cases in the court of law or the failure of police or prosecutors to produce valid proof against the alleged ones. Further, with regard to the age, sex, and literacy levels of the convicts, the study found that a majority of the convicts imprisoned in IPC crimes in the district are young literate males.

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jktLFkku e 17oh 'krkCnh d chp vud egRoi.k [;kr xFkk dk i.k;u gvk] bue l dfri; e[; [;kr fuEu g&

1- ***egkjkr u.kl/h jh [;kr***& vc rd idk'k e vk;h [;krk e ;g lcl ikphure ekuh xb gA bldk jpuk dky 1643 b- l 1666 b- rd dk gA tk/kij d 'kkld tlor flg u fo-l- 1714 ¼1657&58 b-½ e u.kl/h dh ohjrk] jktuhfr vkj mudh vud ;kX;rkvk l ilUu gkdj fe;k QjkLr d LFkku ij ml viuk nhoku fu;Dr fd;k *¼vk/kkjk] 1999] i- 403¼*A bl [;kr dk lEiknu Jh cnhilkn lkdfj;k u fd;k g ftl jktLFkku ikP; fo|k ifr"Bku tk/kij u pkj Hkkxk e idkf'kr fd;k gA ftru Hkh xFk fy[k x; g] o ik;k ,d jkto'k ;k ,d jkT; fo'k"k d o.ku rd gh lhfer g fdUr u.kl/h dh [;kr dh ;g ,d vf}rh; fo'k"krk g fd og ,l lhek e c/kh gb ugh gA mle e/;dkyhu jktLFkku d lHkh jkT;k vkj in'kk d vfrfjDr flU/k] xtjkr] e/; Hkkjr] egkjk"V] gfj;k.kk bR;kfn jkT;k vkj mud 'kkld ,o jkBkM] phck] xkfgy] MkHkh] fllkfn;k] gkMk] lkuxjk] ckMk] [kph] ;kno ¼HkkVh½] tkMpk] pkoMk] lkydh] ck?kyk] >kyk] nfg;k bR;kfn {kf=;k dh NÿkhI 'kk[kkvk dh mRifÿk d lkFk foopu gvk g tk vR;Ur egRoi.k gA jkT;k d ijLij d vkj exyk d lkFk g, ;)k dk o.ku vkj mud lEor&fefr vkfn dk o.ku [;kr dh viuh vio fo'k"krk g *¼lkdfj;k] 1986] i- 112&114¼*A

bl [;kr e jktuhfrd bfrgkl d lkFk gh iR;d jkT; dh Hkkxkfyd fLFkfr;k d ckj e egRoi.k tkudkjh nh xb gA ftue ufn;k d uke] mudh yEckb] mud ekx(iork d uke] in'k] fty] ijxu] xkok vkfn dk foLrkj o ijLij dh njh vkj mudh fLFkfr bR;kfn dk o.ku cMk gh egRoi.k gA ble efUnj] eBk] fdyk vkfn dk fuek.k] HkV] itk] cfy vkfn d idkj] rhFkk dk o.ku vkj mudk egŸo] rhFk ;k=kvk d o.ku lfgr fn;k x;k gA lxkb] fookg d vkB idkjk dk o.ku] ohjk dk ej.kkRlo] lfr;k dk tkgj] ifjor tkfr;k dh mRifÿk] /ke ifjoru] tkfr;k d jhfr&fjokt] /kU/k] io] R;kgkj] dj] eki&rky] enk, bR;kfn lkekftd] /kkfed vkj xgLFk thou dh vud fofo/k >kfd;k d bl ogr xFk e LFkku&LFkku ij n'ku gkr gA blh idkj t>kj] viuh ekr eju oky] Lokehnkgh] n'knkgh] iotk d cj dk cnyk yu oky vuk[k o.ku bl [;kr e Hkj iM gA vr% lkLdfrd nf"V l Hkh bl [;kr dk vR;Ur egŸo g *¼lkdfj;k] 1967] i- 17&23¼*A

bl [;kr dh ,d egŸoi.k fo'k"krk g& ih<h;k dk ogr ldyuA bue ukek d lkFk mudh yMkb;k dk o.ku] mudk frfFkØe] mudh ohjxfr dk le;] tkxhj iku rFkk tkxhj gku dk le; vkfn l bfrgkl dh VVh gb dfM;k dk tkMu e cgr lgk;rk feyrh gA bl lUnHk e Jh vk>kth u fy[kk g fd] ^^jktirk d bfrgkl d fy, rk elyekuk dh fy[kh gb Qkjlh rokfj[kk l Hkh *u.kl/h jh [;kr*

dgh&dgh fo'k"k egŸo dh gA jktirku d bfrgkl e db txg tgk ikphu 'kk/k l ikIr lkexh bfrgkl dh ifr ugh dj ldrh] ogk *u.k/h jh [;kr* gh dN&dN lgkjk nrh gA ;g bfrgkl dk vio xFk g *¼vk>k] 2018] i- 24&25½*A**

u.klh u viuh [;kr e lekt] jktuhfr vkj bfrgkl l tMh gb vud NkVh&ekVh egRoi.k ?kVukvk dk Hkh o.ku fd;k g] tk tu&thou e ykd&lkfgR; cudj ykd okrkvk d :i e lkeu vkbA u.klh dh nljh dfr ^^ekjokM jk ijxuk jh foxr** gA ble ekjokM d rRdkyhu le; d lHkh ijxu] ijxuk d xko] xkok dh vk;] tkxhjh fBdku] mudh j[k pkdjh] Hkfe dh fdLe] bd&lkf[k;k] n&lkf[k;k Qlyk dk gky] rkykc] d,] dkIhV] vjgV] xkok d tkfrokj ?kjk dh l[;k vkj mudh vkcknh vkj d"kd vkfn tkfr;k dh fLFkfr dk foLrr fooj.k fn;k x;k gA e'kh nohilkn u u.klh dk jktLFkku dk vcy Qty dgk gA dkyhdkjtu dkuuxk u ml vcy Qty l Hkh vf/kd ;kX; cryk;k gA u.klh vcy Qty dh Hkkfr jkT;kfJr bfrgkldkj ugh FkkA mldk bfrgkl l;ktu lHkor¼ vcy Qty l vf/kd oKkfud] Li"V rFkk fu"i{k gA jktLFkku bfrgkl y[ku e u.klh d xFk fu¼lUng veY; vk/kkj xUFk g *¼tu o eky½] 2015] i- 15½*A vr¼ e/;;xhu jktLFkku d bfrgkl&y[ku d fy, bl [;kr dk ,d vk/kkjHkr Lkkr d :i e mi;kx fd;k tk ldrk gA

2- ***ckdhnkl jh [;kr&*** bl [;kr dh jpuk tk/kij d egkjktk ekuflg ¼1803b-&43b-½ d njckjh dfo ckdhnkl vkf'k;k }kjk dh xb FkhA ble nljh [;krk dh rjg fdlh jkto'k dk Øec) bfrgkl ugh fy[kk x;k gA dfri; fof'k"V ?kVukvk dk rFkk ,frgkfld i:"kk d thou igyvk d ckj e dN jkpd vkj mYy[kuh; fVlif.k;k fy[kh xb gA bl [;kr e ^^ckrk** dk lxg gA mldh ckr NkV&NkV QVdj ukVk d :i e gA y[kd dk tc tk ckr ukV dju ;kX; feyh] mlu rHkh ml ukV dj fy;kA mue dkb Øe ugh gA vf/kdk'k ckr nk&nk vFkok rhu&rhu ifDr;k dh gA [;kr e yxHkx 2000 ckrk dk lxg g *¼Loke½] 1989] i- 7&8½*A *ckdhnkl jh [;kr* ,frgkfld ?kVukvk rFkk lkekftd ,o vkfFkd fLFkfr dh tkudkjh dk vio [ktkuk gA ble tk/kij vkj t;ij dh LFkkiuk dk foLrr fooj.k g tk vU; lk/kuk l Hkh i"V gkrk gA bl [;kr e fofo/k o'kHk"kk rFkk ml ;x e ipfyr oL=k ;Fkk& Qejh] :eky] xycUn vkfn d uke Hkh feyr gA blh idkj ml le; ipfyr vkHk"k.kk tl fd& pMh] fref.k;k] txkoyh vkfn dk fooj.k Hkh ikIr gkrk gA ckdhnkl u viuh [;kr e jktLFkku d ie[k io&R;kgkjk rFkk mud jhfr&fjokt dh Hkh foLrr 0;k[;k dh gA mlu viu le; e ipfyr flDdk& :i;k] fQjkt'kkgh] vkye'kkgh] ukjx'kkgh vkfn dk Hkh mYy[k fd;k gA xkihukFk 'kek u bl [;kr d egRo d ckj e fy[kk g] ^^budh ckrk e vud idkj d Hkkxkfyd fo"k;k] jgu&lgu] jhfr&fjokt] okf.kT;&0;oLFkk vkfn ij idk'k iMrk gA** oLrr¼ e/;dkyhu jktLFkkuh lekt d lekt'kkL=h; v/;;u d fy; bl [;kr dh mikn;rk vlfnX/k gA ;g [;kr jktuhfrd bfrgkl d lkFk gh dyk o lkfgR;] ;gk d jhfr&fjokt] lkekftd ekU;rk, ,o /kkj.kk, vkfn lkLdfrd igyvk lc/kh db fjDr dfM;k dk tkMu e lgk;d gA

3- ***n;kynkl jh [;kr&*** n;kynkl fl<k;p chdkuj 'kkld jruflg ¼1828b-&1851b-½ d jktnjckjh Fk vkj mud vkn'k l gh mUgku viuh [;kr fy[kh FkhA bl dk; d fy; mUgku miyC/k o'kkofy;k ,o ihf<;kofy;k] iVV] cfg;k] 'kkgh Qjekuk rFkk [;kr lkfgR; dk v/;;u fd;k FkkA ol ;g chdkuj jkT; dh vFkok *jkBkMk jh [;kr* g] ijr n;kynkl }kjk fy[kh tku d dkj.k bldk uke *^^n;kynkl jh [;kr**] j[k fn;k x;k gA ;g nk [k.Mk e gA iFke [k.M e chdkuj d jkBkMk dk ikjEHk l ydj tk/kij d jko tk/kk rd dk foLrr fooj.k gA nlj [k.M e jko chdk l ydj chdkuj d egkjktk

ljnkj flg d jkT;kfHk"kd rd dk o.ku gA bl idkj ;g [;kr chdkuj d jkBkM 'kkldk dh miyfC/k;k dh ;'kkxkFkk g ijUr ilxo'k ble tk/kij d jkBkMk dk Hkh mYy[k feyrk g *½'kek] 2002] i- 19&20¼*A

bl [;kr e iR;d 'kkld dh e[; miyfC/k;k] lfud vfHk;kuk dk o.ku djr g, dUnh; 'kfDr d lkFk lc/k] tk/kij vkj tlyej vkfn iMkl h jkT;k d lkFk l?k"k vkfn ?kVukvk dk foLrkj l o.ku iLrr djr g, ?kVukvk dh if"V gr lelkef;d dfo;k d jp ohj xhr] dfoRo fulk.kh] opfudk vkj nkg vfdr fd; gA chdkuj d jkBkMk ij idk'k Mkyu okyh ;g ,d ognkdkj [;kr g vkj bldk Hkjij mi;kx u doy duy ikmyV u xtfV;j vkQ nh chdkuj LVV r;kj dju e fd;k vfir] xkjh'kdj ghjkpn vk>k jfpr chdkuj jkT; d bfrgkl dk ;g vk/kkj xUFk iekf.kr gvkA oLrr% chdkuj jkT; dk Øec) bfrgkl ge loiFke *n;kynkl jh [;kr* l gh feyrk gA

4- ***tk/kij jkT; jh [;kr&*** tk/kij d 'kkld egkjktk ekuflg ¼1803b-&1843b-½ d dky e fy[kh xb bl [;kr e ekjokM d jkBkMk dk ikjEHk l ydj mDr egkjktk rd Øec) bfrgkl fy[kk x;k gA bldh if"idk l irk pyrk g fd gtkjk xFkk d vk/kkj ij ;g [;kr f[kfM;k vkbnku }kjk r;kj dh xb FkhA [;kr e of.kr ikjfEHkd bfrgkl dkQh dkYifud ,o i{kikri.k irhr gkrk g vkj frfFkØe Hkh lgh irhr ugh gkrkA jko tk/kk d le; d ckn dk Hkkx iekf.kd ekuk tk ldrk gA rFkkfi jkBkM&lÝkk dk Øfed fodkl dl gvk bldh tkudkjh ;g [;kr djkrh gA ekjokM d jkBkMk dh lkefjd miyfC/k;k d cny exy lekVk dh vkj l fey eulc] fljkiko vkfn ijLdkjk dk mYYk[k bl [;kr e feyrk gA exy lÝkk d lkFk l?k"k vkj lf/k le>krk vkj lokvk nkuk igyvk dk fnXn'ku [;kr e gvk gA blh rjg ejkBk d lkFk g, l?k"kk dk mYy[k Hkh feyrk gA viuh lÝkk dk cpku d fy, ;gk d jktkvk u viuh cgu cfV;k dk lc/k exyk d lkFk fd;k Fkk] [;krdkj u ,l rF;k dk Niku dk i;kl ugh fd;k vfir [kydj fooj.k iLrr fd;k gA bl [;kr e 'kklu ic/k e vkloky] ipkyh vkj ckã.kk dh Hkkxhnkjh dk Hkh n'kk;k g] lkFk gh pkj.kk o ckã.kk dh lkfgfR;d lokvk rFkk lkl.k d :i e fey xkok dk mYy[k Hkh fd;k g *¼HkkVh] 2000] i- 61&67¼*A egkjktk ekuflg d dky dh ?kVukvk dk o.ku bru foLrkj d lkFk fd;k g fd blu ,d iFkd [;kr dk Lo:i y fy;k gA ekjokM d bfrgkl d ifji{; e eokM] tlyej] dkVk] cnh] chdkuj] t;ij vkfn jkT; dh ?kVukvk dk mYy[k gvk g] tk bu jkT;k d bfrgkl y[ku gr cgr mi;kxh gA

5- ***tlyej jh [;kr&*** tlyej jkT; d i'kklfud vf/kdkjh vthr egrk u 19oh 'krkCnh d e/; e bl [;kr dk fy[kk FkkA ble vkfn ukjk;.k l Jhd".k rd o'kkoyh vfdr dj ykgkj] HkVuj] ejkB] ynok vkj tlyej d jkoy ojh'kky rd d 'kkldk dk lf{kr ijUr cgr gh egRoi.k fooj.k fn;k x;k gA ble iR;d 'kkld d lfud vfHk;kuk] Hkou fuek.k dk; vkfn e[; miyfC/k;k dk C;kjk nr g, mudh jkfu;k o doj&dofj;k dh Hkh tkudkjh nh xb gA bl [;kr d v/;;u l dUnh; lÝkk d lkFk lc/k] iMkl h jkT;k d lkFk l?k"k] tkgj] 'kkdk] 'kklu&ic/k] x<] dkVfM;k o tyk'k;k vkfn dk fuek.k dk;] uohu xko clku rFkk lkfgR; d {k= e 'kkldk dk ;kxnku] noh&norkvk d ifr vkLFkk] rhFk ;k=k,] nku&i.; vkfn vud i{kk dh tkudkjh ge ikIr gkrh gA

bl [;kr l ,l ldr feyr g fd tlyej d HkkfV;k u mÝkj dh vkj l vku oky ;ouk l yEc l?k"k dj viuh lLdfr vkj lkekftd ijEijkvk dk ljf{kr j[kk FkkA bl [;kr d fooj.k l fofnr gkrk g fd HkkVh itkc l jktLFkku e vk; rFkk mUgku if'peh lhekUr in'k e ,d yEc le;

rd jkt fd;k FkkA lkygoh 'krkÇnh d ckn dh ?kVuk, bfrgkl dh dlkVh ij [kjh mrju d dkj.k bldk fo'k"k egŸo jgk gA ;g [;kr tlyej vkj bld io d HkkfV;k d bfrgkl&vul/kku gr cgr mi;kxh g] ijUr bl [;kr dk egŸo ledkyhu lkefx;k dh tkudkjh d lkFk feykdj n[ku e g *½HkkVh] 1981] i- 87&93¼*A

6- ***e/.Mh;kj jh [;kr&*** ekjokM d jkBkM 'kkldk u ukxkj fty e fLFkr e.Mh;kj xko pkj.kk dk vunku e fn;k FkkA mUgh d }kjk bl [;kr dh jpuk dh xb FkhA bl [;kr dk *^jkBkMk jh [;kr**^* Hkh dgk tkrk gA fo}kuk dk ekuuk g fd ;g [;kr lEHkor% tk/kij uj'k tloUr flg d le; e fy[kh xb gkxh D;kfd ble ekjokM d jkBkM 'kkldk dk jko flgk l ydj egkjktk tloUrflg dh eR; rd dk fooj.k fn;k x;k gA bl [;kr e ekjokM d iR;d jktk dk tUe] jkT;kfHk"kd] Loxokl] mudh ifRu;k rFkk mul mRiUu lUrkuk dk Hkh mYy[k fd;k x;k gA ble le;≤ ij exyk e Ç;kgh xb ekjokM dh jktdekfj;k dk Hkh mYy[k fd;k x;k gA bl [;kr l irk pyrk g fd ekVk jktk mn; flg u vdcj d i= lyhe dk fookg viuh lxh cgu l u djd viuh nŸkd cgu d lkFk fd;k FkkA tk bfrgkl e tk/kkckb d uke l ifl) gA bl [;kr dh ,d ifr lhrkeÅ d uVukxj 'kk/k lLFkku e miyC/k gA

7- ***xkxnk jh [;kr&*** eokM d egkjk.kk 'kHkflg u bfrgkl fy[koku d fy, mUuhloh 'krkÇnh d vUr e bfrgkl dkj[kku dh LFkkiuk dj dfojkt ';kenkl dk bldk dk; lkik vkj eokM d lHkh fBdkunkjk dk viu&viu fBdkuk dk bfrgkl iLrr dju d fy, fun'k fn; x;A *^xkxnk jh [;kr**^* eokM d bfrgkl dkj[kku d fun'k dk gh ifj.kke gA bl ognkdj [;kr e u doy xkxnk d >kyk ljnkjk ¼vTtk l vt; flg f}rh; rd½ dh jktuhfrd ?kVukvk o mud vUr% ij dk foLrkj l o.ku feyk g vfir ;gk d igkM] ?kkfV;k] unh&uky] efnj] tyk'k;] Lekjd] bekjr] ckx&cxhp] tkfr;k] xkxnk d tkxhjnkjk] dojk o Hkojk d djc dk;n] ryokj&c/kh vkj fookg dh jLe] rhFk ;k=k,] vk[kV o.ku jktirk dh 'kk[kk,] pkdjh] Hkfe&fookn] lhek lc/kh >xM] eokM d ljnkjk dh 1877 b- e fnYyh njckj e cBd] Hkkjr dh ie[k 83 fj;klrk dk rkik dh lykeh] Hkkfe;k dk o.ku vkfn vud ?kVukvk vkj igyvk dk o.ku feyrk gA

bl [;kr e gkyl] >ih cjkM] ekikdj] pojh dj d ckj e tkudkjh nh xb gA bll tgk fBdkuk dh vk;&lkr dk irk pyrk g] ogh ;gk clu okyh tkfr;k] mudk 0;olk;] fBdkuk d lkFk mud lc/k vkfn dh Hkh tkudkfj;k djku e ;g [;kr lgk;d gA bl idkj [;krdkj dk nf"Vdk.k dkQh 0;kid n[ku dk feyrk gA og doy fBdku dh jktuhfrd ?kVukvk rd gh lhfer ugh jgrk] vfir lkekftd] /kkfed] vkfFkd igyvk dk dyec) djr g, nlj fBdkuk vkj eokM d bfrgkl d vykok iMklh jkT; ekjokM dh Hkh dN ?kVukvk dk fooj.k iLrr dj fBdku d egRo dk vkdrk g *½flg] 1986 i- 11&12¼*A

mi;Dr [;krk d vykok vU; cgr lh [;kr g ftue *^dfojkt jh [;kr^ ^'kkgijk jkT; jh [;kr**] ^dNokgk jh [;kr**] ^rojk jh [;kr**] ^[khp;k jh [;kr**] ^nknifFk;k jh [;kr**] ^lU;kfl;k jh [;kr**] ^dk;LFkk jh [;kr**] ^cnh jh [;kr**^* vkfn ie[k g tk fofHkUu lxgky;k e lxfgr gA

bfrgkl y[ku e [;kr lkfgR; dk egŸo

bfrgkl y[ku dh lcl igyh vko';drk Lkkr gkr g vkj bfrgkl dh iekf.kdrk dh igyh vko';drk mld Lkkrk dk mYy[k gkrk gA gj dky e bfrgkl y[ku e Lkkrk dk mYy[k ,d egRoi.k vx

ekuk tkrk jgk gA jktLFkkuh bfrgkl fo"k;d jpukvk d fcuk jktLFkku dk bfrgkl vi.k ekuk tkrk gA ;|fi bfrgkl y[ku e [;krk dk vf/kd iekf.kd ugh ekuk tkrk g] ijUr [;krk d [k.Mu vFkok e.Mu d fcuk jktLFkku dk bfrgkl fy[kk tkuk Hkh lHko ugh gA tgk ijkrkfRod lk{;k dk vHkko gkrk g ogk rk doy [;kr lkfgR; gh vkx pyu dk ekx i'kLr djrk gA

jktLFkku d [;kr lkfgR; e bfrgkl ck/k mldh fo"k;oLr d fofHkUu rRok l lcf/kr g] tl fd Lkkrk dk mi;kx] mudk mYy[k vrhr dk o.ku vkj 0;k[;kA [;krdkjk u viuh jpukvk dk vk/kkj ge'kk ikphu cfg;k] iVV] ijoku] rkei=] fofHkUu dfo;k vkfn dh jpuk,] vuJfr;k ,o ;knnk'r dk cuk;kA rc bfrgkl y[ku e ijkrkfRod lkexh dk mi;kx ik;% de n[ku dk feyrk FkkA vr% miyC/k Lkkr ogh Fk ftudk mi;kx [;krdkjk u viuh [;krk e lcf/kr fo"k; dk o.ku dju e fd;k FkkA bu Lkkrk dk db LFkkuk ij ;Fkkor i;kx Hkh dj fy;k tkrk FkkA dN [;krdkjk }kjk lEHkor% Lkkrk dh tkp Hkh dh tkrh Fkh] ijUr vf/kdk'k [;krk e ;fn lkrk dk fo'y"k.k gvk g rk db txg ;Fkkor gh gA

[;krk e vrhr dk o.ku ie[kr% jktuhfrd lnHk gh gvk djrk Fkk] ijUr bld lkFk&lkFk gh 'kkld ox d vkl&ikl d nlj vU; igyvk lkekftd] lkLdfrd] vkfFkd] /kkfed vkfn dk Hkh iR;{k ,o viR;{k :i l fooj.k [;krk e n[ku dk feyrk gA cgr lh [;krk e 'kkldk d lkFk&lkFk mudh jkfu;k] i=k rFkk if=;k d uke Hkh fn; x; gA jkfu;k d o'kk d lkFk gh mud firk dk uke Hkh mYyf[kr fd;k x;k gA ,d gh jktk dh db jkfu;k d uke Hkh feyr gA dN jkfu;k ,o dofj;k }kjk cuk; x; efnj] ckoMh] rkykc vkfn l ,l f'kyky[k ikIr gkr g ftue mud o'k ifjp; d :i e ifr ,o ekrk&firk d uke Hkh fn; x; gA ijUr budh l[;k cgr de gA blfy, jkfu;k d ukek dh if"V ik;% fdlh vU; Lkkr l ugh gk ikrh g] rc [;kr gh ge ekx fn[kkrh gA

[;kr lkfgR; d fo"k;&oLr d lnHk e ;g dguk vufpr ugh gkxk fd doy jkto'kk vkj jktirk dh 'kk[kkvk d ckj e gh [;kr ugh jph xb vfir pkj.k] lU;klh] dk;LFk] ijkfgr vkfn fofo/k tkfr;k d vykok db fBdkuk] ?kjkuk vkj uxjk dh [;kr Hkh fy[kh xbA ik;% ,lk ekuk tkrk g fd [;krk e doy jktuhfrd ?kVukvk dk fooj.k feyrk g] ijr [;kr xFkk dk /;ku l v/;;u fd;k tk; rk Hkkxkfyd fLFkfr] 'kklu&ic/k] lkeUrk dh Hkfedk] tkxhj i.kkyh] Hkou fuek.k] tu&dY;k.k dk;] [krh&ckMh] vk; d Lkkr vkfn vud igyvk d ckj e tkudkjh ikIr gkrh gA

jkto'kk l lcf/kr vf/kdk'k [;kr jkT;kJ; e fy[kh xb] ijUr ,lk Hkh irhr gkrk g fd y[kd viu fopkj idV dju e Lor= Fk vkj mu ij 'kkldox dk dkb fo'k"k vd'k ugh FkkA tk/kij jkT; dh [;kr e exyk d lkFk g, ookfgd lc/kk] "kM;U=k] t?kU; gR;kvk d idj.k ij [;krdkjk u [kydj dye pykb gA bld vfrfjDr Qkjlh xUFkk e ftl idkj exy lekVk dk i{kikri.k o.ku gvk g ,l ,d rjQk o.ku l [;kr eDr gA

ijky[kh; lkexh vkj f'kyky[k lelkef;d gku d dkj.k [;kr lkfgR; l vf/kd iekf.kd eku x; gA ijUr ijky[kk e doy iVVnkjk dh lfp;k] jktdh; fglkc&fdrkc] lekpkj vkj 'kklu ic/k lc/kh tkudkjh feyrh g vkj f'kyky[kk e fuek.k dk; o ,frgkfld i:"kk d eR; lor miyC/k gkr gA blfy, bl lkexh dh foLrr foopuk d fy, [;kr lkfgR; dk gh lgkjk yuk iMrk gA mnkgj.k d fy, ved f'kyky[k fdl 0;fDr dk g vkj mldh eR; dc gb ;g lpuk f'kyky[kk l ikIr gkrh g] ijr ml 0;fDr dk o'kØe vkj mld thou dh miyfC/k;k vkfn dk fooj.k [;krk e gh feyrk gA oLrr% bfrgkl y[ku d

fy, vko';d jktLFkkuh Hkk"kk dk lkfgR; ;=&r= fc[kjk iMk FkkA efu ftu fot; d vFkd ifjJe ,o i;klk d ckn jktLFkku ljdkj u tk/kij e ^ikP;&fo/k ifr"Bku^ LFkkfir fd;k vkj mle miyC/k jktLFkkuh lkfgR; dk lxfgr fd;k x;kA bl lLFkk u gLrfyf[kr ikMfyfi;k dk idkf'kr djoku dk fu.k; fy;k vkj vc rd cgr l xFkk dk idk'ku gk pdk gA tk/kij dh pkikluh f'k{kk lfefr }kjk lLFkkfir ^jktLFkkuh 'kk/k lLFkku^ u Hkh bfrgkl y[ku l lcf/kr jktLFkkuh lkfgR; d idk'ku e vHkrio lg;kx fn;k g %'kSk[2002] i- 20%A

bl idkj ge n[kr g fd jktLFkku d bfrgkl y[ku e [;kr lkfgR; cgr egRoi.k gA [;kr lkfgR; d fcuk jktLFkku d bfrgkl dk lgh vkj fu"i{k y[ku lHko ugh gA i{kikri.k y[ku l bfrgkl dh ftu egRoi.k dfM;k dk Hkyk fn;k x;k g] mUg [;kr lkfgR; dh lgk;rk l iuq lkeu yk;k tk jgk gA

fu"d"kZ

oreku le; e gekj n'k d bfrgkl vkj lkLdfrd ijEijkvk dk u; nf"Vdk.k l lkpu vkj fopkju dh vko';drk gA doy 'kkldk d ek/;e l n'k d bfrgkl dk fy[ku vkj ml ijEijk&nf"V l ml ij fopkj dju dk vc mruk egŸo ugh jgk] rFkkfi mud dky e tk bfrgkl fuek.k gvk g] og ,d vHkrio lØkfUr dky dk bfrgkl gA jktLFkku dh jktuhfr] lkekftd vkj /kkfed ijEijkvk ij mldk vfeV iHkko gA og vR;Ur egRoi.k vkj fpjLej.kh; dky FkkA [;kr lkfgR; e of.kr lHkh ?kVuk, gekjh lH;rk vkj lkLdfrd pruk dk oreku vkj vku oky ;x e vudy cuk; j[ku d fy, furkUr mi;qDr gA

[;kr lkfgR; e rRdkyhu lkeUr o mud lkFk d brj ox dh n'kHkfDr] R;kx] ,'o; vkj mTToy pfj= vkfn ekuo&vkn'k vkj mud dky dh vuie okLrdyk] lxhr] f'kYi o foKku vkfn dh ixfr d o.ku feyr g tk ge viuh lLdfr d xkjoi.k vrhr dk vglkl djkrh gA bll ge irhr gkrk g fd lkLdfrd fuf/k dh ;g veY; ,frgkfld lkexh gekjh ijEijk d vudy uo&bfrgkl fuek.k dk ,d vko';d vk/kkj gA

[;krdkjk u viu jkto'k dh e;knk dk ijk /;ku j[kk ijUr bfrgkl dh e;knkvk dk Hkh cuk, j[kk vFkkr y[ku e lryu LFkkfir fd;kA ;|fi ble db rF;k dk utjvnkt dj fn;k x;k ;k Nik;k x;k g ijUr fQj Hkh bfrgkl y[ku d fy, mi;qDr lkexh miyC/k djokb gA ; jpuk, jktLFkku d fofHkUu jkto'kk dk ikphudky l lf{kIr ijUr e/;dky l foLrr bfrgkl iLrr djrh gA budh lpukvk l u doy jktufrd ?kVukvk dk rkuk&ckuk cuk tk ldrk g vfir ledkyhu lkekftd] lkLdfrd o vkfFkd bfrgkl Hkh le>k tk ldrk gA tl fd eg.kkr u.klh dh ^^ijxuk dh foxr** ,o ^^n;kynkl dh n'k ni.k** jpuk, oLrr% ekjokM o chdkuj dk xtfV;j gA

vk/kfud bfrgkldkjk }kjk ;g ekuk tkrk g fd [;krdkjk u viu lj{kd jkto'kk dh miyfC/k;k dk c<k&p<kdj iLrr fd;k g ,o vfrjftr Lrfr;k l bl dkYifud cuk fn;k] ijUr tc exy njckjh y[ku dk bfrgkl dk ,d ie[k Lkkr Lohdkj dj fy;k tkrk g rk [;krk d egRo dk udkjku e dkb ,frgkfldrk ugh g] vfir [;krk d egŸo dk udkju l iokxg dk vglkl t:j gkrk gA

vr% ;g Lohdkj dju e fcYdy Hkh l'k; ugh gkuk pkfg, fd ^^[;kr** 'kCn dk ydj tk ,frgkfld lkfgR; jpk x;k g] mldk bfrgkldkjk dh nf"V e egRoi.k LFkku cuk gvk g vkj og mud 'kk/k dk; dh veY; fuf/k gA vud 'kk/k vkj idk'kd lLFkk, [;kr lkfgR; d lj{k.k] lEiknu vkj idk'ku e yxh gb g

rkfd bud mi;kx l LFkkuh; bfrgkl dk rkuk&ckuk vPNh rjg l cuk tk ldA [;kr lkfgR; jktLFkku d bfrgkl y[ku dh nf"V l ,d egRoi.k Lkkr gh ugh vfir ;g lkfgR; ,d le) lkLdfrd ijEijk dk Hkh ifjp; nrk gA

lanHk xFk lwph

vejkor] foØe flg ¼2017½ % *[;kr lkfgR; vkj bfrgkl y[ku*] t ;ij] jk;y idk'kd

vklkik] jkedj.k] ¼1999½ % *ekjokM dk lf{kIr bfrgkl*] t ;ij] jpuk idk'ku

vk>k] i- xkjh'kdj ghjkpUn] ¼2018½ % *jkt irku dk ikphu bfrgkl] tkfkij*] jktLFkku xUFkkxkj

tu] Mk- gde pUn o ekyh] Mk- ukjk;.k yky] ¼2015½ % *jktLFkku dk bfrgkl] dyk] lLdfr] lkfgR;] ijEijk ,o fojkIr*] t ;ij] jktLFkku fgnh xFk vdkneh

ukgVk] vejpUn] ¼1987½ % *jktLFkkuh ,frgkfld ckrk o [;krk dh ijEijk*] ijEijk] vd&11] tkfkij] jktLFkkuh 'kkfk lLFkku] pkikluh

HkkVh] Mk- ukjk;.k flg ¼lik- ,o vu-½ ¼1969½ % *Mk- VlhVjh dk jktLFkku xFk&lo{k.k*] tkfkij] jktLFkkuh 'kkk/k lLFkku] pkikluh

HkkVh] Mk- ukjk;.k flg] ¼1981½ % *tlyej jh [;kr*] tkfkij] jktLFkku 'kkfk lLFkku pkikluh

HkkVh] Mk- gde flg] ¼2000½ % *ekjokM jh [;kr*] tkfkij] jktLFkku 'kkfk lLFkku pkikluh

'kek] dkyjke ¼2002½ % *e/;dkyhu jktLFkku dk bfrgkl*] t ;ij] ip'kh y idk'ku

lkdfj;k] vkpk; cnhilkn ¼lik-½ ¼1967½ % *^eg.kkr u.klh jh [;kr**] Hkkx&4] tkfkij] jktLFkku ikP;fo|k ifr"Bku

flg] Mk- Qrg ¼lik-½ ¼1986½ % *jktLFkku ijkru xUFkekyk*] t ;ij] jktLFkku ijkrRokUo"k.kk efnj

Lokeh] ujkŸkenkl] ¼1989½ % *ckdhnkl jh [;kr*] tkfkij] jktLFkku ikP;fo|k ifr"Bku

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ykyk ejyh/kj % gfj;k.kk dh ,d egku Lor=rk lsukuh

fjrq pkS/kjh*

lkjka'k

jk"Vh; vkUnksyu dk vk/kfud Hkkjr d bfrgkl e ,d cgr gh cMh ?kVuk d :i e n[kk x;k g ftle vl[; Hkkjrh;k u ,df=r gkdj fcfV'k lkekT;okn dk pukrh nhA bl l?k"k d iFke nkj e mnkjoknh fopkj/kkjk dk Hkkjrh; jktuhfr e opLo cuk jgkA gkykfd mxoknh fopkj/kkjk dk iokg Hkh viuh mifLFkfr cuk; g; Fk yfdu lkf[;d rkj l mnkjoknh fopkj/kkjk d leku jktuhfr e etcr idM ugh cuk ldhA jktuhfr d blh nkj e itkc dh jktuhfr e nkuk /kkjkvk d leFkd Fk yfdu dN ,l jktuhfrK Hkh Fk tk nkuk fopkj/kkjkvk e leUo; dh jktuhfr d i{k/kj FkA mue l gh vEckyk d ,d ifl) odhy ykyk ejyh/kj Fk ftUgku dkxl dh LFkkiuk l ydj vlg;kx vkUnksyu rd Hkkjrh; jktuhfr e viuh ,d vyx igpku LFkkfir dh vkj tk dkxl u 1905 e cxky foHkktu l Lon'kh vkj cfg"dkj vkUnksyu d ukjk dk cyn fd;k o 1887 l gh dkxl d vf/ko'kuk d ek/;e l djhc nk n'kdk l igy gh Hkkjrh; vFkO;oLFkk d bu ie[k nkuk igyvk dk Hkkjrh; jktuhfr e iLrr dj pd FkA bll irk pyrk g fd o le; dh utkdr dk tkudj viuh d'kkx cf)erk dk ifjp; n pd FkA bl 'kk/k&i= e mUgh d ;kxnku dk foLrkj l o.ku dju dk i;kl fd;k x;k gA

fof'k"V 'kCn% ukxfjd ifØ;k] Hkkjrh;dj.k] tjheu] vfHk;kt d] djk/kku uhfr] VkpykbV] dlj&,&fgn] lunA

vk/kfud Hkkjr d bfrgkl e Lor=rk lxke ,d cgr gh egku ?kVuk ekuh xb gA fcfV'k lkekT;okn dk m[kkMu d fy, iFke ckj l?k"k 1857 e gvk tk lQy ugh gk ldkA vud fo}kuk u bldh 0;k[;k viu&viu <x l dhA vrr% ;g dguk rkfdd gkxk fd ;g l?k"k lkekT;okn vkj jk"Vokn d e/; Fkk vkj ;g db nkjk rd pyrk jgkA iFke pj.k e Hkkjrh; jktuhfr e ik'pkR; f'k{kk l tk ox cuk mlu lo/kkfud rkj&rjhdk dk viukdj ik'pkR; 'kyh d vu:i gh l?k"k dk ikjEHk fd;k Fkk ftle ;kpuk vkj vkonu d ek/;e l rRdkyhu leL;kvk d fujkdj.k dk jkLrk viuk;kA ;g nkj db n'kdk rd pyk yfdu bldk dkb Hkh lkFkd ifj.kke ugh fudykA bl mnkjoknh ;x e urRo e Hkh vkilh rukruh pyrh jgh ftldk ykHk vkifuof'kd 'kklu dk feyrk jgkA blh ;x e itkc e vud urkvk e l ,d ykyk ejyh/kj Fk ftUgku dkxl d vf/ko'kuk e Hkkx ydj db leL;kvk dk mBk;k vkj mudk dl nj fd;k tk;A mudk uke x.kekU; urkvk e ekuk tku yxkA

ejyh/kj dk tUe 30 eb] 1848 dk xMxko fty dh rRdkyhu ,d rglhy] iyoy] e gvk FkkA mud firk Hkh[ke lu vxoky lenk; d exyk xk= l lEcU/k j[kr FkA 1855 e mUg oukD;yj fefMy Ldy iyoy e io'k fy;k tgk Nk=k dk vkipkfjd f'k{kk nh tkrh Fkh] tk vkerkj ij mPp tkfr;k l lEcU/k j[kr FkA e/;e d{kk ikl dju d ckn og ykgkj py x, tgk mUgku vkx dh i<kb d fy, ljdkjh gkb Ldy e ço'k fy;kA ykgkj ml le; u doy itkch ;okvk d fy, mPp f'k{kk dk çe[k dæ Fkk] cfYd

* ,flLVV ikQlj] bfnjk xk/kh fo"ofo|ky;] ehjij] jokMh E-mail: chodharyritu25@gmail.com

itkc çkr dh jkt/kkuh Hkh FkhA f'k{kk d nkjku gh mudk fookg 1866 e gkMy d chjcy nkl dh cVh Kkuk noh l gvkA ¼n fVŸ;u½ 30 viy 1922½ mUgku ykgkj d dkyt l Lukrd fd;k vkj dkuu e ykbllh ikBîØe Hkh ijk fd;kA ;g dkl mud dkuuh 0;olk; d fy, i;kIr FkkA mPp f'k{kk dh çkflr u mue vkRefo'okl vkj –<rk dh Hkkouk dV&dV dj Hkj nh FkhA blfy,] iyoy xMxko fty dk ,d NkVk&lk dLck gku d dkj.k viuh mPp 'kf{kd i"BHkfe d dkj.k viuh egRokdk{kkvk dk ogk ij ijk ugh dj ldr FkA vr% dkuuh lHkkoukvk dk /;ku e j[kr g, og 1872 e itkc d vckyk fMohtu d lHkkxh; e[;ky; vckyk e LFkkukrfjr gk x; vkj vr rd blh 'kgj l viuh jktuhfr Hkh djr jgA

ejyh/kj viuh bekunkjh] v/;;u'khyrk] okn&fookn dk'ky] çHkko'kkyh vkokt vkj vkRefo'okl d dkj.k ,d ç[;kr odhy cuA mUgku *[kj /Un'k* v[kckj dk çdk'ku Hkh 'k: fd;kA bu nkuk 0;olk;k e Hkkxhnkjh d dkj.k o itkc e dkQh ykdfç; 0;fDr cu x; FkA db i=dkj vkj vU; çe[k 0;fä mud fe= cu x, ftud lkFk mUgku turk dh rRdkyhu leL;kvk ij lekpkjk d ek/;e l fopkjk dk vknku&çnku djuk 'k: dj fn;k FkkA *fVŸ;u* d ekfyd] n;ky flg ethfB;k] mue l ,d Fk ftUgku mUg 1885 e cEcb e Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; dkxl d igy l= e Hkkx yu d fy, viu lekpkj&i= d çfrfuf/k d :i e mudk Hktk x;kA mUgku lçhe vkj ikUrh; dkmfly d foLrkj] fuokfpr lnL;k d dkQh vuikr e ço'k ,oe mÙkj&if'peh çkrk vkj itkc d fy, fo/kku ifj"knk d fuek.k dk iLrko j[kkA itkc d çfrfuf/k d :i e tl ejyh/kj] }kjdk nkl] ykyk ykt ir jk; vkfn dkxl d fofHkUu l=k e fo/kku ifj"knk dh LFkkiuk dh ekx djr jgA bld vykok] mUgku itkc d fofHkUu 'kgjk e vk;kftr db vk;ktuk e Hkh çkrh; fo/kku eMy d fuek.k dh odkyr djr jgA ¼n fVŸ;u½ 18 fnlEcj 1895½

ejyh/kj dk –< er Fkk fd fo/kku ifj"kn dk fuek.k cgr vko';d Fkk D;kfd vf/kdkjhx.k tu&lk/kkj.k dh vkdk{kkvk d ckj e de tkuu d lkFk turk d lkFk feydj dk; ugh djr Fk vkj u gh o ^ykxk d çfrfuf/k^ d :i e dk; djr FkA ;fn ifj"kn cukb tkrh rk mUg mEehn Fkh fd mud ifrfuf/k mudk /;ku j[kxA yxHkx lHkh çkrk e igy gh ifj"kn LFkkfir dh tk pdh Fkh yfdu itkc dk bld fy, mi;ä ugh le>k x;kA mUgku ;gk rd dgkh ^^tc ykx bl çkr d ekYVk] phu] fel vkj vU; LFkkuk ij egkjkuh d fy, yMu d fy, x,] rc o lkekT; d LrHk Fk vkj oQknkjh d lkFk&lkFk mudh ohjrk dh ç'klk e dfork, Hkh xkb tkrh FkhA ljdkj u mudk ^ek'ky tkfr* d :i e lEeku Hkh fn;k x;kA ,lh tkfr;k d lkFk mi;Dr 0;ogkj ugh fd;k x;k vkj ;g Hkh dgk x;k fd fo/kku ifj"kn d fy, itkc mi;ä ugh FkkA bykgkckn] eækl] ccb vkj cxky e ifj"kn igy gh LFkkfir gk pdh Fkh rk itkc d ykxk d lkFk ,lk D;k ugh fd;k x;k\ n'kh jkT;k d dN çe[k 'kkldk dk dUnh; fo/kku ifj"kn dk eEcj cuk;k x;k ftudk ykxk dh ihMk vkj bPNkvk d ckj e dN Hkh irk ugh FkkA o cl mud tUe] lekt e fLFkfr vkj /kuh gku d dkj.k pu x, Fk vkj ifj"kn e fdlh Hkh çHkko dk ç;kx fd, fcuk mudh Hkfedk Hkh Bhd ugh jghAÞ ¼n fVC;u] fnlEcj 18] 1895½

itkc çkrh; lEeyu e viu ,d 0;k[;ku e ejyh/kj u dgk fd ^LFkkuh; ifj"kn^ d ek/;e l ykxk dh vko';drk dk ijk dju d fy, Kku] lh[ku] ifjiDo fu.k; vkj 0;kid vuHko oky ykxk dh lnL;rk d fy, vko';d ;kX;rk gkuh pkfg,A tuçfrfuf/k ;g vPNh rjg l tkur Fk fd mudh ekx tl ifyl ç'kklu e l/kkj] mPp U;k;ky; dh LFkkiuk] ukxfjd çfØ;k] rduhdh f'k{kk] Hk&jktLo e deh vkfn dk çkrh; fo/kku ifj"kn d fuek.k d }kjk gh ijh gk ldrh FkhA jkT;iky ;k mijkT;iky }kjk 'kkflr çR;d çkr bldh LFkkiuk l cgr dN ikIr dj ldrk FkkA mudk fo'okl Fkk fd LFkkuh; ljdkj Hkkjr ljdkj

vf/kfu;e }kjk fu/kkfjr fl)krk d vk/kkj ij itkc d fy, ,d fo/kku ifj"kn dh LFkkiuk dh flQkfj'k fcuk fdlh njh d 1892 d vf/kfu;e d vrxr vo'; djxhA bl idkj mud iLrko dk ljdkj u ekuk vkj vUrr¼ itkc e ,lEcyh cuhA

dkuuh 0;olk; dh xgjkb l tkudkjh gku d dkj.k ejyh/kj dk Hkkjr e vxtk }kjk 'k: dh xb if'peh U;kf;d ç.kkyh d nk"kk dk irk pykA ;g 0;oLFkk db ek;uk e cgr egxh] Hk"V vkj neudkjh FkhA Hkkjr dh ijkuh U;kf;d ç.kkyh dh ryuk vxtk dh bl 0;oLFkk l djr g, mUgku dgk¼ ßijku fnuk e U;k; ij dkb dj ugh FkkA vkidk ge'kk ;g ugh feyrk Fkk] yfdu tc vkiu fd;k] rk ;g e¶r FkkA vc] vkidk ;g dHkh ugh feyrk g flok; bld fd l;kx l --- doy e[k ykx gh bu vU;k; d xïk e ijh tc d lkFk Qhl] fVdVk vkj vl[; çdkj d dkuuh 'kYdk dk Hkxrku dju d fy, tkr g] fj'or d ckj e dN Hkh ugh dgk tk ldrk D;kfd ;g vc lc 0;kid :i l fn[kkb nrh g yfdu U;k;ikfydk dh ;g ç.kkyh ykxk dk Hk[kk j[ku e Hkh enn dj jgh gAÞ

,d vU; egRoi.k ç'u ftlu ejyh/kj lfgr dkxfl;k dk /;ku vkdf"kr fd;k] og Fkk ^^ukxfjd lok dk Hkkjrh;dj.kÞA vxth f'k{kk dh 'k#vkr d ckn] Hkkjrh; vfHktkr ox d :i e ,d u;k ox cuk ftlu vkifuof'kd ç'kklu e nk"kk ij lkefgd :i l viu fopkjk dk 0;ä djuk vkj mudk vkil e vknku&çnku djuk 'k: dj fn;k FkkA Hkkjr e bl f'kf{kr ox dk viuh ;kX;rk d vulkj mi;ä jktxkj ugh fey ld] tcfd db voljk ij fofHkUu ?kk"k.kk, igy gh dh tk pdh Fkh fd Hkkjrh; dk mudh tkfr] jx vkj vU; fdlh Hkh HknHkko d fcuk lok l ofpr ugh fd;k tk,xk ¼flg] ineu ,M ,lñihñ 'kDyk] 128½ yfdu tc dN Hkkjrh;k u ukxfjd lok ijh{kk mÙkh.k dju e lQyrk çkIr dh rk blu fcfV'k jktuhfrd gydk e luluh Qyk nh FkhA fcfV'k ljdkj u 1876 e vk; lhek de dj nh rkfd Hkkjrh; bl ijh{kk dk mÙkh.k u dj ldA f'kf{kr Hkkjrh;k u Hkkjr vkj bXyM e fcfV'k dh bl uhfr d f[kykQ vkokt mBkbA

ejyh/kj Hkh Hkkjrh;k dk ljdkjh ukdfj;k l ckgj j[ku d fy, bl uhfr dh dkxl d ukxij vf/ko'ku e funk dhA viu Hkk"k.k d nkjku] mUgku Li"V :i l dgk fd ß;jkih; ykx Hkkjrh; /ku l le) g, vkj gtkjk Hkkjrh;k dk tkuc>dj mu lokvk l ckgj j[kk x;k ftld fy, o ijh ;kX;rk j[kr Fk vkj vxth Ldyk l u, yMdk dh Hkrh doy mudh lQn peMh d dkj.k gh dh tkrh gA ;jkfi;u tk Hkkjrh; i'kklu e dk;jr g] Þijku] vuHkoh dky pgj oky vf/kdkfj;k d oru l ipkl x.kk ¼vf/kd½ çkIr djr g vkj ; ¼Hkkjrh;½ bu u; yMdk d tUe l igy mu lHkh dkek dk Hkyh&Hkkfr :i l tkur gAÞ

1886 e dydÙkk e vk;kftr dkxl d nlj l= e ejyh/kj u U;k;ikfydk d l/kkj ij viu Hkk"k.k e cgr tkj fn;k vkj tjh ç.kkyh dh 'k:vkr dk leFku fd;kA gkykfd dN dkxfl;k dk itkc e bld Bhd l dke dju ij lng FkkA mUgku loky fd;k fd tc ;g 0;oLFkk n'k d db {k=k e vPNh rjg l dke dj jgh Fkh rk itkc e ;g D;k ugh dj ldxh\ ipk;r vukfn dky l ,d lLFkk d :i e dk; djrh vk jgh Fkh vkj itkc e ;g dkb ub 0;oLFkk ugh FkhA ;g ^^gj xko vkj gj lenk; e vkj ;gk rd fd ykxk d fuEure oxk e Hkh ektn FkhAÞ Hkkjrh; ykx ge'kk viu ekeyk dk viu x.kekU; ykxk d }kjk çcf/kr djr Fk vkj 'kk;n gh dHkh vnkyrk e tkr FkA mUg ;g n[ku d fy, dkQh dYiuk dh Fkh fd lHkh edne fyf[kr lfgrk d vk/kkj ij tk fuj{kj turk dh le> l ij Fkh] dl r; fd, tkr gA ,lh fLFkfr e U;k; cgr egxk gk x;k g vkj vnkyrk e Hk"Vkpkj Hkh 0;klr gk x;kAÞ tjh }kjk ijh{k.k dh ç.kkyh] ß,d lk/ku Fkk tk vkf/kdkfjd mRihMu d f[kykQ [kn dh j{kk djuk lHko FkkAÞ bl l= e mud vujk/k ij Hkkjr d lHkh çkrk e tjh ç.kkyh dh 'k:vkr d fy, ,d çLrko ikfjr fd;k x;k FkkA

Hkkjr e fcfV'k ç'kklu d ikl vkf/kdkfjd mRihMu d ekeyk e db dfe;k FkhA ,d vf/kdkjh ;kuh ftyk eftLVV d gkFkk e U;kf;d vkj dk;dkjh nkuk gh 'kfä;k dk ,d lkFk l;ktu FkkA ;g O;oLFkk Hkkjrh; ykxk d vf/kdkjk d neu d fy, dkQh gn rd ftEenkj FkhA ejyh/kj dk ç'kklu dh ;g neudkjh O;oLFkk iln ugh Fkh vkj mUgku dk;ikfydk vkj U;k;ikfydk dk vyx dju d fy, dkxl d vkBo l= ½bykgkckn] 1892½ e ,d çLrko iLrr fd;k vkj vkx foLrkj l crk;k ^^og dfe'ujV v,fQlj] phQ dfe'uj v,Q ifyl] U;k;k/kh'k] eftLVV] tjheu] odhy] vfHk;ktd vkj lc dN gh rk gA ml vkj vf/kd nt; vkj vuBk cuku d fy, vkj dN Hkh okfNr ugh gA og 'kk;n :l d tkj l Hkh vf/kd “kfDr”kkyh vkj vuBk gA^^

,d dkuuh fo}ku gku d ukr] ejyh/kj U;k;ikfydk dk l{ke vkj bekunkj cukuk pkgr Fk rkfd og fu"i{k :i l U;k; n ld vkj Lor= :i l dk; dj ldA dkxl d vf/ko'kuk e mudh lfØ; Hkkxhnkjh d dkj.k 1906 rd lHkh vf/ko'kuk e bl ij çLrko ikfjr gkr jg yfdu ljdkj u bl ij dkb /;ku ugh fn;kA mPp U;k;ky; d fy, u doy Lo; Lor=rk çkIr dju d fy,] cfYd v/khuLFk U;k;ky;k dk leFku dju e l{ke gku d fy, ,d cMh ekx Fkh ^^fo'k"kdj tc o ljdkj d fdlh dk;dkjh vf/kdkjh dh ludh uhfr d lkFk l?k"k e vkr gA^^ 1894 e dkxl d eækl vf/ko'ku e ,d çLrko iLrr djr g; ejyh/kj u cMh gh xMxMkgV d lkFk dgk ^^ge itkc e ,d mPp U;k;ky; pkgr g --- ge pkgr g fd ,d mPp U;k;ky; vkid ykbV gkml ftruk Åpk gk] xyrh dju oky vf/kdkfj;k d fy, ,d V,pykbV gk ftll mudk igpkuuk lHko gk ld vkj tk ihfMr ekuork d fy, çdk'k dh fdj.k cu ld--- ge pkgr g fd U;k;k/kh'k fu"i{k] U;k;i.k vkj bekunkj gkA ge lTtuk] feykoVh O;oLFkk ugh pkgr] ge n;k l U;k; pkgr gA ge ugh pkgr fd doy Hkkjrh;k dk gh U;k; fey cfYd ,Xyk&bfM;u d fgrk dk Hkh /;ku j[kk tk;AÞ

ç'kklfud uhfr;k d ckn] ejyh/kj u vkfFkd igy ij viuk nf"Vdk.k j[kk vkj fcfV'k vkfFkd uhfr;k dh funk dh tk ijh rjg l vxth fgrk d fy, Hkkjr d llk/kuk d 'kk"k.k ij vk/kkfjr FkhA Hkkjr l fcVu d fy, /ku dh fudklh] djk/kku uhfr] Lon'kh m|kxk dh fxjkoV] Hkkjrh; ckt kjk e fcfV'k eky dk vk;kr] vdky dh ?kVuk] l[kk] egkekjh] m|kx&fojk/kh uhfr vkfn u Hkkjrh; turk dk bl fLFkfr e cgr le; l nck; j[kkA eä O;kikj uhfr ij mUgku xLl e fVli.kh djr g; dgk fd Hkkjr dk xjhc cuk fn;k x;k vkj ithifr;k d bXyM dk lEiUu cuk fn;kA Hkkjrh;k dh fLFkfr dh ryuk djr g,] mUgku Li"V :i l Lohdkj fd;k fd ;g ^,d f'k'k vkj ,d etcr O;fä] ,d [kjxk'k vkj ,d vtxj d chp ,d fu"i{k yMkb^^ dh rjg FkhA fuLlng] ;g lc ^mPp vkfFkd vkj oKkfud rduhdh d vu:i Fkk^ vkj blfy, Hkkjrh; eju d dxkj ij FkA

ejyh/kj vkj vU; dkxlh ;g ludj cgr ij'kku g, fd lokPp vf/kdkfj;k dk rF;k d ckj e vufHkK j[kk tkrk Fkk fo'k"kdj tc o nkjk ij vkr Fk rk o vfuok; :i l ,d [k'kuek ekgky e jgr Fk vkj mu ykxk l ukjkt jgr Fk tk rF;k dh ckr djr FkA mUgku O;X;kRed :i l fVli.kh dh fd ^^,d ÅV dk lb d ukd e l fudy tkuk ,d /kuh O;fä d Lox d jkT; e ço'k dju l vklku gA^^ mUg mEehn Fkh fd vxj ;jki d lHkh ykxk d fy, Lox d njokt cn dj fn, x, rk Hkkjr d ykx [k'k gkxA mUgku dkxfl;k l Li"V :i l dgk fd ßvf/kdkfj;k }kjk r;kj fd, x, rF;k dk n[ku dh dkb vko';drk ugh g] yfdu mud ?kjk vkj thou Lrj dh mudh fLFkfr n;uh;rk ¼Øk/k½ d fy, ,d i;kIr mnkgj.k g] ftud ikl [kku d fy, Hkkjtu ugh g vkj u gh ihu d fy, dkb i; vkj [kku d fy, ued

rd ugh gAÞ ,d vkj vl[; xjhc ykxk d ox dk n[kdj pfdr Fk vkj dkxl d çfrfuf/k;k dh ^^mudh 'kkunkj ik'kkd] ;jkih; 'kyh e mud 'kjhj ij 'kku l cf<;k diM^^ igu g,] n[kdj pfdr FkA mUgku dgk fd Hkkjr dl ,d /kuh n"k gk ldrk Fkk tc ,lh fLFkfr e xjhc n'k d xjhc ykxk dk thou Lrj uhpk gkA mUgku dkxfl;k l dgk fd o viu ^^?kjk dk vkj mud vikf"Vd Hkktu dk n[k fd o dl jgr g] vk/kh jkr dk BM l dkir g, mu n;uh; >kifM;k e uXu 'kjhj d lkFk] vki xjhch dk n[kx] rc vki okLro e ykxk dh ihMk dk egll djx--- mud fy, vki bekunkjh l odkyr djA mUgku mPp ox d Hkkjrh;k tk ml le; dkxl d lnL; Fk] >d>kjr g, dgk fd ,d rjQ rk Hkkjrh; xjhc g rk nljh rjQ mud tlk /kukM; ox Fkk tk ik'pkR; rkj&rjhdk l thou 0;rhr djrk FkkAÞ

vkifuof'kd ljdkj u 'kjkc] vQhe] Hkkx] u'khyh nokvk vkfn tl fo"kkä inkFkk ij mRikn 'kYd vkj ykbl l d ek/;e l cMh ek=k e /ku tek fd;k D;kfd bll ykx u doy 'kkjhfjd :i l detkj cfYd ufrd :i l Hkh Hk"V gk x, FkA ejyh/kj lfgr vf/kdk'k dkxfl;k u Hkkjrh; ykxk dk cgr xjhc cuku d fy, ljdkj dh ,lh uhfr;k dh ?kk"k.kk dh vkykpuk dh tk ykxk d fgrk d fy, fojk/kh FkhA mUgku viu Hkk"k.k e ;g dguk tkjh j[kk fd ß;gk ¼Hkkjr½ dh lH;rk lcl ijkuh Fkh ftlu if'pe dk xf.kr] [kxky foKku vkj vU; foKkuk dk ikB i<k;k Fkk] if'pe u ge ek{k d ctk; 'kjkc d i;kx dju dk nM fn;k gA^^ mUgku vkx dgk fd ^^efLye&lekVk u Hkh ,lk ugh fd;k] tcfd o ¼fgUnvk½ uQjr djr Fk vkj 'kjkc d 0;kikj dk 'kkfir djr FkA^^ ljdkj dk bl rjg d 0;ogkj l dkb yuk&nuk ugh Fkk tcfd o ,lh fLFkfr dk n[kdj n¼[kh jgr FkA

vxth ljdkj vDlj viu jktdk"k dk Hkkjrh; vFk&0;oLFkk dk detkj djd Hkjrh jghA gkykfd Lon'kh vkj cfg"dkj vknkyu ey :i l 1905 e cxky d foHkktu d ckn 'k: g, Fk] yfdu ejyh/kj u dydÙkk l= ¼1886½ e bu eík dk mBkr le; dkQh igy prkouh nh xb FkhA 1890 e nk fon'kh çfrfuf/k lj MCY;ñ ,uñ d,bu vkj fofy;e fMXch u doy mul lger Fk] ßcfYd ;g Hkh loky fd;k fd tc Hkkjrh; çfrfuf/k lHkh fon'kh oLrvk dk bLreky dj jg g vkj l= d iMkyk lfgr lHkh lkexh fon'kh gk rk rc Hkkjr ,lh fLFkfr e dl çxfr dj ldrk gAÞ bu fon'kh çfrfuf/k;k u dkxfl;k dh vk[k [kkyh vkj mUg Hkkjr e Lon'kh oLrvk d mi;kx d fy, dN ldkjkRed dne mBku dk l>ko fn;kA 1891 e dkxl d ukxij vf/ko'ku e ejyh/kj u bl ekey dk fQj l lkgliod mBk;k vkj Lon'kh oLrvk d mi;kx d egRo ij tkj fn;k rkfd Hkkjrh; dkjhxjk dk vkRefuHkj cukdj mUg Hk[kejh l cpk;k tk ldA bld vykok ;g Hkkjr d /ku dk if'peh nfu;k e tku l jkdu dk Hkh Fkk tk Hkkjrh;k d dke vk,xkA og ;g n[kdj pkd x, fd fcfV'k ljdkj dh eä 0;kikj uhfr d dkj.k Hkkjrh; ckrkjk e fcfV'k eky dl çpj ek=k e miyC/k dj jgh FkhA

ejyh/kj mu dkxfl;k l lger ugh Fk ftUgku fcfV'k 'kklu dk Hkkjr d fy, vk'khokn d :i e Lohdkj fd;k FkkA mUgku bl dkQh cMk etkd le>k vkj vkx fVli.kh djr g, dgk fd ,d Hkkjrh; dh fLFkfr ^^,d ;ok vkj lnj yMdh dh rjg Fkh] tk ,d c< vkj yxM ifr l 'kknh dj yrh g ¼tk½ ml dkb [k'kh ;k vkun ugh n ldrh] blfy, Hkkjr dk Øj xjhch l tkM fn;k x;k g tk u rk bld vkfpR; dk tku ldrk g vkj u gh vkjke dkA^^ iMkyk e fon'kh oLrvk d ç;kx ij mxyh mBkr g, mUgku çfrfuf/k;k l Økf/kr gkdj dgk] ^^pkjk vkj n[kk ¼re½ ; lc >kM&>[kkM vkj nh; D;k g vkj ;jki e cuh dfl;k vkj ckuV vkj Ý,d vkj crk ij yx pknh d eVB vkj ;gk dh lHkh vkyh'kku fQfVXl D;k g\ vkid ?kj Hkkjr e n¼[k dh VkfQ;k] Hkkjr dh Hk[k dh Lefr fpUg ek= gA ;jkih; fufer oLrvk ij vkiu

tk ,d #i;k [kp fd;k g] og ,d #i;k g ftl vkiu viu xjhc Hkkb;k l yVk g ,lh fLFkfr e io dh gLrf'kYi vc thfor ugh jg ldrhA^^ ¼clV] ,uh] 126½

dkxl d iMkyk e vDlj bLreky gku oky lt&lTtk vkj vU; oLrvk ij dkxl cMh jde [kp djrh FkhA ejyh/kj ,l lHkh Qkyr [kpk d f[kykQ Fk vkj ml jkf'k dk ^^nku vkj xjhck ij [kp dju d i{k/kj FkA vki viuh nfu;k vkj dk;k l ;g fn[kk, fd vki okLro e xjhck d fy, dk; djr gA^^ ejyh/kj }kjk f'kf{kr dyhu ox l dh xb vihy ml le; QyhHkr ugh gb yfdu cxky d foHkkt u d ckn fLFkfr cny xbA mud Hkk"k.k ;g n'kkr g fd dl og le; l vkx Fk vkj Lon'kh vkj cfg"dkj nkuk vknkyuk d egRo dk le>u d dkj.k mudk dkQh igy ikjEHk dju dh ckr dju yx FkA vk/kfud Hkkjr e 'k: g, lHkh xk/khoknh vknkyuk d nkjku mud l>kok dk dkQh egRo le>k x;kA 1899 d nkjku jkt uhfrd xfrfof/k;k c<u yxh D;kfd Hkfe vyxko fo/k;d (Punjab Alienation of Land Act) dk fo/kku ifj"kn e ikfjr fd;k tkuk FkkA vdky] l[kk] egkekjh] i'k&/ku dh vle; eR; vkfn d dkj.k itkc d fdlkuk dk lkgdkjk ¼lkgdkjk½ l m/kkj yuk iMkA C;kt dh nj dkQh vf/kd Fkh vkj lkgdkjk u dYiuk l ij fdlkuk dk dkQh 'kk"k.k fd;kA Hkfe dk cMk fgLlk mu lkgdkjk d gkFkk e tku yxk] ftUgku dHkh tehu ij [krh ugh dh Fkh] yfdu mUg mu tehuk dk mUgh dk'rdkjk dk fdjk, ij n fn;k tku yxkA u doy [kk| mRiknu d ekey e cfYd lU; –f"Vdk.k l Hkh itkc ljdkj d fy, dkQh egRoi.k FkhA itkc ljdkj fdlkuk d fgrk dk leFku djd c<rh gb ?kVukvk dk de djuk pkgrh FkhA ¼flg] ineu ,M ,lñihñ 'kDyk] 25½

bl fo"k; ij itkc d ,d ledkyhu vf/kdkjh ,oe vFk"kkL=h] ,eñ,yñ Mkfyx u fLFkfr dk fo'y"k.k fuEufyf[kr ifä;k e [kcljrh l fd;k g% ^^lkgdkj /kj&/kj xko d fny dk [kk jgk FkkA c/kd tk lÙkj d n'kd dh 'k#vkr e vklru doy 15]000 çfr o"k] chl lky ckn ¼1883&93½ dh vklr 50]000 l Hkh vf/kd Fkk vkj nl o"kk e fxjoh d rgr {k= e okf"kd of) 1-65]000 ,dM ¼1875&78½ l c<dj 3]85]000 ,dM gk xbA ¼Mkfyx] ,eñ,yñ] 174½ lkgdkjk d gkFkk cgr d"V lgu oky fdlku dh fLFkfr dk fooj.k nr g, mUgku dgk fd mud ikl Þ,d 'kj d it] ,d ykeMh dh ckMh vkj ,d cdjh dk fnyÞ FkkA vly e og ¼lkgdkj½ ßilk gfFk;ku okyk] xjhc fdlku dk [ku plu okyk vknehÞ FkkA lkgdkjk d f[kykQ dMh dkjokb dju dh cgr vko';drk Fkh rkfd fdlkuk dk lkgdkjk d pxy l efä fey ldA itkc e fdlkuk d fy, okLrfod mipkjkRed mik; Hk&jktLo dk nh?kdkyhu vkdyu] lLrh njk ij _.k] Hk&jktLo e deh] ,d mfpr vdky uhfr] mfpr eY; ij vko';d oLr, miyC/k gk rkfd fdlku dh n'kk e l/kkj gk ldA ¼Mkfyx] ,eñ,yñ] 175&177½

Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; dkxl d l=k e viu vkykpukRed Hkk"k.kk d }kjk ejyh/kj u ljdkj dh uhfr;k vkj bld }kjk mBk, x, vkx d dnek dh funk djuk tkjh j[kkA o 1906 rd fu;fer :i l dkxl d vf/ko'kuk e Hkkx yr jg yfdu ml ckn mud M,DVj u mUg Hkfo"; e ych ;k=kvk l cpu dh lykg nhA mUgku j,yV ,DV ¼1919½ dh rh[kh vkykpuk dhA ekVX; pElQkM l/kkj vf/kfu;e ¼1919½ vkj tfy;kokyk ckx gR;kdkM ¼1919½] ftle ldMk funk"k] i#"k] efgyk, vkj cPp verlj e fcfV'k Øjrkvk dk f'kdkj g,] dh dMh funk dhA ¼n fVC;u] viy 14&15] 1919½ ykyk ykt ir jk; dh v/;{krk e dkxl u flrcj] 1920 e dydÙkk d fo'k"k l= e vlg;kx ij ,d çLrko ikfjr fd;k fd ljdkj d lkFk fdlh Hkh idkj dk lg;kx ugh fd;k tk,xkA¼n fVC;u] vxLr 10&11] 1921½

itkc d bl ^egku ctx 0;fDr* ¼Grand Old Man½ ljdkj dh db xyfr;k vkj ljdkj }kjk le;≤ ij fd, x, oknk dk ijk u dju l cgr n[kh FkA itkc ljdkj d e[; lfpo dk fy[k ,d i= e] mUgku Li"V :i l dgk ße n[kuk pkgrk Fkk fd D;k vU;k; dk mYy?ku dju okyh ekuork d lkFk U;k; fd;k tk,xk] yfdu gVj deVh dh fjkV] ml ij dfcuV dk fu.k; vkj gkml v,Q y,Ml e cgl] lok e vHkh Hkh xyr dke dju okyk dh vo/kkj.k vkj f[kykQr vknkyu dk tUe nu oky Økmu d ftEenkj ef=;k }kjk fd, x, oknk dh ifr u fcfV'k U;k; d ifr ej fo'okl dk fgyk fn;k g vkj e> ;g dne mBku d fy, çfjr fd;k gA^^¼n fVC;u] vxLr 10&11] 1920½ egkRek xk/kh }kjk fn, x, vkºoku d tokc e] ejyh/kj u 16 vxLr] 1920 dk mudh e/kkoh lkotfud lokvk d fy, jk; lkfgc] dlj&,&fgn] lun vkj ct vkfn lHkh mikf/k;k dk ljdkj dk okfil dj fn;kA¼n fVC;u] vDrcj 18] 1921½

gfj;k.kk e vlg;kx vknkyu cM gh ox d lkFk pyrk jgk vkj ykyk ejyh/kj u mle Hkkx yuk tkjh j[kkA mUgku 22 vDVcj] 1920 dk egkRek xk/kh] ekgEen vyh] 'kkdr vyh] vcy dyke vktkn] d-,-nlkb] lR;no] nuh pn vkj vU; d lkFk fHkokuh e ,d cM jktuhfrd lEeyu e Hkkx fy;kA mUgku mifuo'kokn dh 'kk"k.kdkjh ç—fr] itkc dh xyfr;k] f[kykQr ç'u] vfglk] fgn&efLye ,drk] jk"Vh; f'k{kk ij viuk c;ku fn;kA lHkh Jf.k;k d vkf/kdkfjd dkedkt dk cfg"dkj fd;kA ejyh/kj u fgn&efLye ,drk] Lon'kh] Lojkt dh odkyr dh rkfd v/khuLFk jkT; dk ntk Hkkjr dk fey ldA fryd Lojkt dk"k d fy, cMh ek=k e /ku tVku e Hkh mUgku ijk&ijk lg;kx fn;kA ¼n fVC;u] viy 29] 1919½

vlg;kx vknkyu e tk ykx 'kkfey ugh g,] og mul cgr n[kh Fk yfdu mud vuu;&fou; ij o lHkh 'kkfey gk x, vkj fxj¶rkfj;k Hkh nhA mudk LokLF; rth l fcxM jgk Fkk ftll mUg ty ugh tku fn;k x;kA ek/kkjke tk ge'kk mud lkFk jg vkj mud lkFk viu vuHko lk>k djr Fk vkj o mud djhch lg;kfx;k e l ,d Fk] u crk;k ßmudk gky gh e LokLF; [kjkc gk x;k FkkA e mll /kkfed v/;;u dju d fy, vkxg djrk Fkk D;kfd vr fudV vk jgk Fkk yfdu og ,d deB 0;fä Fkk vkj fiNy nk o"kk d nkjku] og ge'kk mlh rjg dk; djr jgA lgdkfjrk vknkyu] xkok e tkuk vkj lHkkvk e Hkkx yuk mud n"kHkfDr d i;kIr lcr FkAÞ ,d ijk 'kgj nj jkr mudh eR; ij ge'kk vkl cgkrk jgkA mudh eR; dk gtkjk 'kkd euku okyk u ;kn j[kk vkj Hkfo'; e Hkh mudh lok, ge'kk ;kn j[kh tk,xhAÞ

ejyh/kj jktk jke ekgu jk; vkj Lokeh n;kun ljLorh dh rjg ,d lekt l/kkjd rk ugh Fk yfdu mUgku cky&fookg] vuko';d vu"Bkuk] lekjkgk] :f<okfnrk] lkekftd vlekurk] lekt e 0;kIr /kkfed /kkj.kkvk dk tkjnkj [kMu fd;kA og /kkfed lfg".krk e fo'okl djr Fk D;kfd Hkkjr cg&/ke vkj cgHkk"kh n'k FkkA dkQh gn rd ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd ßmUgku viu ;ok mRlkg] viuh n'kHkfä] detkjk vkj mRihfMrk dh odkyr vkj Lojkt d fy, viu ykxk dh yMkb e viu vVV fo'okl dh ,d le) fojkIr NkMhA^^ og ub ihf<;k d fy, çj.kk d ,d egku lkr FkA vKkurk] v/kfo'okl vkj ijEijkxrokn tlh ijkuh cfM;k u gh n'k dk fiNMk cuk fn;k FkkA mUgku viu {k= d fgrk dk c<kok nu vkj mudh xfjek dk cuk, j[ku d fy, 1905 e vckyk e ckj ifj"kn dk xBu fd;k tk dkuuh i'k d fy, t:jh le>h xbA 1903 e dkxl d ep l vkf/kdkfjd xkiuh;rk fo/k;d (Official Secrets Act) dh rh[kh vkykpuk dhA

ykyk ejyh/kj dh me ml le; 74 o'k dh gk pdh Fkh yfdu vfre {k.kk rd jktuhfr e lfØ; jgA gkykfd bl le; mudk “kjhj vc lkFk ugh n jgk Fkk vkj vthck&xjhc chekjh Hkh fodflr gk xb]

ftll mud ij 'kjhj e [ktyh d dkj.k nn gku yxk tk ij ,d lky rd pykA vUrr% 25 vçy] 1922 dk mudk fu/ku gk x;kA bl egku urk dk J)ktfy nr g, fVC;u u mUg ^^itkc dk Hk0; ctx 0;fä^^ (Grand Old Man of Punjab) dgk] ßftud ikl mTToy ckf)d vk[k Fkh] ftld pcdh; çHkko dk fojk/k djuk ef'dy Fkk] vc uhn e ¼mudh½ vk[k cn g tk tkxuk ugh pkgrh gA n'kHkfä d tk'k dk VVkyu okyk Ýe VV x;k gAÞ¼n fVC;u] viy 30] 1922½ bu okD;k l gh mudh egkurk vkj jk"Vh; vknkyu e fn; x; ;kxnku dh if"V gkrh gA

lanHk

fjkV vkQ n QLV bfM;u u"kuy dkxl] cEcb] 1885

fjkV vkQ n loUFk l"ku vkQ n bfM;u u"kuy dkxl] ukxij] 1891

flg] ineu ,M ,lñihñ] "kDyk] ¼lEikñ½ *ÝhMe LVXy bu gfj;k.kk ,M n bfM;u u"kuy dkxl]* 1885&1985] pMhx<] 1985

fjkV vkQ n loUFk l"ku vkQ n bfM;u u"kuy dkxl] ukxij] 1891

clV] ,uh] *gkm bfM;k jkV Qkj ÝhMe]* enkl] 1915

fjkV vkQ n fQ¶lVhFk l"ku vkQ n bfM;u u"kuy dkxl] y[kuÅ] 1899

Mkfyx] ,eñ,yñ] *n itkc fitV bu ikLiVh ,M MV]* cEcb] 1947

fjkV vkQ n fQ¶lVhFk l"ku vkQ n bfM;u u"kuy dkxl] y[kuÅ

Hkkjrh; jk'Vh; y[kkxkj e fo|eku rRdkyhu ljdkjh fjkV l bu lHkh dh foLrr tkudkjh feyrh gA gke ¼fMikVeV½ ikfyfVDy ,] fnlEcj] 1920

fjkV vkQ n ukbuVhFk l"ku vkQ n bfM;u u"kuy dkxl] enkl] 1903

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ek<h dh vfHky[kk ij lrr ok.kh ,d v/;;u

euekgu 'kekZ *

lkjk'k

ekuo lH;rk d fodkl dk tkuu d fy, bfrgkl i<uk vR;ko';d g vkj vfHky[k mldk egRo i.k L=kr gA gfj;k.kk e vud çdkj d vfHky[k fofHkUu dky [kMk e ik, x, g ijr lr lkfgR; l lcf/kr dkb vfHky[k vHkh rd çdkf'kr ugh gvk gA nknjh d fudV ek<h xko d ,d fojku d, ij lrok.kh fy[k g, vud vfHky[k gA ;g dvk xko d ,d cM tehnkj ykd jke u cuok;k Fkk vkj bl ij ok.kh fy[ku dk dk; fudV d xko cjyk d ifMr l[kyky }kjk djk;k x;k FkkA bue lL—r d 'ykd] fxj/kj dh dMyh rFkk Lokeh fuR;kun d xFk lR; fl)kr çdk'k l okf.k;k yh xb gA bu vfHky[kk e rglhynkj dk in NkMdj lU;kl h cuu oky Lokeh furkun dh okf.k;k dk ldyu gA og yxHkx 40 o"k rd >Ttj fty d ektjk ncy/ku xko e txy e jgdj riL;k djr jg FkA mUgh dh okf.k;k dk ldyu 1928 e ykgkj l çFke ckj lR; fl)kr çdk'k d :i e çdkf'kr fd;k x;k FkkA budk fo'y"k.k dju ij irk pyrk g fd chloh 'krkCnh d vkjHk e gfj;k.kk d fojy lr Lokeh fuR;kun dh ok.kh dk çlkj lnj xko rd gk pdk Fkk vkj ok.kh ykdfç; gku d dkj.k iRFkjk ij [knkb djd d, tl lkotfud LFkku ij fy[kok nh xb FkhA bu okf.k;k e dkedrk l cpu] lr i#"kk d min'k rFkk dky d fujrj fudV vku dk ln'k fn;k x;k gA ;g rjg vfHky[k vHkh rd g vçdkf'kr g vkj gfj;k.kk ijkrRo dh veY; /kjkgj gA

lkdkr 'kCnkoyh vfHky[k] ek<h xko] lR; fl)kr çdk'k] dLrjh dk vx] dkydk vx] dked L=h fu"k/k] lU;kl

Hkwfedk

ekuo lH;rk d fodkl vkj bfrgkl dk tkuu d fofHkUu ek/;ek e vfHky[kk dk vR;r egRoi.k ;kxnku jgk gA lHkh lL—fr;k vkj dyk d vfHky[kk l vR;r mi;kxh tkudkjh feyrh gA ;|fi vfHky[kk e dfo ;k y[kd }kjk ç;ä miek, db ckj lkef;d ugh yxrh rk Hkh ;g bfrgkldkj dk ,frgkfld rF;k l foyx ugh djrhA ;gh ugh vfHky[k çekf.kd rF;k dk gekj lEe[k çLrr djr gA ¼fnu'k pUæk] 2008½ vk/kfud dky e Hkkjr e oKkfud vk/kkj ij bfrgkl y[ku ij vf/kd cy fn;k tk jgk gftl e vfHky[k cgr lgk;d gA Hkkjrh; bfrgkl e ijijk rFkk ekU;rkvk dk Hkh LFkku feyk ftu dh if"V e vfHky[kk dk cgr cMk ;kxnku gA ;gk fofHkUu dky [kMk d vfHky[k cMh ek=k e miyC/k g ftll bfrgkl çkekf.kd curk gA vfHky[kk e jkto'kk d vfrfjä vU; tkudkfj;k çkIr gkrh g tl rRdkyhu Hkk"kk] /kkfed] lkekftd] vkfFkd voLFkk vkfnA ;kno d vulkj gfj;k.kk e ikp çdkj d vfHky[k feyr gA çFke /kkfed y[k ftue /kkfed fo"k;k dh ppk g fdr bue çlxol vU; ckrk dk Hkh mYy[k fey tkrk gA ; /kkfed çpkj d fy, fy[k tkr gA nlj vfHky[k ç'klk e fy[k gkr g] rhlj Lekjd oky gkr g tk fo'k"k ?kVukvk dk Lej.k djokr gA pkFk vkKk i= gkr g bu ij ç'kkIfud vkKk, gkrh g vkj ikpo nku i= g tk 'kkld vFkok vU; }kjk fn, x, nku d çek.k i= gkr gA ¼;kno% 1992] 35½

* io ikQlj ,oe v/;{k] bfrgkl foHkkx] ckck eLrukFk fo'ofo|ky;] vLFky ckgj] jkgrd
Email: manmohansharma2005@gmail.com

gfj;k.kk e feyu oky vfHky[kk ij lcl foLrr dk; Loå lhydjke QkxkV u fd;k FkkA ¼lhyd jke QkxkV] 1978½ mUgku gfj;k.kk d vfHky[kk dk çkphu] e/;dkyhu rFkk vk/kfud e ckVdj cgr gh J"B dk; fd;kA mUgku vf/kdrj vfHky[kk dk noukxjh e :ikrj Hkh fn;k rFkk vxth e vuokn Hkh fd;kA mud i'pkr ,d vU; dk; lHkk"k ifjgkj dk gA ¼ifjgkj¼1985½ ble mUgku gfj;k.kk d 138 f'kyky[kk dk fooj.k fn;k tk e/;dky d gA bue ege rFkk vLFky ckgj d vfHky[k Hkh fn, x, gA bu iLrdk d vfrfjä dkb vU; cMk dke vHkh rd ugh Nik gA gfj;k.kk e feyu oky e[; vfHky[kk e dkyØe l rkijk] l?k] rk'kke] vxkgk] lkuhir] igok] ekguckMh] xjkoMk rFkk gklh vkfn l feyu oky vfHky[k çfl) gA bu vfHky[kk e vHkh rd vk/kfud dky d lr lkfgR; dk dkb vfHky[k ugh gA

24 Qjojh 2023 dk e> ,d ifjfpr u lfpr fd;k fd ek<h xko d ,d iRFkj ij furkun 'k©n fy[kk gvk feyk gA vki irk dj fd ;g Lokeh furkuUn ektjk vkJe l lEcfU/kr g ;k dkb vU;A mud blh ldr ij dk; djr g, eu viu tkudkjk dh lgk;rk l bl fo"k; e tkudkjh çkIr dhA rhu ekp dk eu bl LFky dk fujh{k.k fd;k vkj >kfM;k gVk dj vud iRFkj <<u e lQy gvk ftu ij lr ok.kh vfdr gA bu vfHky[kvk dk xgu v/;;u dju l irk pyk fd bu ij 13 okf.k;k Lokeh furkuUn d xUFk þlR;fl)kr çdk'kß e l gA bUgh dk fooj.k bl 'kk/ki= e foLrkj l fn;k x;k gA

Lokeh furkuUn ,oe ^lR;fl)kr çdk'k*

18 oh 'krk©nh e gfj;k.kk e vud lr egki#"kk u tUe fy;k vkj mUgh e Lokeh furkun th dk uke vkdk'k e /ko rkj d leku nnhI;eku gA mudk tUe mPp dy e gvk] og mPp in ij jg vkj vr e mPp J.kh d dfo] y[kd vkj lr cudj ije in çkIr fd;kA ¼euekgu ¼2023½ eu e fojfä gku l uUnyky uked rglhynkj u Hkjrij jkT; dh lok l R;kxi= fn;k vkj ,d o".ko lr xekuhjke l lU;kl dh nh{kk xg.k dj yhA mUgku thou d yxHkx 40 o"k ektjk¼ncy/ku½ d txye 0;rhr fd,A mUgku ,d flrEcj 1799 dk ektjk e tgk oreku vkJe] lRlx Hkou vfn g] e viuk u'oj 'kjhj R;kx fn;kA mu dh okf.k;k dk lxg lR;fl)kr çdk'k gA unyky] ¼Lokeh furkun dk cpiu dk uke½] mud firk Jh nxknÙk rFkk ukuk Jh lhrkcjk; lHkh Hkjrij jkT; e mPp ink ij dk; dj pd Fk ¼Hkkykn kl lEor 2072-½ vr¼ Lokeh th dk vud Hkk"kkvk dk Kku gkuk LokHkkfod FkkA mud xFk l irk pyrk g fd mudk vud Hkk"kkvk ij LokfeRo Fkk ;Fkk fgUnh] gfj;k.koh] ckxMh] jktLFkkuh] itkch] mn] Qkjlh] ct Hkk"kk vkfnA Lokeh fuR;kun th dk xFk lR; fl)kr çdk'k çFke ckj 1928 e ykgkj l ykyk jkefjNiky d vkfFkd lg;kx l Jh Hkkykn kl çKk p{k] tk xíh d vkBo egUr Fk] u Nik;k FkkA bl xFk d nk Hkkx g igy Hkkx e 61 vx g ftue dkeh dk vx] lej prkouh vx] funk fu"k/k vx] dky dk vx] dLrfj;k ex dk vx] ifrork dk vx vkfn gA bue 3652 lkf[k;k gA ¼Hkkykn kl¼ lå 2075½ bld nlj Hkkx e pkikb] vjy] dfork] xty] d0okyh Nli;] cãLrk=] ckjg[kMh x# onu] fryd e= vkfn cgfo| 'kfy;k e itkc] jktLFkkuh] gfj;k.kk dh {k=h; Hkk"kkvk d vfrfjä yxHkx 60 'k©n Lo; e Qkjlh Hkk"kk lekfgr fd, g, gA nlj Hkkx e 181 'k©n gA

mudh jpuk lR; fl)kr çdk'k ij vud xFk Ni pd g rFkk gfj;k.kk gh ugh cfYd mÙkj çn'k vkj fnYYyh d fo'ofo|ky;k e Hkh mu ij 'kk/k dk; g, gA furkuUn lEcfU/kr gfj;k.kk d lr lkfgR; ij lcl igy ljtHkku u þgfj;k.kk dk lr lkfgR;ß 1986 e çLrr fd;k ftl gfj;k.kk xFk vdkneh u çdkf'kr Hkh fd;kA ¼ljtHkku¼1986½ bl xFk e mUgku gfj;k.kk d vud lr lçnk;k dk fooj.k fn;k g ftle furkunh lçnk; dk Hkh mUgku LFkkfir fd;kA bld i'pkr nljk dk; Hkh miyC/k gvkA ¼vfEcdk nÙk

½2006½ ble Hkh mUgku Lokeh th d dk;k dk fooj.k fn;k gA ,d vU; y[kd u Hkh Lokeh fuR;kun d thou vkj dk0; ij çdk'k MkykA ¼euekgu ½2000½ ;g rhu iLrd Lokeh th d thou ,o dk0; ij çdk'k Mkyrh g ijr ijk fooj.k ugh nrhA A vdy Lokeh th d xUFk ij fd, x, dk;k e Mkåjkedekj Hkkj}kt ,o Jherh vuhrk Hkkj}kt }kjk fd;k x;k dk;] tk Lokeh th d xFk ij vk/kkfjr g Þgfj;k.kk d lr dfo furkunß uke l gfj;k.kk lkfgR; vdkneh }kjk çdkf'kr gvkA Hkkj}kt nEifr u vud fo"k;k ij foLrkj l fy[kk gA ¼Hkkj}kt ,o Hkkj}kt ½1987½ ;g iLrd fofHkUu fo"k;k d ldyu d dkj.k vHkh rd g, dk;k e loJ"B dgh tk ldrh gA bld i'pkr ekt jk fuoklh ej lgikBh jktiky flg dk|ku rFkk mud lkFkh Mkå jktohj /ku[kM u Þgfj;k.kk dk çfl) lr Lokeh furkun¼ thou ,o n'kuß çdkf'kr dhA ¼dk|ku ,oe /ku[kM¼ 2003½ jktiky th u rhu vU; iLrd Hkh Jh egkjkt th ij fy[kh ftue ,d iLrd vxth e Þ fefLVd fQyklkQh v,Q Lokeh furkun¾jktiky ¼ 2006]½ nljh ÞxnMh fc[kjh tkr g ¼jktiky ¼ 2016½ rFkk ,d vU; iLrd ÞLokeh furkuUn dk 'kCn fl)krß fy[kh tk 'kCn foKku ij gA ¼jktiky ½2018½ bld i'pkr blh dMh e Þgfj;k.kk dh fux.k dk0; ijijk vkj lr fuR;kunß çdkf'kr gbA ¼—".kkdekjh] 2007½ gfj;k.kk lkfgR; vdkneh ipdyk u çdkf'kr dhA bud vfrfjä ;'kohj flg çkpk; turk egkfo|ky; pj[kh nknjh }kjk fofHkUu 'kk/k i=k dk liknu dj pkj iLrdk dk lEiknu fd;k tk pdk gA ; 'kk/k i= Lokeh furkuUn vkJe tVyk /kke e foxr vkB o"kk l djk, x, jk"Vh; lfeukjk e i< x, FkA blh dMh e ,d vU; iLrd Þlr furkuUn dh ok.kh ¼ vk/kfud ifj–';ß Hkh çdkf'kr gbA ¼leu ½2022½ bud vfrfjä ,d ikLV MkDVjy Qykf'ki tokgj yky ug: fo'ofo|ky; fnYyh e liUu gb gA ,d 'kk/k d#{k= fofo e Þlr furkuUn ,oe lr cãkuUn dh ok.kh dk ryukRed v/;;uß m"kk jkuh }kjk fd;k x;k gA ;g lHkh lkfgfR;d dk; g] vHkh rd ge dkb Hkh ijkrkfRod çek.k ugh feyk ftle ok.kh dk ;k ok.kh d fdlh Hkkx dk fdlh vfHky[k ij fy[kk x;k gkA

ek<h vfHky[k

ek<h gfj;k xko] rglhy ck<Mk ftyk nknjh dk ,d xko g tk nknjh ykgk# lMd ij yxHkx 20 fdykehVj nknjh l if'pe e gA bl xko e ,d cM tehnkj Jhykd jke li= Jh djMkjke jgr Fk ftUgku ,d cMh goyh vkj ,d d, dk fuek.k djok;kA ml d, d ctk ij dy 13 iRFkj yx g, g ftue l 5 ij Lokeh th dh ok.kh vfdr g dN iRFkjk ij lL—r d fofHkUu xUFkk l 'ykd] ,d 'ykd xhrk l vkj ,d dfooj fxj/kj dh dMyh Hkh fy[kh gb gA xko e iNrkN dju rFkk ogk yx xkjo iê l irk pyk fd Jh ykd jke d i= Jh vrj flg Fk tk 1952 e ill jkT; e ck<Mk&lrukyh gYd l ,e,y, rFkk e=h jgA dkQh ç;kl dju ij Hkh ;g irk ugh py ldk fd ykd jke th dk Lokeh fuR;kun th d xFk l vkj lRlx l D;k lc/k FkkA og vui< 0;fä Fk vkj cM tehnkj FkA {k= e tku l irk pyk fd og cgr gh lTtu ç—fr d 0;fä FkA

vfHky[kk dk y[kd

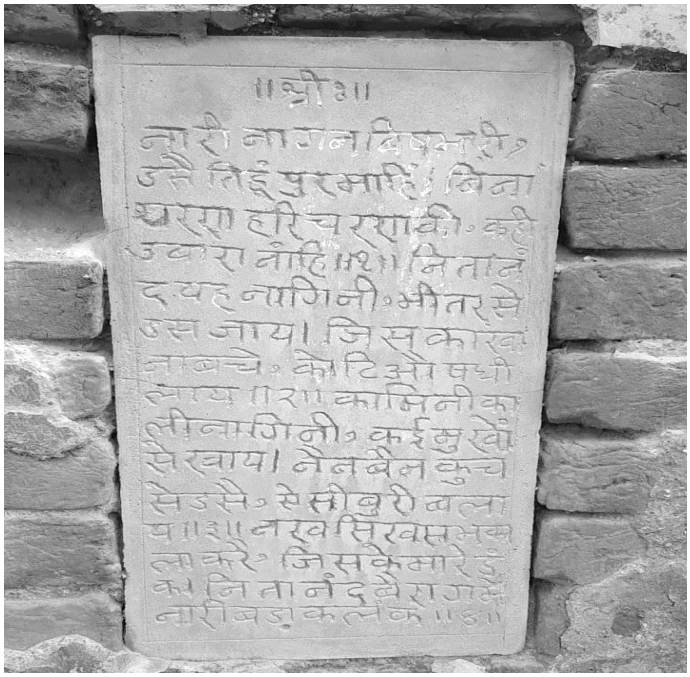
tc eu vfUre iRFkj dk n[kk rk ml ij ifMr l[kyky uke fy[kk gvk feykA ,d çdkj l u;k 'kk/k dk; e> djuk iMkA iNu l irk pyk fd xko e bl uke dk dkb ckã.k ugh gvkA eu fudV d xko cjyk e mud o'ktk dk << fudkyk rk irk pyk fd o ej lEcfU/k ifjokj e gh FkA vc eu mud i=] ik=k vkj ifjokj l lEid fd;k tk] xko cjyk] HkfVMk rFkk fcdkuj e gA mu l l[kyky th d dN nLrkot Hkh e> çklr g,A Jh je'k pUæ o|] e[; fpfdRld Jh ekgrk vk;ofnd vk"k/kky; fcdkuj¼vk; 86½ u vud ckr crkbA o ykdjke mudh iRuh rFkk ifjokj l Hkh fey g, FkA i-l[kyky d ,d çik= v'ouh dekj] fun'kd] if.Mr gjno nkl Lefr mPp fo|ky; cjyk o Jh rjle 'kek] lgk;d vkpk; turk dkyt nknjh u vud nLrkotk d fp= miyC/k djok,A tkudkjh dk lkjk'k ;g g fd i- l[kyky li= Jh f'kojke

1890 b- e ek<h d utnhd d xko cjyk e mRiUu g, FkA mUgku 1927 b- e dk'kh vk;on fo|kçckf/kuh ikB'kkyk l çFkek ijh{kk mÙkh.k dhA lu 1928 e fgUn fo'ofo|ky; dk'kh l vk;onkydkj mikf/k feyhA o lL—r vkj vk"kf/k;k d fo}ku FkA o| dk dk; Hkh djr Fk vkj bld lkFk gh ykdjke tehnkj d yu&nu dk fglkc fdrkc j[kr Fk vFkkr mud ;gk euhe dk dk; Hkh djr FkA Lokeh furkuUn dh ok.kh rFkk lL—r d 'ykd mu d ek/;e l gh iRFkjk ij fy[k x, FkA o euhe vkj o| d dk; d lkFk&lkFk ,d vPN lkekftd dk;drk Hkh FkA mUgku lkekftd leL;kvk dk db ckj turk d ep l mBk;k vkj 1956 e {k= d fy, vud ekx ljdkj d le{k Hkh j[kh FkhA 1972 e mudk ngkr gk x;kA

vfHkyi[kk ij ok.kh rFkk mudk fo'y"k.k

ek<h d d, ij dy rjg iRFkjk ij vfHky[k vfdr gA bue 5 ij Lokeh furkun dh rjg ok.kh vfdr g tcfd lL—r Hkk"kk d 8 'ykd Hkh fy[k x, g tk pk.kD; uhfr] uhfr 'kkL=] fgrkin'k rFkk xhrk tl fofHkUu xFkk l fy, x, gA ,d iRFkj ij fxj/kj dh dMyh Hkh fy[kh gb g ftl ij y[kd dk uke [knk gvk gA ,d vU; iRFkj ij dvk cuku oky] mud firk dk uke rFkk dvk cuku dh frfFk vfdr gA bl vfHky[k d vulkj ;g dvk lkou cnh rht lEor 1998 dk cuok;k x;k FkkA T;krh"kh; x.kuk dju ij eu bl dh rkjh[k 28 vxLr lu 1942 fudkyh gA bl çdkj ;g 13 vfHky[k gfj;k.kk dh ijkrkfRod lkexh dh egRoi.k fuf/k g tk çFke ckj çdkf'kr dh tk jgh g rFkk Lokeh furkun dh ok.kh igyh ckj dgh iRFkj ij vfdr feyh gA d, ij yx vfHky[kk e fuEufyf[kr lkf[k;k çkIr gb g%

vfHkyi[k uicj 3



ukjh ukxu fo"kHkjh] Ml frg ij ekghA fcuk 'kj.k gfj pj.k dh] dgh mckjk ukgh ॥
furkun ;g ukfxuh Hkhrj l Ml tk,A ftldk [kk;k uk cp] dkVh vk"kf/k yk,॥
dkfeuh dkyh ukxuh db e[kk l [kk;A uu cu dp l Ml] ,lh cjh cyk; ॥
u[k fl[k lHk dkyk dj] ftld ekj MdA furkuUn cjkx e ukjh cMk dyd ॥

¼lR; fl)kUr çdk'kh lå 2075 %dkeh dk vx 5&8½

; lkf[k;k dkeh d vx l gA bu e dke okluk l cpu gr L=h l nj jgu dk min'k nr g, ml tgjhyh ukfxu dgk x;k gA Hkxoku dh 'kj.ke tku ij gh dke ij fot; fey ldrh gA D;kfd ojkxh d fy, dke l nj jguk igyh 'kr g vr%dBkj Hkk"kk dk ç;kx fd;k x;k gA ukjh d çfr dchj dk nf"Vdk.k Hkh blh çdkj dk Fkk mUgku dgk

ukjh dh >kb ijr v/k gkr Hktx A dchjk frudh dku xfr fur ukjh d lx ॥

vFkkr L=h dh Nk;k iMu l li v/kk gk tkrk g rk tk ge'kk gh L=h d lkFk jgr g mudh D;k xfr gkxh\ yxHkx lHkh e/;dkyhu lrk u ukjh d dkfeuh] tho dk Hkkx foykl dh nyny e Qlku okyh rFkk Hkxor Hkfä e ck/kd :i dh gh lo= funk dh gA mUgku ifrork :i dh eä dB l ç'klk Hkh dh gA mUgku ukjh dh viu ifr d çfr vxk/k çe] R;kx] lfg".krk] vkKkdkfjrk vkfn lnx.kk d dkj.k ukjh d vkn'k :i dh ljkguk dh gA

dchj nkl u dgk%

ifrork eyh Hkfy dkyh dfVy d:iA ifrork d :i ij ok# dkVh Lo:i ॥

furkun th dgr g %

ifrork vkj lr tu] /kj /kkj ij ikoA ru dk ykyp R;kx dj fey fujtu jko ॥
¼lR; fl)kUr çdk'k 2075] ifrork dk vx 53½

vfHky[k ucj 5

dky cyh vko pY;k T;k deku dk rhjA furkun y tk,xk luk jg 'kjhj ॥
¼lR; fl)kUr çdk'k2075 dky dk vx] 3

vfHkyi[k uicj 8

furkun eu Ql x;k nfu;k nyny n[kA vkB igj Hkjer fQj lej ugh vy[k ॥
iM Hkjkm Hkfä e rk Hkkt lk dklA furkun D;k dhft, cjh clk iMkl ॥
ek;k ekgh eXu jg] çHk l iyd u l;kjA furkun cM ?k.k eu ej[k dh ykj ॥

¼lR; fl)kUr çdk'kk2075 eu dk vx] 1& 3½

eu d vx e Lokeh th dgr g fd nfu;k dh nyny vFkok ek;k dk n[k djd eu"; bl e Ql x;k g vkj vkB igj vFkkr fnu&jkr mlh ek;k e jgrk g] Hkxoku dk ;kn ugh djrkA ;fn bldk Hkfä dh rjQ c<krk g rk 100 dkl nj Hkkxrk gA furkuUn dgr g fd bldk D;k mik; fd;k tk, D;kfd ek;k eu d iMkl e clrh gA bl eu dh e[krk d dkj.k cgr cM cM Kkuh tu Hkh Mc x, ftUgku çHk l çe ugh fd;kA

funk fu"k/k dk vx

furkun funk cjh ikik dh ljnkjA idM pyko ujd dk fu'p; dj fopkj ¼

¼lR; fl)kUr çdk'k%2075 funk fu"k/k dk vx] 1½

funk dk fu"k/k djr g, Jh egkjkt th dgr g fd funk lHkh ikik dh ljnkj g vkj funk 0;fä dk ujd dh vkj y tkrh gA

vfHky[k ucj 11

cu cu ex <<r fQj dk;k ekgh lckA furkun tkuk ugh lkfgc lcd ikl ¼

dLrjh eu e cl] exk << ?kkA ,l x# d Kku fcu lc tx fQj mnkl ¼

exk Hkje mtkM e] dk;k ekgh lx/kA furkun ;g ldy tx ,l x# fcu v/k¼

¼lR; fl)kUr çdk'k%2075 dLrjh ex dk vx] 3½

dLrjh ex d vx e eu"; dk dLrjh ex d leku ekudj o dgr g fd dLrjh ex ftl çdkj cu cu e dLrjh dk <<rk gvk fQjrk g tcfd lx/k mld 'kjhj d vnj gh gkrh g blh çdkj ijekRek lc d vnj gkrk g yfdu ml tkur ugh gA ijekRek :ih dLrjh eu e gh jgrh g vkj eu"; ml txg&txg <<rk jgrk gA mlh çdkj fcuk x# d lkjk txr mnkl ?kerk jgrk g vFkkr çHk gekj 'kjhj d vnj gh okl djr g vkj fl) x# gh ;g ge le>k ldr gA x: d fn, çdk'k d fcuk ge v/kdkj e gh okl djr gA

vfHky[k ucj 13

dky unh fuf'k fnu cg] ng o{k rk iklA furkun ; :[kMk tc rc gkr fouk'k¼

¼lR; fl)kUr çdk'k%2075 dky dk vx] 27½

¼vfHky[k ij gkr d LFkku ij Þtk, Þ 'kCn g½ A iy&iy eR; d fudV vku d ln'k dk Jh egkjkt th cMh ljy Hkk"kk e dgr g fd bl o{k :i 'kjhj d fcYdy fudV l dky uked unh cgrh g vkj ;g 'kjhj :ih o{k dk fouk'k fuf'pr gA ;g unh gh bld fouk'k dk dkj.k cuxhA D;kfd unh d fudV [kMk o{k /kh 2 feêh dVu l u"V gk tkrk gA

ek<h d vfHky[kk ij vfdr lHkh lkf[k;k lR; fl)kr çdk'k d çFke [kM l yh xb g nlj [kM e l dkb jpuk ugh nh xb gA ;g 13 lf[k;k 5 vxk l yh xb g ftue dkeuh d vx l pkj] eu d vx l rhu] dLrfj;k ex d vx l rhu] dky d vx l nk rFkk funk fu"k/k d vx l ,d lk[kh yh xb gA Lokeh th dh bu lkf[k;k e lkr lkf[k;k }kjk dke l cpu d fy, L=h l nj jgu dk vkºoku fd;k x;k g rFkk eu ij fu;=.k djd bl ek;k l eä gku dk vkokgu Hkh fd;k x;k gA dLrfj;k vx e Hkh Hke dk nj

dju dk ç;kl fd;k g vkj ;g crk;k x;k g fd ftl r << jgk g og rEgkj fudV rEgkj vnj gh gA blh çdkj l egkjkt th u nk lkf[k;k }kjk dky d fujrj eu"; 'kjhj dh vkj c<u ij eu"; dk prkouh nh xb g fd ml vPN de dju pkfg, vkj çHk dk x.kxku djuk pkfg,A ,d lk[kh e Lokeh th u fdlh dh Hkh funk u dju d fy, tho dk lpr fd;k g vkj mUgku funk dk lHkh ikik dh ef[k;k crk;k gA

fu"d"k

; vfHky[k gfj;k.kk d bfrgkl ,o ijkrRo dh veY; fuf/k g tk çFke ckj bl 'kk/k i= d ek/;e l fo}kuk d lkeu yk, x, gA xkeh.k {k=k e bl çdkj d vU; vfHky[k Hkh fey ldr g] vr% bl y[k l 'kk/kdrkvk dk bl fn'kk e dk; dju dh çj.kk feyxhA bu vfHky[kk e rkRdkfyd lekt dh tkudkjh çkIr gkrh g rFkk lU;kl vkJe d fu;ek dk Kku Hkh gkrk gA lU;kfl;k d dr0;k dh vkj Hkh b'kkjk fd;k x;k gA d, ij lk[kh fy[koku dk mí'; lkekU; tu e Hkfä Hkkouk mRiUu djuk rFkk mPp thou eY;k dh LFkkiuk djuk jgk gkxkA D;kfd ml le; d, xgj Fk vkj bul l ikuh [khpu dk dk; i#"k gh djr Fk vr% lkf[k;k d i<u vkj luu oky i#"k gh FkA D;kfd xUFk 1928 e gh igyh ckj Nik Fkk vkj lHkr% FkkMh l[;k e gh Nik gkxk blfy, ;g lHkkouk vf/kd g fd ekf[kd :i e lkf[k;k vfHky[kk d y[kd rd igph gkxh D;kfd ngkr e lrk d 'kCn xku vkj luu dh ijEijk cgr ijkuh gA

lnHk xUFk

vfEcdk nÙk] gfj;k.koh lrk dk vonku] 2006

—".kk dekjh] gfj;k.kk dh fux.k dk0; ijijk vkj lr fuR;kun] gfj;k.kk lkfgR; vdkneh ipdyk] 2007

dålhå ;kno] gfj;k.kk bfrgkl ,oe lL—fr Hkkx&1] eukgj ub fnYyh 1992] iå 35

fnu'k pUæk] çkDdFku çkphu Hkkjrh; vfHky[k] måçåfgUnh lLFkku y[kuÅ] 2008

euekgu 'kek] ekt jk dk bfrgkl ,o /kkfed LFky] jkgrd] 2000

euekgu 'kek] Lokeh furkuUn dh ok.kh d çFke ijkrkfRod çek.k] Lokeh furkuUn ok.kh çpkj&çlkj lfefr ekt jk d uko jk"Vh; lfeukj e çLrr 'kk/ki=] 11&12 ekp] 2023

jktiky flg dk|ku] jktohj /ku[kM gfj;k.kk dk çfl) lr Lokeh furkunh thou ,o n'ku] dFky] 2003

jktiky flg dk|ku] xnMh fc[kjh tkr g] jkgrd] 2016

jktiky flg dk|ku] fefLVd fQykIkQh v,Q Lokeh furkun] fHkokuh 2004

jktiky flg dk|ku] Lokeh furkuUn dk 'kCn fl)kr dFky] 2018

jkededkj Hkkj}kt ,o vuhrk Hkkj}kt] gfj;k.kk d lr dfo furkun] gfj;k.kk lkfgR; vdkneh ipdyk] 1987

lå Hkkyknkl çKk p{k] lR; fl)kr çdk'k] ,dkn'k lLdj.k] fnYyh] lEor 2075-

lhyd jke QkxkV] bufLØl'kl v,Q gfj;k.kk] fo'kky ifCyd'kt ub fnYyh] 1978

lHkk"k ifjgkj] efLye bufLØl'kl bu nh itkc] gfj;k.kk ,.M fgekpy çn'k] fnYyh 1985

leu dk|ku] Lokeh furkuUn dh ok.khh vk/kfud ifj–';] fnYyh] 2022

ljtHkku] gfj;k.kk dk lr lkfgR;] gfj;k.kk lkfgR; vdkneh] ipdyk 1986-

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Vol.-XII, No. II, October, 2022

fo'o ;)k dh e/; gfj;k.kk dh vkfFkd fLFkfr ¼1919 bñ&1939 bñ½

LohVh*

lkjk'k

çLrr 'kks/k i= e nkuk fo'o ;)k d e/; ifjoru'khy vkfFkd ifj–'; dk fooj.k fn;k x;k gA bl v/;;u e 'kks/kdrk u Li"V :i l ;g ik;k g fd gfj;k.kk dh ijEijkxr vFk0;oLFkk e 0;kid ifjoru vk; vFkkr vkfFkd fodkl Li"V :i l df"k] m|kx] 0;kikj ,o lokvk e utj vkrk gA bl vkfFkd fodkl d ifj.kkeLo:i lkekftd ,o jktufrd tkxfr Hkh Li"V utj vkrh gA lekt dk –f"Vdk.k —f"k d vfrfjä vU; 0;olk;k d ifr ifjofrr gvk g ftle luk e Hkrh gkuk ie[k Fkk] ;g lU; Hkrh d fofHkUu vkdMk l Li"V Hkh gkrk gA blh lU; Hkrh u gfj;k.kk d ykxk dk f'k{kk d ifr Hkh tkx:d fd;k ftld dkj.k bl {k= e f'k{kk dk c<kok feykA

jktufrd tkxfr bl ckr l Li"V gkrh g fd gfj;k.koh lekt u viu çfrfuf/kRo d fy, jk"Vh; ny l gV dj viu fgrk dk n[kr g, ,d {k=h; ny ¼;fu;fuLV ikVh½ cuk;kA bl ikVh u gfj;k.kk dh xkeh.k turk e viuk opLo LFkkfir djr g, ,d ox dk jktuhfr l tkMk tk vc rd jktuhfr l vufHkK FkkA

mí';k&

- nkuk fo'o ;)k d e/; vkfFkd ifjoruk dk tkuukA
- lkekftd tkxfr dk tkuukA
- jktufrd Hkkxhnkjh dk tkuukA
- f}rh; fo'o ;) e fgLlk yu d fy, ykxk dk ifjr fd;k ;k ugh ;g tkuukA

e|[; 'kCn % fo"o;)] m|kx] lkekT;okn] {k=] drkb] cukb] df'k o dkj[kku vkfnA

fo"k; foLrkj

çFke fo'o ;) bfrgkl dk igyk ,lk ;) Fkk ftl ^li.k ;)* dgk tk ldrk gA bl ;) e luk o ukluk d lkFk fo'o dh vf/kdrj turk Hkh lEefyr FkhA ;g ;) ml le; d vk/kfud vk|kfxd jk"Vk dk igyk ,lk ;) Hkh Fkk ftle u, rjhd d gfFk;kj& Vd] ceo"kd] iuMCch] eLVM xl o Hkkjh rki[kku d lkFk e'khuxuk dk Hkh ç;kx Hkkjh l[;k e fd;k x;k FkkA çFke fo'o ;) d vi{kk l vf/kd yEck pyu d dkj.k bld çHkko Hkh c<u yxA bl ;) d çHkko fo'o d çR;d {k= ij n[ku dk fey ftue lkekftd] vkfFkd o jktufrd çHkko lEefyr FkA çFke fo'o ;) d dkj.k fo'o dh vFk0;oLFkk vi{kk l vf/kd ifjofrr gb FkhA

* 'kks/kkFkh] bfrgkl ,o ijkrÙo foHkkx] egf"k n;kun fo'ofo|ky;] jkgrdA E-mail: sweetykimail@gmail.com

çFke fo'o ;) d le; lEi.k ;jki ;) e 0;Lr gk x;k ftld dkj.k dN n'k ftue tkiku o ;ñ,lñ,ñ e[; :i l Fk] u bldk ykHk mBk;k o ;jki d [kp ij viuk 0;kikj c<kuk vkjEHk dj fn;k bldk ,d mnkgj.k ;ñ,lñ,ñ dk gA tgk 1914 l igy ;ñ,lñ,ñ dk fo'o d 0;kikj e 10 ifr'kr fgLlk Fkk tk 1919 e c<dj 20 ifr'kr gk x;k FkkA ¼ukeu yk] 2019] iñ 34½

blh çdkj vU; n'k tl tkiku o phu u Hkh m|kxk dk fodkl djuk vkjEHk dj fn;k FkkA çFke fo'o ;) l io rd bXyM fo'o dk lcl cMk lkekT;oknh n'k Fkk o m|kxk d çfr mldh uhfr doy ;jki rd lhfer FkhA ijUr çFke fo'o ;) d le; tc ;) ;jki d vud fgLlk e Qyk gvk Fkk ftld dkj.k ;) d fy, lkeku vkifr e leL;k, vku yxh D;kfd og vc doy bl fLFkfr e bXyM l llk/kuk dh vkifr ugh dj ldrk FkkA ifj.kkeLo:i bXyM u vc viuh vk|kfxd uhfr e ifjoru djuk gh mfpr le>k o viu mifuo'kk e Hkh m|kx LFkkfir dju 'k: dj fn;A yfdu b/kj Hkh fcVu u lkekT;oknh uhfr dk egRo nr g, viu mifuo'kk e mUgh m|kxk dk c<kok fn;k ftle fcVu dh ith yxh gb Fkh ftldk ykHk vf/kdrj fcVu dk gh feyrk FkkA ftu m|kxk e mld mifuo'kk dh ith yxh gb Fkh mu m|kxk e c<kok u d cjkcj fn;k x;kA

Hkkjr tk bXyM dk gh ,d mifuo'k Fkk o fcVu dh lkekT;oknh uhfr dk fgLlk Fkk] e Hkh fcVu u ;gh uhfr viukbA bXyM u Hkkjr d çfr vf/kdrj /ku d fu"dklu d fl)kUr dk viuk;k Fkk ftld rgr Hkkjr l dPp eky dk de nke e [kjhn dj fcVu e r;kj djok;k tkrk o r;kj eky dk mPp nkek ij Hkkjr e gh cpk tkrk Fkk ftld dkj.k Hkkjrh; vFk0;oLFkk dk nkgu gk jgk Fkk yfdu çFke fo'o ;) e Hkkjrh; uo;odk u fcVu dk lg;kx çnku fd;kA [kk| vkifr dh vko';drkvk d lkFk&lkFk ;) e vU; oLrvk dh vkifr ftle e[; :i l peM dk lkeku] i'k] ;) {k= e i;kx dh tku okyh e'khuxu bR;kfn d fy, Hkh bXyM dk Hkkjr dh vko';drk gku yxh ftld rgr 1914 d ckn Hkkjr o mld fofHkUu {k=k e m|kx yxu dh 'k:vkr gk xbA bUgh {k=k e ,d {k= gfj;k.kk Hkh lfEefyr g tk ml le; itkc çkr dk fgLlk FkkA

gfj;k.kk {k= çkphu dky l gh ,d le) lkL—frd fojklr dh Hkfe jgk gA çkphu Hkkjrh; lH;rk gfj;k.kk dh oreku Hkkxkfyd lhekvk d vnj Hkh Qyh&Qyh gA on tk Hkkjrh; /ke o lL—fr dk vk/kkj jg g çkphu _f"k&efu;k }kjk ljLorh unh d rV ij gh fy[k x, FkA ;g unh ijkru dky e d#{k= dh ifo= Hkfe l gkdj cgrh FkhA

egf"k on0;kl u ;gh ij egkHkkjr tl egkdk0; dh jpuk dh FkhA çkphu fgUn xFkk d vulkj lcl egRoi.k ;)k e l ,d ekuk tku okyk egkHkkjr dk ;) gfj;k.kk dh Hkfe ij gh yMk x;k FkkA d:{k= d enku e yM bl ;) dh rjg gh çkphu le; l gh bl Hkfe e vud ;)k dk n[kk g ftldk e[; dkj.k bldh Hkkxkfyd fLFkfr gA gfj;k.kk {k= dk egRo n'k dh jkt/kkuh d fudV vofLFkr gku d dkj.k Hkh vf/kd jgk gA çkphu le; l gh Hkkjrh; miegk}hi ij vf/kdrj vkØe.k mÙkj&if'peh {k= l g, g vkj budk e[; o egRoi.k dUn fnYyh jgk gA fnYyh ftldk gfj;k.kk {k= u rhu rjQ l ?kj j[kk g] ogk ij igpu d fy, vf/kdrj gfj;k.kk {k= l xtjuk iMrk Fkk ifj.kkeLo:i gfj;k.kk çkphu le; l gh ;)k dh Hkfe jgk gA bu ;)k u gfj;k.kk {k= d fuokfl;k o mud 0;olk; dk Hkh cgr vf/kd çHkkfor fd;k gA

;)k d dkj.k gh gy pyku o i'kikyu tl 0;olk; viuku oky gkFkk u vud ckj ryokj o rhj pykuk vkjEHk dj fn;k vkj ;gk d fuokfl;k e ,d vkj x.k iuiu yxk tk ohjrk dk x.k FkkA ftld

dkj.k bl {k= d fuokfl;k u exy luk e Hkh Hkkxhnkjh fuHkkb ijUr bl {k= u luk e lcl cMh Hkkxhnkjh çFke fo'o ;) d çHkko l çHkkfor gkdj f}rh; fo'o ;) e fuHkkbA

çFke fo'o ;) u gfj;k.kk dh vFk0;oLFkk dk dkQh çHkkfor fd;k FkkA ;) d nkjku cM ieku ij jyo] lMd l/kkj o lpkj d lk/kuk dh vko';drk gb ftld dkj.k budk foLrkj cM ieku ij gku yxk ftll gfj;k.kk {k= e 0;kikj vkUrfjd o ckgjh nkuk gh idkj l gkrk FkkA ;) d nkjku lU; vko';drkvk dh vkifr d fy, ckM d çR;{k fu;=.k e vud dkj[kku [kky x, FkA ¼ukjk;.k ct] 1944] iñ 89½

çFke fo'o ;) l io gfj;k.kk {k= d fuoklh vf/kdrj —f"k] i'kikyu o viu ird 0;olk; d }kjk thou fuogu djr FkA ijUr çFke fo'o ;) u lEi.k fo'o dk lkekftd] vkfFkd o jktufrd :i l çHkkfor fd;k FkkA ftldk çHkko gfj;k.kk {k= ij n[ku dk feykA ;g çHkko gfj;k.kk e f'k{kk d {k= ij Hkh gvk ftld dkj.k ;gk d fuokfl;k e opkfjd ifjoru n[ku dk fey vkj mUgku ird 0;olk; d lkFk vU; 0;olk;k ij Hkh /;ku nuk vkjEHk dj fn;k ftld dkj.k dVhj m|kxk d lkFk&lkFk cM m|kxk dk Hkh c<kok feykA

bl le; luk d fy, tr] ;) dh lkexh] diM] peM dk lkeku o vU; fuek.k dh lkexh ftue ydMh] ykgk] bLikr tl lkeku d fy, Hkh vuc/k fd; tk jg FkA ;) d dkj.k ydk'kk;j l vk;kr cn gku d dkj.k Hkkjrh; fey ekfydk dk cgr vf/kd Qk;nk gk jgk Fkk ftle gfj;k.kk Hkh lfEefyr FkkA vxj diMk m|kx dk n[kk tk, rk ;g Hkkjr dk lcl cMk m|kx Fkk yfdu ydk'kk;j l vk; diMk d dkj.k ;g 0;kikj udlku e py jgk Fkk ftldk vc okfil l c<kok feyu yxk FkkA ¼'k[kj c/kkik/;k;] iñ 131½

itkc Hkkjr dk ,d cgr cMk dikl mRiknd {k= Fkk gkykfd gfj;k.kk d lHkh {k=k e dikl ugh mxkb tkrh Fkh ijUr fglkj {k= e dikl mxkb tkrh Fkh o ;gk ij drkb o cukb dk dk; fd;k tkrk FkkA ¼lkgy] l[kno flg] 2008] iñ 107½

1919 e vk|kfxd deh'ku u flQkfj'k dh o vk|kfxd foHkkx dh LFkkiuk djokb ftle vko';drk d vulkj xfrfof/k;k Hkh c<u yxh bu xfrfof/k;k e ljdkj dh ryuk e futh m|fe;k u m|kxk e vf/kd :fp fn[kkb rFkk ljdkj u dPp eky] foÙkh; lgk;rk] mRiknu d fy, ckt kj] ;krk;kr o fctyh dh lfo/kk, miyC/k djokbA ljdkj u cM o NkV m|kxk e #fp fn[kkr g, nk djkM #i; ndj itkc vk|kfxd foÙkh; fuxe dh LFkkiuk Hkh djokbA m|kxk dk c<kok nu d fy, ljdkj u lLr _.k Hkh nu 'k: dj fn; o dkf'k'k dh xb fd ljdkj o 0;fäxr m|kxifr;k l rkyey gk ld o 0;kikj dk Lrj mPp gk tk,A

1919 l io gfj;k.kk d m|kx NkV o df"k ij vk/kkfjr gh FkA 'kgjk e tul[;k de Fkh ftld dkj.k dkb cMh vk|kfxd bdkb Hkh ugh yx ikb FkhA gfj;k.kk d dN {k=k e peMk m|kx igy l gh vPN Lrj ij py jgk Fkk yfdu bldk Hkh c<kok feykA gfj;k.kk d fljlk o fglkj e e[; :i l peM l cYV] nLrku] dkBh] dkV o pVkb;k vkfn cukb tkrh FkhA fglkj d peM d tr o lMy Hkh çfl) FkA ¼flg] gjfenj] 1952] iñ 61½ bu m|kxk dk ;) d ckn vkj vf/kd c<kok nu fy, ljdkj dh rjQ l lgk;rk inku dju dh 0;oLFkk dh xb FkhA

gfj;k.kk {k= u çFke fo'o ;) e egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkkb Fkh ftld dkj.k fcfV'k ljdkj dh uhfr gfj;k.kk d çfr vf/kd dBkj ugh FkhA jkgrd] fglkj o xMxko e vud diM d dkj[kku LFkkfir gku yx ftle lrh] Åuh o d<kb d diM Hkh lfEefyr FkA gfj;k.kk e jokMh o txk/kjh çkphu le; l gh rkc o

ihry d crukk d fy, ij fo'o e çfl) Fk yfdu vc bu m|kxk dk vkj Hkh vf/kd c<kok feyu yxk FkkA ikuhir] djuky o vEckyk e 'kh'k o pMh t lh lkexh d fy, QfDV;k LFkkfir dh tku yxhA gfj;k.kk {k= d jkgrd] ;eukuxj o ikuhir e phuh dh fey yxkb xbA 1938 e pj[kh nknjh e lB jkd".k Mkyfe;k u teuh d bthfu;jk dh lgk;rk l lheV QDVjh dh LFkkiuk dhA ftld dkj.k bl {k= e jktxkj d u, volj fey o bl {k= dk vk|kfxd fodkl çkjEHk gvkA ¼gfj;k.kk ftyk xtfV;j ¾ fHkokuh] iñ 179½

bl nkjku dikl m|kx e Hkh c<krjh n[ku dk feyrh gA dikl dh lQkb vkj çflx d fy, fHkokuh e e[; dkj[kkuk m|kx FkkA fHkokuh] gkl rglhy d nf{k.kh xkok d fy, ,d fudVre eMh FkkA bl {k= e dikl cgr mxkb tkrh Fkh] blfy, rglhy dk vf/kdk'k eky blh eMh e yk;k tkrk FkkA bl {k= e vf/kdrj [kjhnnkj jktLFkku l vkr Fk D;kfd ;g {k= o ;gk dk cktkj o lkeku mud vudy gkrk FkkA o vklkuh l ;gk [kjhn Qjk[r d fy, vk Hkh ldr FkA fHkokuh e 1913 e drkb vkj cukb dh fey [kkyh xb Fkh ftld dkj.k bl {k= e dkj[kkuk dh l[;k c<dj 5 gk xb FkhA bl fey dk çc/ku cEcb dh ,d Qe }kjk fd;k tkrk FkkA ;g Qe ;gk dkQh cM {k= e Qyh gb FkhA bl fey e diM dh ryuk e /kkx dk 0;kikj le) :i l fd;k tkrk FkkA bll lcf/kr QfDV;k d uke] dk; ç.kkyh vkj dkjhxjk dh l[;k dk fooj.k uhp nh xb rkfydk e n'kk;k x;k g&

rkfydk

20oh “krkCnh dh ikjEHk e fHkokuh e dikl vkVkb] drkb vkj cqukb dh dkj[kku

dkj[kku dk uke	dk;l dh idf'Ùk	1916	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
n fHkokuh dkVu Lihfux ,M ohfox feYt	drkb vkj cukb	480	350	365	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jh odV”oj dkVu feYt	drkb vkj cukb	-	-	-	-	370	495	450	513	513	cn	-	575	599
ekg: yky thfux QDVjh] fHkokuh	dikl vkVkb	44	cn	50	47	cn	cn	50	cn	47	-	-	-	-
Jh dyk”kifr thfux QDVjh	dikl vkVkb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	39	43
un fd”kkj vkdkj ey	dikl vkVkb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

lkzr% fglkj ftyk lkf[;dh; rkfydk,] 1935

tlk fd iLrr rkfydk }kjk n'kk;k x;k g m|kx d fy, vf/kd mi;ä {k= u gku d dkj.k o ikuh dh deh d pyr Hkh fHkokuh {k= e vf/kd le; rd m|kx lQyrkiod ugh py ldA flpkb dh mfpr 0;oLFkk u gku d dkj.k vf/kd dkj[kku dN le; d ckn gh cn dj fn; x; gkykfd vkx pydj odV'oj d,Vu feYl dh LFkkiuk tñMhñ fcMyk }kjk vo'; dh xb vkj 1938 e bl fHkokuh dkVu fey fyfeVM d uke l fQj l 'k: dj fn;kA

fHkokuh dh ryuk e fglkj fty e ugj flfpr {k= gku d dkj.k dikl dh inkokj vf/kd n[ku dk feyrh gA yfdu 1928 o 1932 d e/; iMu oky vdkyk e gfj;k.kk {k= d db {k=k dh fLFkfr dk cgr vf/kd çHkkfor fd;kA ljdkj u bl fLFkfr dk l/kkju d fy, gklh] fglkj] o Qrgkckn rglhyk e lkyg drkb dUæ çkjHk fd;A bu dUæk ij :b dkru l 6 gtkj 35 ykxk dk jkgr çnku dh xbA ljdkj u bl le; vdky dh fLFkfr dk eíutj j[kr g, cht o cyk d fy, rdkoh _.k nu dh i'kxh dhA ¼itkc ftyk xtfV;j] fglkj] 1935½

blh lnHk e ljdkj u dVhj m|kxk d fodkl d fy, egRoi.k dne mBkr g, lgdkjh lfefr;k dh LFkkiuk dhA ; lfefr;k vf/kdrj cudjk ij /;ku nrh FkhA bu lfefr;k dh LFkkiuk l io cudjk dk lkeku o /kkxk lkgdkjk l mPp nj ij _.k ydj [kjhnuk iMrk Fkk vkj r;kj eky de nj ij ml gh cpuk iMrk Fkk ijUr bu lfefr;k d }kjk cudjk dk vfxe jkf'k m/kkj n nh tkrh FkhA ¼,uvy fjkV vku n ofdx vkQ dkijfVo lklk;Vht] 1920&21½ ; lklk;Vh _.k d lkFk&lkFk mfpr njk ij /kkxk Hkh miyC/k djokrh FkhA 1937&38 e vdy ikuhir 'kgj e cudjk dk 6]500 #i; dk _.k fn;k x;k FkkA ¼itkc yftLyfVo ,lEcyh fMcVl] ¼1938] 1941½] iñ 128½

m|kxk o dkj[kkuk d vfrfjä —f"k tk bl {k= e vk; dk lcl çe[k lk/ku Fkk ij Hkh ljdkj u /;ku fn;k ftld rgr [krh d v;kX; Hkfe dk —f"k ;kX; cukuk] ckjkuh tehu dk pkgh e cnyuk] i'k pjkxkgk d fy, Hkfe vkjf{kr djkuk] [kkn d xM<k gr Hkfe vyx NkMuk o u, dvk dh [knkb djuk çe[k FkA ¼rgyku] ukjk;.k flg] 2005] iñ 66½

blh lnHk e ljdkj o gfj;k.kk d dN çe[k urkvk] ftue pkå NkVjke çe[k Fk mUgku feydj fdlkuk dh fLFkfr dk l/kkju o mUg lkgdkj d pxy l fudkyu d fy, fdlku tkfr;k d vUrxr ,d fcy ikl fd;k ftld rgr tkV] jktir] iBku] l;n] xTtj] vghj] fcykp] jkM] exy vkj ekyh dh Hkfe fdlh xj tehnkj tkfr;k dk ugh nh tk ldrh FkhA gkykfd lkgdkjk u bl dkuu l cpu d Hkh jkLr fudky fy; o fdlkuk dk dN vf/kd ykHk çklr ugh gvkA yfdu M.L. Darling u viuh iLrd The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt e dgk g fd 1923 bå e 80 ifr'kr fdlku dtnkj Fk vkj 1930 e 90 ifr'kr fdlku dtnkj gk tk;x D;kfd 1928&29 e dy [krh inkokj 99 djkM :i; Fkh tk vc 65 djkM g ftle pkj dh de dj nh tk; rk 50 djkM cprh g yM joU;] ykdy jV] VDl vkj pkdhnkj vFkkr 12-5 djkM ndj 37-5 djkM cpr g tcfd xtkj d fy, ½2 vkuk çfr 0;fä½ de l de 85-77 djkM pkfg,A vr% 48]27 djkM #i; dh deh ikb xb gA vc fdlku cyxkMh pyku d vfrfjä nlj çdkj dh dkb etnjh ugh djrk g rk mldh ;g deh ijh djuk yxHkx ukeefdu gA ¼flg] gfj] iñ 68&69½

bld vfrfjä çFke fo'o ;) d nkjku gfj;k.kk {k= u egRoi.k Hkfedk dk n[kr g, Fkdh gb xkeh.k vkcknh ij l ncko gVku d fy, dN jkgr nh ijUr ;g jkgr gfj;k.kk {k= d fuokfl;k d ;) ;kxnku d lkeu cgr de gku d dkj.k bl {k= d ykxk e fujk'kk mRiUu gbA yfdu iFke fo'o ;) d

ckn gfj;k.kk {k= d fuokfl;k e lkekftd] vkfFkd o jktufrd :i l tk tkxfr vkb mlh dkj.k ;gk d ykxk e opkfjd ifjoru g, vkj ftl {k= l jktuhfr e Hkkxhnkjh u d cjkcj n[ku dk feyrh FkhA 1919 d ckn ml {k= d ykxk d viu fopkjk d dkj.k gh nk /kkjkvk e foHkkftr gkuk iMkA ,d /kkjk ok Fkh ftlu xk/kh th o dkxl dk lkFk fn;k o nljh ok ftlu 1923 e ,d u, {k=h; ny d :i e ;fu;fuLV ikVh dh LFkkiuk dh tk gfj;k.kk {k= d fuokfl;k d fy, cgr cMh miyfC/k FkhA

;fu;fuLV ikVh e[; :i l gfj;k.kk {k= o itkc d tehnkjk ¼fdlku½ vkj tehnkjk d fgrk dk çfrfuf/kRo djrh FkhA bl ikVh e fgn] efLye o flD[k lHkh /kek d ykx 'kkfey FkA bl ikVh dh e[; ckr ;g Fkh dh bl ikVh dk opLo gfj;k.kk {k= d xkeh.k {k= ij vf/kd n[ku dk feykA bl ikVh d e[; lnL;k e lj NkVjke Hkh ,d çe[k lnL; Fk tk fo'k"k :i l gfj;k.kk d tehnkj ox d mRFkku d fy, dk;jr FkA mUgku çFke fo'o ;) e gfj;k.kk l ykxk dk Hkrh gku d fy, çkRlkfgr fd;k rkfd bl {k= dh vFkZ;oLFkk l/kj ld o tehnkj lkgdkj d pxy l ckgj fudy ldA ¼lj NkVjke] 2019] iñ 35½

;) d ckn gfj;k.kk {k= d fuokfl;k d ikl —f"k] i'kikyu o ird dk; dk fodYi luk e dk; djuk Fkk tgk l ml udn /ku jkf'k çkIr gkrh Fkh vkj bl /ku jkf'k l bl {k= d fuokfl;k u viu lkFk&lkFk nljk d fodkl d fy, Hkh dk; djr g, viuh vk; dk dN fgLlk Ldy [kyoku d fy, nku fn;kA nku nu dh i)fr fjlkyk uEcj 30] 33 o lEHkor¼ fjlkyk uñ 29 l 'k: gb FkhA ¼lj NkVjke] 2019] iñ 53½

blh Øe e tkV jfteV 6 u 400 #i; dh cgr cMh /kujkf'k Ldy e dej cuoku gr nku nhA ¼n tkVl] 2018] iñ 106½ fn; x, nku dh ;g /kujkf'k ;g Hkh n'kkrh g fd luk e Hkrh gku d dkj.k bl {k= dh vFkZ;oLFkk e l/kkj gvk Fkk ftld ifj.kkeLo:i gh ;gk d fuokfl;k u f'k{kk o vU; l/kkjk d ckj e fopkj djuk ikjEHk fd;kA

fu"d"kZ

xr v/;;u l ;g Li"V gk x;k g fd nkuk fo'o ;)k d chp vFkkr 1919 l 1939 d e/; gfj;k.kk {k= e 0;kid ,o xgu vkfFkd ifjoru g,A bl 'kk/k&i= dk mí'; bu ifjoruk dk 'k{kf.kd txr d le{k çLrr djuk FkkA bu 0;kid vkfFkd ifjoruk u gfj;k.kk e u;k vkfFkd ifj–'; mRiUu fd;kA df"k d vfrfjä vU; 0;olk; Hkh vc thou d dUæ e fn[kkb nu yx FkA bue lokf/kd egRoi.k 0;olk; luk e Hkrh gkuk FkkA gfj;k.kkokfl;k dk lU; 0;olk; d çfr —f"Vdk.k ldkjkRed :i l cny x;k FkkA ;g bfrgkl d rd e fufgr g fd vkfFkd ifjoru viu lkFk fuf'pr :i l lkekftd ifjoru Hkh ydj vkr gA vr¼ ;g vkfFkd ifjoruk dh çk—frd ifjf.krh Fkh fd gfj;k.koh lekt Hkh vc lkekftd ifjoru dh jkg ij igp x;k FkkA vkfFkd ifjoruk d ifj.kkeLo:i lekt dk jgu&lgu vkj f'k{kk d çfr —f"Vdk.k cny x;k FkkA

bl vof/k e 'k: g, 'k{kf.kd lLFkku bl rF; dk leFku djr gA bue fo'k"k :i l Hkrio lfudk dk ;kxnku jgkA lkekftd ifjoru fuf'pr :i l jktufrd tkxfr ,o ifjoruk dk tUe nr g ;g gfj;k.kk d lnHk e Hkh Li"V :i l fn[kkb nrk gA ;gk dh turk u jk"Vh; e[; /kkjk d vrxr gh viuk {k=h; jktufrd —f"Vdk.k Li"V fn[kk;kA ,d mi/kkjk d :i e ;gk d ykxk u dkxl d LFkku ij ;fu;fuLV ikVh dk viuk çfrfuf/k cuk;kA lkjk'kr¼ ;g i= ;g Hkh Li"V djrk g fd gfj;k.koh lekt dk nf"Vdk.k f}rh; fo'o ;) e ldkjkRed jgk vFkkr mijkä vkfFkd ifjoru turk d fy, f}rh; fo'o ;) e lfØ; Hkfedk fuHkku d fy, çj.kk dk lkr jgkA

lnHkZ

vghj] jktho] ¼2019½ *vk/kfud Hkkjr dk bfrgkl] ub* fnYyh % LiDVe cDl ikñ fyñA

,uvy fjikVZ vku n ofdx vkQ dkijfVo lklk;Vht] 1920&21

rgyku] ukjk;.k flg] ¼2005½] *lj NkVjke dFku ,o y[ku]* cgknjx< % nhuc/k lj NkVjke /ke"kkyk lklk;VhA

jktUn] ¼lEikñ½ ¼2018½ *n tkVl] n;j jky ,M dUVhC;'ku V n lkf'k;k&bdkukfed ykbQ] ikfyVh vkQ ukFk ,M ukFk&oLV bfM;k]* okY;e&6] vkfjtuy l] fnYyh

nÙk] vkjñlhñ] ¼1902½] *bdkukfed fgLVh vkQ bf.M;k]* fdxu iky]

ukeu yk] ¼2019½ *ekLVfjx eMu oYM fgLVh* ¼Mkñ v#.kk xlrk] *vk/kfud fo'o bfrgkl½* ipe lLdj.k] ub fnYyh % no ifCy'klA

ukjk;.k] ct ¼1944½] *bfM;u bdkukfed ikCyet % ih&okj] okj ,M ikLV okj]* ikV&1] fnYyh % vkRek jke ,M lUtA

itkc fMfLVDV xtfV;jt % fglkj fMfLVDV LVfVfLVdy VcYt] 1935] okY;e&1

itkc yftLyfVo ,lEcyh fMcVl] ¼1941½ okY;e&IV] 25-03-1938] iñ 264(okY;e&XVII

"kDy] jkey[ku ¼2014½] *vk/kfud Hkkjr dk bfrgkl]* fgUnh ek/;e] fnYyh % dk;kUo; fun"kky;] fnYyh fo"ofo|ky;A

lj NkVjke] ¼2019½] *jkbfVXl ,M Lihpht]* okY;e&5] *tkV xtV*] 1934&1945] d:{k= % gfj;k.kk bfrgkl o lLdfr vdkneh]

flg] gjfeUnj] ¼1952½ *bMfLV;y MoYieV bu n itkc] 1901&1947]* n fgLVkfj;l Øk¶V] U;;kd % foUVt cDlA

lkgy] l[kno flg] ¼2008½ *n efdx vkQ feMy Dykfl t bu n itkc] 1849&1947]* fnYyh% ,ch,l ifCyd"ktA

gfj flg] *nhucU/k pk/kjh lj NkVjke thou pfjr* ¼[kMh tVV] jkgrd % nhucU/k lj NkVjke fe'ku½

gfj;k.kk fMfLVDV xtfV;j] ¼1982½] fHkokuh] gfj;k.kk xtfV;jt vkxukbt'ku] ¼fjoU; fMikVeV½] pMhx<] bfM;kA

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gfj;k.kk e egkRek xk/kh dh vkjfHkd xfrfof/k;k dk fo'y"k.kkRed v/;;u ¼1919 bñ&1922 bñ½

fuf[ky dekj*

lkjka'k

egkRek xk/kh ,o vU; jk"Vh; urkvk d vkgoku ij Hkkjrokfl;k u Hkh fcVu dh vkj l iFke fo'o;) e c<&p<dj Hkkx fy;k FkkA ble Hkh lokf/kd egRoi.k ;kxnku itkc ,o gfj;k.kk d {k= dk gh jgk FkkA ijUr fo'o;) dk vr gkr&gkr fcfV'k ljdkj u tuekul dh vfHkyk"kkvk d foijhr tkr g, Lojkt inku dju dh fn'kk e dne c<ku dh ctk, jk"Vh; vkdk{kkvk dk ncku gr neudkjh ekx viukuk ikjEHk dj fn;kA ,l gh ,d neukRed vL= d :i e jkyV fcyk dk yk;k x;kA blu xk/kh th dk Hkkjr e vf[ky Hkkjrh; Lrj dk vknkyu pyku gr moj Hkfe inku dj nhA bl vknkyu dk 0;kid iHkko gfj;k.kk d {k= e Hkh n[ku dk feykA iLrr 'kk/k&i= e ge xk/kh th }kjk gfj;k.kk {k= e fd, x, ikjfEHkd nkjk ,o ifjppkvk dk fo'y"k.kkRed v/;;u djxA rRi'pkr vknkyu e tulgHkkfxrk c<ku e bu dk;Øek d ;kxnkuk ,o bl lEi.k ?kVukØe dk gfj;k.kk {k= ij iMu oky jktuhfrd ,o vkfFkd&lkekftd iHkkok ij Hkh nf"Vikr fd;k tk,xkA

Lkdr "kCn% vlg;kx] Lojkt] f[kykQr] vfglk] vk;lekt] Lon'kh ,o cfg"dkjA

tuojh] 1915 bñ e nf{k.k vÝhdk l ykVu d ckn gh egkRek xk/kh u xkiky d".k xk[ky d l>ko ij Hkkjrh; tuekul dk vPN l le>u gr l?ku v/;;u ,o n'k d fofHkUu {k=k dk Hke.k djuk ikjEHk dj fn;k FkkA ¼xkLokeh] 1994] iñ 69½ ;gh l egkRek xk/kh dh Hkkjrh; jktuhfr e lfØ; Hkfedk dh i"BHkfe r;kj gkuh ikjEHk gk xb FkhA vly e Hkkjrh; jktuhfrd iVy ij egkRek xk/kh dk mn; gekj jk"Vh; vknkyu d lokf/kd egRoi.k iMkok e l ,d gA bl le; Hkkjr Lor=rk l?k"k d vfr egRoi.k ,o uktd pj.k l xtj jgk Fkk rFkk bl le; ij fy, x, Qlyk ,o viuk, x, rjhdk dk njxkeh iHkko Hkkjrh; Lor=rk lxke ij iMu tk jgk FkkA ; ogh le; Fk tc fcfV'k ljdkj iFke fo'o;) d ekp gr vf/kdkf/kd Hkkjrh; lg;kx ikflr gr i;kljr FkhA ,l e egkRek xk/kh u ;)kijkUr Hkkjrh; turk gr jktuhfrd ikfjrkf"kd ikIr dju dh mEehn e vxtk dk leFku dju dk Qlyk fd;kA ;gk rd fd mUgku futh Lrj ij Hkh ykxk dk fcfV'k luk e lfEefyr gku gr ikRlkfgr fd;kA blh dkj.k mUg ^Hkrh dju okyk lktV* rd Hkh dgk tku yxk FkkA ¼xkoj] 2015] iñ 315 ½

Hkrh g, bu lfudk dk vf/kdk'k fgLlk itkc ,o gfj;k.kk d {k= l gh FkkA ble l Hkh lfudk dk yxHkx vk/kk fgLlk ,o yxHkx 1-86 djkM :i; ;)_.k d :i e /kujkf'k gfj;k.kk d {k= l gh vkb FkhA ¼pUnk] 1982] iñ 18½ ijUr 1917 bñ dk vr vkr&vkr ;) e tl&tl fe= jk"Vk dh idM etcr gkrh xb ol&ol gh fcVu dh fprk d e[; fcUn e Hkh ifjoru vkuk ikjEHk gk x;kA vc fcfV'k ljdkj ;) e Hkkjrh;k dk lg;kx ikIr dju dh vi{kk vf/kd /;ku viu vkifuof'kd lkekT; dh j{kk ij yxku yxhA

* "kk/kkFkh] bfrgkl ,o ijkrRo foHkkx] egf'k n;kuUn fo"ofo|ky;] jkgrdA Email: nkrc777.rs.history@mdurohtak.ac.in

vr,o ljdkj u fojk/k d Økfrdkjh rjhd viuku okyk dk neu dju gr o/kkfud mik; l>ku d mnn'; l 10 fnlEcj] 1917 bñ dk jkyV deVh dk xBu fd;k ftlu 15 viy] 1918 bñ dk viuh fjikV ljdkj dk lkihA ¼xlrk] 1974] iñ 128½ lfefr d l>kok d vk/kkj ij fcfV'k ljdkj u nk fcy 18 tuojh] 1919 bñ dk bEihfj;y fo/kkuifj"kn d le{k j[kA blu fojk/k in'kuk dh vfuf'prdkyhu Ük[kyk dk tUe n fn;kA nljh rjQ xk/kh th Hkh pikju] [kMk ,o vgenkckn d viu {k=h; i;kxk d i'pkr vf[ky Hkkjrh; Lrj d vknkyu gr [kn dk r;kj egll dju yx FkA bUgh ifjfLFkfr;k e mUgku 1919 bñ l 1922 bñ d nkjku rhu pj.kk e oreku gfj;k.kk d {k=k dh jktuhfrd ;k=k, dhA bu ;k=kvk d fofHkUu vk;kek dk fo'y"k.k bl 'kk/k&i= e iLrr fd;k tk jgk gA

v/;;u dk mnn';

iLrr 'kk/k&i= dk e[; mnn'; bl dky [kM e fofHkUu pj.kk d nkjku xk/kh th }kjk tulEid dk c<ku gr viuk, x, rjhdk rFkk mud oDr0;k dk fo'y"k.k djuk gA lkFk gh rRdkyhu gfj;k.kk dh jktuhfrd rFkk lkekftd&vkfFkd fLFkfr ij mudh ;k=kvk ,o xfrfof/k;k d iHkko dk fo'y"k.k djuk Hkh v/;;u dk mnn'; gA

'kk/k&i)fr

iLrr fd, tk jg 'kk/ki= e ikFkfed rkj ij egkRek xk/kh d oDr0;k d ey v'k dk fo'y"k.kkRed <x l mi;kx fd;k tk jgk gA bld vfrfjDr ljdkjh fjikVk] lekpkj&i=k rFkk vU; f}rh;d lkrk d ek/;e l fo'y"k.k dk cgvk;keh cuku dk i;kl fd;k x;k gA v/;;udk; e ;FkkLHko rVLFkrk ,o oLrfu"Brk dk cuk, j[ku d fy, fofHkUu lkrk dk ryukRed fo'y"k.k fd;k x;k gA lkFk gh lkekU;hdj.k gr Hkh x.kkRed i.kkyh dk mi;kx fd;k x;k gA

lkr ,oa lkfgfR;d leh{kk

iLrr v/;;u] tk fd gfj;k.kk d {k= e o"k 1919 bñ &1922 bñ d dky[kM l tMk g] d lnHk e L=krk dk leh{kkRed dk; eyr% xk/kh th l lEcfU/kr lkfgR; ,o fjdkMk d lxg rFkk gfj;k.kk d jkT; vfHky[kkxkj e miyC/k ikIfxd nLrkotk l tMk gA f}rh;d lkrk e e[;r% Jh txnh'k pn ,o Jh dñlhñ ;kno tl {k=h; bfrgkldkjk d 'kk/kdk; dh leh{kk ie[k gA oLrr% iLrr fo"k;oLr d lnHk e miyC/k ie[k y[ku jk"Vh; Lrj ij rk lpuk ,o ilkj.k e=ky; d idk'ku foHkkx }kjk idkf'kr */Ei.k xk/kh ok³e;* ,o Jh dñihñ xkLokeh }kjk fyf[kr *egkRek xk/kh ¼, Økuykth* iLrd gA tcfd {k=h; Lrj d lnHk e Jh txnh'k pn }kjk fyf[kr *xk/kh th ,M gfj;k.kk* iLrd ie[k gA bu iLrdk e xk/kh th d egRoi.k nfud fØ;kDykik dk foLrr C;kjk fn;k x;k gA bue lphc) rjhd l xk/kh th }kjk fyf[kr i= ,o mud }kjk fn, x, oDr0;k dk fooj.k fn;k x;k gA ijUr bue bu fØ;kDykik d fo'y"k.k rFkk bud iHkkok d vkdyu dk vHkko gA ,l gh {k=h; Lrj ij Hkh mud dk; ,o iHkkok gr ldfyr lkexh dk vHkko gA vr% 'kk/ki= e gfj;k.kk e xk/kh th l lEcfU/kr mDr le;dky d fØ;kDykik d fo'y"k.k ij gh e[; /;ku fn;k tk jgk g rFkk lkFk gh bu lkrk e lEcfU/kr fo"k; d vi{kkdr de of.kr vk;kek dk Hkh 'kk/ki= e ie[krk l fn[kku dk i;kl fd;k tk jgk gA

oLrr% ^jkyV fcyk* dk ifj"kn d le{k j[ku d ckn l gh jktuhfrd ifjn'; rth l cnyuk ikjEHk gk x;k FkkA ijUr n'k0;kih fojk/k dh vk'kdk ,o ifj"kn d lHkh xj&ljdkjh lnL;k }kjk ,der l fojk/k fd, tku d ckotn Hkh 9 Qjojh] 1919 bñ dk vkikrdkyhu 'kfDr fo/k;d dk lyDV deVh d ikl Hkt

fn;k x;kA fQj ckn e 18 ekp] 1919 bñ dk fØfeuy yk l'kk/ku fo/k;d dk rk okil y fy;k x;k ijUr vkikrdkyhu 'kfDr fo/k;d dk 22 d edkcy 35 okVk l vR;r tYnckth e ikl dj fn;k x;kA ¼pUnk] 1982] iñ 25½ blh d ckn gfj;k.kk {k= e vk;lekt d urk Hkh ljdkj d fojk/k e mB [kM g,A bu urkvk e lokf/kd egRoi.k urk Fk& Lokeh J)kunA bUgh d fue=.k ij xk/khth itkc&gfj;k.kk ,o fnYyh dh ;k=k gr cEcb l jokuk g,A ijUr itkc&fnYyh dh lhek e ?klu l igy gh mUg dklh dyk jyo LV'ku ij 9 viy] 1919 bñ dk ,lk u dju d vkn'k Fkek fn; tk,A fQj vkn'kk dh voKk fd, tku ij mUg fMQl vkQ bf.M;k :Yl dh /kkjk 3¼ch½ d rgr 10 viy] 1919 bñ dk iyoy jyo LV'ku ij fxj¶rkj dj okil cEcb Hkt fn;k x;kA bl Hkkjr e vxtk d fo:) dke djr g, xk/khth dh igyh fxj¶rkjh dk xkjo gfj;k.kk dh Hkfe dk gh iklr gvkA gkykfd mUg cEcb okil y tkdj vxy gh fnu NkM Hkh fn;k x;k FkkA bl idkj mudh ;k=k dk igyk pj.k fcuk ykxk l lh/kk lEid fd; gh lekIr gk x;kA

nlj pj.k e xk/khth vDrcj] 1920 bñ e gfj;k.kk vk,A vly e 1 vxLr] 1920 bñ dk gh ij n'k e vlg;kx vknkyu dk fcxy cu pdk FkkA f[kykQr vknkyu rk mll Hkh igy l tkjh FkkA vr% gfj;k.kk e Hkh bl nkjku jktuhfrd xfrfof/k;k vR;r rho gk xb FkhA bUgh jktuhfrd xfrfof/k;k dk tk;tk yu o turk dh uCt VVkyu d mnn'; l gh xk/khth vk, rFkk mUgku 8 vDrcj dk jkgrd e ,o 22 vDrcj dk fHkokuh e lHkkvk dk lckf/kr fd;kA fHkokuh dh dkÝl e fn, viu oDr0; e xk/khth u ogk d ikMky dh cBu dh 0;oLFkk dh rkjhQ djd n'k d ckdh fgLlk dk mll lh[ku dk vkgoku fd;kA oLrr% ogk urkvk gr fdlh ep dk fuek.k dju dh txg uhp tehu ij gh feVVh l fufer Lyki dk bLreky fd;k x;k Fkk rkfd ihN cB ykx Hkh mUg n[k ldA fQj] 8 vDrcj dk gh xk/khth u jkgrd dh ty e cn nk ekyfo;k ydkmYykg ,o lQh bdcky l Hkh eykdkr djuh pkgh ij mUg btktr ugh fey ikbA bu nkuk dk lkuhir e ljdkj d fo:) Hkk"k.k nu d dkj.k fxj¶rkj fd;k x;k FkkA ¼pUnk] 1977] iñ 23½ bl ;k=k e mud lkFk vcy dyke vktkn] vyh c/k] Lokeh lR;no] Jherh dLrjck xk/kh ,o LVkDl uke dk ,d fe'kujh urk Hkh FkkA /;kr0; g fd blh pj.k dh ;k=k d ckn uoEcj] 1920 bñ e jkgrd e gb dkÝl d nkjku dj vnk;xh d enn ij erHkn ,o >xMk gk tku d dkj.k gh pk/kjh NkVjke o mud gtkjk leFkdk u dkxl NkM nhA ckn e o ;fu;fuLV ikVh uked ,d {k=h; ny e lfEefyr gk x,A ftldk dkQh uDlku in'k e dkxl dh xfrfof/k;k ,o tuk/kkj dk gvkA bld ckotn Hkh vlg;kx d fopkj dk vketu rd igpku dh nf"V l ;g pj.k vR;r egRoi.k lkfcr gvkA

rhlj pj.k d nkjku xk/khth u Qjojh ,o ekp] 1921 bñ d nkjku rc gfj;k.kk dh ;k=k dh tc ykxk e fcfV'k ljdkj d ifr vlg;kx dh Hkkouk viu pje ij FkhA bl ;k=k e xk/khth u igy Qjojh e feyuh&jkgrd ,o mld vkl& ikl d bykdk dk nkjk fd;k rFkk fQj ekp e vEckyk dh ;k=k dhA bl pj.k dh lcl ie[k fo'k"krk ;g Hkh fd bl nkjku tgk ,d vkj egkRek xk/kh xkeh.k gfj;k.kk rd viuh iB cuku e dkQh gn rd lQy jg] ogh nljh vkj viu oDr0;k e Hkh mudk e[; /;ku gfj;k.kk ,o itkc d {k= e vlg;kx l tMh xfrfof/k;k dh lQyrk d eY;kdu ij gh jgkA

xk/khth }kjk bu ;k=kvk d nkjku fn, x, oDr0;k dk fo'y"k.k xk/khth dh ;k=kvk d vfre nk pj.kk d oDr0;k ,o xfrfof/k;k dk fo'y"k.k dju ij vxfyf[kr fcUn nf"Vxkpj gkr g&

- xk/khth itkc ujlgkj] Lojkt ikflr ,o f[kykQr d i'u dk vyx&vyx ugh cfYd ,d l;Dr bdkb d :i e n[k jg FkA mnkgj.kkFk& mUgku 22 vDrcj] 1920 bñ dk fHkokuh e igyh vEckyk fMohtu dkÝl d nkjku fn, viu lck/ku e Lojkt ikflr gr vfuok; nk 'krk e l ,d d :i e

^ikjLifjd ,drk ,o f[kykQr d i'u ij efLye Hkkb;k dk lkFk nu* dk ukfer fd;k FkkA ¼nlkb] 1966] iñ 389½ blh rjg mUgku vEckyk e 8 ekp] 1921 bñ dk fn, viu oDr0; e lky d vr rd itkc T;knfr;k ,o Lojkt d i'u dk l;Dr gy fudky yu dh ckr dgh FkhA ¼nlkb] 1966] iñ 414½

- tl&tl vknkyu xfr idMrk x;k ol&ol gh xk/kh th d vkRefo'okl] n<rk ,o fufHkdrk rFkk ljdkj dk pukrh nu dh mudh {kerk e Hkh of) gkrh pyh xbA mnkgj.kkFk& vDrcj] 1920 bñ d viu jkgrd d oDr0; e o fglk l ykxk dk nj jgu dh lykg bl rd d lkFk nr g fd ;fn ge ,d ljdkjh 0;fDr dk ekjx rk ljdkj cny e gtkj vknkyudkfj;k dk fueerkiod dpy nxh ,o bll vrr% vknkyu dk gh udlku gkxkA tcfd jkgrd e gh Qjojh] 1921 bñ d viu oDr0; e xk/kh th ljdkj dk prkouh nr g, dgr g fd ;fn ljdkj u iu% ek'ky yk yxku dh dkf'k'k dh rk ok ml pipki ugh lgx rFkk vknkyu dh xfr dk vHkrio :i l rho dj fn;k tk,xkA ¼nlkb] 1966] iñ 373½

- vlg;kx eyr% ,d jktuhfrd vknkyu Fkk] ijUr egkRek xk/kh bl tu vknkyu d ek/;e l lkekftd ifjoru yku dk fopkj Hkh dj jg FkA mnkgj.kkFk& mUgku fHkokuh] jkgrd ,o vEckyk e fn, viu Hkk"k.kk e vudk ckj e|fu"k/k] ân; dh ifo=rk] b'oj dk lfud cuuk] ^o".ko tu* cuuk] fn[kko l nj jguk] f'k{kk dk fodkl] vLi';rk dk mUeyu o efgykvk dk lEeku djuk bR;kfn lkekftd fo"k;k dk ftØ fd;kA

- fdlh Hkh vknkyu dk fpjLFkkb cuku e lokf/kd egRoi.k Hkfedk foÙkh; lek;k tu dh gkrh gA 'kk;n blh dk /;ku e j[kr g, fo'k"kr% rhlj pj.k e egkRek xk/kh u doy gfj;k.kk d ykxk dh bl ekey e rkjhQ djr g] vfir mul viu lkeF;ulkj vkj T;knk pnk nu dh vihy Hkh djr gA blh rjg ok oreku ljdkjh ukdjk l ukdjh e jgr g, vknkyu dk leFku dju dh ckr dgr g D;kfd ukdjh NMoku dh fLFkfr e mud Hkk tu rd dk ic/k dju d fy, Hkh Hkkjh&Hkjde /kujkf'k dh vko';drk iMrhA ¼nlkb] 1966] iñ 374½ ;g 0;ogkfjd nf"Vdk.k mudh jktuhfrd njnf'krk dh vkj Hkh ldr djrk gA

- xk/kh th viuh ;k=kvk d nkjku gfj;k.kk d ykxk d lkeu ljdkj dh [kydj ,o dBkj funk djr Hkh fn[kkb iMr gA ljdkj dk igyh ckj ^c&beku* ,o ^'krku* mUgku gfj;k.kk dh viuh nlj pj.k dh ;k=kvk d nkjku gh dgk FkkA ¼*n bfMiM\V*] 1920½ blh rjg rhlj pj.k d viu oDr0;k e mUgku Li"V fd;k fd o LoPNk l 35 o"kk rd ljdkj d lkeu >dr jg ijUr vc ok cyiod Hkh ,lk ugh djxA Qjojh] 1921 bñ e rk mUgku jkgrd e ljdkj dk l/kkju ;k m[kkM Qdu rd dh ckr dg MkyhA ¼nlkb] 1966] iñ 373½

- lekt d fofHkUu oxk dk vknkyu gr l>ko nu d vykok mUgku gfj;k.kk&itkc d ykxk d lkFk futh tMko cuku dh dkf'k'k Hkh dhA mnkgj.k d fy, o vEckyk d viu oDr0; e flD[kk] vk;lekft;k o itkc&gfj;k.kk dh efgykvk dh cfynku dju dh {kerk dk x.kxku djr fn[kA lkFk gh o ckdh oxk rFkk bul Hkh vkj T;knk lg;kx dju dh vihy Hkh djr fn[kA

- bud vfrfjDr gfj;k.kk e xk/kh th d oDr0;k dk ,d vU; egRoi.k dk.k eY;kdukRed iofÙk dk Hkh gkrk FkkA ,d gh oDr0; e tgk o vPNh ckrk ,o rjhdk dh rkjhQ djr ogh mlh oDr0; e o

vi{kkdr udkjkRed iofÙk;k dk fxuokuk Hkh ugh Hkyr FkA mnkgj.kkFk& ekp] 1921 bñ d vEckyk Hkk"k.k dk e[; fcn gh ; Fkk fd o n'k d ckdh fgLlk e tkr le; gfj;k.kk&itkc dh dlh Nfo ydj tk jg gA lkFk gh ok ;gk vHkh rd mif{kr jg fcnvk ,o dk;Øek dh vkj Hkh ykxk dk /;ku vkdf"kr djokr gA bue lcl ie[k fo"k; ykxk }kjk viu VkbVYl vFkok f[krkck dk u NkMuk rFkk Nk=k }kjk Ldy&dkytk dk vif{kr cfg"dkj ugh fd;k tkuk FkA ¼nlkb] 1966] iñ 414½

egkRek xk/kh dh gfj;k.kk ;k=kvk dh ifr ykxk dh ifrfØ;k

jkyV dkuuk d i'k gku d ckn l gh gfj;k.kk e dkxl rFkk ^yk;fyLVk* nkuk u viuh&viuh ^ikikxMk difux* djuh ikjEHk dj nh FkhA ijUr dkxl dk vk;lekt dk leFku feyu d ckn l gh gfj;k.kk d fo'k"kr¼ xkeh.k bykdk e dkxl d dk;Øek dk vf/kd lQyrk feyuh ikjEHk gk xb FkhA bud fy, xk/kh th u Lo; 3 viy] 1919 bñ dk i= fy[kdj Lokeh J)kun dk /kU;okn fd;k FkkA ¼nlkb] 1969] iñ 172½ ,l gh tc xk/kh th u igy 30 ekp rFkk fQj frFk cnydj 6 viy] 1919 bñ dk n'k0;kih gMrky dk vkgoku fd;k] ¼pUnk] 1993] iñ 132½ rk bldk Hkh in'k dh turk u [ky fny l Lokxr fd;kA bl ^dkyk brokj* dk uke fn;k x;kA fglkj] xMxko] ikuhir] djuky] vEckyk] Qjhnkckn] jokMh] >Ttj] Fkku'oj] ykMok bR;kfn 'kgjk o dLck e bldk [kc iHkko n[ku dk feykA bue Hkh lokf/kd iHkkfor {k= jkgrd] cgknjx< ,o lkuhir d jg tgk db gMrkyk ,o lHkkvk dk vk;ktu fd;k x;kA ¼gfj;k.kk ftyk xtfV;j] iñ 30½ ikjEHk e ; in'ku 'kkfri.k gh FkA lkFk gh bl nkjku fgn&efLye ,drk Hkh viu pje ij igp xb FkhA bldk lcl ie[k mnkgj.k jkgrd e rc n[ku dk feyk tc ,d blkb iknjh ^djh yku* dh eR; d i'pkr etnjk ,o c<b dh vuiyC/krk d dkj.k mldk vfre ljdkj 6 ?kV l Hkh vf/kd le; d fy, foyfcr djuk iMkA ¼;kno] 1992] iñ 203½

ijUr igy xk/kh th dh fxj¶rkjh rFkk fQj 13 viy] 1919 bñ dk tfy;kokyk ckx ujlgkj d ckn bldh iofÙk fgld gk mBhA bldk lcl ie[k dkj.k ykxk rd xk/kh th dk ln'k u igp iku dh otg l mudk Lopkfyr <x l fojk/k in'ku djuk FkkA ¼;kno] 2013] iñ 451½ bl nkjku vud LFkkuk ij VyhxkQ ykbu dkVu o jyo LV'kuk ij geyk dju tlh ?kVuk, lkeu vkbA bue lokf/kd egRoi.k ?kVuk Fkh& vEckyk e 20 viy] 1919 bñ dk 1@34 flD[k ik;kfu;j d vkfQl ij geyk djd ml tyk fn;k tkukA ¼fMlkMj bDok;jh deVh ,foMl] iñ 191½ ijUr bu lcd ckotn Hkh vknkyu dk ey pfj= vfgld gh cuk jgkA blh rjg nlj pj.k d nkjku mudh lHkkvk e Hkkjh tulykc n[ku dk feykA mnkgj.kkFk& 22 vDrcj] 1920 bñ dk fHkokuh dh lHkk e yxHkx nk gtkj Mfyx V ,o vkB gtkj vke tuk u f'kjdr dhA ogh 16 Qjojh] 1921 bñ dk jkgrd d ikl ,d xkeh.k {k= dykukj e Hkh yxHkx ikp gtkj l vf/kd fdlku ,df=r gk x,A bue l vf/kdk'k fdlku efLye Fk rFkk fQj blh fnu jkgrd d jkeyhyk enku e yxHkx iPphl gtkj ykxk dh HkhM dk xk/kh th u lckf/kr fd;kA ¼nlkb] 1966] iñ 373½ ;gh ij xk/kh th u ykxk dk fun'k fn;k fd ok fglk dk lgkjk uk yA vxj ljdkj fxj¶rkfj;k djrh g rk ml ,lk dju n D;kfd ljdkj d ikl rhl djkM ykxk dk fxj¶r e j[ku dh txg ugh gA vr¼ mUg vr e ykxk dk NkMuk iMxk vkj bll vknkyu dh thr gk tk,xhA xk/kh th d bl fun'k dk ykxk u ikyu dju dk ;FklHko i;kl fd;kA blh rjg ykxk u vlg;kx d vU; dk;Øek ;Fkk& fon'kh oL=k dk cfg"dkj] lr dkruk] 'kjkc dh ndkuk d vkx fojk/k in'ku djuk bR;kfn e Hkh c<&p<dj Hkkx fy;kA bl idkj bu pkj o"kk e fey jktuhfrd vuHko ,o

vlg;kx d i;kxk u gfj;k.kk dh turk d vkx d n'kdk gr jktuhfrd :>kuk dk r; dju e egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkkb rFkk bldk vR;r njxkeh iHkko in'k e Lor=rk vkUnkyu dh vkx dh xfrfof/k;k ij iMkA

ljdkj dh ifrfØ;k

xk/kh th dh ;k=kvk] mud oDr0;k ,o mll mit fojk/k d tulykc dk fu;f=r dju d fy, ljdkj u nk rjg d dne mBk,A ,d rjQ rk tgk ljdkj u ikjEHk l gh bu fojk/k&in'kuk d ifr neukRed :[k viuk;k rFkk rkcMrkM fxj¶rkfj;k 'k: dj nh] ogh nljh rjQ mUgku ljdkj leFkdk l vud lLFkk, cuku d fy, dgk rkfd tuHkkoukvk dk ljdkj d i{k e ekMu dh dkf'k'k dh tk ldA vkx nh xb rkfydk e 1921 bñ d vr e tc vlg;kx vkUnkyu viu pje ij Fkk] ml le; gfj;k.kk d ie[k LFkkuk l gb fxj¶rkfj;k dh l[;k rFkk fxj¶rkj fd, x; ie[k urkvk dk fooj.k iLrr fd;k tk jgk g ¼pUnk] 1982] iñ 63&64½ %&

Øe l[;k	{k= dk uke	dly fxj¶rkfj;k	ie[k urkx.k
1	fglkj ,o fljlk	60	**'kkeyky** ¼ftyk v/;{k] dkxl lfefr½] cD'kh jkefd'ku] eulkjke bR;kfn
2-	vEckyk ,o djuky	152	nuhpn] x.kirjk;] n'kc/k xlr] gDepn] [k'kh jke bR;kfn
3-	xMxko	13	pnlu] jkeukjk;.k] ;kdc [kku bR;kfn
4-	jkgrd ,o >Ttj	&	**nkyrjke xqIr** ¼tujy lØVjh] ftyk dkxl lfefr½] **ekyoh vCnqy xQqj** ¼v/;{k] f[kykQr deVh jkgrd½ **cynso flag** ¼gMekLVj] tkV u'kuy gkb Ldy½ **Jhjke 'kekl] [kku [kj egEen] NkVjke] tkudh nkl xqIrk** ¼v/;{k] cjh dkxl deVh½ **jke'kj.k nkl** ¼v/;{k] xkgkuk dkxl lfefr½ bR;kfn

f[kykQr deVh ,o dkxl d n¶rjk ij yxkrkj Nkiekjh dh xb rFkk cgr lkj Lo;lodk dk fxj¶rkj dj fy;k x;kA nljh vkj yk;fyLVk u Hkh db lLFkkvk dh LFkkiuk djd tuekul dk viuh vkj dju dk i;kl fd;kA bld vfrfjDr bUgku gMrky rMoku rFkk ?kVukvk dk fojk/k dju dk dk; Hkh fd;kA bu lxBuk e lokf/kd egRoi.k [kj[okg etfyl] veu lHkk] gfj;k.kk jktHkDr lHkk rFkk mxlu dh jktk&itk fgrdkjh lHkk FkhA ¼pUnk] 1982] iñ 39&40] 64½ ijUr budk vf/kd iHkko vkUnkyu dh xfr dk jkdu e ugh iM ldk D;kfd bu yk;fyLVk dk tuk/kkj vR;f/kd de FkkA bl idkj ljdkj dh reke neudkjh ,o foHkktudkjh uhfr;k dk >yr g, Hkh gfj;k.kk d {k= e vlg;kx vkUnkyu [kc Qy&Qy jgk FkkA ijUr fQj 4 Qjojh] 1922 bñ dk gb pkjk&pkjh dh ?kVuk l n%[kh gkdj vpkud xk/kh th u 12 Qjojh

dk vknkyu dh lekfIr dh ?kk"k.kk dj nhA ¼lu] 2017] iñ 400½ fQj vkx 10 ekp dk mudh fxj¶rkjh d ckn vknkyu dh jktuhfrd xfrfof/k;k ijh rjg l Fke xbA 'kk;n ;gh l itkc ,o gfj;k.kk d {k= e vU; {k=h; nyk gr jktuhfrd tehu dk fuek.k ikjEHk gk x;k FkkA

xk/kh th dh ;k=kvk dk jktuhfrd iHkko

1919 bñ l 1922 bñ d chp bl leLr ?kVukØe d nkjku fglkj ,o fHkokuh nk lcl ie[k fojk/k dUnk d :i e mHkjA bud vfrfjDr Hkh tgk&rgk xk/kh th x, ogk ,o mld vkl&ikl d {k=k e u doy vknkyu dk cy feyk vfir ml {k= d ykxk u lfØ; jktuhfr e Hkh vf/kd&l&vf/kd fgLlk yuk ikjEHk dj fn;kA mnkgj.k d fy, bl nkjku ljdkj }kjk ifrcf/kr ^u'kuy okyfV;j dkil* e Lo;lodk dh Hkkxhnkjh vkB gtkj l Hkh vf/kd gk xb FkhA bruk gh ugh ifro"k gku okyh bldh lHkkvk ,o ehfVxk dh l[;k e Hkh rth l of) gb ftl vkx nh xb rkfydk d ek/;e l le>k tk ldrk g ¼gke fMikVeV ikfyfVDy ikflfMXl] 1922] Qkby uñ 18½ %&

Øe l[;k	o"k	ifr llrkg gkuu okyh ehfVxk dh l[;k
1-	1920	40 ifr llrkg
2-	1921	110 ifr llrkg
3-	1922	180 ifr llrkg

vlg;kx vknkyu ikjEHk gku l igy l ydj vknkyu d pje ij igpu rd bl Hkkxhnkjh e yxkrkj of) nt dh xbA bl nkjku fofHkUu ftyk e vud dkxl lfefr;k dk xBu fd;k x;k] ftldk fooj.k vkx rkfydk e fn;k tk jgk g ¼pUnk] 1982] iñ 42½ %&

Øe l[;k	fty dk uke	lfefr;k dh l[;k	lfefr;k dh dy lnL; l[;k
1-	jkgrd	80	7500
2-	fglkj	30	3100
3-	xMxko	20	2050
4-	vEckyk&djuky	40	4000

bld vfrfjDr xk/kh th d fn'kk&fun'kk dk ikyu dju e Hkh gfj;k.kkokfl;k u dkQh jktuhfrd ltxrk ,o tkx:drk dk ifjp; fn;kA fo'k"kr% odhy ,o fo|kFkh ox dh Hkfedk bl lnHk e i'kluh; jghA mnkgj.kkFk& fofHkUu 'kgjk e viuh odkyr dk ifjR;kx dju oky e[; urkvk ,o odhyk dk fooj.k bl idkj g ¼;kno] 2002] iñ 132½%&

Øe l[;k	fty dk uke	ifr llrkg gkuu okyh ehfVxk dh l[;k
1-	vEckyk	vCny j'khn] nuhpn] xyke cx ukjx] nxkpj.k vkfn
2-	djuky	jkepn o|] }kjdknkl] egEen vCny ekftn] txyfd'kkj bR;kfn
3-	fglkj	'kkeyky ¼fljlk oky½
4-	jkgrd	';keyky

bud vfrfjDr 1919 bñ d Hkkjr ljdkj vf/kfu;e d rgr g, ikrh; pukok ij Hkh bldk xgjk iHkko fn[kkb iMkA mnkgj.k d fy, nuhpn] ';keyky] lokjke nkl] dñihñ nlkb tl urkvk u xk/khth dh vihy ij pukok l viuh mEehnokjh okil y yhA lkFk gh turk u Hkh okV uk Mkydj xk/khth d fun'kk dk ikyu fd;kA

ijUr bl jktuhfrd iHkko dh dN lhek, Hkh jgh] ;Fkk& gkykfd fetk ukftj cx] x.kifrjk;] vD[kjke ,o uul[knkl tl urkvk u viu dlhu'khuh eMy ljdkj dk okil dj fn, d rFkk dN vke ykxk u Hkh viuh ucjnkjh o tynkjh dk ifjR;kx dk fn;k Fkk rFkkfi T;knkrj ykxk u viuh mikf/k;k ljdkj dk ugh ykVkb tcfd xk/khth u bl gr fo'k"k vkxg fd;k FkkA bldk lcl ie[k dkj.k ;g jgk fd gfj;k.kk d {k= e T;knkrj mikf/k;k ljdkj d leFkdk dk gh inku dh xb FkhA lkFk gh xkeh.k bykdk e Hkh jktuhfrd xfr'khyrk mruh ugh c< ldh ftruh mEehn FkhA gfj;k.kk d fofHkUu {k=k e Hkh vknkyu d nkjku Hkkxhnkjh e vlekurk n[ku dk feyrh gA mnkgj.kkFk& xMxko d {k= e gfj;k.kk d ckdh fgLlk dh ryuk e de jktuhfrd Hkkxhnkjh n[ku dk feyh ftldk e[; dkj.k lHkor½ {k= e fdlh cM ,o iHkko'kkyh {k=h; urk dh mifLFkfr dk vHkko FkkA ,l gh fHkokuh fLFkr jk"Vh; U;k;ky; dk i;kx Hkh gfj;k.kk e vf/kd lQy u gk ldkA lcl Åij] xk/khth d ty tkr gh ;g jktuhfrd pruk Hkh fQj l dn gkuh ikjEHk gk xbA mnkgj.kkFk& tc ekp] 1923 bñ e jktUn ilkn o lhñ jktxkikykpkjh u viuh ;k=k d nkjku vlg;kx tkjh j[ku dh vihy dh rk bldk dN [kkl iHkko in'k e fn[kkb ugh iMkA ¼pUnk] 1982] iñ 67&68½ lkFk gh f[kykQr&vlg;kx vknkyu o xk/khth dh ;k=kvk d nkjku fn[ku okyh fgUn&efLye ,drk Hkh fpjLFkk;h fl) u gk ldhA rFkk 1923 bñ o mld ckn l vxy rhu o"kk e gh in'k dk de l de 14 lkEinkf;d nxk dk lkeuk djuk iMkA bue l dN d dUn rk o 'kgj gh Fk tgk xk/khth u Hkh ;k=k dh FkhA ijUr bu lc rF;k d ckotn Hkh 1922 bñ d ikjEHk e >Ttj d E;fufliy gky ij ;fu;u td dh txg viuk >Mk Qgjku tl xfrfof/k;k l irk pyrk g fd bl lEi.k ?kVukØe d nkjku gfj;k.kkokfl;k dh jktuhfrd pruk ,o jk"Vokn dh Hkkouk ,d Lrj l Åij rk vo'; gh pyh xb FkhA

xk/khth dh ;k=kvk dk lkekftd&vkfFkd iHkko

lkekftd {k= e ;fn n[k rk bldk lcl ie[k iHkko u'k d lou e vkb deh d :i e n[ku dk feykA oLrr½ xk/khth u yxHkx viu lHkh oDr0;k e 'kjkccnh ,o /keiku oftr dju dh ckr dgh FkhA efgykvk }kjk 'kjkc dh ndkuk d vkx fd, x, fojk/k in'kuk l Hkh bl fn'kk e dkQh ldkjkRed ifj.kke n[ku dk fey FkA lkFk gh bl nkjku u doy efgykvk dh jktuhfrd Hkkxhnkjh e gh of) gb vfir mudh lkekftd ,o vkfFkd fLFkfr e Hkh vR;kf/kd l/kkj nt fd;k x;k FkkA oLrr½ ;g l/kkj iFke fo'o ;) ikjEHk gku d le; l gh vkuk 'k: gk x;k FkkA Lo; xk/khth u Hkh viu ekp] 1921 bñ d vEckyk oDr0; e dgk Fkk fd ;gk dh efgykvk d lk/kkj.k vkpj.k] fu"Bk ,o vkLFkk u mud eu e mEehn dh ,d ub fdj.k txk nh g rFkk o n'k d ckdh fgLlk e tkdj crk,x fd dl ;gk dh mPp dy dh efgyk, Hkh lknxh l lr dkrrh gA ¼pUnk] 1977] iñ 28&29½ bld vfrfjDr fon'kh oL=k ,o vU; oLrvk dk fojk/k fd, tku l LFkkuh; cudjk ,o vU; m|kxk dk Hkh Qk;nk igpk rFkk bll leLr {k= dh vkfFkd fLFkfr e Hkh dN l/kkj nt fd;k x;kA blh dh cnkyr vketu Hkh vknkyu d nkjku viuk vkfFkd ;kxnku pn d :i e nu e l{ke gk ldA ^fryd Lojkt QM* e {k=okfl;k d ;kxnku dh rkjhQ rk Lo; xk/khth u Hkh dh FkhA lkFk gh lkQ&lQkb dh 0;oLFkk e l/kkj] vLi';rk dh diFkk e deh vkuk] /kkfed lnHkko e of) gkuk ,o vk;lekt dh xfrfof/k;k e c<krjh vkfn Hkh n[ku dk feyhA /;kr0; g fd xk/khth u ckj&ckj

viu oDrO;k e ykxk dk /;ku bu fo"k;k dh vkj vkdf"kr fd;k FkkA QyLo:i bu {k=k e Hkh ;k=kvk dk ldkjkRed iHkko Li"Vr% nf"Vxkpj gkrk gA

fu"d"k

mijkDr fo'y"k.k l Li"V g fd xk/khth dh bu gfj;k.kk ;k=kvk d vud rkRdkfyd ,o njxkeh iHkko {k= dh jktuhfr rFkk vkfFkd ,o lkekftd fLFkfr ij n[ku dk feyA tgk ,d vkj ykxk u xk/khth dk bu ;k=kvk d nkjku Hkkjh ljdkjh ncko d ckotn O;kid tuleFku inku fd;k ogh nljh vkj xk/khth u Hkh viu veY; ^buiV* {k= dh turk dk inku fd, ftul u doy tuekul dh vknkyu e Hkkxhnkjh gh c<h cfYd bld lkekftd ,o vkfFkd {k= e Hkh O;kid ldkjkRed iHkko mHkjdj lkeu vk,A oLrr% bu ;k=kvk d ek/;e l xkk/khth dk viu jktuhfrd thou d ikjfEHkd o"kk e gh gfj;k.kk d {k= l ,d tMko ink gk x;kA blh tMko d QyLo:i gh xk/khth vlg;kx vknkyu lekIr gk tku d i'pkr Hkh gfj;k.kk {k= dh xfrfof/k;k e fnypLih yr jgA Qjojh] 1924 bñ e ;jonk ty l NVu d ckn l gh xk/kh gfj;k.kk d LFkkuh; urkvk d lkFk i=kpkj d ek/;e l yxkrkj lid e jgA ¼xkLokeh] 1994] iñ 104&05½ bu urkvk e Jhnuhpn th] Jh fxjhjkt fd'kkj th] ifMr Jhjke 'kek th bR;kfn ie[k FkA xk/khth u le;≤ ij viu cgeY; l>ko Hkh bu urkvk dk fn, ftll ; gfj;k.kk d {k= e Lor=rk vknkyu dk jk"Vh; jktuhfr d lnHk e d/k l d/kk feykdj pyok iku e l{ke gk ld rFkk lcl c<dj xk/khth d oDrO;k ,o ln'kk u pruk dh tk vy[k gfj;k.kk d tuekul e txkb rFkk tk jktuhfrd vuHko ,o if'k{k.k mUg bl nkjku iklr gvk] mlh d ifj.kkeLo:i gh gfj;k.kk vkx Hkh vknkyuk gr moj Hkfe cuk jgk rFkk vrr% jk"V dh Lor=rk ikfIr d y{; e viuk v'knku dj ldkA

lnHk

xlrk] eueFkukFk ¼1974½] *Hkkjrh; Økfrdkjh vknkyu dk bfrgkl] fnYyh]* lkE;k ifCyd'kUt] iñ 128

xkLokeh] dñ iñ] ¼1994½] *egkRek xk/kh ¼ , Økukykth]* U; fnYyh] ifCyd'kUt fMfotu] fefuLVh vkQ bQke'ku ,M ckMdkfLVx] xoueV vkQ bf.M;k] iñ 69] 104&105

xkoj] chñ,yñ] ¼2015½] *vk/kfud Hkkjr dk bfrgkl]* ub fnYyh] ,lñ pkn ifCyd'ku] iñ 315

pUnk] txnh'k] ¼1977½] *xk/khth ,M gfj;k.kk]* U; fnYyh] Å"kk ifCyd'kUt] iñ 23] 28&29

pUnk] txnh'k] ¼1982½] *ÝhMe LVXy bu gfj;k.kk] 1919&1947]* d#{k=] fo'kky ifCyd'kUt] iñ 18] 25] 39] 42] 64 ,o 68

pnk] fciu] ¼1993½] *Hkkjr dk Lor=rk l?k"k]* fnYyh fo'ofo|ky;] fnYyh] fgnh ek/;e dk;kUo;u fun'kky;] iñ 132

fMlkvkMj bDok;jh deVh ,foMl] okY;e 5] iñ 190&191

n bfMiMV] U; tiij] 26-10-1920 ¼,fM'ku½] *n fVC;u]* 27-10-1920 ¼,fM'ku½A

nlkb] thouth] Mk;gkHkkb] ¼1966½] *lEi.k xk/kh ok³e;]* [k.M&18] ub fnYyh] fun'kd] idk'ku foHkkx] lpuk ,o ilkj.k e=ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] iñ 389

nlkb] thouth] Mk;gkHkkb] ¼1966½] *lEi.k xk/kh ok³e;]* [k.M&19] ub fnYyh] fun'kd] idk'ku foHkkx] lpuk ,o ilkj.k e=ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] iñ 373&74] 414&16

nlkb] thouth] Mk;gkHkkb] ¼1969½] *n dyfDVM oDl vkQ egkRek xk/kh]* okY;e&15] U; fnYyh] n ifCyd'kUt fMfotu] fefuLVh vkQ bQke'ku ,M ckMdkfLVx] xoueV vkQ bfM;k] iñ 172

;kno] dñlhñ] ¼1992½] *gfj;k.kk # bfrgkl ,o lLdfr]* [k.M&2] ub fnYyh] eukgj ifCyd'ku] iñ 203

;kno] dñlhñ] ¼2002½] *ekMu gfj;k.kk # fgLVh ,M dYpj]* U; fnYyh] eukgj ifCyd'kUt] iñ 132

;kno] dñlhñ] ¼2013½] *gfj;k.kk dk bfrgkl # vkfndky l 1966 bñ rd]* x:xke] gki bf.M;k ifCyd'ku] iñ 450&51

lu] 'kyUnukFk] ¼2017½] *,u ,MokLM fgLVh vkQ ekMu bf.M;k]* ub fnYyh] ikbe cDl ifCyd'ku] iñ 400&01

gfj;k.kk ftyk xtfV;j] jkgrd] iñ 30

gke fMikVeV ¼1922½] ikfyfVDy ikfIfMXl] Qkby uñ 18

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ck) /ke esa phuh bfrgkl y[ku dh fo'k"k lUnHk esa

iue*

lkjka'k

ck) /ke phu e lcl çpfyr /ke jgk gA Hkkjr dh bl uhfr&lH;rk vkfn dh [;kfr nj&2 rd Qy xb FkhA blk d tUe l 67 o"kk d ckn phu d lekV fexVk u Hkkjr l ck) f'k{kdk dk cyku d fy, viu nr HktA nr d';i&ekrx vkj /kej{kd uked nk vkpk;k dk viu lkFk phu n'k y x, tgk ij mUgku ck) /ke d vud xFkk dk vuokn phuh Hkk"kk e djok d ogk ij 0;kid Lrj ij bldk çpkj&çlkj fd;kA ck) /ke d çpkj d lkFk&2 phu e lHkh ck) fopkj/kkjk; ijykfdd thou e lyxu Fkh tk lHkh lekt d i{k e u gkdj 0;fä d fuok.k d i{k e FkhA lHkh 0;fä tUe&eR; l NVdkjk pkgr FkA bu lHkh u egk;ku er dk ç/kkurk nh] cM&2 efnj cuok;A bu lc l li.k phuh lekt çHkkfor Fkk vkj vlhe çe] ekuork ,o vk/;kfRed thou d çfr vkLFkk mRiUu gb tk viu vki e ,d miyfC/k FkhA

Lkdlr "kCnk bfrgkl] y[ku] ck)] ik'pkR;] xUFk] lekt] lkexh] 'kkL=] Lor=rk] phuh] lLÑfr] fopkj/kkjk] ;k=k] vQhe] /ke] ykVl vkfnA

fo"k; foLrkj

tgk rd phuh ck) bfrgkl y[ku dk ç'u g ogk ij Hkh bfrgkl y[ku dh ijijk blk io l gh çkjHk gk pdh Fkh yfdu nHkkX; l nljh lnh bLoh io e 'kh&gkx&Vh uked lekV u lHkh fyf[kr xFkk dk u"V djok fn;k Fkk vkj l&ek&fpu d }kjk çkjHk fd; x; bfrgkl dk gh ekU;rk feyhA bl çdkj l&ek&fpu dk phuh bfrgkl d tud d :i e tkuk tkrk gA njckjh Hkfo";drk dk i= gku d dkj.k mudk vud ekf[kd ijijkvk dh tkudkfj;k çkIr Fkh bld lkFk&2 mUgku Kku&,df=r dju d fy, ych ;k=k; dh vkj mud vk/kkj ij gh phu dk çkjfHkd le; l viu le; rd dk bfrgkl fy[kkA ¼yVkjV]dñ,lñ]1968½ phuh fo}kuk u ck) d çpkj&çlkj e dkQh #fp fn[kkb D;kfd vud Hkkjrh; çpkjd ogk ij x; ftld dkj.k ck)&xUFkk d v/;;u dh ykylk c<rh gh xbA vud ck) xFkk dk phuh Hkk"kk e vuokn fd;k x;kA /khj&2 phu dk cgl[; lekt ck) /ke dk vu;k;h curk x;kA Hkkjrh; fo}kuk dk phu e tku dk f'kyflyk Hkh tkjh jgkA tl gh ik'pkR; n'kk d lid e vku yxk rk ogk ifjoru vku yxkA vQhe ;) d ckn bfrgkl y[ku e ik'pkR;&txr dk çHkko fn[kkb iMrk g D;kfd phu if'peh n'kk d lid e vku d dkj.k ,lk gku yxk FkkA fQj tk Økfr;k gb mll rk phuh bfrgkl&y[ku fcYdy gh cnyrk x;kA ljdkjh vkj xj&ljdkjh lkexh dk ,df=r djd ljdkj d lj{k.k e j[kk x;k vkj fo'ofo|ky;k d 'kk/k&drkvk] v/;kidk u Hkh ljdkj d lg;kx l lkexh dk ,dhdr ,o oxhdj.k djd 'kk/k&lLFkkuk e ljf{kr fd;k x;k rkfd mudk mi;kx ogk d bfrgkldkjk }kjk bfrgkl&y[ku e fd;k tk ldA bu ç;kIk l gh jktuhfrd] vkFkd] lkekftd] /kkfed] lkL—frd] dVuhfrd vkfn fo"k;k ij dkQh fy[kuk lEHko gvk tk eyr% lkE;okn fopkj/kkjk ij vk/kkfjr FkkA ;gh ljdkj&ijd bfrgkl&y[ku vkt Hkh phu e çpfyr gA phu l Hkkjr vkj vU; n'kk e x; vud fon'kh ;kf=;k tl Qkáku] gou lkx vkj bfRlx dh ;k=k fooj.k dk Hkh dkQh egRo fn;k x;k gA ¼jke 'kj.k "kek½

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phu e ck)okn dh vud fopkj/kkjkvk dk le;&2 ij mnHko ,o fodkl gkrk jgk gA ; fopkj/kkjk; vkilh ijLij fojk/kh c;ku lenj dh Økf/kr ygjk d leku mBr jg g tk dkykrj e fofHkUu lçnk;k d :i e mifLFkr g;A xgu v/;;u d ckn gh ogk dh dy 18 fopkj/kkjkvk dk o.ku feyrk g ¼td fQuxku] 1952½ tk ml le; ogk ij fo|eku Fkh ; lHkh fopkj/kkjk; viuh&2 J"Brk dk LFkkfir dju d fy, ç;kljr jghA dN Ldy ¼fopkj/kkjk;½ ,l Hkh jg ftUgku viu vki dk 'kkr fpru d :i e çnf'kr fd;kA ; lHkh viu Kku vkj vr–f"V d }kjk Lo; dk bl rjg l çLrr djr g tl mud y[k gh lokÙke gA ¼levy] chy] 1884½ dN rk ,lk Hkh nkok djr g fd o dN fof'k"V fu;ek vkj fofu;ek }kjk 'kkflr gkr gA dkykrj e ck) /ke vke ykxk l ydj Lo; lekV rd phuh lekt e ykdfç; curk pyk x;kA bu fopkj/kkjkvk dk ,frgkfld –f"V l çLrr dju dk ;gk ij ç;kl fd;k x;k gA b ijekFk vkj Jk)kRikn 'kkL= fopkj/kkjk çFke fopkj/kkjk Fkh tk ;kx] Hkfe&'kkL= vkj Jk)kRikn 'kkL= d lkFk&2 /ke y{k.k l lcf/kr ekuh tkrh FkhA bl fopkj dk nf{k.k phu e ijekFk u v?kk"k vkj olc/k u gh mu ey f'k{kkvk dh iuLFkkiuk dh FkhA ¼pkm fºl;kx&dvkxk] 1955½ fr;ku rkb fopkj/kkjk dk l/ke iMjhdk l= ,o vPN dkuu d ykVl l= l fy;k x;k ekuk tkrk gA ,lk ekuk tkrk g fd bl l= e 'kkD;efu c) d T;knkrj 'kCn 'kkfey fd; x; FkA ¼pkm fºl;kx&dvkxk] 1955½ luyu dk vFk g rhu 'kkL= ble ukxktu }kjk e/;fedk 'kkL=] }knlk&}kj 'kkL= vkj vk;no dk 'krd&'kkL= vkrk g bu rhuk 'kkL=k dk vuokn dekjtho d }kjk ikpoh 'krkCnh e fd;k FkkA ; rhu xFk e/;fedk n'ku d ey xFk eku x; FkA

pku fopkj/kkjk }kjk phfu;k dk igyh ckj Hkkjrh; ck) /ke d lkFk viuh le) vo/kkj.kkvk vkj lkp d rjhdk dk vkeu&lkeu yk;k x;k FkkA pku fopkj/kkjk d igy dyifr gh bld lLFkkid Fk ftUgku c) d vkrfjd vfLrRo ij cgr tkj fn;k vkj viu f'k";k dk le>k;k fd mUg Hkh mud tlk cuuk pkfg;A ¼gdeu] ,pñ] 1981½ phuh e pku] /kkfed vu'kklu dk n'kkrk g ftldk mí'; eu dk 'kkr djuk vkj vkrfjd pruk e ,d 'kkr vkRefujh{k.k d fy, [kn dk lefir djuk FkkA ¼duFk] dñ ,lñ pu] 1964½ ;g fujrj vH;kl l ijekun ;k vkuni.k Kku dh fLFkfr dk çkIr dju e l{ke FkhA

pku Ldy d fo}kuk u /kkfed fpru vkj lekf/k ij fo'k"k cy fn;k ftl fuok.k çkIr dju dk ,d ek= lk/ku crk;kA mUgku ti] ri o itk&vpuk dk 0;Fk crk;k vkj /;ku ,o fpru dk vR;f/kd egRo fn;kA pku fopkj/kkjk d fo}kuk dk ekuuk Fkk fd ^^Hkxoku c) eu"; d Hkhrj gh fo|eku g vkj bl le>u d fy, eu"; dk viuh vrjkRek dk le>uk gkxkA** pku fopkj/kkjk igyh ,lh fopkj/kkjk Fkh ftlu eB okn dk pukrh nhA pku fopkj/kkjk u lHkh 'kkL=k dh mi{kk djr g; ;g lUn'k fn;k fd eu"; dk Lo; dk tkuu dh dkf'k'k djuh pkfg;A vferkHk dh Hkfä vkj itk gh ,d ek= ek{k çkIr dju dk rjhdk FkkA ¼flgy] Mhñihñ] 1984½

dklk fopkj/kkjk olc/k }kjk fyf[kr vfHk/ke dklk dk phuh Hkk"kk e nk ckj vuokn fd;k x;k Fkk ¼vk;ju] ,MoM] 2008½ vkj dklk fopkj/kkjk vfHk/ke dklk d vuokn ij vk/kkfjr FkhA olc/k d vfHk/ke dk"k ¼mPp l{erk dk [ktkuk½ ij vk/kkfjr ,d vU; y?k fo|ky; cuk;k x;k vfHk/ke dkl dk vuokn nk ckj fd;k x;k FkkA çFke ckj bldk vuokn phu e ¼563&567 bLoh½ e ijekFk }kjk vkj nljh ckj bldk vuokn ¼651&654 bLoh½ e gou lkx }kjk fd;k x;k FkkA ijekFk u ftl le; vfHk/ke dkl dk vuokn fd;k Fkk mlh le; ;g fopkj/kkjk vfLrRo e vk;h dklk dh fopkj/kkjk d vulkj fgu;ku ck) /ke dk ;FkkFkoknh Ldy Fkk tk okLro e vulj.k dju ;kX; crk;k x;k FkkA ¼duFk] dñ ,lñ pu] 1964½

fou; fopkj/kkjk phu e ck) /ke dk egRoi.k rF; cryk;k x;kA phu e egk;ku f'k{kkvk dk çpkj dju d fy, bldh LFkkiuk gb Fkh bl fopkj/kkjk dh egRoi.k nu 0gu FkA ¼pkvk&i&p] 1957½

d&gu uke d ,d egku ck) itkjh u viuk thou fou; fl)krk d çpkj&ilkj d fy, lefir dj fn;kA ¼dvkx] pkm fºl;kx] 1955½ phuh ck) vH;kl djuk bldh çe[k fo'k"krk gA ck) /ke d eBk vkj efnjk e] ykdfç; lkfgR; e] vu"Bku e bldh egÙkk dk ekuk x;kA çe[k phuh fopkj/kkjkvk e mfpr ck) vH;kl dh etcr Nfo bld dkj.k mHkj dj lkeu vkbA bu fopkj/kkjkvk d vkn'kk vkj bue gku oky vu"Bkuk u nfu;k dk n[ku dk utfj;k gh cny fn;k FkkA bu phuh fopkj/kkjkvk e gku oky ck) vH;kl vkj dk;Øek u çkphu lkL—frd ;knk dk Hkh ihN NkM fn;k gA ¼vk;ju] ,MoM] 2008½

'k) Hkfe fopkj/kkjk l[korh0;g] 'k) Hkfe l= ij dfær Fkh tk 'k) Hkfe dk o.ku djrk FkkA vkt rd ftru Hkh ck) /ke d vu;k;h g; o lHkh bu Hkfe fopkj/kkjkvk e feyu okyh vikj vkj lyHk 'kkfr dh vkj –<rk l vkdf"kr gkr FkA ;gh dkj.k Fkk fd 'k) Hkfe fopkj/kkjk ck) /ke dh ,d etcr 'kk[kk cuhA ¼vk;ju] ,MoM] 2008½ bu Hkfe fopkj/kkjkvk e e[; :i l vferkHk c) dk /;ku djuk o mudk ikB djuk fl[kk;k tkrk FkkA ftll /;ku o ikB dju oky d eu dk vikj 'kkfr çkIr gkrh FkhA ¼pkvk&i&p] 1957½

lHkh ck) fopkj/kkjk; ijykfdd thou e lyxu Fkh tk lHkh lekt d i{k e u gkdj 0;fä d fuok.k d i{k e FkhA lHkh 0;fä tUe&eR; l NVdkjk pkgr FkA bu lHkh u egk;ku er dk ç/kkurk nh] cM&2 efnj cuok;A bu lc l li.k phuh lekt çHkkfor Fkk vkj vlhe çe] ekuork ,o vk/;kfRed thou d çfr vkLFkk mRiUu gb tk viu vki e ,d miyfC/k FkhA

phu e ck) /ke dk çpkj dju oky Hkkjrh; fo}ku

ck) vkpk;k] LFkkfojk vkj fHk{kvk d fy, vc phu vkuk&tkuk dfBu ugh jgk D;kfd mudh fLFkfr phu d vf/kd lehi Fkh yfdu Hkkjr l Hkh cgr l ck) çpkjd phu x, FkA mUgku Hkh ogk tkdj Hkxoku rFkkxr d /ke dk çpkj dju d fy, egRoi.k dk; fd;k FkkA pkFkh lnh e Hkkjrh; fo}kuk u Hkh ck) /ke d çpkj&ilkj d fy, phu tkuk ikjEHk dj fn;k FkkA ml le; d'ehj Hkh ck) /ke dk egRoi.k dæ Fkk tgk vud fogkjk e cgr l çfl) fo}ku fuokl fd;k djr FkA 381 bñ e l?kHkfr uke dk dk'ehjh vkpk; phu igpkA 4 lky d fuokl d nkjku mlu vud ck) xFkk dk phuh Hkk"kk e vuokn fd;k ftle **fou;fiVd dh JokLrhoknh** Vhdk dk vuokn fo'k"k :i l mYy[kuh; ekuk x;k gA xkre l?kno dk uke ,d vU; dk'ehjh fo}ku 384 bñ e phu x;kA l?kHkn d lkFk jgdj xkre l?kno u vud ck) xFkk dk phuh Hkk"kk e vuokn d lkFk&2 /ke çpkj Hkh fd;kA ml y&'kku e fuef=r fd;k x;k ¼fo|kydkj/ lR;dr] 1980½ tgk ij gb&;vku d lg;kx l xkre l?kno u dfri; ,l xFkk dk phuh Hkk"kk e vufnr fd;k ftUg vR;r dfBu le>k tkrk FkkA bll Kkr gkrk g fd Hkkjrh; fo}ku viu v/;kReokn] lL—fr ,o Kku dk fon'kk e Qyku e vud ;k=k&d"V mBkdj Hkh dh vkj bl çdkj vku&tku dk f'kyf'kyk cjkcj tkjh jgkA

dekjtho

dekjtho dk tUe ,d Hkkjrh; firk vkj dph dh fuokfluh ekrk l gvkA dekjtho 401 bñ e phu x, D;kfd mudh igy l gh çfl) gk pdh FkhA dekj tho d fujh{k.k e 800 fHk{kvk vkj fo}kuk d ny u 300 l vf/kd ftYnk dk vuokn fd;kA viu thou d vr e lu 413 bñ rd ck) /ke d çpkj&çlkj e bruk vf/kd dk; fd;k fd ftld ifj.kkeLo:i mrjh phu e vud ck) fogkj LFkkfir gk x, vkj phuh turk dk 1@10 Hkkx ck) /ke dk vu;k;h cu x;k FkkA mudk phu e ek/;fed fl)krk d çFke vkpk;] lR;flf) vkj fuok.k lçnk;k d çFke 0;k[;kdkj ekuk tkrk FkkA phu e 3000 l vf/kd fHk{k mud f'k"; cu x; Fk ftue l nl fo}kuk u egRoi.k ck) xFkk dh jpuk dh FkhA ¼okiV] ihñ ohñ] 1956½ dekjtho dh phu e ck) xFkk dk phuh Hkk"kk e vuokn dju e mudh c);'k u dkQh lgk;rk dh FkhA dph gkdj tku

oky vU; dk'ehjh fo}ku i";=kr] /ke;'k vkj foeyk{k FkA i";=kr Hkh vkpk; dekjtho d lg;kxh FkA /ke;'k i";=kr d f'k"; Fk tk 30 lky dh vk; e e/; ,f'k;k dh ;k=k djr g, 367 bñ e phu igp FkA 453 bñ rd mUgku phu e jg dj cgr l ck) xFkk dk phuh Hkk"kk e vuokn fd;k FkkA dk'ehj d leku Hkkjr d vU; çn'kk l Hkh cgr l ck) fo}ku vkj fHk{k /ke çpkj d ç;ktu l phu tkr jgr FkA rkrkj lukifr u ml Hkkjr l ikIr ck) /ke&xUFkk dk vuokn dju dk vkn'k fn;kA vkt Hkh vud ie[k ikphu ck)&xUFkk d iFke i"B ij dekjtho dk uke n[kk tk ldrk gA ¼pVh] luhfr dekj] 1926½ bll mud ck) /ke d Kku vkj ln'kk d ckj e 0;kid tkudkjh feyrh g ftld fy, phuh lekt e mud çfr dkQh eku&lEeku FkkA

/ketkr;'k

/ketkr;'k uked ck) fHk{k ex/k l pydj phu e 481 bå e x;kA bld ckn NBh 'krkÒnh d çkjHk e /ke#fp] jRuefr] ckf/k#fp] xkre çKk#fp vkfn Hkh ex/k&n'k l phu x;A bue çKk#fp o'kkyh dk jguokyk FkkA vU; lHkh ukyUnk&fo'ofo|ky; d eku&tku vkpk; FkA ^^ydkorkjl=^* dk phuh vuokn ckf/k#fp u 513 bå e fd;k vkj ^fpÙkfo'kf)&çdj.k^ dk vuokn Hkh fd;k FkkA bud vfrfjä olcU/k dh fy[kh ^l)ei.Mjhd l='kkL=^ dh Vhdk dk vuokn ckf/k#fp vkj jRuefr&nkuk u feydj 508 bå e çLrr fd;k FkkA bll Kkr gkrk g fd vud fo}kuk u viu n'k dh fo}rk] Kku] uhfr] lL—fr] /ke vkfn fo"k;k d çpkj&çlkj gr phu d vfrfjä vU; lnj&io d n'kk e x; ftll Hkkjrh; vk/;kReokn ykdfç; gkrk x;kA

ijekFk

ijekFk ftUg x.kkjr d uke l Hkh tkuk tkrk g u mTtu e ck) f'k{kk ikIr dj ikVfyi= py x, tgk l ok phuh lekV dh çkFkuk ij mld }kjk Hkt x, nrk d lkFk phu py x,A o viu lkFk vud ck)&lL—r xFkk dk Hkh yr x,A leæh ekx l 548 bñ e o ukudhu igp vkj viuh eR; i;r ¼569 bñ½ rd ck) xFkk d ipkj&çlkj e yx jgA ijekFk] ckf/k#fp vkj ;oku&Pokx] foKkuokn&ck) /ke d ; rhu çfl) vkpk; Fk ftUgku ck) lL—r xFkk dk vuokn phuh Hkk"kk e fd;kA mUgku phu e ^;kxkpkj^&lEçnk; dk çpkj fd;k vkj lo.kçHkkl= dk phuh Hkk"kk e vuokn lu 552 bñ l 557 bñ d e/; e fd;k FkkA ijekFk u dy 300 [k.Mk e 70 lL—r&xUFkk dk phuh :ikUrj çLrr fd;kA mudh eR; Hkh phu e 71 o"k dh voLFkk e lu 566 bñ e gb FkhA ijekFk d ckn ck) /ke d çpkj d fy, Hkkjr l tk fHk{k phu x; mue ftuxlr] KkuHkæ] ftu;'k vkj /keKku xkre d uke fo'k"k :i l mYy[kuh; Fk bue l ftuxlr i'kkoj dk jguokyk Fkk] 'k"k lHkh ck) fo}ku ex/kokIh FkA bl le; o'kkyh&fuokIh çKk#fp d T;"B i= /keçK u delQy&foHkkxl= dk phuh Hkk"kk e vuokn fd;k FkkA /keçK u Hkh firk dh rjg gh phu e viu /ke dh lok dhA ,d vuJfr d vulkj bl dky e ogk ij Hkkjrh; fHk{kvk dh l[;k rhu gtkj rd igp xb Fkh ftldk cgr cMk J; ex/k d xlr jktkvk dk FkkA blh le;] lu 585 bñ l 562 bñ d chp jk"Vkiky ifjiPNk dk phuh vuokn çLrr fd;k x;kA ¼f=ikBh] Jh goynkj] 1960½

ck) /ke d çpkj&çlkj d fy, vokrj 'kk[kk, mRiUu gk xbA ;gk d fdlh vkpk; u rFkkxr d fdlh min'k dk fo'k"k egRo fn;k rk Qyr% ml n'k d vk/kkj ij uohu er dk mn; gvkA ftl lçnk; dk uke lR;flf) lçnk; Fkk mldk lLFkkid gfjoek FkkA cM n[k vkj vk'p; dk fo"k; g fd Hkkjr e u rk gfjoek d uke dk vkt dkb tkurk g vkj u mud }kjk LFkkfir lçnk; d ckj e dkb tkurk gA ¼mik/;k;] ifMr cyno] 1946½ 10 oh 'krkÒnh d ckn rd Hkh Hkkjrh; fo}kuk dh phu tku dh ijijk tkjh jghA

phu ij ck) /ke d 0;kid çHkko dk cgr l bfrgkldkjk u o.ku fd;k g ijr cgr l if'peh bfrgkldkj iokxgk l xflr gku d dkj.k mu lHkh dk lgh <x l eY;kdu u dj ldA dU¶;f'k;loknh phu e ck) /ke dk çpkj gku l phu dh lkL—frd detkjh mtkxj gkrh gA

phu e Hkkjrh; lL—fr d çlkj d fy, Hkkjr dk fdlh çdkj dh 'kfä dk ç;kx ugh djuk iMkA Hkkjrh; lL—fr dk phu e çlkj gkuk ,d lkL—frd l;kx ek= gh FkkA ;gh dkj.k Fkk fd phu e tjFkL=okn] uLVkfj;u] blkb;r ,o ekuoh;okn vkfn tl fon'kh er ijh rjg l u"V gkr x; yfdu ck) /ke oreku le; e Hkh ogk ij fo|eku gA cgr gh vk'p; dh ckr g fd ck) /ke viu ey fuokl LFkku l dc dk lekIr gk pdk g ijr og fujrj phuh thou dk Hkkjrh;dj.k dju e yxk jgkA ck) fHk{kvk u viu thou dk ck) /ke d iu#nkj ,o çpkj d fy, i.kr% lefir dj fn;kA ¼nkeknj flgy] 1981½ fQj dN le; ckn 1952 e phuh ck) urkvk }kjk phu e ck) l?k dh LFkkiuk fQj lEHko gb vkj blh otg l ij phu e lHkh ck) fo}kuk dh bl lnHk e ç'klk Hkh dh xbA ¼pkvk&i&p] 1957½ bl /ke dk phu e u doy dkuuh lj{k.k çkIr gvk cfYd ljdkj u bld çpkj&çlkj d fy, vkfFkd lgk;rk Hkh çnku dh xbA vkt Hkh phuh ck) u doy viu /kkfed thou e i.k Lor=rk o lj{kk dk vkun yr g cfYd lkekftd vkj jktuhfrd fLFkfr e Hkh cgr çxfr lEHko gbA ¼pkvk&i&p] 1957½-

lnHkk xkFk lph

vk;ju] ,MoM] *bulkbDyksihfM;k v,Q cf)Te]* U; ;,d] 2008] i-434-

mik/;k;] ifMr cyno] *ck) n'ku]* 'kkjnk&efUnj] cukjl] 1946] i-471-

dvkx] pkm fºl;kx] , fgLVh v,Q pkbuht cf)Te] bykgkckn] 1955] i-207-

duFk] dñ ,lñ pu] *cf)Te bu pkbuk , fgLVkfjdy lo]* iok)r] fçlVu ;fuoflVh çl fçlVu] U; tlh] 1964] i-350] 301-

pkvk&i&p] *cf) te bu pkbuk]* pkbuht cf)LV ,lkfl,'ku] ihfdx] 1957] i-35] 37-

pkm fºl;kx&dvkxk] , fgLVh v,Q pkbuht cf)Te] bykgkckn]1955] i-85]96-

pVth] luhfr dekj] *phuh ck) /ke dk bfrgkl]* yhMj il] bykgkckn 1926 i-64-

td fQuxku] nh vkdky,th v,Q oYM fjfyft;l] filVu] U; tlh] 1952] i-294-

nkeknj flgy] ,f'k;k e ck) /ke] fnYyh] 1981] i-71-

jke 'kj.k "kek] *çkjfHkd Hkkjr dk ifjp;]* vkfj;V CydLo,u] fnYyh] i-285&286-

yVkjV] dñ ,lñ] pkbuk] *bVl fgLVh ,.M dYpj]* yUnu] 1968] i-151-

okiV] ihñ ohñ] *ck) /ke d 2500 o"k]* lpuk vkj illkj eU=ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] 1956] i-174-

fo|kydkj/ lR;dr] *e/; ,f'k;k vkj pkbuk e Hkkjrh; /L—fr]* ljLorh lnu] eljh] 1980] i-177-

flgy] Mhñihñ] *cf)Te bu bLV ,f'k;k]* U; fnYyh] 1984] i-105-

levy chy] */h&;&dh cf)LV fjd,M v,Q n oLVu oYM] o,Y;e&1 ynu] 1884]* i-80-

gdeu] ,pñ] *cf)Te ,t , fjyhtu]* uhjt ifCyf'kx gkml] fnYyh] 1981] i-39-

f=ikBh] Jh goynkj] *ck) /ke vkj fcgkj]* fcgkj&jk"VHkk"kk&ifj"kn] 1960] i-204] 205-

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Lokeh n;kuUn~ Hkkjrh; tkxj.k ,oa /keZ lq/kkj ds egku ijks/kk

dfork jkuh*

lkjka'k

ik'pkR; txr dh rjg Hkkjr esa Hkh vud lkekftd&/kkfed vkUnksyuksa dk iknqHkkZo ik'pkR; laLdfr vkSj bLyke ds fojks/k ds dkj.k gqvkA bu lHkh vkUnksyuksa us Hkkjrh; lkekftd <kaps esa 0;kIr cqjkb;ksa dks pqukSrh gh ugha nh vfirq mudk nwj djus ds gjlaHko iz;kl Hkh fd;sA bUgha vkUnksyuksa esa vk;Z lekt dk cgqr gh egRoiw.kZ LFkku jgk ftlds LFkkiuk rks ik'pehdj Hkkjr esa gbZ yfdu lclsa ykdfiz; mÙkj Hkkjr ds iatkc vkSj gfj;k.kk ds {ks=ksa esa gvkA D;kfd bu {ks=ksa esa jgus okys eqlyekuksa vkSj fl[kksa us vud lxBu LFkkfir fd;s yfdu fgUnvksa esa ycs le; rd dksbZ Hkh ,slk lxBu LFkkfir ugha gvk tks mudk ikphu xkjoÙke dh igpku dk iu% LFkkfir djds igpku ls t> jg fgUnvksa dk bl vk;Z lekt us futkr fnykdj mlh xkjo dks iu% vuHko djk;kA 19oha lnh ds iatkc esa tks ifrLi/kkZ dh Hkkouk mHkj jgh Fkh mles fgUnw viu vki esa vlgk; egll dj jgk FkkA ;gh otg Fkh fd vk;Z lekt iatkc esa ,dne ykdfiz; vkUnksyu ds :i esa fodflr gvk ftlds dkj.k cMh la[;k esa fgUnw blds vuq;k;h cusA

Lkadsr 'kCn% iutkxj.k] v"V/;k;h] egkHkk";] fu:Dr] fu?k.Vq] 'kf)] lxBu] vfHkktkR; ox] /keZ'kkL=A

17&19 "krkfCn;ksa ds ;x dks fo"o ds bfrgkl esa l/kkjksa dk ;x dgus vufpr ugha gkxkA lclsa igys ik"pkR; txr ls blds "k:vkr gbZ FkhA iqu vkSj if"pe ds n"kksa esa vud lkekftd&lkLdfrd vkSj /kkfed cjkb;ksa ds gkus ds dkj.k lkekftd <kpk vLr&0;Lr lk jgk vkSj budh ljr Li'V :i ls igpkuus ;kX; Hkh ugha FkhA vud er&erkUrj lHkh txg ipfyr Fks ftud dkj.k vud {ks=ksa esa cjkb;ksa 0;kIr gbZ vkSj lekt esa ,d rjg dh ?kVu lh cuh jghA Hkkjr esa lkekftd&/kkfed l/kkj vkUnksyuksa dk nkSj tc ikjEHk gvk rks lekt l/kkjdksa us /kkfed&v/kfo"okl] lkekftd djhfr;ksa ds fuokj.k dk if"peh rtZ ij Hkkjr esa lkekftd&/kkfed l/kkjksa dk cgr vko';d ekuk x;kA^ lekt l/kkjd vkSj Hkkjrh; vfHkktkr ox lekt esa 0;kIr v/kfo'okl vkSj lkekftd vlekurk dks n[kdj cgr fpfUrr FksA blesa dksbZ lng ugha fd if'peh n'kksa Hkh dkQh yc le; ls blh rjg dh /kkfed lonukvksa ls ihfMr FksA ¼gl dkgu] 55&56½ iutkxj.k vkSj /keZ l/kkj vkUnksyuksa us /kehj&/khj dyk] lkfgR;] foKku vkSj lkekftd foKku ds {ks=ksa esa eY;ksa dh ubZ vo/kkj.kkvksa] fopkjksa vkSj l=ksa dh uho dks ekxZ ç'kLr fd;kA iknjh ox dks çHkRo Hkh vc lekIr gksu yxk Fkk vkSj vkLFkk dk ,d u;k jk"Vh; ekud LFkkfir gvkA ik'pkR; txr esa bu nkuksa vkUnksyuksa us ,d ,sls okrkoj.k rS;kj fd;k ftlls if'peh nfu;k esa jk"Vokn] /kefujis{krk vkSj ykdra= tSls fopkjksa dh 'k#vkr ds fy, ,d vk/kkj r;kj gvkA ¼nklks] ,ñvkjñ] 56½

blh rjg Hkkjr esa lkekftd&/kkfed lxBu tSls cã lekt] çkFkuk lekt] jked'.k ijegl] fFk;klkfQdy lkslk;Vh vkfn Hkkjr esa igys ls gh LFkkfir gks pds FksA dN {ks=h; vkSj tkrh; lxBu Hkh vfLrRo esa vk, yfdu mudh xfrfof/k;ka fo'k"k :i ls {ks=ksa vkSj tkfr;ksa rd gh lhfer jghA ¼pn] fciu ,M vnl] 83½ Hkkjr esa iutkxj.k vkSj l/kkjksa ds vxnr ds :i esa Lokeh n;kuUn dk vkxeu vR;r egRoi.kZ jgk

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* 'kks/kkFkhZ] bfrgkl foHkkx] ckck eLrukFk fo'ofo|ky;] vLFky ckgj] jkgrdA Email: kavita.dangi0112@gmail.com

vkj blh dk v/;;u dju dk ç;kl bl 'kk/k&i= e fd;k x;k gA mUgku 19 oh 'krkCnh d itkc d fgnvk dh igpku ldV d ely dk le>k tk bll t> jg Fk vkj bl dl nj fd;k tk;\ ;g ml le; lcl toyUr i"u itkc d lekt e ektn FkkA ¼tkl] fduhFk] MCY;ñ] 91½ 1875 e vk; lekt dh LFkkiuk djd lHkh rjg dh cjkb;k dk nj dju dk ldYi fy;k D;kfd fgn lekt u doy /kkfed lonu'khyrk l ihfMr Fkk cfYd nfu;k d fdlh Hkh fgLl e fn[kkb nu oky v/k&fo"okl vud çdkj dh itkvk vkfn e Hkh –<rk l fo'okl fd;k tkrk FkkA mUgku mu lHkh /kkfed çFkkvk] fo'oklk vkj dêjrk dk [kkfjt fd;k tk e[; :i l >Bh vkj rdghu /kkj.kkvk ij vk/kkfjr FkhA ¼nlkb] ,ñvkjñ] 290&91½

n;kun dk tUe 1824 e xtjkr dh ekjoh fj;klr d Vdkjk e ,d ckã.k ifjokj e gvk FkkA og 'k: l gh viu ifjokj d foækgh vkj t>k: ckyd eku x;A ifjokj u 'ko ikjifjd rjhd l mudk ikyu&ik"k.k fd;k tk fgnRo dh ,d egRoi.k 'kk[kk d :i e tkuh tkrh FkhA dN ikphu xFkk dk le>u d fy, lL—r 0;kdj.k vkj dN ofnd xFkk dk foodi.k le>k x;kA tc Hkh /kkfed çopu gkr Fk] o ge'kk viu firk d lkFk luu d fy, tkr FkA bl çdkj mUgku viuh vkipkfjd f'k{kk ijh dh tk mud ikfjokfjd 0;olk; d fy, dkQh i;klr Fkh yfdu lklkfjd thou dh lPpkb dk tkuu dh mUgku ryk'k 'k: dj nh FkhA ¼;kno] dñlhñ] 17&18½ mUg xHkhj l?k"kk vkj Øfed d"Vk d nkj l xtjuk iMkA ikjifjd /kkfed çFkkvk e mudk fo'oklrc de gku yxk tc mUgku Hkxoku f'ko dh efr ij ,d pg dk ukpr g, n[kkA rc l mUgku efr itk dk fojk/k djuk 'k: dj fn;k vkj ;gk rd fd bl lc/k e mud firk d yxkrkj rd vkj vuu; Hkh 0;Fk lkfcr g,A ¼xx] xxkjke] 13½

ifjokj e nk ?kVuk, ?kVh ;kuh] mudh NkVh cgu vkj pkpk dh eR; gk xb ftlu mUg ^^fujk'k gh ugh fd;k cfYd ikjxr vkj –< fo'okld lkFk mUgku ?kj NkM fn;kA mudk –< fo'okl Fkk fd ßbl nfu;k e dN Hkh fLFkj ugh g] ;gk jgu yk;d dN Hkh ugh gAÞ bl rjg d vk/;kfRed vkd'k.k l mudk /;ku gVku d fy,] mud ekrk&firk pkgr Fk fd mudh 'kknh dj nh tk, vkj ,d ;kX; yMdh dh ryk'k Hkh 'k: dj nh FkhA mUgku lR; vkj ek{k dh ryk'k e ckbl o"k dh vk; e ?kj NkM dj ek{k dh [kkt dju e yx x;A ¼xx] xxkjke] 13½ dkQh le; rd o b/kj&m/kj HkVdr jg vkj iæg o"k rd viu fe'ku e ijh rjg l vlQy Hkh jgA vrr¼] mUgku Lokeh fojtkun dk eFkjk e ,d lPp x# d :i e ik;k ftUgku mUg yxkrkj rhu lky rd lL—r 0;kdj.k] on vkj ;kx fl[kk;k vkj crk;k fd ek{k fgn 'kkL=k e gh fNik gvk FkkA mUgku onk :ih [ktku dk v/;;u djd vkj ;kx 'kfä;k d ek/;e l eu vkj 'kjhj dk fu;f=r dju d fy, *v"Vk/;;k;h] egkHkk';] fu#ä] fu/kUr* dk xgu v/;;u fd;k ftll mud 0;fDrRo e ,d vkykfdd 'kfDr dk lpkj gvk vkj o vc bl Hkkjrh;k e lk>k dju d fy, py iMA ¼;kno] dñlhñ] 18½

fojtkun d vkJe e jgu d nkjku n;kun ,d ifjofrr 0;fäRo cur x;A eu"; l lcf/kr lHkh 'kk[kkvk d fy, onk dk Kku dk ml le; lcl cMk [ktkuk ekuk tkrk FkkA mud x# ofnd vkj vU; ledkyhu lkfgR; d xgu Kku dh çkfIr l ijh rjg lr"V FkA blfy, n;kuUn dk onk e fNi g; lPp Kku dk çlkj dju d fy, dgk x;kA tc og vkJe NkMu oky Fk] rk mud x: u Li"V :i l dgk^^e vkil nf{k.kk d :i e dN vkj ekxrk g ej lkeu ,d 'kiFk y fd tc rd vki thfor jgx rc rd vki onk vkj v'k d lPp Kku dk Qyku d fy, fujrj dk; djr jgxA dN xFk vkj funk tk >B fl)krk dk fl[kkr g mudk [k.Mu djx vkj ofnd /ke dk fQj l LFkkfir dju e ;fn vko';d gk rk vki viuk thou Hkh n nxA n;kun u ^rFkkLr* dgdj dle [kkb vkj dgk fd ,lk gh gkxkAÞ ¼eyj] eDl]

64½ fojtkun d }kjk ekxh xb ;gh x:nf{k.kk FkhA ;g mud x: }kjk fn, x, ln'k dk Hkkjr e Qyku dk egRoi.k dk; vkj ln'k Hkh FkkA fuHlng mudk tk min'k mud x: u fn;k ml ijk djuk t:jh le>kA x: HkfDr dh felky d lkFk&lkFk mUgku bl viuk nkf;Ro Hkh ekuk vkj n'kfgr dk; dju d fy, viu fe'ku ij py iMA ¼;kno] dñlhñ] 19&20½

Lokeh n;kun u onk dk xgurk d lkFk v/;;u fd;k vkj mUgku Li"V :i l onk dk vpd ?kkf"kr fd;k] ftle Hkr] oreku vkj Hkfo"; d Kku dk HkMkj FkkA mudk –< er Fkk fd çR;d fgn dk onk dk v/;;u djuk pkfg, ftle n'ku] rduhdh vkj oKkfud lHkh çdkj dh fo|k; miyC/k FkhA dkb Hkh onk e lHkh vk/kfud foKku] bthfu;fjx] lU; vkj ;gk rd fd xj&lU; dh [kkt dj ldrk FkkA ¼nlkb] ,ñvkjñ] 163&64½ Lokehth u if'peh nfu;k dk pukrh nh ftlu viu u, foKku vkj çk|kfxdh d egkure nkok fd;k FkkA mudk ekuuk Fkk fd Hkkjr u çkphu dky e igy l gh db [kktk l vud jgL;k dk irk yxk fy;k FkkA bld vykok onk dk /ke] fopkj] n'ku vkj Kku&lL—fr d ey lkrk dk gh vfUre ekukA

Lokehth d eu e ,d vkj egRoi.k ç'u f'k{kk dk Fkk tk fdlh 0;fä d lex 0;fäRo dk ifjofrr dj ldrh FkhA lkfgR; d v/;;u d }kjk gh fo}kuk u ge'kk lfn;k ijku v/kfo'oklk vkj fun'kkRed Hkkoukvk dk R;kx fn;k FkkA ßf'k{kk d ek/;e l gh ekuork dh Hkykb d fy, jktuhfrd] lkekftd] lkLÑfrd vkj vkfFkd {k=k e igy 'k: fd, x, fofHkUu vknkyuk dk le> vkj tku Hkh ldr gA tc Hkkjrh; f'kf{kr g,] rk mUg fcfV'k 'kklu d db nk"kk vkj Hkkjrh; lekt ij bld fofHkUu çHkkok dk irk pykA vk; lektokfn;k u mÙkjh Hkkjr d db {k=k e Ldy vkj d,yt ,l LFkkuk ij [kky tk 'k{kf.kd :i l fiNM g; FkAÞ ¼nlkb] ,ñvkjñ] 291½ mUgku yMd vkj yMfd;k nkuk dk viuh ekrHkk"kk e f'k{kk yu ij cgr tkj fn;k rkfd o rdlxr :i l lkp ld vkj rRdkyhu Hkkjrh; lekt e çpfyr /kkfed ekU;rkvk vkj fl)krk l nj jg ldA og ;g vPNh rjg tkur Fk fd f'k{kk gh ,dek= ,lk ;= Fkk tk lkekftd&/kkfed vkj lkL—frd ifjoruk dh lcl 'kfä'kkyh dth Hkh FkhA bl çdkj mUgku Hkkjrh; lekt e ifjoru d fy, f'k{kk d foLrkj dk dkQh vko';d le>kA ckn e f'k{kk dh ixfr d fy, ,Xyk&ofnd vkj x#dy nk ç.kkfy;k e cV x;k tk lekt dh cgrjh d fy, ,d lkFk pyrh jghA ¼flg] ineu flg ,M ,lñihñ 'kDyk] 11½

Lokeh th lekurk d vk/kkj l gh lekt l/kkj dk dk;Øe ikjEHk dju d i{k e FkA gkykfd mUgku o'kkuxr] tkfr 0;oLFkk dk fojk/k fd;k yfdu pkj o.k ;kX;rk d vk/kkj ij fu/kkfjr fd, tku dk rkfdd ekur Fk] u fd tUe lA ;ok ih<h dk mudh f'k{kkvk d ifr ,d fo'k"k vkd"k.k cukA tYn gh vk; lekt dh vud 'kk[kk; mÙkjh Hkkjr d db {k=k e LFkkfir dh xbA gfj;k.kk e fdlku bldh vkj vkdf"kr g, D;kfd blu mUg rRdkyhu lekt e py jgh db /kkfed lonukvk l efä fnykb FkhA ¼oek] ohñihñ] 29&30½ ;g bl vFk e ,d çxfr'khy vknkyu Fkk D;kfd bld çpkjd vDlj çHkkr Qfj;k ¼lkenkf;d tyl½ dk vk;ktu djr Fk ftle mUgku lkekftd cjkb;k dk nj dju d fy, f'k{kk dh odkyr dh vkj ;gk rd fd 0;kid lkekftd&lkL—frd vkj jktuhfrd tkxfr d fy, tuer dk tkx:d dju d fy, ^LojkT; dk ukjk* Hkh fn;k ftll jk"Vokn dk çpkj&ilkj lHko gk ldA ¼'kek] Mhñ,lñ] 97&98½

Lokehth u efritk vkj lekt e 0;klr vU; lkekftd cjkb;k dk ge"kk fojk/k fd;kA tgk rd /kkfed vr%dj.k dk lc/k Fkk] og ckã.koknh vkf/kiR; d vkx dHkh ugh >dA viu db /kkfed çopuk e mUgku vDlj lekt d :f<oknh oxk d çykHkuk vkj rojk ij fot; çklr dhA tc fcfV'k 'kklu viu pjekRd"k ij Fkk rc Hkh mUgku blkb /ke dh cjkb;k dk fojk/k djuk tkjh j[kkA og i.k lR; dh ryk'k e

o ,d 0;fä dh lokPprk dk Bhd ugh ekur Fk vkj mUgku ,d egku ufrd&vkn'koknh dh Nki NkMhA ¼'kek] Mhñ,lñ] 98&99½ vfuok; :i l ,d riLoh dk lk thou fy;kA ,d dêj 'k)rkoknh vkj lR; d fy, ,d cgknj lukuh Hkh FkA bLyke vkj blkb /ke e 0;klr cjkb;k dh funk dju l o dHkh Hkh ugh Mj vkj mUgku elyekuk dk fgn /ke e iuh ifjofrr djuk Hkh 'k: dj fn;k FkkA mud /ke ifjoru dh jkg [krjk l Hkjh Fkh yfdu mUgku dHkh mudh ijokg ugh dhA tgk rd bl igy dk lc/k Fkk] mUg çfrfØ;koknh Hkh dgk x;kA ¼NkcMk] thñ,lñ] 67&68½ mUgku bLyke vkj blkb nkuk gh /kek ij /kekrj.k dju dh vkykpuk dh vkj mudh xfrfof/k;k dk çfrdkj dju d fy, mUgku ^'kf) vkj lxBu* tl vknkyu Hkh 'k: fd; rkfd HkVd g; fgUnvk dh iuh okfilh gk ldA ¼NkcMk] thñ,lñ] 68½

Lokehth u lekt e lHkh d chp lekurk dh odkyr dh vkj NvkNr dk ?kkrd ekukA mudk ekuuk Fkk fd ,d 0;fä d lkFk mldh ;kX;rk d vk/kkj ij 0;ogkj fd;k tkuk pkfg, u fd inkuØe d :i eA vk; lektokfn;k }kjk LFkkfir dh xb "k{kf.kd lLFkkvk e fdlh Hkh idkj d jx] iFk vkj tkfr dk dkb Hkn ugh fd;k cfYd lHkh tkfr;k vkj lenk;k d yMd vkj yMfd;k dk leku f"k{kk dk ikFkfedrk nh xbA ;g ,dek= ,lk lxBu Fkk ftle fdlh Hkh itkjh dk dkb J"Brk inku ugh dh vkj u gh fdlh efgyk ;k vNr dk onk dk v/;;u dju l Hkh euk fd;k x;k FkkA fcuk fdlh HknHkko d lHkh 0;fä;k dk cgrj thou d fy, lHkh vko';d vf/kdkj nu d i{k/kj FkA ¼vliknkjkb] ,ñ] 1477½ mudk –< fo'okl Fkk fd f'k{kk fookg] lifÙk vkj 0;olk;k d ekey e efgykvk dk thou d gj {k= e mPp ntk fn;k tkuk pkfg,A lkekftd foHkktu vkj vlekurk dk edkcyk dju d fy, Hkkjr e fofHkUu tkfr;k d lnL;k d chp vrj&Hkktu vkj vrfookg dk çkRlkfgr dju dh odkyr dhA mudk fo'okl Fkk fd ,d 0;fä dk 'kkjhfjd] ckf)d vkj vk/;kfRed fodkl dkQh egRoi.k gkxk ;fn ;g Fkk lkekU; Hkykb vkj lekt lok dh lPph Hkkouk d }kjk funf'kr fd;k tkrk jgk gkA

Lokehth u Li"V fd;k fd jktuhfr] /ke vkj fo|k rhu çe[k lLFkk, g tk 0;fä d thou dk fu;f=r djrh gA jktuhfr e doy mUgh 0;fä;k dk jktuhfrd lLFkkvk dk lnL; cuk;k tkuk pkfg, ftue vkRe&fu;=.k] lPpkb vkj lh[ku d x.k gkA onk vkj euLefr d mud fujrj v/;;u l Li"V ldr feyrk g fd o jktuhfr vkj ufrdrk d chp ?kfu"Bre lc/k d i{k/kj FkA nljk vf/kdkj /ke Fkk tk 0;fä;k dh ufrd vkj vk/;kfRed mUufr dk çkRlkfgr dju e lgk;d FkkA /kkfed lLFkkvk d lnL; fo}ku] cf)eku] /keijk;.k] bekunkj] vu'kkflr gku d lkFk&lkFk lekt e ojkX; mUe[k gku pkfg,A mudk turk dh Hkykb d fy, 'kkldh; vf/kdkfj;k dk ekxn'ku djuk pkfg,A f'k{kk lLFkkuk }kjk ykxk dk mfpr f'k{kk nuh pkfg, rkfd mUg ljdkj dh vkj l ,d dY;k.kdkjh jkT; d :i e vPNk ukxfjd cuk;k tk ldA mudh jk; e dkuu lokPp vf/kdkj Fkk ftld ek/;e l vU;k; vkj v0;oLFkk dk lekIr fd;k tk ldrk Fkk rkfd ykxk d fgrk dk n'k e ijh rjg l ljf{kr djuk lHko gk ldA bl çdkj mUgku jk"Vokn d vFk dh 0;k[;k dh D;kfd vkifuof'kd 'kklu u doy U;k; nu e cfYd Hkkjr d ykxk dh okLrfod vkdk{kkvk dk le>u vkj mudk ijk dju e Hkh foQy jgkA ¼ifMr HkkxornÙk] 746&50½

Lokehth ge'kk efgykvk dk mPp lEeku nr Fk vkj mUg u doy ifjokj e cfYd lekt e Hkh mPp lEeku nu d i{k/kj FkA ofnd dky d lekt e mudk dkQh lEekutud LFkku ikIr FkkA og mud ;ku] 'kkjhfjd] lkekftd vkj vkfFkd 'kk"k.k d f[kykQ Fk D;kfd mudk lfn;k l yxkrkj 'kk"k.k fd;k tkrk jgkA mUgku euLefr dk m)r djr g, Li"V :i l dgk ßtgk efgykvk dk f'k{kk d lkFk lEekfur fd;k tkrk g] ?kj d i#"kk dk nork leku le>k tkrk g vkj o "kkfr d lkFk ?kj e jgr gA yfdu tgk lEeku ugh

g] ogk lHkh dk; fu"Qy gk tkr g --- og ifjokj tYn gh cckn gk tkrk g tgk efgyk, n[kh vkj n[kh jgrh g ---- og ifjokj lnk lef) dk vkun yxk tgk efgyk, [k'kh vkj çlUurk Hkjk thou thrh gAÞ mUgku Li"V :i l dgk fd ß;fn i#"k /ku dh bPNk j[kr g] rk o efgykvk dk lEeku dj vkj mUg R;kgkjk vkj t;rh d voljk ij xgu] fo"k'k [kk| vkj vU; vko';d oLr, çnku djAÞ efgykvk dk f'kf{kr dju dk vf/kdkj] onk dk v/;;u dju d fy,] viuh iln d fookg dju d fy,] lekt e leku fLFkfr j[ku d fy,] fo/kok d lifÙk vkj iufookg vkfn d vf/kdkj dk ljf{kr dju d fy, mUgku yMkb yMhA mUgku ge'kk cky fookg dk fojk/k fd;k vkj lekt e mudh lekurk d ,d cM leFkd Hkh FkA ¼n bfM;u fgLVkfjDy fj0;] 290&91½

vk; lekt dh LFkkiuk rk xtjkr e gb Fkh yfdu ;g mÙkj Hkkjr d lkFk&lkFk itkc e dkQh ykdfç; gvk tgk fgn lkekftd igpku d ldV l viu vkidk vlgk; egll dj jgk FkkA blu ßitkch fgn vfHktkr ox d chp lkekftd pruk d mn; e enn dhAÞ ¼tkl] fduhFk] MCY;] 185] 315½ fgnvk] elyekuk vkj fl[kk d chp tk lkçnkf;d çfrLi/kk Fkh ml fgn vfHktkr ox dk xj&fgn lkEinkf;d "kfDr;k dk tokc nu d fy, fgn "kfDr dh igpku LFkkfir dju vkj ml etcr cuku d fy, ,d ekx fn[kk;kA bld vykok mUgku bld fy, blkb fe'kufj;k }kjk lkefgd /kekrj.k d fy, i'k dh xb pukfr;k dk lkeuk dju d fy, ,d ep Hkh r;kj fd;k tk itkch vfHktkr ox vkifuof'kd vkdkvk dh pkykd uhfr;k dk le>u e foQy jgk] tk ge'kk ,d lenk; dk nlj d fo:) yMkr jgr FkA mUgku lHkh oxk dk bl rjg dh uhfr d ifr vxkg Hkh fd;kA ¼n bfM;u fgLVkfjDy fj0;] 290&91½ ;g dkQh gn rd lR; g fd itkc e vxth f'k{kk vkj lLFkkuk u vkifuof'kd 'kklu d rgr itkfc;k d lkekftd vk/kkj dk fodflr djuk 'k: dj fn;k FkkA blfy, blu ,d çfrLi/kh lekt e fgUnvk dk igpku d ldV :ih Hkkouk l efDr fnykbA ;g dguk lgh g fd ;g Lokehth dh gh njnf'krk Fkh ftlu itkch fgnvk dk viuh igpku ldV dh leL;k dk gy dju e lgk;d ugh cfYd tk igpku ldV l t> jg Fk mldk Hkh nj fd;kA ¼tkl] fduhFk] MCY;] 185] 315½

Lokehth dk Hkkjrh; lL—fr ij xo Fkk ^tk lHkh :i l cgr le) jghA mUg mu Hkkjrh;k l dkb lgkuHkfr ugh Fkh tk if'peh lL—fr dk viu thou d rkj&rjhdk d :i e ekur ;k viukr FkA mUgku n[kk fd if'peh lL—fr vkj fopkjk e Hkkjrh;rk dh rjg dkb ufrd eY; vkj x.k fo|eku ugh FkA mUg bl ckr ij vk'p; gvk fd Hkkjrh; ghu Hkkouk dk D;k f'kdkj gk jg Fk vkj [kn dk Hkkjrh; dgu e mUg D;k 'ke egll gk jgh FkhA ¼Lokeh n;kun] 427&39½ mUgku [kydj Hkkjrh;k l iNk] ^^vki viu jk"Vh; xkjo vkj çfr"Bk l D;k vyx gk x; gk\ dy feykdj] Hkkjr l J"B dkb n'k ugh g blfy, bl Hkxoku dh Hkfe Hkh dgk tkrk gA^^ mUgku Li"V :i l Lohdkj fd;k fd ^^lkL—frd :i l ge ,d cgr gh J"B jk"V g vkj ge dHkh fo'o x: Hkh jgA nfu;k e Qyh lHkh f'k{kk ey :i l Hkkjr l gh 'k: gb Fkh] tk ;gk l fel] ogk l xhl] xhl l vefjdk vkj vU; n'kk ¼ik'pkR;&txr½ e pyh xbAÞ ¼Vfofy;u] lhñbñ] 168½

Lokehth u bl ckr ij tkj fn;k fd ßfgnh jk"VHkk"kk gkuh pkfg, D;kfd ;g n'k d cM Hkkx e 0;kid :i l ckyh tkrh gA ;g ,d ,lh Hkk"kk jgh tk lcl oKkfud v{kjk ij vkt Hkh vk/kkfjr ekuh tkrh gA gkykfd o xtjkrh Fk vkj viuh ekrHkk"kk dk vPNh rjg tkur Fk yfdu mUgku fgnh dk vR;f/kd egRo fn;k vkj viuh çfl) —fr */R;kFk çdk'k* dk blh Hkk"kk e fy[kk ßrkfd ,d cMh vkcknh ofnd lkfgR; l ifjfpr gk ld ftle lHkh çdkj dk Kku miyC/k gAÞ ¼ljt Hkkku] 152&53½ mUgku f'k{kk d ek/;e d :i e vxth dk dHkh Hkh leFku ugh fd;k yfdu n'k dh viuh Hkk"kk dk bldk LFkku vo"; yuk pkfg,A

bldk eryc ;g ugh g fd o if'peh Hkk"kk] lkfgR; vkj vk/kfud foKku d fojk/kh Fk cfYd ofnd lkfgR; vkj fgnh Hkk"kk dk lokf/kd çkFkfedrk nr FkA mUgku tkj ndj dgk fd ßegku _f"k;k u ,d fo'kky lkfgfR;d lkexh dk r;kj fd;k] mUgku n'ku dk le>k] fopkjk dk vkRelkr fd;k vkj fQj bl rjg dh çkP; f'k{kk dk ik'pkR; Kku d lkFk ijd fd;k tk vkt Hkh gekj lkeu gAÞ

vxth d v/;;u dh mi{kk u dju dh lykg nh D;kfd ;g ml le; dh jkT;Hkk"kk cu pdh FkhA mUgku bl ckr ij tkj fn;k fd ßHkkjrh;k dk viuh lL—fr vkj ijijkvk l ifjfpr gkuk pkfg,] ,lk u gk fd mUg bl gn rd vxt cuk fn;k tk, fd o dfiy ;k irtfy dh vi{kk vkj cdu vkj fey d ckj e vf/kd tkudkjh j[ku yxA mUgku fgnh dh dher ij ugh cfYd lL—r d v/;;u ij Hkh dkQh tkj nu dh dkf'k'k dhAÞ ¼'kek] Jhjke] 148½ Lokeh dh eR; d ckn vk; lektokfn;k u 20oh 'krkCnh e if'peh Hkk"kk] lkfgR;] Kku&foKku vkj iufoØ; d Kku dh vkj fo'k"k /;ku fn;kA fcfV'k y[kdk vkj itkc e jg ç'kldk tl lj edoFk ;x] lj MfUty bcVlu] lj ekbdy vk^M,;j] lj yiy fxfQu] lj j,cV ,xVu] oyVkbu f'kjky] gl dkgu vkfn u vk; lekt ij mxfy;k mBkb vkj bl ^,d jktuhfrd vknkyu* dgk D;kfd blu itkc vkj l;ä çkrk e 'kM;=dkjh vknkyu e ,d egRoi.k Hkfedk fuHkkbAÞ ¼fljky] oyUVkbu] 112½ vk; lekt dh LFkkiuk l igy gh Lokeh n;kun dk y,M u,Fkcd] Hkkjr d ok;ljk; ¼1873&76½ }kjk ^^,d foækgh^ dgk x;k FkkA ¼lu] ,uñchñ] 7½ vf/kdk'k vf/kdkfj;k u nkok fd;k fd vk; lekt ^,d jktuhfrd lxBu* Fkk ftlu fcfV'k fojk/kh vknkyu [kMk fd;k FkkA *ynu VkbE/* d ,f'k;kb likand] oyfVu f'kjky] u 1907 e Hkkjr dk nkjk fd;k vkj mld ckn ,d iLrd] *bfM;u vujLV]* fy[kh ftle mUgku bl ^,d jktuhfrd lxBu* d :i e ijh rjg l ekU;rk nh tk ge'kk fcfV'k fojk/kh vknkyu vkj xfrfof/k;k e yxk jgrk FkkA lj edoFk ;x] itkc d yf¶VuV xouj] igy ç'kld Fk ftUgku Li"V :i l n[kk fd vk; lekt dk vknkyu itkc e ^^lcl lfØ; vkj ,d gh le; e bl lcl [krjukd vknkyuÞ FkkA ykyk yktir jk;] egkRek gljkt] Lokeh J)kuUn tl bld urkvk u mud c;kuk dk [kMu fd;k vkj ge'kk viu vknkyu dk fo'k) :i l ,d lkekftd& lkL—frd vknkyu gh ekur jgA ¼jk;] yktir] 144&45½

vr e ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd Lokeh th u cgfookg] ink] lrh] ngt vkj f'k{kk tl fo'k;k e mudk fuLlng mYy[kuh; ;kxnku jgkA ;g ,d rjg l lkekftd&lkL—frd vknkyu Fkk ftlu 'kgjh l xkeh.k vfHktkr ox rd ub lkekftd pruk d fodkl e cgr ;kxnku fn;k vkj vkRefuHkjrk] vkRefo'okl dh Hkkoukvk dk etcr fd;k] ftlu Hkkjr e viu fe'ku dk ijk dju d fy, mx jk"Vokn dk lgkjk fy;kA mUgku efr itk] lLdkj] vu"Bku] gB/kferk vkj ijkfgr ox dk vkf/kiR;] vkj ml le; dh vU; lkekftd&/kkfed cjkb;k dh cM gh dM 'kCnk e funk dhA ^^onk vkj vU; ledkyhu lkfgR; d djhc vkj egRoi.k v/;;u u gh mUg ijh rjg l vk'oLr dj fn;k Fkk fd tk Hkkjrh; ßoKkfud vkj O;RifÙk lc/kh ç.kkfy;kÞ (Scientific and Etymological System) dk Hky x, Fk] ^^mudk fQj l ifjfpr djk;k tkuk t:jh le>kAÞ vk;kor dh bl Hkfe ij fgn /ke dk lxfBr djd vkj ble tkxfr yku ij tkj fn;kA og ,d ,l fe'kujh vkj nk'kfud Fk tk Hkkjrh;k d lkekU; dY;k.k d fy, ikphu /ke'kkL=] ufrdrk] vFk'kkL=] jktuhfr dk ,d lkFk feykdj ykxk d lkeu iLrr djr Fk rkfd Hkkjrh; ikphu fo|k l T;knk l T;knk ykHkkfUor gk ldA ¼vk;lekt] 17½ ;gh mudk lPpk /ke FkkA

lanHk

dkgu] g l] *, fgLVh vkQ u'kufyVh bu n bLV]* ynu] 1929

n lkb] ,ñvkjñ] *lk'ky cdxkm.M vkQ bfM;u u'kufyTe]* cEcb] 1987

pn] fciu ,M vn l] *bf.M;kt LVxy Qkj bfMiMl]* fnYyh] 1987

tkl] fduhFk] MCY;ñ] *vk;/ke fgUn dkf'k;lul] bu 19oh lUpjh itkc]* fnYyh] 1976

;kno] dñlhñ ¼lEikñ½] *vkVkck;kxkQh vkQ n;kun ljLorh]* fnYyh] 1976

xx] xxkjke] *oYM ijLifDVol vku Lokeh n;kun ljLorh]* fnYyh] 1984

eyj] eDl] *ck;kxkfQDy , l t]* ynu] 1884

flg] ineu ,M ,lñihñ 'kDyk ¼lEikñ½] *ÝhME LVXy bu gfj;k.kk ,M n bfM;u u'kuy dkxl]* 1885&1985] pMhx<] 1985

oek] ohñihñ] *ekMu bfM;u ikfyfVDy FkkV]* vkxjk] 1971

'kek] Mhñ,lñ] *fgUnLrku Fk n ,f t t]* cEcb] 1956

NkcMk] thñ,lñ] *,MokLM LVMh bu n fgLVh vkQ ekMu bf.M;k]* [k.M&3] ¼1920&1947½] fnYyh] 1977

vlikn kjkb] ,ñ] *bf.M;u ikfyfVDy fFkfdx bu VofUVFk lUpjh % Ýke ukjkth V ug:]* vkDlQkM] 1971

ifMr] Hkkxorn Ùk] ¼lEikñ½ *Lokeh n;kun d i= vkj foKkiu]* ikV&3] lkuhir] 1981

n bfM;u fgLVkfjDy fj0;] fnYyh] [k.M 1&2

Lokeh n;kun] *lR;kFk idk'k*

Vfofy;u] lhñbñ] *nk ,t d'ku vkQ nk ihiy vkQ bf.M;k]* ynu] 1839A

ljt Hkku] *n;kun % fgt ykbQ ,M od]* tkylkj] 1956

'kek] Jhjke ¼lEikñ½] *ykt ir jk; % , fgLVh vkQ vk;lekt]* fnYyh] 1967

fljky] oyUVkbu] *bfM;u vujLV]* ynu] 1910

lu] ,uñchñ] *fcV ,M foLMe vkQ Lokeh n;kun]* fnYyh] 1964

,fYxu futh lxg ¼Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; vfHky[kkxkj] ub fnYyh½

jk;] ykt ir] *n vk;lekt]* ynu] 1915

vk;lekt] dkyhdV ckp] ¼lEikñ½] *vk;lekt % Lokeh n;kun ljLorh]* dkyhdV] 1924

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