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**Dr. Rishikesh Singh**

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## Editorial

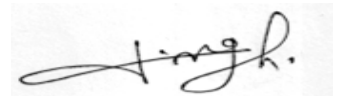
I feel a deep sense of pleasure in presenting the 22<sup>nd</sup> volume of “Indian Journal of Social Sciences and Societies” before you. This Journal is published by Flash Publication, Gonda (U.P.) for “Indian Laboratory of Social Sciences and Societies” a research institute. The purpose of the Laboratory is “latest research in social sciences and societies and it shall attempt to achieve this purpose by Organizing Workshops, Seminars, Debates, Exhibitions and Publication of a journal”. This journal is an attempt in achieving the purpose of the Laboratory.

There are so many research journals of various disciplines containing the research papers of only one concerned discipline and not of others. But this type of journals does not satisfy the requirements of Inter-disciplinary Approach which is world-wide tendency in the study and researches in recent years. This journal is an attempt to satisfy such said requirements. It is based on Inter-disciplinary Approach and it contains the research papers from various disciplines namely Political Science, Sociology, Education, Economics, Psychology, Geography, Military Science, Art Subjects, Commerce, Spiritual Sciences and Natural Sciences etc. with a view to represent perfectness and wholeness of knowledge in the field of research.

I can not part without acknowledging the wholehearted co-operation and steadfast devotion, I received from the members of Governing body, Executive body, Editorial board, Refereed Board, Advisory council of “Indian Laboratory of Social Sciences and Societies” and above all from the honest researchers who sent their papers for publication and got them published here in.

I hope with firm belief that this volume will draw the attention and appreciation of learned scholars of various disciplines and the journal will, considerably, be prompting and promoting the latest researches in the field of study as a whole.

Positive and constructive suggestions are hereby heartedly invited.



(Dr. Rishikesh Singh)

**Date: August 29, 2016.**

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## **COLLEGE GIRLS ATTITUDINAL PRONESS TOWARDS ELECTION OF INDIA IN REFERENCE TO NEUROTIC TENDENCIES (PERSONALITY TRAITS), THEISM, SETTINGS, AGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

**S.N. Singh\***

With the purpose of planning future programme to bring modification in the process of election as well as exploring out the intensity and direction of attitudinal proneness of fair gender towards election of India, a study was conducted on 260 college girls aged 13-21 years from Urban-rural colleges of V.K.S. University Ara, Bihar who were selected on the basis of purposive sampling and were assessed with scale for measuring attitude towards election (SMATE) and Jodhpur Multiphazic Personality Inventory Part-1 (JMPI Part-1) for data collection. The data was analysed using t-test. The obtained findings reveal that college girl of high age group, high education level, urban settings and manifesting more anxiety and phobic reaction tendencies and religious belief display more unfavourable attitudinal proneness towards election as compared to their counterparts whereas college girl, displaying more obsessive-compulsive neurotic tendency exhibit more favourable attitudinal proneness towards election than those manifesting less obsessive-compulsive neurotic tendency. Thus age, education level, settings, religious belief, anxiety reaction, phobic reaction, obsessive-compulsive reaction tendencies have been proved as significant factors in influencing attitudinal orientation towards election of India.

Men through his history have grappled with the idea as to what is the best form of government. With quest for this ideal, they evolved different forms of government, however furnished complete satisfaction. Many such modes have disillusioned mankind because they contained within themselves seeds of abuse and tyranny. One mode of government has ultimately found acceptance in most of the countries is the democratic set-up. This is why we have adopted his set-up after independence. This domestic set-up has flourished to a great extent because India has always remained a land of spiritualism, religious tolerance, feelings of fraternity, broad sense of humanity along with unique style or adjustment.

But latest socio-psycho-political developments of our country are indicative of the fact that democracy is fastly losing its charm and utility. Election which is considered to be pillar of democracy, is somehow or the other, fact reducing to hollowness.

During election cast, communal and regional psychosis and mental euphoria are so rampant that our democracy is in peril. Staggeringly enough, actors and actresses find easily their ways to the assembly or the parliament but they do not bother for what they

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want. Most illiterate and tainted M.Ps and M.L.As who have not been even brought up by their parents properly and the word 'decorum' is not found in their dictionary disrupt the functioning of the Parliament or Assembly by shouting yelling like unruly school boys. Tempo of violence during campaign made by different political parties is at climax. Election is an arena for them. Therefore, the political parties attempt to win in the election by hook or by crook. Even money and muscle power are used by these parties to win the election. If today in the name of democracy, some four or five or six organised castes who are in a majority along with muslims community monopolize the avenues of wealth and control, then it means that not democracy but oligarchy has come to the front. In most cases, elections are not fought with proper dignity, decency and with realistic understanding.

This is how the things stand now. A negative attitude, in fact, aversion to this set-up is fast developing in the people of our country, College girls who come from all walks of life, are most sensitive part of our society and competing with boys in all faculties of discipline must be considering something about this state of affair regarding election of India and its democratic set-up.

Keeping the above facts in mind, a project was undertaken to measure scientifically the attitude of college girls towards election of our country. Socio-psychological factors are also responsible in formation of attitude and belief. So, another attempt was also made to find out the influence of age, education level, settings, religious beliefs and neurotic tendencies on the direction and intensity of attitude towards elections of India among college girls as they are not nucleus of family system, transcriber of social values and norms and womb bearers of the civilization and script writer of the stories of the great socio-cultural-economic changes and also competing with educated boys in all spheres of life and occupying important posts in the government and private services.

The need of the present study is to project clues and insights on attitude towards election of India which will enable election commission to plan future programme to bring modification in the process of election. The finding will serve strong foundation for counselling services which help educated youths being tainted in looking at the election in the true perspective with insight, courage, planning responsibility and with a realistic understanding. The findings of the project will also serve formulate basis codes of conduct for an ideal election. The primary objectives of carrying out the study was to find out the direction and intensity of attitude towards election of India in reference to age, education level, settings, religious beliefs and neurotic tendencies as personality variables.

### **METHODS**

**SAMPLES :** Adopting purposive-cum-incident sampling, 260 college girls (out of 400) were found suitable in completing the scale for Measuring Attitude towards Election (SMATE) and the Jodhpur Multiphasic Personality Inventory Part-1 (JMPI-I) in all respect. They were selected from urban-rural colleges belonging to 1<sup>st</sup> year to 5<sup>th</sup> classes, each socio-economic status. The students of 1<sup>st</sup> year to 2<sup>nd</sup> year classes and 3<sup>rd</sup> year to 5<sup>th</sup> year classes were named as low educated group and high educated group respectively out of 260 cases, 130 cases were urban educated girls. In the sample, there were 140 girls showing religious faith and 120 girls having no faith in religion. Age-wise distribution of the sample is drawn in figure-1 in which the curve approximates a normal distribution curve. Use of purposive-

incidental sampling has been found to yeild nearly normal distribution curve by Singh and Pandy (20074) and Pandey (2011).

**Tools : Scale for Measuring Attitude Towards Election (SMATE)**

SMATE is compromsie of 21 items measuring attitude towads election, it is constructed and developed Singh (1992) on the basis of five-point Likert type scale. Subjects were required to rate items on a five point scale ranging from ‘fully agreed to fully disagree’. The SMATE was fount to have high construct validity and reliability (split-half-r = .61 test –retest-r=.80)

**Jodhpur Multiphazic Personality Inventory Part-I**

This inventory constructed and standardized by M.C. Joshi and A.K. Malik (1982) was subjected to respondents for data collection on 7 (seven) neurotic tendencies as personality attributes : anxiety reaction, phobic reaction, obsessive-compulsive reaction conversion hysteria, dissociative hysteria, depression and neurasthenia.

**Procedure :** SMATE and JMPI Part-1 were suitably administered on 260 college girls and the obtained data was tabulaed, analysed and interpreted with the help of ‘T’ test.

**RESULTS**

**Table-1**

Showing Mean, so and t-value of high and low age group of students regarding attitude towards election.

| Low Age Group                        | High Age Group                       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| N = 60<br>Mean = 52.89<br>SD = 12.65 | N = 45<br>Mean = 58.79<br>SD = 15.38 |

t-value = 2.10, significant at 0.05 level.

**Table-2**

Showing Mean, so and t-value of subject of low and high education – level regarding attitude towards election.

| Subject of Low Education Level        | Subject of High Education Level       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| N = 120<br>Mean = 53.14<br>SD = 12.55 | N = 140<br>Mean = 59.79<br>SD = 12.89 |

t-value = 4.29, significant at 0.05 level.

**Table-3**

Showing Mean, SD and t-value of rural-urban college girls regarding attitude towards election.

| Subject of Low Education Level        | Subject of High Education Level       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| N = 130<br>Mean = 51.31<br>SD = 12.25 | N = 120<br>Mean = 60.35<br>SD = 14.08 |

t-value = 4.81, significant at 0.01 level.

**Table-4**

Showing Mean, so and t-value of subject of low and high education – level regarding attitude towards election.



| Subject of Low Education Level        | Subject of High Education Level       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| N = 140<br>Mean = 62.31<br>SD = 15.83 | N = 120<br>Mean = 60.42<br>SD = 10.78 |

t-value = 5.95, significant at 0.01 level.

The result indicates that subjects belonging to high age group and low age group differ significantly regarding direction and intensity to attitude towards election. High age group manifests more negative attitude towards election than the low age group of students.

Subject showing higher education-level show higher unfavourable attitude election of Indian than those showing low education level. The both groups manifest significant difference regarding attitude towards election.

Students belonging to urban setting manifest higher unfavourable attitude towards election than the students belonging to rural settings. The both group differ significantly regarding attitude towards election.

Subject showing religious belief and showing non-religious belief manifest significant difference regarding attitude towards election. Subject of thesis (religious) group display more unfavourable attitude towards election than subjects of theist group.

For analysing the influence of personality variable on attitude towards election, with the help of quartile deviation (Q.D.) subjects on high SMATE scores and low SMATE scores were selected from the sample. Subject having high SMATE scores were selected from the sample. Subject having high SMATE scores were named as High SMATE Group (HSG) and subject having Low SMATE Group (LSG). HSG exhibits more unfavourable attitude towards election whereas LSG displays positive attitude (or less negative attitude) towards election.

**Table-5**

| Variables | Mean  |        | SD    |       | t-value |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
|           | HSG   | LSG    | HSG   | LSG   |         |
| Q         |       |        |       |       |         |
| An        | 58.08 | 48.08  | 25.78 | 22.35 | 2.31*   |
| OC        | 40.27 | 50.08  | 24.23 | 26.20 | 2.17*   |
| CR        | 34.23 | 38.48  | 18.39 | 18.60 | 1.28*   |
| HyD       | 16.68 | 15.77  | 9.60  | 9.10  | 0.544   |
| Ph        | 20.16 | 15.75  | 10.42 | 8.94  | 2.53*   |
| D         | 54.08 | 50.009 | 15.70 | 13.70 | 1.52    |
| Ne        | 17.19 | 16.48  | 8.20  | 5.22  | 0.64    |

\* Significant at 0.05 level

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level

The results indicates that subject of HSG and LSG differ significantly regarding anxiety reaction (An). The HSG manifest more anxiety neurosis than the LSG.

Regarding obsessive-compulsive tendency LSG displays higher degree of obsessive compulsive tendency than the HSG. The both groups differ significantly on this (OC) personality variable.

LSG and HSG do not differ significantly regarding conversion reaction tendency (CR), LSG show higher degree of obsessive-compulsive reaction than the HSG.

High SMATE group (HSG) manifest a bit higher mean score than its counterpart regarding hysteria dissociate (HyD) as personality factor. The both group, i.e. HSG and LSG do not differ significantly here.

Regarding phobia (Ph) or phobic reaction tendency high SMATE group (NSG) and low SMATE group differ significantly. HSG manifests higher degree of phobic reaction.

Through HSG shows a slight higher degree of depression than its counterpart (LSG). But the both groups (HSG and LSG) do not differ significantly regarding depressive reaction (D).

HSG and LSG both groups do not differ significantly regarding neurasthenia (Ne). High SMATE group only shows a bit higher neuroasthenic tendency than low SMATE group.

**DISCUSSION :** So far as age factor is concerned, high age group of college girls manifests more unfavourable attitude towards election of India than those belonging to low age group. According to Hyman (1959) younger people seem considerably more liberal on party preference, civil liberties and racial question and a common hypothesis is that people become conservative in their opinion as they advance in age. On the basis, college girls belonging to high age group should have favourable attitude towards Elections of India. But students belonging to high age, in real, are more informative, experienced and matured than those belonging to low age group. So they perceive all that happens during election truly and deeply. This is why college girls belonging to high age group display more negative attitude towards election. This finding gets support by few studies done by Singh (1992), Singh and Pandey (2007).

It may be recalled that college girls belonging to high education level manifest more negative attitudinal orientation with much intensity towards election than those girls who belong to low education level. Thus education level as a social factor has been proved as a significant factor in directing or changing attitude towards election of India. It may be due to the fact that really students possessing high education level look more experienced, matured mentally and behaviourally, well turned-up, disciplined, dynamic, capable to think rationally and more matured in giving adequate responses than those who possess low education level, Schneider (1960) supports this view as he emphasises the role of education in preparing the individual to face the problems of life. He also stresses that “maturity of responses is an essential criteria of development of basic structures, capabilities, needs acceptance of responsibilities and growth of personality and behaviour towards a well oriented satisfying life.” This view is also supported by Singh and Pandey (2007) and Singh (1992). Therefore, it may be said that education level results in influencing attitude towards election of India and as such conclusion that ‘the college girls of high education level displays more negative (unfavourable) attitudinal orientation towards election than those possess low education level is not unwarranted.

As far as rural-urban settings are concerned, college girls belonging to urban area manifest more unfavourable attitude towards election than those belonging to rural setting. Thus, the both groups differ significantly regarding attitude towards election of India. Undoubtedly it may be said that urban settings give more opportunities in blossoming students all round than rural settings. Rural culture appears to be characterized by an agricultural

based, orthodox, rigid and less informed type field while the urban culture is disguised by business or industry-based or professional - oriented, modern dynamic and better informed. Therefore the students belonging to urban setting will display more unfavourable attitude towards election than their counter parts. Thus urban settings is responsible for influencing attitude towards election. This view is also supported by Singh (1992) and Pandey (2007).

It may be recalled that college girls showing religious belief and college girls who do not have faith in religion differ significantly regarding attitude towards election of India. College girls of theist group manifest higher degree of negative attitude towards election than their counterparts. Undoubtedly, religion provides efficaciously and more abundantly an adequate scale of values or philosophy of life and set of worth-while attitudes and habits for wholesome stability and it by its experience, belief and practices in more eminently suited to the gratification of damaging conflict feelings and frustration. Due to these things religious college girls perceive all that happens during election turely and deeply.

This is why college girls possessing religious faith display more negative attitude towards election and as such conclusion is not unwarranted. This findings seems to be in contradiction with the finding of Pandey (1982) and Singh (1992) but the result obtained by Sharma (1990) is in confirmity with this finding.

So far as anxiety reaction tendency is concerned, high SMATE group (HSG) and low (LSG) differ significantly. The farmer group mainfests higher degree of anxiety reaction than the latter group. The findings reveals that college group showing more anxiety reaction tendency display more unfavourable attitude towards election than those who show less anxiety reaction. As personlity variable, anxiety reaction is responsible for influencing attitude towards election. Persons manifesting more anxiety neurotic reaction are extremely sensitive, may be convinced that something terrible is going to happen have persistent anxiety which is diffused and not restricted to definite situations or objects and are involved in exaggreated use of aviodence behaviour. As such persons may, definitely, become much more sensitive, anxious, frustrated after perceiving all that happens during election in India. This is why college girls showing more anxiety neurotic reaction display higher degree of unfavourable attitude towards election and as such conclusion is warrented. This findings gets supported too from supply by Singh (1992).

It may be realled that low SMATE group exhibits higher degree of obsessive–compulsive reaction tendency as compared to its counterpart. Thus both groups, i.e. HSG and LSG manifest a bit significant different between them regarding obsessive-cumpulsive neurotic tendency . Thus, this result reveals that college girls mainfesting higher degree of obsessive-compulsive reaction tendency show lower degree of negative attitude (more favourable attitudes) towards election than those displaying lower degree of obsessive compulsive nerotic tendency college girls mainfesting higher degree of obsessive-compulsive mainfestendency have marked control over enviourment and may be deliberate, thoughtful, sober and punctual as well and obsessive-compulsive conditions also may serve as a protection form aggressive feeling against others. Whatever rsentment and frustration build up with in indiviual and unconscious feeling of aggression develop, there is possibility that an obsession will express itself. Obsessive-compulsive behaviour may be a form of self-protection. As such persons may deliberately express positive or favourable opinion and

attitude towards any subject matter and abstain from opposing anything or anybody. Thus, they look more thoughtful, sober and punctual. This is why college girls showing more obsessive-compulsive neurotic conditions display more favourable or positive attitude towards election than those manifesting less obsessive compulsive neurotic tendency. So as such conclusion is not unwarranted. This findings is similar to the result found by Singh (1992).

So far as conversion reaction is concerned, high SMATE group and low SMATE group do not differ significantly. However Low SMATE group exhibits a slight more 'conversion reaction tendency than those who belong to high SMATE group. This result indicates that college girls manifest lower degrees of negatives attitudes (more favourable attitude) towards election than those who displays lower degree of conversion reaction but not significantly. Persons with conversion reaction tendency have passive aggressive personality, feel inadequate to cope independently. So, they seek sympathy and are highly suggestive. As such persons may have thoughts and feelings against election system and all that happens during election but due to being highly suggestive and having passive aggressive personality they are unable to express their opinion or attitude clearly and vehemently towards election. These are the reasons that college girls showing a bit higher degree of conversion reaction reveals more favourable (positive) attitude towards election but this conclusion is unwarranted. Same result was found by Singh (1992) in his study.

It may be recalled that high SMATE group manifest a slight higher degree of hysteria dissociate than their counterpart. HSC and LSC do not differ significantly regarding hysteria dissociate (HyD) as personality variable. This finding indicates that college girls showing a bit higher degree of hysteria dissociate (HyD) manifest a bit more negative attitude towards election than those display less hysteria dissociate but not significantly. Persons having dissociative dangerous and this neurotic conditions is a way of avoiding stress while gratifying of needs in a manner permitting the persons to deny personal responsibility for his unacceptable behaviour. As such persons may have desire to escape from some unpleasant situations during election, feel wish to be sick in order to avoid such situations which have been created during election. Under additional or continued stress, the appearance of the symptoms of some physical ailment may be observed within such individual. This is why college girls who show a slight dissociative hysteria indicates a bit more negative attitude towards elections than those display less dissociative hysteria but as such result is not warranted. This finding gets support from Singh's finding (1992).

So far as phobic reaction as personality variable is concerned, high SMATE group and low SMATE group differ significantly. The high SMATE group manifests higher degree of negative attitude towards election than the low SMATE group. This finding reveals higher degree of unfavourable attitude towards elections as election as compared to their counterparts.

Persons manifesting more phobic reaction tendency are to develop phobic reactions after a traumatic experience from classical and operant conditioning may be learned vicariously through observations by persons (Bundura, 1969; Mineka, Davidson, Cook and Kair, 1984). As such persons may feel traumatic experience after perceiving all that happens election (such as caste – communal regional schizophrenia, mental auphonia, extreme tempo

of violence, misuse of money and muscle power at the time of campaigning made by political and all alike) and develop phobic reaction display more unfavourable attitude towards election of India than those who display less phobic reaction tendency. So, as such conclusion is not unwarranted. This finding is in conformity with the finding formed by Singh (1992).

It may be recalled that high SMATE group and low SMATE group do not differ significantly regarding depressive reaction tendency as personality factors. However, high SMATE group manifest a slight higher degree of depressive reaction than the low SMATE group. This finding indicates that college girls showing more depressive reaction reveals higher degree of negative attitude towards election than those who show less depressive reaction but not significantly. Persons showing more depressive reaction tendency are low stress tolerant, prone to guilt feeling, rigid conscientious and hostile towards loved one, restless, tense, discouraged, dejected and sad. As such persons may be positively hostile, less tolerant to all that happens during election. This is why college girls showing more depressive reactions manifest, a slight higher degree of negative attitude towards election than those manifesting less depressive reaction but as such conclusion is not warranted.

As far as neuroasthenia is concerned, high SMATE group and low SMATE group do not differ significantly. The result indicates that college girls manifesting neuroasthenia display a bit higher unfavourable attitude towards election as compared to those displaying less neuroasthenic reaction. Persons manifesting more neuroasthenic tendency have prolonged frustration, discouragement, hopelessness, self-centered attitude, properly regressed hostility. As such persons may not be so conscious, alerted and concentrated to perceive openly and display as they should do. This is why college girls who revealed more neuroasthenic reaction tendency manifest a bit higher unfavourable attitude towards election than those who display less neuroasthenic tendency but as such result is not warranted.

### CONCLUSION

College girls who are the most sensitive and integral part of society, the nuclear of family system, transcriber of social values and norms, the womb bearer of the civilization and the script writer of the stories of the great socio-culture economic changes and succeedings in all faculties of disciplines and also occupying posts regarding the government and private services like boys of college and university, have also exhibited more or less unfavourable attitude towards election of India. College girls belonging to high age group, high educated level and urban settings and having religious faith manifesting more negative attitude towards election than their counterparts. In other words, age, education level, settings and theism have been proved as significant social factors in influencing attitude towards election.

So far as neurotic tendencies as personality attributes are concerned, college girls manifesting more obsessive-compulsive neurotic tendency (OC) reveal positive (favourable) attitude towards election than their counterparts, whereas college girls displaying more anxiety neurotic reaction (An) and phobic neurotic tendency (Ph) show more negative (uncomfortable) attitude towards election than those who show less anxiety reaction and phobic reaction.

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## **KINSHIP VICTIMIZATION OF DOMESTIC MAID WORKERS**

**Dr. Hari Prakash Srivastava\***

The victimization of lower strata is widely regarded as a serious problem that affects a large number of people especially women and children. The investigator feels that the scholars of victimology have spared to look into the studies of domestic maid workers, victimization. Hence the present study is an attempt to discuss the same.

Main objective of the present study are :

- (i) to identify the victims and kinship members victimizing domestic maid workers;
- (ii) to point out various patterns of victimization;
- (iii) to suggest some measures to prevent the kinship victimization of domestic maid workers;

The study is relevant because it throws light on the victims, kinship victimizers, patterns of victimization and some factors responsible for victimization and suggestions to prevent it. The study is more important because it is based on the empirical basis and the field work done in Gonda, a backward district's head quarter of U.P. from where a large number of males, leaving their counter parts as well as other members, migrate to metropolises and business centers to earn money because joblessness is major problems of this region.

For collecting primary data the researcher interviewed 50 domestic maid workers (as sample) with the help of a self-structured interview schedule and participant observation and reviewed various types of literature books, published and unpublished theses and research papers. Finally, he analyzed them and verified hypothesis. The study is confirmed to the victimization by kinship members only.

From the study the study tested is "Domestic maid workers – particularly those who are single or dwelling alone – are victimized by their near and dear under the garb of sacred relations."

There are two sectors of labour – organised and unorganised. In unorganized sector the workers are neither expected to have any specific knowledge or technical skill nor they are registered or covered under labour laws or Social security provisions. The nature of service and working conditions of workers are temporary.

The women of lower Socio-economic strata engaged in unorganized sector of labour who seek one or more of cash, kind, facilities or anything from labour-seekers for proceeding them domestic (particularly in house) services, are domestic maid workers. These maids are

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increasingly becoming ‘need’ of those families whose males and females both aspire to earn money and unable to perform their traditional doestic roles well. “The fact time – table and role responsibilities. It is also affecting child socialization on – domestic servants and nursery schools perform the role of surrogate mothers.”<sup>1</sup>

On the basis of the study the domestic services can be divided into follwoing categories :-

- (i) Cleaning of kitchen utensils;
- (ii) Cooking;
- (iii) Washing and pressing the clothes;
- (iv) Scavengery;
- (v) Nurshing;
- (vi) Mopping;
- (vii) Massaging;
- (viii) Multiple Services;

Illinois defines domestic violence as “physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, inference with household relationship with personal liberty or willful deprivation .....” in family or household relationship. Family or household members include “spouses, former spouses, parents, step children and other forms related by blood or marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling who share a common dewlling and persons who have or alleged have a child in common.”<sup>2</sup>

‘Victim’ means persons who individually or collectively have suffered harm including physical and mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impariment of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within member states, including these laws procribing criminal abuse of power.<sup>3</sup> Victimization of women can be defined as an unethical, immoral and unlawful act of torture, assault or elimination agasint female sex by an individual or a group.<sup>4</sup>

The domestic maid workers included in the sample are torture by the following categories of kinship members :-

- (A) Primary Kinship Members –**
  - (i) Parents;
  - (ii) Spouses;
  - (iii) Sons and daugters;
  - (iv) Brothers and sisters;
- (B) Secondary Kinship Members –**
  - (i) Parents-in-law;
  - (ii) Brothers and sister-in-law
- (C) Tertiary Kinship Members/others -**
  - (i) Husbands of sisters-in-law
  - (ii) Maternal uncles/aunts etc.;

Women are generally to tortured by battering. Battering is “a constellation of phsical, sexual and pwychological abuse that may include physical voilence, intimidation,



threats, emotional abuse, economic correction and assertion of male privilege ..... making all family decisions or expecting the woman to perform all household duties.”<sup>5</sup>

It is observed that the husbands victimize their view because of frustration, being jobless, low wage earner and unable to meet out family expenditure. Generally tired after the whole day manual labour and abused and teased by labour -seekers, they became wrathful on their view and children because they and only they are bound and conditioned of drugs for relief from fatigue. On asking to give up ..... drugs and alcohols or throwing such material, they become furious and in case, a day or two, they are unable to earn money themselves either they borrow from others or try to extract it, from wives purse. In scarcity they compel to manage, if not at home, from elsewhere. On denial, they not only become violent but begin to abuse and throwout the domestic materials. According to 4 (8%) of them, their husbands blame them for having illicit relations with males including in-laws and members or servants of the families served. 2(4%) of them accused that their drunkard husbands compel to offer themselves to their companions who visit their huts frequently even to the extent of sexual contacts. To see such absurd intentions they become cautious and ask the visitors never to come to their homes further. On interrogation they told that they are bold enough, if it is necessary to beat and push out them using physical strength and to face the challenge successfully. Fagan says “The use of alcohol is often associated with aggression.”<sup>6</sup> The present study reflects that not the use of drugs or alcohol but the extraction of money for buying it and the consequences of alcoholism as well as the company of drunkards are the causes of torture.

6% childless respondents are mentally/psychologically tortured by calling barren through they are sure, on the basis of their medical reports, they they have no defect, deficiency or fertility problem. But not of that in laws is ready to admit the truth and are motivating the husbands for second marriages. 4(8%) others, in spite of having daughters are being blamed for not only for son/s. 2(4%) widows are cursed not only for remaining issueless but also for unfortunate ‘killings’ of their own husbands. Some of the adults bachelorettes are also blamed for their fate for remaining unmarried. 7(14%) of them exclaimed that, on being a bit late in returning home, not only their husbands but their other in-laws also question with suspicion. In all, those who are single or whose husbands are away due to migration are looked upon with suspicion and warned to maintain the schedule. 3(6%) of them whispered that their in-laws of both sexes slush on them but do not rectify their own characters.

It is also observed that the mother-in-laws, just after the marriage, want their son-in-law. They pressurise their daughters-in-law and if not, they begin to curse them. In case they reproduce daughters, they ask to conditions till the birth of a son. In these conditions 2(4%) respondents had to reproduce 3 and 4 daughters for which they are unable to look after well.

Sometimes, the in-laws, after coming to know of being girl pressurise to kill the foetus though the respondents do not want. But they have to obey their senior in-laws otherwise they are humiliated.

Inequality or favouritism, hatred or indiscipline in the family may repulse those members to wards whom there are ill-feelings. 3(6%) adolescents dwelling with their step mothers reveals that they are not much hurt by the evil behaviour of their step mothers who

always direct to complete own domestic work also, in addition to ‘occupational services and treat them as refugees because they are step, but by their own fathers as who surrender before their wives substitutes. Likewise, the respondents whose husbands are away from them, are compelled not only to be over worked but they their children are deprived of even basis needs of life and in spite of being entitled for common sharing and husbands’ regular financial help to local masters who treat them ilde and weaklings. They have to do domestic work in their own houses also whereas some other female members enjoy rest and leisure.

There are also example of those who are forced to leave their in-laws houses and to go back to their parental homes for whole future. Majoomdar, though writes for common women, but becomes true for some domestic maid workers also : When the tension becomes chlorine as it sometimes does, husbands have to take the law in their own hands and send the wife to her parental home and even take a second wife .. .<sup>7</sup> because she is a burden, a curse and liability.<sup>8</sup>

It is learnt that the heads of some families send their sons after marriage to make money outside and try to set illicit relations with their daughters-in-law. Sometimes their husbands brothers and their sisters-in-law’s husbands also try to take chances alike. It is a matter not to be believed easily but it is observed that many husbands returns only after a few months from their work places. As such one has to believe takes like these. On the other hand, the respondents also understand that they have to live under the umbrella of the males other than the husbands. So, they do not worry about their chastity much. Some of the relatives wants to take advantage of their relationship. Saluja and Saluja comments, “These types of relations start under the shadow of scared relations.”<sup>9</sup> They are often victims of trust and misplaced faith.<sup>10</sup>

It is also observed that domestic maid workers particularly deserted and widowed are suppressed by others by damaging their rights to property. 4(8%) such respondents claim that their in-laws expose them physically and economically (psychological exploitation is but natural). Economically victimized are deprived of their share to property. It is also because, being women, they are not aware of the details of movable and immovable property of their husbands/parents-in-law. They are deprived of gifts, even ornaments gifted to them by their own parents at the time of marriage. 2(4%) of them accused their father-in-law to borrow some loan in their names, and at the time of recovery, they are dead. The respondents in the same number also accused that attempts are made to kill their sons so that their share of property be named in others favour. A brother of a respondent’s husband lodged first information report against her (victim) of elopment carrying valuables and ornaments without any information and questioned on her chastity.

Some domestic maid workers unhesitatingly agree that the traits of their personalities are also responsible their victimization. In this context they expressed as follows :-

- (i) The domestic maid workers who live permanently (round the clock) in the families served feel that they are unable to get rest and leisure. Oftenly, they are called upon for one or other work even when they are in the bed for sleeping. It is also because they never deny to work for them short period of leisure (after noon) is also taken away by the masters.

- (ii) Some to these also who are not permanent dwellers, are called upon to do some additional work of different nature than that of their own and lured by a pinch of extra benefits. These engagement become hurdle not only in meeting with their relatives but also in looking after their children and finishing their own domestic works.
- (iii) In spite of being over burdened some maid – particularly those who work in their husbands or sons bosses families are bound to work unwillingly. 2(4%) of them exclaimed with sorrow that they neither get even a single penny for their services nor even a cup of tea in these families.
- (iv) One adolescent revealed that one of the adult masters used to give some dishes initially who began to give anything unhesitatingly even to her mouth while cleansing the utensils. Though she did not like it but could not refuse. After that he give some gifts to which she accepted warmly and became emotionally attached. Ultimately, she was victimized for all purpose and satisfaction.

Prevention from victimization is the right of the women and the duty of the state, U.N. Declaration on Victims emphasizes the following four aspects of right to victims of crime and abuse of power :-

- (i) Access to justice and fair treatments;
- (ii) Restitution;
- (iii) Compensation and
- (iv) Assistance

Indian constitution also guarantees its citizens some fundamental rights i.e. right to justice, right to property and right and exploitation etc.

The Government of India ultimately realized the brutalities and other atrocities against women not only by the husbands but also by other kinship members and considering the relevance of old laws inadequate brought a new provisions “ Protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005” that not only guarantees the full security of women’s body but it goes to the extent of punishment for even oral humiliation (Like uttering barren or hussy for a women). It is hoped that this Act will safeguard the women from torture.

For prevention of victimization the following steps can be taken :-

- (1) to tame brutal instincts of men;
- (2) to promote culture of honour to women;
- (3) sympathetic attitude of the society especially towards widows and deserted of lower classes;
- (4) abolition of discrimination against women;
- (5) women authorities to tackle with the cases;
- (6) careful watch on offenders, treatment and trial to prevent revictimization;
- (7) administrative support to the victims;
- (8) free counselling and legal support;

From the above discussion it is clear that the domestic maid workers – particularly those who are single, are socio-economically parasites and bound to be victimised.

Hence the hypothesis is verified.

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## SITAYANA : AN EPIC OF HUMAN DESTINY

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*There may have been several Ramas, perhaps but never more than one Sita.* Prof. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar innovatively sketches Sita's image in his epic *Sitayana* not as the gentle chaste wife of the hero Rama, but as central and pivotal to the story-line. Needless to say, Prof. Iyengar deals with the symbolic significance of Sita's character rather than her mere physical presence.

Prof. Iyengar's interest in the *Ramayana* dates back to his translation of the 'Sundarakanda' of *Ramayana* in 1982. The author says in his introduction to the *Sitayana* that his recital of the *Ramayana* story came to be slanted as *Sitayana*. The author remarks that the essential ingredients of *Ramayana* constitute what he describes them as the spinal column as well as the life blood of *Sityana* as well.

The author falls back upon some of the techniques of the Greek tragedy, in particular the technique of retrospective narration and makes use of this in the epic *Sitayana*, to suit the shift in emphasis from the story of Rama to that of Sita. To sustain continuity, the gaps in the story are filled in with the help of retrospective narration. The work is based on three sources, - Valmiki's *Ramayana* primarily but also the Tamil *Ramavataram* of Kamban and the *Ramacharitamansa* of Tulsidas.

The epic, like the drama, at points requires a willing suspension of disbelief. No wonder, the characters of Hanuman and Kumbhakarna among others are 'darlings of Unreason': inextricably integrated with our racial consciousness as the author himself puts it.

In spite of all this the author asserts that the central concern of the work is with the human beings, however much they may serve as instruments of the divine. Rama and Sita are archetypes of Hindu ethos but the characters have not lost their interest even today, as they come alive with contemporaneity, all their own.

Prof. Iyengar, probably keeping in mind Sri Aurobindo's *Savitri*, describes Sita and Rama as 'Powers that advance human evolution towards far horizons' (P.XV). We all know that *Savitri* strives towards a new Dawn and Sita according to the poet seems to do no less.

It is not for nothing that Iyengar concludes his introduction with words borrowed from *Savitri* of Sri Aurobindo:

She is the golden bridge, the wonderful fire;  
The luminous heart of the unknown is she,  
A Power of silence in the depths of God.

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In his prologue to the *Sitayana* the poet declares in the epic style that he intends to write of womanhood and the glory of motherhood with its travails, - also of the primordial Shakti's myriad manifestations on earth. If Savitri is one Avatar, Sita is another. They are only two points in the long line of evolution. The poet concludes the prologue with a prayer that the grace of the Mother, 'mighty, fair, immaculate' may redeem us still.

Canto One of Sitayan starts with Narada calling upon Janaka the philosopher-king. They pick up a philosophic disputation and Janaka the wise asks Narada as to why in spite of a galaxy of saints and 'gnanis' the common man often finds it almost impossible to attain salvation, much less think about it. Man lives now as he did earlier in an existential dilemma swinging, as the poet rightly describes it, 'between the poles of existence.' Life does not seem to have any purposeful or meaningful direction to the common man, the man in the street. His mind is 'tortured with incertitudes'. Janaka is worried that a large majority are denied the instruments of salvation, despite the presence of great '*tapasvins*' on this earth. Narada tries to explain it away as Maya or Lila. The human soul is also perturbed by excess of ego. The man who thinks of the 'I' is verily demonic. Janaka points out that the sacrifices made through Vedic chants among other varieties of worship that may be termed 'sacramental', do not seem to relieve man of his bondage. Man is unable to come out of the shackles of his ego in spite of all these varieties of worship. Therefore Janaka reiterates his urge for a simpler mode of worship that might deliver not one but the general multitudes from the shackles of reiterated life and death. Narada understands the anxiety of Janaka and remarks that some souls dwell apart and shine like stars in isolation. But others, simpler in their life style and understanding, must have their own privilege to salvation. Love, according to Narada, is one of the parameters which holds the humblest human beings together, but the perennial source of divine love emanates from the Magna Mater. Hence as in Sri Aurobindo's *Savitri*, Prof. Iyengar also holds the view that the descent of the Divine Mother exuding love will alone redeem the commonalty from the shackles of physical existence. The descent of the Divine alone ushers in a new dawn and Narada says that a new incarnation with the Mother in a human form may help in the redemption of humanity at large. Hence the poet rightly marks Narada's remark:

A manifestation and ministry,  
Recognisably human  
Yet intrinsically Divine, may charge  
All the earth with life anew. (*Sitayana*, P.12)

There have been many incarnations of the Mother Goddess and another incarnation may not be out of place as humanity from time to time may require a new Avatar to redeem them, granted that human memory is very short-lived.

The narration of genealogy which forms a part of traditional epics is to be found in *Sitayana* also. The descent of Janaka from a long line of great forerunners is recorded with a certain amount of meticulousness. Janaka was however at the outset of his career left with the dissatisfaction of no sons from his loins.

Janaka the philosopher-king is rightly delineated as falling into a philosophic contemplation of the 'tricks and turns of the ages'. Prof. Iyengar under the influence of Sri

Aurobindo is conscious of the Dawn and the supernal grace of the Goddess in the form of 'Ushas, Dawn Savitri or Sita'.

Janaka was destined to have the incarnation of the goddess as his daughter. Iyengar falls into an elaborate description of the qualities of this other worldly creature. Her beauty is ineffable, her smile is serene. She was like a flash of revelation. Physically she might have been the figure of a woman but in reality she was the all-inclusive Mother. Janaka seemed to have realized in a flash, under the grace of the goddess, life with its bundle of contradictions and achievements of a high order. In a moment he felt as though the 'gateways to the future burst open'. In other words Janaka seemed to have been blessed with supernal wisdom about the genesis and the working of the universe all felt in a flash. It appeared, he was in a trance where space and time did not count. The writer describes all this to set a tone for Janaka to be the father of the Mother Divine in the shape of Sita. Prof. Iyengar remarks very meaningfully that the question was larger than Mithila and that humanity's destiny was at stake. The birth of Sita was not a question that would concern Janaka alone as a father but the entire human race as her avatar is bound up with human destiny.

Soon after Narada's departure, Janaka arrives at the ashram of Yajnavalkya to seek his mature counsel. Janaka tells Yajnavalkya that the burden of kingship being a secular duty often obscures the vision of the '*jnani*'. The common citizens witness the '*karma kanda*' with its varied sacrifices but are unable to read the symbolic significance of the rituals. While '*Purusha prayatna*' or human effort is necessary, without divine sanction it is a poor thing in itself. Yajnavalkya sums up his argument by reminding Janaka of Narada's exhortation that Janaka should initiate a ritual sacrifice and make a beginning with a plough.

The smile of Sita seemed to reveal to Janaka all the cosmic mysteries. The barrenness and doubt in his mind which troubled him a while ago seem to be miraculously dispelled in a moment. No wonder, she appeared like a charter from heaven. Yajnavalkya who was there immediately remarks that this babe was not cut out for conventional destiny. She was an incarnation of 'Mahashakti', with a difference.

This latest of Shakti's emanations  
May play the sheer melting role  
Of sublime sufferance and alchemic  
Action and transformation. (*Sitayana*, P.32)

Sita's beauty was a blaze of radiance and her veiled abilities seem to defy even his comprehension. The poet rightly describes Sita's coming as a tantalizing mystery. To the commoners and onlookers Sita would appear to have shared the bounties of nature, along with other royal women. But her growth was 'god's garden of growing consciousness.'

Sita tries to make her birth appear natural like the birth of any other. She likes to live like any other girl in the company of others, so that she might appear to share the girlhood as it occurs on earth. Nevertheless her talk savours of the philosophic. Sita pretends to be a silent learner. Nevertheless, as the poet rightly remarks, Sita was the 'light among the lights' and 'the grace of all graces.' (P.43) What is more, to give her girlhood an authenticity, the poet represents her as having played chess, snakes and ladders and the like. Like Sri Aurobindo, however, Iyengar never loses sight of the symbolic value of Sita's sojourn on earth, as she seems to be interested in the odyssey of the soul-

...the soul's journey

Through the tunnels to the Light. (*Sitayana*, P.44)

The poet represents Sita as tossing on psychic motions like every other human, although he is well aware that to humanize the Divine is no easy task. Sita is represented as contemplating the connection between good and evil. Life, as Maitreyi assures Sita, is like a dream intangible. (P.49). In her discussions with the yogi, Sita speaks about the essential oneness of the universe and contradictions which figure merely on the surface (P.52):

The world is one and many,  
And all fragmentation, contradiction  
And self-division are false.

For Sita, as for her sisters, the years of their girlhood were indeed a seed-time of unceasing unfoldment and growth within and without (P.54). The poet speaks of Sita's encounter with Gargi where the latter speaks of the value of the meditation. One notices on keen observation that the poet intersperses the story about the physical growth of Sita alongside her mental evolution. The poet narrates the story of women other than Sita mentioned in Indian mythologies, thus widening the scope of his discussion on womanhood as presented in Indian mythology.

In Book-II, in lines reminiscent of Ramayana, Sita speaks indignantly to Rama who speaks of his exile from Ayodhya and talks of separation from Sita and others. She tells him that she can be no more separated from Rama than the Sun from his rays, the shadow from the object. She reminds Rama of Janaka's words that she would follow him like a shadow through thick and thin.

I'm sinless, and my father Janaka,  
My mother too, have taught me  
How, shadow-like, I should always partake  
Of your life's vicissitudes. (*Sitayana*, P. 139)

Thus Sita proves herself a brave lady.

My father, Janaka of Mithila,  
Surely chose a man as my  
Husband, not a woman in man's image  
What fear governs you, my lord? (*Sitayana*, P.140)

So Sita convinces Rama and shares his exile with their first journey to Chitrakuta.

Sita is no mere shadow of Rama. She exhibits a personality of her own in demanding an equal share with her husband in the obligations of life. In Book-III, on a suitable moment, Sita speaks freely to Rama reminding him of Dharma's imperatives. She says that there are three important temptations namely-falsehood, adultery and the third, violence without cause. She feels concerned that he may yield to the temptation of indulgence in unwarranted violence by pledging protection to the *rishis*. She feels that launching a crusade against those that do not harm us is a causeless violence. In the following cantos the poet tells us of the happy days spent by Sita and Rama round the *ashramas* and their arrival at Panchavati.

The poet rightly puts the following words in the mouth of Lopamudra- 'glitter is not gold, and gold is not life, and seeming is not being,' (P.215) as if she predicts Sita's



fascination for the false golden deer. The false golden deer is described as ‘marvellous, a ravishing pied beauty’ and it is no wonder Sita’s heart has been bewitched by it.

The abduction of Sita is described as Ravana’s ‘tryst with Doom.’ Sita reveals to Ravana that she is not isolable from Rama for she herself is he. The book closes with the canto in which Sabari enters the fire to leave her body of whom Rama says, ‘a Bhakta greater than the God.’

Sita curses herself for doubting blameless Soumitri and for welcoming the deceitful anchorite, Ravana. She compares him to a ‘goat tied to the sacrificial altar post awaiting its tryst with death’, who comes to her with an indecent proposal of marrying her.

Life becomes for Sita a soulless routine under the Simsupa tree in the Asoka grove. Conversation with Trijata and Anala, who are introduced by the poet as the daughters of Vibhishana, a votary of *dharma* by choice and discipline, is a rare break from her silence of isolation and is truly refreshing. She feels nostalgic, remembering the bygone days happily spent in Mithila and Ayodhya. She thinks of ending her life for a while but after a pause, determines to dare the devilish Ravana till he is finally destroyed.

Sita places a blade of grass- a potent barrier between Ravana and herself when she speaks to him. She warns him ‘just as a gaunt tree is felled by the thunderbolt when the time comes such will be the defeat of Ravana.’ (P.320) Trijata consoles her with explanation of a vision she just saw and says that fair times are ahead, and that Sita hears the sweet recital of Rama’s story from Hanuman. But she fears that it is a mere hallucination, but Hanuman gives her some examples to win her trust.

The lines:

....’t is she and no other,  
For there’s no second Sita (*Sitayana*, P.334)

Remind us of the words of Swami Vivekananda:

There may have been several Ramas,  
Perhaps, but never more than one Sita.

Overwhelmed by Hanuman’s infallible integrity, Sita gives him her crest-jewel after receiving the Signet-ring sent by Raghava. After creating a havoc in the city Lanka and giving a warning to Ravana, Hanuman gives a solemn assurance to Sita that the immaculate Rama will come and destroy Ravana and redeem her, and begins his return flight.

Hanuman, the master of correct speech first proclaims, ‘SAW SITA’, ending all anxiety when he reports of his mission to Jambavan, Prince Angada and others. The poet rightly says that Hanuman is the mind and heart of the whole. In the meanwhile Vibhishana tries his best for unity and peace, and the return of Maithili to her lord, Rama, but all in vain.

The long awaited war begins and for sometime we observe the ‘fortunes alternating’ between the two groups. Ravana a veteran indeed, is described rightly as a ‘sinner extraordinary’, waiting for Rama’s avenging stroke’. The canto namely ‘Mandodari and Sulochana’ is pathetic and moving; we see these two men saying just one little gesture i.e., the return of Sita changes the whole scenario from darkness to light. They feel that the royal brothers are governed by *dharma*’s imperatives and not by thoughts of revenge.

Ravana becomes a pathetic prisoner in a self-made inferno. Kumbhakarna also meets his fate who himself says that he is a mere ‘tamas’. He is compared to a Homo Leviathan by

the poet. The following cantos tell us about the fall of Indrajit, who says, like Satan in *Paradise Lost*,

What though so much is lost, All is not lost. (*Sitayana*, P.434)  
on the death of his uncle Kumbhakarna.

Trijata who sees with her visionary powers, the changing situation of woman who is adored as Shakti, Sundari, Grihalakshmi or Maha Saraswati is degraded to the state of property for sale, a ready cake to swallow and being imprisoned in a gold cage, pities the wronged and suffering woman.

Though he fights in a do or die manner, at last Ravana dies. (Of course, the long awaited scene.) The noise of battle rumbled no longer, Sita, now thinks of this peace which is lately won. She feels sorry for the fate of Mandodari, Sulochana and all other women in Lanka. The following stanza is worth quoting:

Her heart went out to the tens of thousands  
Of mothers, sisters, daughters,  
And most of all, the wretched wives now left,  
To stew in their mystery. (*Sitayana*, P.475)

The delay in her reunion with her lord, pains Maithili. Moments seem to crawl for her. The crowning piece of Sita's demeanour as a woman of spirit and dignity comes when, Rama sends for Sita, only to tell her that he has vindicated the honour of the Ikshavakus by killing Ravana and releasing Sita from captivity, and that he has no use for her as her chastity is suspected, in as much as she has lived for a year under the roof of a volatile profligate. He even suggests to her to find a protector in Bharata, Lakshma or any other. The words pierce Sita like poisoned darts. Her eyes flash fire as one who has known her intimately for long, indulges in this unwarranted charge, she can vindicate her chastity only by passing through the ordeal of fire. Agni, the witness to the wedding vows, now bears testimony to Sita's absolute fidelity to Rama in thought, word and deed. Sita takes the fire baptism and comes out from the effulgent flames, unscathed.

Before their journey through air to Ayodhya, Sita speaks to Mandodari, Sulochana and the daughters of Vibhishana, Trijata and Anala. Welcomed by Bharata, they step into the city of Ayodhya. As in the words of Kaikeyi, 'a nightmare has at last come to an end' (P. 517), and the coronation takes place. It is verily Life, a new life for Sita.

Sita shares all her experiences in the forest and in Lanka, with the queens Kausalya, Sumitra and Kaikeyi. She makes a round of visits to Ruma, Tara, Sarama and others who express their concern for Maithili and discuss the plight of woman, with her. In the cantos 'Rama Rajya' and 'Agastya Speaking' Rama asks many questions and Agastya by virtue of his great learning answers his queries. After listening to Agastya, Sita feels sorry for woman treated as a piece of property, a commodity, a trophy both in the hands of bad and good men.

In the last canto of the book, 'Sita's Stream of Consciousness', Sita finds herself lost in the nightmare net of the doings of the gods, demons and humans and she is at a loss to locate the norms of life (P.549).

The last book opens with the canto in which we see the couple Rama and Sita spending their time happily. We also learn that Sita becomes pregnant. Sita expresses her desire to revisit the ashramas and is granted her request by her lord. Exiled again by her lord

on hearing a malicious scandal, Sita finds herself in the forest. Seized by mere spasm of despair, Janaki trembles like a basil leaf. Valmiki the poet-anchorite consoles her by saying that human beings fall only to rise and ‘Flux, not stasis is the law of life.’

Sita withdraws into her thought and glances at the panoramic progress of her life, - childhood, girlhood and all that. She gives birth to Kusa and Lava when it is close on to midnight. She feels the fulfillment. The boys are growing in the robust air of the forest. Sita feels nostalgic now and then. She thinks, ‘be it *lila* or *yoga maya*, the divine play must go on.’ (P.605)

After speaking to Narada, Valmiki thinks of writing, ‘Concerning Rama, Ravan’s end and Sita’s glorified history’, and he reads it chiefly as ‘Sita’s Saga Sublime.’ In the Soul’s Mystic Cave’ Sita sits musing on the meaning of her life, and a clear perception of the human condition dawns upon her: While the fight against evil and the sons of darkness must always go on, ‘We learn the wisdom of sufferance and the certainty of Grace.’

When Raghava performs the Aswamedha sacrifice, Valmiki reaches the Naimisa along with his disciples Kusa and Lava, where the boys recite the epic, Sita’s Saga Sublime evening after evening; Rama suspects that the boys are none other than his own sons.

In the woods of Naimisa, Sita falls back into introspection and debates whether her life was a waste or a fulfillment. For everyone on this earth there is a hell within and a hell without. From the day of her wedded felicity in Ayodhya she picturises herself in the theatre of her mind as though a reel was moving on the celluloid. To her surprise, the fever and fret of the world do not seem to touch the ascetics and the *yogis*. Sita is also impressed by the galaxy of the *pativratas*, samples of pure femininity, sheer gold. Their equipoise, equanimity and quiet grace appear single and singular to her mind. The women in the forest, like the wives of the rishis, seem to be far from the madding crowd and ignoble strife of the city life. They do not seem to suffer or reel under the temptations and tensions of the city women. The silent strength of the sages is exemplary, and it, even to a woman like Sita, eluded explanation.

Sita is surprised that a man like Rama allows himself to be misguided by rumours. She wonders why Rama does not leave Ayodhya permanently if only to discover a meaning for their conjugal felicity. He could have simply installed one of his brothers on the throne. She checks herself and realizes that the mind rests on a razor’s edge. There was no point in crying over spilt milk. A strong mind should not be fettered by the vagaries of time. The world is misguided by *Mahamaya* who the poet calls, ‘the mother of illusion.’ The life of one man or one woman is like a bubble while the history of the human race is like the eternal flow of the mighty ocean. She bemoans the cruelty of fate to which no one seems to be an exception.

The word ‘woman’ is spoken by the poet as being synonymous with suffering. The recital of the twins confirms Rama’s opinion that they are his own sons. Presently a conference of great rishis and their wives as well as the people of Kosala is arranged. Sita was accompanied by Valmiki and the twin brothers Lava and Kusa. Valmiki addresses Rama and the audience and certifies Sita as the soul of purity. But the belated forgiveness of Rama does not seem to produce the desired effect on Sita. Sita returns to her mother, Earth. Rama

is struck dumb. Valmiki consoles Rama by saying, ‘all of us are merely thorns in the hands of Destiny.’ But life continues. The compassion of people like Sita fosters life on this earth.

The earth never tires or stales or despairs,  
For the pulses of Sita’s  
Heart of compassion sustain and foster  
Our evolving Life Divine. (*Sitayana*, P.657)

In the epilogue the poet compares the saga of Sita to the myth of Demeter, Persephone. The cycle of life, death and rebirth with its mysteries hinted at in the Greek myth seem to be demonstrated equally well or for that matter more magnificently in the character of Sita. Sita is the incarnation of the Mother Goddess who is the refuge of all and sundry, being the Primaeval Mother.

Like Sri Aurobindo whom he admired much, Prof. Iyengar deals with the symbolic significance of Sita’s character rather than her mere physical presence. The travails of Sita in the human form are merely representative of the struggle of womanhood to direct humanity to fresh woods and pastures new.

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## **NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS: INDIAN PERSPECTIVE**

**Dr. Vishwa Deepak Tripathi\***

“...the world is entering a new era in which the very concept of security will change – and change dramatically. Security will be interpreted as: security of people, not just territory. Security of individuals, not just nations. Security through development, not through arms. Security of all the people everywhere – in their homes, in their jobs, in their streets, in their communities, in their environment.”

The world underwent seismic shifts in the 20th century in the form of two resource-draining world wars, the creation of a bipolar world order, numerous proxy wars, end of the Cold War and emergence of the US as the sole superpower. However, in the 21st century, the rise of non-state actors, impact of intra-state conflicts, degeneration of the environment, sweeping demographic changes and the rapidly burgeoning cyber-warfare arena have replaced inter-state wars as the main threats to a nation's security in the 21st century. After the end of the Cold War, human security was added to the security agenda. It included: (a) Environmental security (b) Economic security, and (c) Societal security. Threats to a nation were no longer only from the enemy's military. Non-Traditional Security (NTS) threats, also called non-military threats, began to be factored in. Among the well-known NTS are energy, food and water which are in a nexus. Other topics include climate change, environmental security, economic security, pandemics, social issues, etc. Traditional Security- Connected to military strength and protection from external threats like wars and attacks. Focus of security is on the 'state.'

Non-traditional- Human security, where focus of security shifts from state to the individuals. It is security in a broader sense, which recognizes other aspects of insecurity, like hunger, poverty, civil war etc. The concept was formalized in 2004 with the UNHDR, pioneered by Mahbub Ul Haq. The report listed 7 types of security. On the whole, there are two notions in human security- freedom from want and freedom from fear. The basic idea is that sources of insecurity are much broader than simply external war, especially in the 21st century. On the whole, it is a more human centric approach to security. Non-traditional security threats have a few common characteristics. They are generally non-military in nature, transnational in scope - neither totally domestic nor purely inter-state and are

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transmitted rapidly due to globalization and communication revolution. This implies that these non-traditional threats are much more intimidating than the traditional ones as they require the national leadership to look not only outwards to cultivate international cooperation, but also inwards, with an open outlook to execute internal socioeconomic and political reforms. This transnational threats are now increasingly discussed, not only in academic circles but also among policymakers in almost all parts of the world, clearly reflects the enormity of the significance of these issues in the contemporary world. However, military deterrence, diplomatic maneuverings and short-term political arrangements are rendered inadequate in addressing non traditional issues and would therefore require non-military means.

The traditional Security refers to the amalgamation of measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and others, to ensure mutual survival and safety. These measures include military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions. International and national security is invariably linked. International security is national security or state security in the global arena.

**The UN's Human Development Report (HDR) of 1994** – This report highlighted the need for a shift from the exclusive stress on territorial security to focusing on people's security, and instead of seeking security through armaments to gaining security through sustainable development. It identified seven security essentials. These are: (i) Economic security (ii) Food security (iii) Health security (iv) Environmental security (v) Personal security (vi) Community security, and (vii) Political security. This then spawned the view that the state was also responsible for these issues. The NTS are security challenges that are not considered mainstream. The methods and tools employed to address non-traditional security challenges are evolving. It includes unconventional thinking and it challenges orthodox understandings. The 21st century presents new paradigms to security. Politico-military threats have been joined by security issues relating to energy, water, food, environment, climate change, and so on.

"Non-traditional security issues are challenges to the survival and well-being of peoples and states that arise primarily out of non-military sources, such as climate change, resources scarcity, infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migration, food shortages, people smuggling, drug trafficking and transnational crime. These dangers are often transnational in scope, defying unilateral remedies and requiring comprehensive – political, economic, social – responses, as well as humanitarian use of military force. "Non-traditional security focuses on non-military threats with these common characteristics: The threats are transnational in nature with regards to their origins, conceptions and effects. They do not stem from competition between states or shifts in the balance of power, but are often defined in political and socioeconomic terms. Non-traditional security issues such as resource scarcity and irregular migration cause societal and political instability and hence become threats to security. Other threats like climate change are often caused by human-induced disturbances to the fragile balance of nature with dire consequences to both states and societies which are often difficult to reverse or repair. National solutions are often inadequate and would thus

essentially require regional and multilateral cooperation. The referent of security is no longer just the state (state sovereignty or territorial integrity), but also the people (survival, well-being, dignity) both at individual and societal levels." If this definition is accepted, that would tend to eliminate asymmetrical warfare between states as being relevant. Moreover, while the impacts of such threats may be keenly felt internally within a country, the causes tend to be to at least to some extent externally driven. This could also tend to eliminate from that definition internal uprisings, insurgencies, etc., at least to the extent they are not being externally driven by external forces. This also means that the issues or threats faced are a mix of those caused naturally, those caused by humans (i.e., anthropogenic), and those caused by a combination of the two.

At the same time, that would place most, if not all, military-related conflicts, including insurgencies; internally-driven, focused terrorism and crime; and warfare between states, even if by new or "non-traditional" means (e.g., space or cyberspace attacks) well within the definition of a traditional notion of security, at least by process of elimination.

**Non-traditional security threats are:**

1. **Environmental degradation including climate security:** One of the most critical issues concerning a nation's security in the 21st century is environmental degradation, and in particular, climate change and its impact. Rising population and burgeoning energy needs, especially in developed and developing countries, has led to the excessive depletion of natural resources, at a rate much faster than it can be replaced. Since the liberalization of the economy and impressive growth figures, India's development trajectory has had to contend with increasing environmental challenges. According to experts, the multitude of environmental challenges that India contends with include land and forest degradation, natural resources depletion, weakening resiliency of the ecosystem, and a steady depletion of environment which the country is blessed with. Of course this is a concern for the Central and State Governments, especially in light of the industrial and human activity that is seen as catalyst for current environment challenges. Hence, legislation and policies and initiatives to address environmental issues by the Central Government give confidence of the prioritisation of such serious issues. However, the long established legislations in India have provided a few remedies as advocates claim to a critical challenge. The World Bank stated "For an environmentally sustainable future, India needs to value its natural resources, and ecosystem service to better inform policy and decision making."

2. **Economic Security:** The Indian economy is steadily growing at an incredible pace with no major domestic or external imbalances apparent. But is it secure? The answer is not obvious, since economic security is a complex dynamic concept. In today's globalised world, it is best defined by the states ability to meet, on a sustained basis, the material aspirations of its citizens. This depends to a considerable extent on the states institutional capacity to cushion its people from domestic and global threats.

Seen thus, the country's economic security is related to every aspect of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Thus, the agenda for economic security includes almost every aspect of government and business policy. But in order to determine how secure the Indian economy is, I have narrowed the definition, in a paper I am preparing

for the new CII Council on Economic Security, to three concepts: resources security, institutional security and strategic security.

**3. Resources Security:** This encompasses two broad areas of natural resource security that includes efficient and sustainable access to water, energy and other natural resources; and human resource security that requires a workforce with adequate skills to ensure global competitiveness. India does not measure up too well on these counts. In spite of a large endowment of arable land, it has low agricultural productivity and it grew at a mere 7% annually over 1995 to 2004 in comparison with other large emerging economies. The underlying reasons are poor rural infrastructure, neglect of the food-processing sector and policy inadequacies in the organized retail sector that make it difficult to optimize supply chains for agriculture products.

India has the lowest renewable water resources among major global economies. Industrial and urban demand for water is fortunately low by international norms, but demand might increase hugely, crowding out water for agriculture. Separately, India needs to prepare a plan for sustainable energy security, given its heavy dependence on imported oil & gas. India also loses about a quarter of the electricity it generates to transmission and distribution losses.

Like China, India is well placed in terms of human resource endowment. India can compete with other developing countries in labour intensive sectors and with OECD economies in knowledge intensive sectors. But larger social investment is essential to sustain this edge. About 340 million Indians below 15 years of age will require education, health and nutrition. But India is clearly lagging behind the rest of the world in human capital investments. This could have an adverse impact on overall competitiveness.

Institutional security: this refers to governance. An economy with high transaction costs is neither efficient nor competitive. This may not just be a production issue, but a distributional issue as well. India's record of policy interventions in poverty reduction and social development is unimpressive. Doing business in India is still not smooth. India fares poorly on simple indicators such as cargo dwell time, days to enforce a contract or register a property, and power and transport costs.

**4. Strategic security:** This relates to economic diplomacy, police, intelligence and military aspects of economic security. India scores well on economic diplomacy, the Indo-US nuclear deal being a shining example. It encompasses energy security and a strategic partnership with the US that could change the global dynamics of the 21st century.

India also needs to maintain its defence expenditure to safeguard its citizens from internal and external threats. As I have indicated in another paper, fast growth is enough to generate the funds needed to meet geostrategic objectives.

It is unfortunate, however, that we don't have a vibrant economic security debate in India right now. The country needs an aggregate index of economic security that includes the issues highlighted here. A broad based economic security council should be created to monitor the progress of this economic security index. A nation of one billion plus people cannot afford to let its guard down on economic security.

**5. Health Security:** Health Security encompasses a provision of health services and education and protection of public health from exposure that may leads to harm.



Though India has made strides in addressing lingering health burdens, still as with other developing countries, faces the task of eradicating infectious diseases, emerging non-infectious occupational lifestyle diseases and emerging infectious diseases (EID).

Thus there are numerous challenges that impede India's public health system, challenges that operate in a context of globalization and development. Consequently, the Central Government through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is aware of the persistent public challenges in India, and seeks reforms and interventions to make improvements where possible. Chile, a country upon first impressions would not conjure any similarities with India, but like India currently stubborn public health care challenges, Chile too faced public health care challenges. Such challenges in Chile were aggravated by a failing public health system, high income disparity amongst citizens which affected access to health and numerous ailments that affected human security of citizens and many livelihoods. Through policy choices, reforms and interventions Chile has performed exceptionally well in health care indicators, the UN's Human Development Index (HDI) hence the so called 'Chilean Model' for public health has garnered plenty attention not only in the region of Latin America but in other developing economies.

**6. Trans-national crimes, human trafficking and drugs:** Transnational organized crime networks are especially a potent threat to a state's national security because of a number of reasons. The World Bank (2013) defines an organized crime network as one that uses force and coercion for pursuit of wealth by criminal means. Thus, going by this definition, international drug cartels, arms smuggling groups and maritime piracy networks can be classified as some of the major organized crime networks. Drug cartels have especially gained importance in the last few decades because of their greater access to resources (both financial and organizational) and use of sophisticated technological advancements in order to improve their risk management strategies and thus evade capture by the state security agencies. Organized crime networks usually mushroom and thrive in "weak" or "failed" states (mostly underdeveloped and developing countries), which are characterized by ineffective government control, poor law and order control situation, weak regulatory framework for protecting business activities and a corrupt judiciary.

**7. Food Security:** Food security emerged as a critical issue at the World Food Summit of 1996, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FOA). The outcomes of the summit were the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action. In the Rome Declaration, signed by all member states of the UN, decreed that food security is "when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and health life". To tackle food security, signatories of the Rome Declaration agreed to target food security by ensuring sufficient quantities of food, access to provide and appropriate use of food. India, as with other members of the agreed to ensured food and nutritional concerns of all citizens would be met. Therefore, what are current challenges that stifle food security in India and how can they be best addressed according to best practices and innovations adopted in other countries. The National Food Security Bill 2013, proposed to counter disparities in access to food and aims to decrease persistent malnutrition experienced by low-income communities in India. The Bill itself is

perceived as noble and revealing of how the Government of India perceives the challenges to food security and strategies the government aims to utilize in addressing food security. However, at the opposite end of the spectrum many critics advocate for a far more advanced agenda that includes paying attention to more responsive policy mechanisms, power supply issues and rural development in order to truly harness a proactive food security agenda.

**8. Disaster management:** Disaster management encompasses several features in addressing manmade and natural disasters. The features that form current practices in disaster management are prevention, mitigation, readiness, responsiveness and recovery. Global warming, industrial activities and trans-border activities are said to exacerbate disasters that have been experienced and witnessed in the past few years. No country is safe from disaster and therefore disaster management should be prioritized by national governments. In this regard, the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) show the priority which the Central Government gives to disaster management in India. These two government bodies have been functioning since the enactment of the Disaster Management Act in 2005, however both have been under increasing scrutiny and criticism stemming from perceived failures to inadequate planning, lack of a coherent policy, inefficient coordination and general inactiveness or responsiveness. Literature and experts suggest that disaster management rests on a successful National Emergency Model, which entails many components. First, in pursuing a national emergency model, countries should rely that disaster management is not an isolated affair and instead should be considered a collaborative matter involving various state authorities such as ministry of health, public safety, meteorological agency, citizens and other stakeholders from the CSOs sector to the private sector. As a collaborative affair it is vital that all stakeholders should have access to information on risk factors that influence possible disasters, this should also be complimented by a collaborative network based on multiagency collaborations that values leadership, goal setting, performance evaluation and lesson learning. Evidently, according to critique of the current status of the NDMA none of these factors are present, instead there seems to be a lack of communication between the NDMA and state governments on sharing a common vision of disaster management, this was reiterated in a scathing critique of the agency published by Business Standards. Therefore, a platform for open dialogue on disasters management should be initiated that engages state governments, the general public and other interested parties. Such a platform should occur at close intervals in order to stimulate interest and discussion, transfer ideas and knowledge and review persistent issues and progress. Secondly, a successful National Emergency Model relies on well informed and trained staff. According to numerous newspaper reports, the NDMA possesses neither, so therefore critical training and capacity building within the NDMA is a necessity, and the organisational line National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) should enforce a chain of command, with clearly defined leadership role within the ranks and effective communication. Such an organisational structure would allow for greater accountability in the instance of when action taken during an emergency situation need to be accounted for. Lastly, in order for a National Emergency Model to succeed, technology must play a crucial role. Technological resources can be allocated in prevention measures, response and recovery activities. Reports of the NDRF response to the floods in Uttarakhand

reveal lacked basic equipment for response situation during a disaster. Thus it is apparent should acquire the most appropriate equipment and the appropriate quantity stipulated by international norms during relief efforts, strengthened by capabilities to use technical tools. From what can be gathered the NDMA lacks an efficient National Emergency Model, applying key features of such a model to current NDMA functions and policies would not only improve the agency but also restore public faith in India's Disaster management capabilities.

**9. Terrorism:** Terrorism and insurgency have emerged as the most widely recognizable and visible threats to a nation's security, especially after the 9/11 attacks. Hoffman (2013) defines terrorism as the "deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or threat of violence in pursuit of political change". Although terrorist and insurgency groups are similar to organized crime networks in their use (or threat of use) of force to achieve their stated objectives, the most important and fundamental difference is in their objectives: while drug cartels and arms smuggling networks primarily operate to increase their wealth, terrorist and insurgency networks always have a political goal. Moreover, insurgency groups differ from terrorist groups in their quest for self-determination and hold over territory, usually fighting the established local government or foreign power, who they perceive to be illegitimate occupying forces. Also, organized crime networks manipulate state machinery to ensure that their businesses flourish, while terrorist groups target the civilian population in order to seek attention to their political demands. The one commonality between transnational organized crime networks and terrorist groups that is also the major source of security threat to a state that harbors such groups is that both are non-state actors, and like the former, terrorist groups do not recognize the concept of state boundaries, sovereignty or international norms and regulations on the use of force. As a result, civilians, diplomats and media persons are routinely targeted by terrorist groups.

**10. Corruption:** Corruption is also a big threat to national security. When we say that security and development are synonyms of each other corruption appears as biggest obstacle in the way to development. Families who are already disadvantaged on account of poverty and illiteracy are further exploited and denied amenities. Independent studies have shown that the incidence of corruption is the highest when it comes to interactions with the local police, allocation of housing and in the maintenance of land records and registrations and in courts also as it involves so many people and is not a one-man system. Corruption hinders stability in post-conflict states and undermines peace worldwide.

**Conclusion:** In essence NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY IS an ecology comprising of several facets that operates in a rapidly changing world. All facets of this ecology, whether it be food security or water challenges are all intrinsically interconnected as they do not occur in isolation and deficits in one facet manifest themselves in another. India is not alone, in facing challenges that fall under Non-Traditional Security and as evidence demonstrates some countries are making immense progress in tackling Non-Traditional Security challenges. Thus in an increasingly interconnected world, success in curbing challenges that present a threat to human security and dignity, there are valuable lessons to be learnt. Although India has produced many interventions and policies, the gaps in current approaches may perhaps be diminished from learning and possibly implementing approaches

that have proved to be successful in other developing countries and developed nations. Evidently successful interventions that have been introduced to curb Non-Traditional security concerns, share certain features. Features include, responsive government institutions, innovative and effective institutional mechanisms, coherent policies based on achievable goals, incremental reforms, and a variety of incentives, technological innovations, effective monitoring and continuous capacity building. Of course, some policies and reforms may be perceived as too lofty to achieve or even strive towards. However given the gallant efforts that India has made in its development trajectory, it is possible to enhance gains made in human development and achieve the vision of inclusive development in India. Thus to conclude, the onus is on all responsible stakeholders of India's development to learn from successful interventions and to apply concentrated effort for their success to be actualized in India.

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## FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

**Dr. Puneet Singh\***

Food Act to ensure dignifies economic and social access to adequate food and requirements of good nutrition for all residents of the country at all times in pursuance of their fundamental right to be free from hunger, malnutrition and other deprivations associated with the lack of food. (p 5 of 'Food Entitlements Act 2009 of Right to Food Campaign')

The general view is that at the very least the RTF Act has to build on four major types of interventions: (i) nutrition scheme for children; (ii) the PDS (iii) social assistance for vulnerable groups (e.g., pensions, Antyodaya Anna Yojana); and (iv) other interventions (Khera:2009). Our View is that the present National Food Security Act proposed by the government is a narrow one.

The alternative draft "Food Entitlements Act 2009" prepared by the Right to Food Campaign needs to be discussed and the government needs to consider the comprehensive nature of the food insecurity and malnutrition problems in the country.

Food availability is a necessary condition for food security. India is more or less self sufficient in cereals but deficit in pulsed and oilseeds. Due to changes in consumption patterns demand for fruits vegetable, dairy meat, poultry and fisheries has been increasing.

There is need to increase crop diversification and improve allied activities. It may be noted that the slowdown in agriculture could be attributed to structural factors on the supply side such as public investment credit technology land and water managements etc. rather than globalization and trade reforms per se. Access to food can be increased through employment due to growth in labour intensive sectors and/or through social protection programmes. The malnutrition protein is much broader than that of access to food.

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## H.S.A.B. PRINCIPLE AND SOFTNESS PARAMETER IN VARIOUS STRUCTURAL CHEMICAL ASPECTS

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### Abstract

H.S.A.B. Principle suggests that hard acids react with hard base and soft acid reacts with soft base. Stability constant and other properties do contribute towards chemical interactions. But the main contribution is from hard and soft nature of Lewis acids and bases. The hard - hard and soft-soft interaction did explain a wide range of chemical phenomena<sup>1-7</sup> but on account of its purely qualitative nature the principle was criticized and several workers either made attempts to give quantitative explanation of the principle or suggested new approaches to explain the stability of the compound.

### Introduction

H.S.A.B. principle was introduced by Pearson<sup>8</sup> in 1963. In which he explained that hard acid prefer to bind with hard bases and soft acids to soft bases. “It has been the efforts of several workers to find out the suitable parameters by which the stability of compound formed by an acid and a base or in other words between metal ion and ligand can be explained. To explain the stability a general term ‘A’ and ‘B’ have been used to represent an acid and a base respectively A-B has been used to represent a compound formed by them. The first equation to explain the stability of compound A – B was given by –

$$\text{Log } K = S_A \cdot S_B \quad (1)$$

Where  $S_A$  and  $S_B$  are the strength factor of A and B respectively.

Usually the above equation was not adequate and it was replaced with a more complex equation involving two new parameters. This equation was represented by –

$$\text{Log } K = S_A \cdot S_B + \sigma_A \cdot \sigma_B \quad (2)$$

Where  $\sigma_A$  and  $\sigma_B$  are the parameters for each A and B which measure some different characteristics form that of strength. These parameters were later termed as softness parameters by Pearson.  $\sigma_B$  is large for bases that are easily oxidized. such as  $\Gamma$  ion are small or negative for bases that are hard to oxidise. We can also see that  $\sigma_A$  is large for Lewis acids of large size, low positive charge and containing unshared electrons in p or d orbital's in the Valence– shell, such as  $\text{Ag}^+$ . Also  $\sigma_A$  is small for Lewis acids of the opposite characteristics, such as  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$

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### Methodology

Misono et.al<sup>9</sup> proposed the following equation. For determining the values of hardness and softness.

$$Y = 10^{(\ln/\ln+1)} r_i/\sqrt{n}$$

and

$$(10X)^{1/2} = X_i = X_M^0 + (\Sigma \ln)^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

Where  $r_i$  = ionic radius of the metal ion and  $n$  is the formal charge.

$X_i$  and  $X_m$  are the electronegativities of the metal ion and neutral metal atom.

The dual parameters scale based on  $X$  and  $Y$ . 'X' is closely related to hardness or electronegativity and 'Y' to softness. With these parameter the log of stability constants of metal ion complexes are expressed well for hard-hard complexes and to a lesser extent for soft-soft complexes by the equation.

$$\log K = \alpha X + \beta Y + Y \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

Where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the basicity parameters of a ligand corresponding to  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively and  $Y$  is a constant determined for each ligand. Drago<sup>10</sup> also developed an equation for enthalpy of adduct formation for neutral molecules.

$$\Delta H = E_A .E_B + C_A.C_B \quad (5)$$

$E_A$  and  $E_B$  are the parameters which relate to tendencies undergo electrostatic bonding for acids and bases.  $C_A$  and  $C_B$  are the parameters which relate to the tendencies to undergo covalent bonding for acids and bases.

The above equation did not hold good for ionic interaction and ultimately Drago. et.al. developed another equation for ionic interaction.<sup>11</sup>

$$H = (D_A - D_B)^2 + (O_A - O_B)^{1/2} \quad (6)$$

Where  $O$  and  $D$  are off diagonal terms in Hamiltonian Matrix formed by Molecular Orbital treatment.

### Result and Discussion

The overall attempt of these workers was to solve the problem concerning stability, type of reaction and nature of reaction between two class of compounds. Basically various authors<sup>12</sup> have claimed that the idea of intrinsically strong acids and bases is missing from the H.S.A.B. principle result Klopman<sup>13</sup> made a significant attempt and calculated the softness values of a number of acid and base ions. His calculation was based upon the perturbation theory of charge controlled and frontier controlled reactions. He divided the reaction into two types – (a) charge controlled and (b) frontier controlled. The charge controlled reaction was used to explain the ionic interaction and frontier controlled reaction to explain the covalent interaction. The softness values of acid and base ions of both the type of interactions and that of intermediate reaction were calculated by solving the Klopman equation.

Klopman divided various acid and base ions, according to their numerical values into hard, soft, and border line. A hard base is characterized by low value for the energy of the occupied frontier orbital and soft base by a higher value. A hard acid on contrary is characterized by a higher value for the energy of empty frontier orbital. The sequence of

softness of acids and bases suggested by Pearson on qualitative basis and the sequence obtained by Klopman were mostly found to be the same.

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## Hkkjr eaHkie mi ;ks oxhbj.k izkkyh % ,d iqjkyokdu

**MMW jkfeur iVy\***

fdl h ekuo l epk; ds l kelftd&vkfFkZd fodkl dk ifrfcEcu ogk; ds Hkie mi ;ks ifr: i l s gsrk gA fo|eku Hkie mi ;ks u fl OZ i dbrhZ ih<k ds ew; k&ekU; rkvk; y{; ka , oa l gh vFkok xyr oj;h; rkvka , oa uhfr; ka dk ifjpk; d gsrk gS vfir q ml dh fo|eku n"kk, ; , oa i d fUk; k; fodkl ds Hkkoh Lo: lk , oa v fHkof) dh l Hkkoukvka rFkk l hekva dk Hkh l d r nsh gA vr% fdl h {ks= ds xteh.k fodkl l Ecl/kh v/; ; u ea ogk; ds Hkie mi ;ks ifr: i , oa ml dh ifjorZu"kh y i d fRr; ka dk fo"ysk.k vr; Ur l ehphu gS 1/1 g] txnh"K] 1997] i 0 02/A ck; 1/ ds vuq kj] , d fodkl & i Fk fo"ksk dks v{ky.k cuk; s j [kus gsrq tS&HkkSrd lk; kbj.k dh {kerk ek= dk; fodkl dk iBkuk ekuus dh ckr ijkuh iM+ p pth gA fuLl mng tS&HkkSrd lk; kbj.k fodkl dk vk/kkj gS ijUr q bl ds l k d f r d , oa vkfFkZd vk; ke Hkh de egROI wZ ugha gA vLrq fVdkA ; k i ksk.kh; Hkie mi ;ks dk , d ik: lk] tks fdl h {ks= ; k l epk; fo"ksk gsrq mi ; q r gS vfuok; i-% vU; {ks= ka ds fy; s Hkh mi ; q r ugha gks l drk gA vr% {ks= fo"ksk ds fodkl ds fy, r neq i Hkie mi ;ks ik: i dk gksuk vi f j g k ; Z g A

ik—frd l d k/kuka ea Hkie vfr egROI wZ , oa i k F k f e d l d k / k u g A ekuo ds i R ; d f 0 ; k & d y k i , oa ml dh ey/Hkr vj; i k F k f e d v k o ; drkva dh i fr Z i R ; {k ; k v i R ; {k : lk l s b l h l d k / k u l s g s r h g A e u q ; dh v U ; c g r l h v U ; v k o ; drk, ; Hkh bl h l s i j h g s r h g A v k [ k v h ; 0 ; o L F k k d s m i j k U r e k u o l H ; r k d s f o d k l d s i F k e l k i k u l s y d j o r e k u r d v u d k u s d o k k f u d m i y f c / k ; ka , oa r d u h d h l f o / k k v k a l s l E i l u e k u o l H ; r k d s e y e a H k i e d k e g R o i w Z L F k k u j g k g A e k u o i k d f r d , oa l k d f r d i f j o s k l s l k e a t L ; L F k k f i r d j r s g q H k i e l d k / k u d k v f / k d k f / k d m i ; k s d j u s d k i z k l d j r k g A ; g h d k j . k g S f d f d l h L F k k u f o " k s k d s H k i e m i ; k s d h v o L F k k , j m l {ks= dh r k R d k f y d l k e l f t d ] v k f F k Z d , oa l k d — f r d 0 ; o L F k k d h | k r d g s r h g A H k i e m i ; k s , d x R ; k R e d r R o g S t k s H k k S r d n " k v k a e a i f j o r Z u r F k k e k u o d s l k e l f t d & v k f F k Z d f o d k l ] o k k f u d , oa r d u h d h i x f r d s v u q l k i f j o f r Z ] i f j " — r , oa i f j e k f t r g s r k j g r k g A ; g h d k j . k g S f d f d l h H k h {ks= dk H k i e m i ; k s m l {ks= e a f u o k l d j u s o k y s e k u o l e p k ; d h c k S ) d {kerk r F k k v k f F k Z d & l k e l f t d , oa j k t u h f r d f o d k l L r j d s l k F k g h m l {ks= f o " k s k e a 0 ; k l r H k k S r d o k r k o j . k d h f o " k s k r k v k a d k l p d H k h g s r k g S v o e k Z , l 0 , l 0 ] 1997] i 0 24&32/A

Hkie mi ;ks dk Lo: lk ekuo l H ; r k d s f o d k l v j ; e k u o d h v k o ; drk ds vuq kj i f j o f r Z ] i f j ' d r , oa i f j e k f t r g s r k j g k g A ; g i f j o r Z u — f " k f o d k l v j ; m l d h v o L F k k v k a d s : l k e a i f j y f { k r g y k g S v j ; g s r k j g s x k A — f " k d k ; Z d h f o f o / k r k , oa f o f " k " V r k H k i e m i ; k s d s m l f o d k l d k ; Z , oa 0 e d k s 0 ; D r d j r h g S t k s 0 ; f D r d s t h o u ; k i u d h v k o ; drkva l s y d j m l d s v k f F k Z d ] l k d — f r d , oa l k e l f t d f o d k l d k s i w k r ; k i H k k f o r f d ; s g q g A H k k j r t S — f " k i z k k u n s k d s t u & t h o u e a H k i e m i ; k s d k e q ; v F k Z — f " k d k ; Z l s g S t k s x t e h . k {ks= d s l f o d k l d h d a t h g A e k u o l k F o h i j v i u h m R i f U k d s l k F k v i u s t h o u & v k / k j ] f u o g u , oa L F k k f ; R o d s f y ; s H k i e i j g h f u H k j g A e k u o } k j k H k i e l d k / k u d s l k e a t L ; i w Z o l f o p k f j r m i ; k s i j g h e k u o , oa m l d s l e k t d h [ k q k g y h f u H k j ] g S t c f d i s / d h H k k f k f u f " p r r i j e k u o l e k t d s f y ; s , d p a p k S h g A b l h f y ; s l d k / k u k a d s m f p r n k g u d s f y ; s H k i e d s o r e k u m i ; k s d k v k d y u d j u k v k o ; d g s r k g S (Giri, H.H., 1976, p.IX)A

\* l g k ; d v l p k ; l H a k y f o l H o x ] , y 0 c t 0 , l 0 i h 0 t h 0 d k y s t ] x l s M k m 0 i 0

vk/kfud oKkfud ,oarudhdh ; q; ea l Hkh miyC/k l d k/kuka ds vuqhyre mi ; lxx dks /; ku ea j [krs gg lrr uohu rduhdh Kku ,oal a U=ka dk vuq dkk ,oafodkl fd; k tk jgk gA Hkrie mi ; lxx Hkh bl oKkfud ; q; dh miyC/k; ka l siwz; k i Hkfor gA ds t/h (1972, pp. 1105-1106) ds vuq kj 'Hkrie mi ; lxx\* ik—frd rFkk l ka—frd mi knkuka ds l a lxx dk ifrQy gA tc rd fd l h {ks= fo"sk ea Hkrie mi ; lxx iz—fr inUk fo"kskrkva ds vuq lk jgrk gS vFkkZr ekuoh; fO; k&dyki ik—frd dkj dka }kjk fu/kkZjr gkrs gS rc rd Hkrie dk vkfFkZd egRo de ,oa ekuo dk thou Lrj fuEu gsrk gA dkyOe ea tc Hkrie mi ; lxx ik: lk ds fu/kkZj.k ea ekuoh; Hkriedk fu.kkZ d gks tkrh gS ,oa Hkrie mi ; lxx ea vkfFkZd l d k/kuka dk fofu; kstu vf/kd gkus yxrk gS rc ml voLFkk ea Hkrie dh l d k/urk ea of) gks tkrh gS vSj ekuo thou dk vkfFkZd Lrj vi\$kk—r mPp gks tkrk gA

Hkrie mi ; lxx dks i Hkfor djus okys ik—frd rFkk ekuoh; lk; kZj.k ds l eflor i Hkko ds vxhdkj djrs gg vuqpu (Anuchin, V.A., pp. 52-54) us 'l kftd&Hkfyd okroj.k' "kCnkoyh dk iz lxx fd; k gA Hkrie mi ; lxx dks i Hkfor djus okys dkj dka ea Hkfor dkj d tS & mPpkop /kjkrh; cukov tyok; ij feVv vkfn dk iR; {k i Hkko i Mf k gA mi ; lxx dkj dka dh fofHkku n"kvla l s i Hkfor Hkrie ij euq; viuh vko"; drkva ds vuq lk fo"kv ikfof/kdh; Kkuk uohu vuq U/kkuk oKkfud midj.kka vkfn }kjk l ka—frd Hkrie n"; koyh dk fodkl djrk gS vSj ml sij "kS/kr ,oafjekft djrk gA

Hkrie mi ; lxx dh xR; kRedr cktkj; vFkO; oLFkk l s funi"kr gsrh gA okLro ea vkfFkZd "kDr; ka tS s ekx vSj i firZ ds vUr l Ecu/kka ds l UnHkZ ea Lor% nu jh oLrq; l keU; Hkrie mi ; lxx ds fy; sdkj d : lk ea ifr"Br gks tkrh gA ik; % l Hkh l LFkkr dkj d&l —fr] jhfr&fjokt] l kftd l jpuj eukoKkfud ,oa vkn"ktU; oSfkd Hkrouk] l kefgd fO; k&dyki ,oa Hkrie LokheRo ik: lk Hkrie mi ; lxx dks ,d fo"sk l hek rd i Hkfor djrs gA bl ds vfrfjDr vkfFkZd mi ; lxx ea Hkrie l d k/ku dh miyC/krk] ogk ds orEku ikfof/kdh; fodkl Lrj dk ifjpk; d gS tks okLro ea ekx vSj vki firZ ds rhore i Hkko dk |krd Hkh gA ckjys(1961, p. 228) ds "kCnka ea ; g ekx vSj vki firZ rRoka dk vUr l Ecu/k gh gS tks fd l h Hkh LFkku ds Hkrie mi ; lxx ea Hkfor rFkk tSod <kps }kjk eQkfjr gsrk gA

{ks= fo"sk ea Hkrie mi ; lxx dh xgurk vSj ml ea dkfyd ifjorZ ds fo"ySk.k }kjk ml ds foxr ,oa orEku fodkl Lrj dk Kku gks l drk gS l kfk gh Hkko fodkl l EHkroukva dk vkdyu fd; k tk l drk gA pfd Hkrie dh i firZ yxHkx fuf"pr gS rFkk Hkrie ij tul ; k dk Hkj nu&ifrfnu c<fk tk jgk gS vr% bl ds foocdiwz rFkk vHk"V mi ; lxx dh vko"; drk gA Hkrie l d k/ku mi ; lxx Hkrie l eL; k ,oa ; kstuk l Ecu/kh foopuk dh /kjh gA QyLo: lk Hkrie ds l nq; lxx ,oanq lk; lxx ds eV; kZdu rFkk ml ds vk/kkj ij vkn"kt Hkrie mi ; lxx ds fuekZk gsrq; g vko"; d gS fd fofHkku {ks=ka eaft l <x l s fofHkku mnas"; ka dh i firZ ds fy; s Hkrie dk mi ; lxx fd; k tk jgk gS ml dh 0; k[; k o l eh{k dh tk, A

fd l h Hkh {ks= ea Hkrie mi ; lxx l oxkZ ds l a kstu l s ifj l hfer Hkrie mi ; lxx insk u fl QZ ml {ks= fo"sk fd Hkrie mi ; lxx ds Lo: i ,oapfj= dk mn?kfvR djrs gS oju ml {ks= ds Hkrie mi ; lxx ds Hkko fu; kstu ds fy; Hkh ,d l EHkfor iqV vk/kkj inku djrs gA Hkrie mi ; lxx l oxkZ ds dksV Oe fu/kkZj.k l s fd l h Hkh {ks= ds Hkrie mi ; lxx ds forj.k ifr: i dks ngyurRed ifji; ea l jyrk l s tkuk tk l drk gA Hkrie mi ; lxx {ks=&rhork ,oa foLrkj] Hkrie mi ; lxx ekufp=.k] %v/eka eksoktQ] jkVh; ,vyl ,oa ffkeVd ekufp=.k l xBu] dydRrk½ v0; ofLFkr o vfu; i=r fodkl dh n"kk ea fo|eku Hkrie mi ; lxx vSj ml ea gkus okys ifjorZ dh tkudkj vfr vko"; d gS (Yadav, H Lal, 1991, P45)

l keU; Hkrie mi ; lxx ds v/; ; u dk eQ; mnas"; fd l h {ks= fo"sk ds fuokfl ; ka }kjk miyC/k Hkrie ds mi ; lxx vFkok nq lk; lxx dk Kku ikr djuk gsrk gA Hkfo"; dh fd l h Hkh vk; kstuk ds fy; s {ks= fo"sk ds Hkrie mi ; lxx dk v/; ; u vko"; d gsrk gA bl rjg ds v/; ; u dk mnas"; fl QZ mu {ks=ka rd gh l hfer ugha gS tgl Hkrie dk l dkjkrRed mi ; lxx gks jgk gS cfYd bl ea mu {ks=ka dk Hkh vkdyu vko"; d gS ftudk udkjkrRed ; k vuq i kn d mi ; lxx gks jgk gS vFkok tks vKkr ; k mi s {kr gA

Hkrie mi ; lxx dk orEku ifr: lk] vkt dh flFkr ea {ks= dh vko"; drkva dh i firZ djus ea l {ke gks ; k u gS i jUrq {ks= dh okLrfod Hkrie mi ; lxx {kerk dk v/; ; u Hkfo"; dh vk; kstuk ds fy; s cgr egRo iwz gA fcuk orEku Hkrie mi ; lxx dh tkudkj ds fd l h {ks= dk fu; kstu i xq gks tkrk gA Hkrie mi ; lxx ifr: i dk Kku ml {ks= ds fu; kstu dh iwz {kk gsrk gA {ks= ds fy; fodkl dh ; kstuk cukus ds iwz {ks= ds orEku Hkrie mi ; lxx dk foLrr fujh{k.k djus ds fy; s Hkrie dk fofok mi ; lxx ka ds vk/kkj ij oxhZj.k vko"; d gA Hkrie mi ; lxx ds oxZj.k }kjk orEku Hkrie ds mi ; lxx dks l e>k tk l drk gA Hkrie mi ; lxx oxhZj.k l s Hkrie ds orEku mi ; lxx ds

foffHkUu ?kVdke@oxkã dk fo"ySk.k dj Hkfo"; dsfy;svHkH"V Hkñie mi ;ksx vk;kst:uk dk fuek.k I KFKZl gls I drk gA  
 -f"K Hkñie I d k/ku ea xqkkRed I qkkj I fgr ou Hkñie dks I jf{kr j [kuk , oa ckskã mi oukã >kfM+ ka vkfn ds I eki u  
 dks jkck tk I drk gA oxhãdj.k }kjk Hkñie ds I nq;ksx dks c<kus rFkk nq lk;ksx dks jkklus ea enn feyrh gA  
 vi?kfvR Hkñie dk I Ec/kã dj ml smRiknd cuk;k tk I drk gA catj Hkñie dks I qkkj , oa I Eof) r dj -f"Kxr  
 Hkñie ea ijf.kr fd;k tk I drk gA c<rh tul q; k dsfy;svf/kokl ] m |ksx , oa ;krk;kr ekxã ds fuekZk dsfy;  
 v-"; Hkñie ds mi ;ksx dks i kãl kfgr fd;k tk I drk gA Hkñie mi ;ksx ds vud oxkã I sorëku Hkñie mi ;ksx ifr: lk  
 dk v/ ; ; u dj Hkfo"; dsfy;svikj I EHkkouk; ryk"kh tk I drh gA Hkñie oxhãdj.k I s ; g Kkr gls tkrk gSfd  
 dksu I h vls fdrh Hkñie fdl mi ;ksx ea yk;h tk jgh gA ml ds I nq;ksx vls n#i ;ksx dk Kku gls tkrk gA  
 tul q; k of) vks] kshdj.k uxjhdj.k ds dkj.k foffHkUu {ks=ka ea Hkñie dk mi ;ksx vl arfyr gls x; k gA Hkñie  
 mi ;ksx dh vKkurk ds dkj.k Hkñie dk n#i ;ksx c<+jgk gA Hkñie mi ;ksx dh dqkyrk vls vldqkyrk ij gh fodkl  
 vls fouk"n nksus I EHko gA , d k fo"okl fd;k tkrk gSfd fo"o dh cgr de Hkñie , d h gs tks I Hkh mi ;ksks ds  
 fy, I okre gkã bl h i zkj , d h Hkñie Hkh cgr de gsftl dk dkbZ mi ;ksx u gls I dA rRi ; Z ; g fd , d h cgr  
 Hkñie gS ftl dk I Hkh dk; kã ds fy, ugha oju fHkUu fHkUu dk; kã ds fy, mi ;ksx gls I drk gA vFk; oLFk ds  
 I okre iHkkokadsfy, {ks= eafo|eku Hkñie dh mi yC/k {kerk dk vf/kdre mi ;kstur Fkk fofo/k mi ;kska ea bl dk  
 oKkfud , oa I arfyr vkã/u {ks=h; fodkl fu; kstu dh egrh vko"; drk gA bl vko"; drk dh ifrZ Hkñie mi ;ksx  
 oxhãdj.k ds fcuk ugha gls I drhA fdl h Hkh {ks= ea Hkñie mi ;ksx I oxkã ds I a kstu I s ifj I hfer Hkñie mi ;ksx ins'k  
 u fl QZ ml {ks= fo"sk ds Hkñie mi ;ksx ds Lo: i , oapfj= dks gh mn?kfvR djrk gSoju ml {ks= ds Hkñie mi ;ksx  
 ds Hkko fu; kstu dsfy, , d I EHkfor iqV vk/kkj inku djrs gA

fdl h {ks= ea ekuo I epk; dh [kk] vko"; drkva ds vfrfjDr vkokl ] ifjogu m |ksx] eukjat u vkfn  
 vko"; drkva dh ifrZ Hkñie ds mi ;ksx }kjk gh gsrh gA rRi ; Z ; g gsfd fdl h {ks= fo"sk ea mi yC/k Hkñie dk  
 fofo/k dk; kã ea mi ;ksx gsrk gA bl mi ;ksx dh n"V I s tc Hkñie dks oxã-r djrs gã rks ml s Hkñie mi ;ksx  
 oxãdj.k dgrs gã tks fofo/k ikdfnd o ekuoh; dkj dks ds I kePpkf; d iHkko dk ifrQy gsrk gA Li"V gsfd  
 ftrus dk; kã ea Hkñie dk mi ;ksx gsk] Hkñie mi ;ksx ds mrus gh oxZ gkãã pãd Hkñie ij fd; s tkus okys dk; kã ea  
 cgyrk] fofo/krk , oa tVyrk gsrh gS bl fy; s I we Lrj ij Hkñie mi ;ksx oxhãdj.k ea I oxkã dh I ph cgr yEch  
 gls tkrh gA , d s I we oxkã dk oxãdj.k , oa ekufp=.k xte Lrj ij gh I EHko gsrk gA v/ ; ; u dh bdkbZ cMh gksus  
 ij bu Nks/Nks dñ oxkã dks mi ;ksx dh I e: irk ds vk/kkj ij , d ea feyk dj I keku; hdj.k fd;k tkrk gS  
 ftl I s I oxkã dh I q; k de gls tkrh gA Hkñie mi ;ksx dk ; g I keku; h-r oxhãdj.k gh] I keku; Hkñie mi ;ksx  
 oxhãdj.k dgyrk gA

**Hkñie mi ;ksx oxhãdj.k izkkyh &** n'sk ea Hkñie mi ;ksx dh dkbZ , d ekud oxhãdj.k izkkyh fodfl r ugha gk i k; h gA  
 jk"Vh; , Vyl , oa fFesVd ekufp=.k I aBu (NATMO) vf[ky Hkjr;h; enk , oa Hkã; mi ;ksx I oãk.k foHkx] vkfKZl  
 vls I kã ; dh funs'ky; ] -f"K foHkx tS s dñ I aBuka us Hkñie mi ;ksx oxhãdj.k , oa ekufp=.k dh viuh  
 IkFd&iFkd ;kstuk fodfl r dh gA njlFk&l onu rduhd dk vkt , d s dk; kã gsrq i Hkko"kyh rjhd s I s iz;ksx  
 fd;k tk jgk gS ftl ea Hkã vuykdu vk/kfjr I oãk.k dj ds jk"V" ds Hkã I d k/kuka ds orëku mi ;ksx dh I gh I ph  
 ikr dh tk jgh gA n'sk ds foffHkUu foHkxka@I aBuka }kjk Hkñie mi ;ksx ds oxãdj.k dk foj.k fuEuor g&

**¼¼ vf[ky Hkjr;h; enk , oa Hkñie mi ;ksx I oãk.k }kjk oxhãdj.k ¼970½**  
 v&ou {ks= % 1 {k=d jfgr, 2 fojy ou, 3 e/; e I ?ku ou] 4 i wã-% {k=d ; Dr I ?ku ouA  
 c&df'kr {ks= % 1 , d QI yh Hkñie] 2- nks QI yh Hkñie] 3- rhu QI yh Hkñie]  
 I &ofndk; Dr Hkñie % 1] fuEu dks V eMelln Hkñie] 2 - [kjkc ofndk Hkñie] 3- I djh ofndk HkñieA  
 n&catj Hkñie % W dT'k ds ; kã ; ] W dT'k ds v; kã ; A  
 ; &pkjxkg Hkñie % 1- pkjxkg okyh Hkñie] 2- I v[kh ?kkl okyh Hkñie] 3- ubZ >kfM+ ka okyh Hkñie] 4- vPNh mxh gãZ  
 >kfM+ ka okyh Hkñie] 5- dVhys i kãks , oa {k=d ; Dr >kfM+ ka okyh HkñieA

**½½ us'uy , Vyl , .M fFesVd esix vxubt'sku (NATMO) }kjk oxhãdj.k ¼980½**  
 1&df'kr Hkñie% 1-1 fl ipr df'kr Hkñie] 1-2 vfl ipr Hkñie] 1-3 o{kj kã .k  
 2&ou % 2-1 vkjf{r ou] 2-2 I jf{kr ou] 2-3 voxhãdr ou  
 3& vdf'kr Hkñie% 3-1 uxj] 3-2 [knku] 3-3 o{k; Dr vf/kokl  
 4&pkjxkg% 4-1 ?kkl okyh Hkñie] 4-2 >kfM+ k;  
 5&vuq i knd Hkñie% 5-1 ckyr] 5-2 pVVkuh] 5-3 [kkjh; ] 5-4 mR[kkr Hkñie] 5-5 fge {ks=

**1/3½ ušluy fjeW l al x , tã h vxùlbtsku (NRB) }kjk oxhùlj.k ¼1995½**

- 1& fufeH Hkfe% 1-1 uxjh; ] 1-2 xteh.k] 1-3 l Mel , oajsoA  
 2&df'kxr Hkfe%2-1 Ql yh Hkfe] 2-2 ijrh Hkfe] 2-3 LFkkukUrj.k , oa ofndk; Ør] 2-4 vknZ ijrh Hkfe] 2-5 i kšjki .k okyh Hkfe  
 3&ou Hkfe%3-1 l nkcglj ou] 3-2 ir>M+ou] 3-3 fefJr ou] 3-4 >kfM+ ka okyh HkfeA  
 4&tyk" k; %4-1 ufn; kj 4-2 >hy , oarkykc] 4-3 tykxkj] 4-4 yšau] 4-5 , Lpq;jh] 4-6 l epz  
 5&cat j Hkfe%5-1 cybZ Hkfe] 5-2 pVVkuh] 5-3 df'k ; kš; cat jA  
 6&vll; Hkfe%6-1 ?kkl okyh Hkfe] 6-2 oQkPNkfnr] 6-3 l fjr kcyw

**¼1½ Hkjr ljdkj dsl kã[; dh; foHkx }kjk oxhùlj.k%**

jktLo vkœMka ds vk/kkj ij Hkjr ljdkj dsl kã[; dh; foHkx }kjk Hkfe mi ; ks dh rkfydk fuEu oxhùlj.k ea ifro'kZ iLrŋ dh tkrh gA df'k l kã[; dh l ello; rduhdh l febr (TCCAS) us 1950 ea iækf.kd oxhùlj.k dh l ãrfr dh ftuds oxkã dh l eku l fjhkk'kk l Ei wZ Hkjr ea Lohdkj dh x; hA ckn ea Committee on Improvement of Agricultural Statistics }kjk bl dh l fjhkk'kk vjš 0; k[; k ea l ækšku fd; k x; kA l febr }kjk Hkfe dks 9 ogn l oxkã ea foHkDr fd; k x; k gA l Eifr foHkUk ftyka ds vFkZ , oa l æ; kf/kdkjh dk; kZk; ka l s iækf"kr ftyk l kã[; dh; if=dkvka eš foHkU e.Myka l s iækf"kr e.My l kã[; dh; if=dkvka eš vFkZ , oa l æ; k i Hkx jkT; fu; kstu l ãFkku] fu; kstu foHkx] mRrj ins'k }kjk iækf"kr l kã[; dh l kjkæ k Mk; jh ea rFk Hkjr ljdkj l kã[; dh okf'kZ l iLrdk ea oxhùlj.k ds bl h ik; i ea Hkfe mi ; ksærk ds vkœM s iækf"kr fd; s tkrsgA

|  |  |
|--|--|
| i. Hkšksfyd {ks=& l ožk.k foHkx }kjk vkœfyf {ks=Qy |  |
| ii- Hkfe mi ; ks l s l ækškr l kã[; dh; {ks=Qy     |  |
| v&ou Hkfe  | ¼1½ ou   |
| c&df'k dsfy, viki; Hkfe                            | ¼2½ vd'; mi ; ks ea yxh Hkfe   |
|  | ¼3½ cat j vjš df'k ds v; kš; Hkfe  |
| l &vll; iækj dh df'k ds v; kš; Hkfe                | ¼4½ LFk; h plj kxkg  |
|  | ¼5½ foHkU cks cxhpka ea yxh Hkfe   |
|  | ¼6½ df'k ; kš; cat j Hkfe  |
| n&df'kxr Hkfe                                      | ¼7½ ubZ ijrh ds vfrjDr   |
|  | ¼8½ ubZ ijrh   |
|  | 9- "kq cks h x; h Hkfe<br>v&l Ei wZ cks h x; h Hkfe<br>c&, d ckj l s vf/kd cks h x; h Hkfe |
| iii. fl pr {ks=                                    |  |
| iv. l Ei wZ fl apr {ks=                            |  |

**Hkfe mi ; ks dsl oxkã ds vFkZ%**

1- ou Hkfe %bl oxZ ds vlrxZ os l Hkh ou {ks= vkrsgš tk pkgs ljdkjh vFok futh vf/kdkj ea gka bl ea dN ou ljdkj }kjk l jf{kr dj fn; k x; k gš rFk dN voxhùdr gA dN ouka dh l j {k ljdkj djrh gš fdUr qos l jf{kr ugha gA bl oxZ ea , d h Hkfe Hkh "kkfey gšrh gš tks ou foHkx dh gšrh gš Hkys gh ml ij ou gka ; k u gka Ekñkuh Hkxks ea tgka df'k dh izkkurk gš ogka ou fn[kk; h rks ugha nrs gš ij ljdkjh vFkys[k ea ou Hkfe gšrh gA ouka ea dbZ iækj ds ožk gšrs gš ]mudh yœM foHkUk fo"kskrkvka okyh gšrh gš rFk ou Hkh dbZ iækj ds gšrs gA vr% ou Hkfe dks Hkh dbZ vk/kkj ka ij mi oxkã ea oxhùdr djrs gA ¼1½ mPp ou ds vlrxZ cM s i Mks okys ou okys ouks dks "kkfey fd; k tkrk gA budks i q% dks k/kkj] plMh i Rrh okyš i .kã krh vjš fefJr ou] vkfn oxkã ea foHkDr fd; k tkrk gA ¼c½ xŋe ou , d s gšrs gš tks ifr dN o'kkã ea dkV fn; s tkrsgA ¼1½ >kM+ >[kkM+ ds vlrxZ Nks/s Nks/s ožk] >kfM+ ka vkrh gš tks dkVus ; kš; ugha gšrh gA ¼n½ , d sou tks dkV fn; s x; s gka i jUr q ogk i q% ožk ki .k ugha gšrk gka Hkæ n"; dk egROI wZ thoh; l d k/ku gš ftl dh l d k/krk ekuo dh vko"; drkvka o

; kx; rkvka ea fufgr gA l kelftd] vkfFkdZl , oa lk; kbj.kh; nFV l s ouka dk l okZ/kd egRo gA ekuo dh fofo/k vko"; drkvka dh i frZ ds vfrfjDr enk vijnu] okrkoy.k l rgyu] ikfjLFkrdh l rgyu] okrkoy.k ifj"dkj grq ouLi fr; ka dh Hkfeck vfr egRo i wZ gA

**2- Ālj , oadfk v; kx; Hkfe** % bl Jskh ea os l Hkh Hkfe l fEefyr gš tks catj gā rFk df'k ds ; kx; ugha gA iozh; ] i Bkjh o jfxLrkuh Hkfe bl dksV ea vkrh gA vR; f/kd ykx dsfcuk , d h Hkfe dks Ql yka ds vLrxRk ugha yk; k tk l drk gA catj o df'k v; kx; Hkfe df'k {ks= ds e/; ea Hkh gks l drh gā vKš df'k {ks= l s vyx gVdj Hkh gks l drh gA bl s df'k ds vLrxR ugha fy; k tk l drk] D; kād bl ea dQ gh i fr"kr Hkfe df'k ; kx; gkrh gA bl ea yxHkx 20 i fr"kr l s Hkh de Hkfe ij [krh dh tk l drh gA

**3- df'k ds vfrfjDr vU; mi; kx dh Hkfe** % bl Jskh ea mu Hkfe; ka dks l fEefyr fd; k tkrk gš tks xkeh.k o uxjh; vf/kokl ] , dkdh Hkou] l Mel] jsyekx] vU; jkLrs vkfn ds iz kx ea gA bl h izdkj os Hkfe; ka tks ty iokgk ufn; ka ; k ugjka ds vLrxR gš Hkh bl Jskh ea l fEefyr dh tkrh gA bl ds vfrfjDr vU; xš df'k iz kxka dh Hkfe; ka Hkh bl ds vLrxR l fEefyr gkrh gA ¼d#. ksk irki fl g] 2000] io 5/A bl izdkj bl Jskh dh Hkfe dk rRi; l ml Hkfe l s gš ft l s oKkfud vuq akkuk uohu -f'k ; a-k] fl pkbZ ds l k/kuk vHkuo rdudhka , oa vU; l qo/kvka ds mijLr Hkh -f'k ds fy, iz kx es ugha yk; h tk l drh gS (Lilati, 2001, pp. 84-85) A bl ds vLrxR mu HkxHkxka dks Hkh j [k x; k gš tks Hkfe enk ds nFV dks l s mi tkĀ; gkrh gq Hkh -f'k ds fy; s mi yC/k ugha gkrh gA bl izdkj dk Hkx {ks= vfuok; l : lk l s ekuo dY; k.k grq fufeBk fodkl l j pukvka ds vLrxR ik; k tkrk gA , d h Hkfe LFk; h : lk l s -f'k ds fy; s vuq yC/k jgrh gš vFkok -f'k dk; l grq bl dks lkz kx ea ugha yk; k tk l drk gA

**4- pjlxkg , oavU; i"lpkj.k dh Hkfe** % oLr% bl Jskh okyh Hkfe dks LFk; h pjlxkg , oa vU; pjkbZ okyh Hkfe ds uke l s oxhZr fd; k x; k gA bl s xkpj Hkfe Hkh dgrs gA l Hkh ?kk l ds eñku tks i"ka/ka dh pjkbZ ds fy, LFk; h : i l s iz kx fd; s tkrh gš bl ds vLrxR vkrh gA , d h Hkfe; k; ?kk l LFkyh gks l drh gā vFkok LFk; h pjlxkg ds : i ea gks l drh gA xte l engu@l enk; ds pjlxkg Hkh bl h Jskh ea vkrh gA iozh; Hkxka ea , d h Hkfe vf/kd gkrh gš tcd eñkuh Hkxka ea df'k ds dkj.k , d h Hkfe cgr de gkrh gA

**5- m|ku] oKkarFk >KM; ka okyh Hkfe** % bl dksV ea df'k ; kx; os l Hkh Hkfe; ka l fEefyr dh tkrh gš ftUga "k] df'k {ks= ea l fEefyr ugha fd; k tkrk gš fdUrq dfri ; l qkjk ka ds i"pkr df'k grq iz kx ea yk; h tk l drh gA bl ds vLrxR m|kuk Nk/s i M/ Nij Nkus okyh ?kk l p ckd dh >KM; >KM+ tks tykus ds dke vkrh gš l fEefyr fd; s tkrh gš tks Hkfe ds mi ; kx forj.k ea m|ku] cdx ds vLrxR l fEefyr ugha gkrh gA

**6- df'k ; kx; catj Hkfe** % bl Jskh ea og Hkfe l fEefyr gš tks df'k ds fy, mi ; qR gkrh gq Hkh dQ dkj.k ka l s ml ea df'k ugha dh tkrh gA bl ea dQ ijrH Hkfe ; k dQ >KM+ l s <dk {ks= vFkok dQ taxy Hkx] ftl dk dkbZ iz kx ugha fd; k tkrk gš Hkh l fEefyr gkrh gA nū js "kCnka ea ; g og Hkfe gš tks df'k ds fy, mi yC/k gš ijUrq ftl ij orėku o'kz vKš fi Nys ikp o'kka ; k ml l s vf/kd le; l s Ql y ugha mxk; h x; h gA Hkrd , oa l kelftd vkfFkdZl ifrdyrvkva ds dkj.k , d h Hkfe ij df'k djuk NkM+fn; k tkrk gS ¼ ngh Jbir, 1974, p 105/A l EcfU/kr dfe; ka ds fuokj.k ds i"pkr , d h Hkfe ij df'k dh tk l drh gA ty yXurk] mojr k gkl ] vuknrk tLkh ikdfrd dkj.k ka ; k fookn] fdl ku dh v{kerk , oa foo"krk] fl pkbZ ds l k/kuka dk vHkko] ufn; ka ds ekxZ ifjorU l s jr dh ekv h ijr fcN tkus vkfn dkj.k ka l s cclj i M+ Hkfe bl Jskh ea vkrh gA , d h Hkfe; h ijrH gks l drh gA ; k >KM+ ka vKš taxy okyh gks l drh gA ; g Hkfe fdl h vU; iz kx ea ugha yk; h tk l drh gA ftl Hkfe de l s de , d dkj [krh dh x; h gš ijUrqi Nys ikp ; k vf/kd o'kka l s [krh ugha dh x; h gš og Hkfe Hkh bl Jskh ea vkrh gA tc dkbZ Hkfe fcul fdl h vU; mi ; kx ea yk; s , d o'kz rd ijrH NkM+nh tkrh gS rks ml s ubZ ijrH ; k pkyw ijrH dgrs gA ; fn ml s , d o'kz l s vf/kd o ikp o'kz l s de le; rd ijrH NkM+fn; k x; k gkrh gS rks ml s ijkuh ijrH ; k vU; ijrH dgrs gš ijUrq t cog Hkfe ikp o'kz ; k ml l s vf/kd le; rd ijrH NkM+fn; k x; k gks rks og Hkfe d"; catj dh Jskh eafxuh tkus yxrh gA (Land Record Manual, 1960, p.63)A

**7- orėku ; k ubZ ijrH** % mojr k dh i q% i kflr] ueh l p; grq vFkok vkfFkdZl dkj.k ka l s fdl h Ql yh o'kz ea fcul dQ cks s gh NkM+nh x; h Hkfe orėku ijrH Hkfe dgykrh gA bl su; h ijrH ; k pkyw ijrH Hkh dgrs gš D; kād ; g Hkfe pkyw orėku o'kz ea ijrH jgrh gA oLr% Hkfe mi ; kx ifronu rš kj djus ds le; tks Hkfe ugha cks h x; h gkrh gS ijUrq i wZ ds o'kz ea cks h gpbZ gkrh gš ubZ ijrH dgykrh gS ¼ Noor Mohammad, 1992, P.157/A ; g df'kxR Hkfe gh gš ft l s dōy orėku ; k pkyw Ql yh o'kz ea ijrH j [k tkrk gA mnkgj.k ds fy; s ; fn fdl h i ksk"kyk okys {ks= dks ml h o'kz i q% fdl h Ql y ds fy; s iz kx ugha fd; k tkrk gš rks ml s u; h ijrH ; k pkyw

ijrh dgk tkrk gā tc df'k ea vk/kfud df'k ifof/k; ka fo"kskdj fl pkbz o jkl k; fud moj dka dk l eko'sk ugha gq/k Fkk vls tul ā; k dk nco de Fkk rks ml l e; fdl ku dā [kr dks , d Ql yh o'kz ds fy; s ijr h NkM+nrs Fkz rkd ml ea mojr k o ueh l apr gls l dā vfkfkd foi Uurk] Je ds vHkko] ck-> l vkk vkfn dkj .kka l su fdl h o'kz u cks h tk l dus okyh Hkfe Hkh u; h ijr h Hkfe dh Jskh ea "kkfey dh tkrh gS %Chandel,1991, P.77% A ijr h ; k i Mf h ; k i Mf dk vfkz i Mā gpbz ; k ; k T; ka dk R; ka ; Fkkor cuh jgus l s gā pāid , d h Hkfe ij , d l ky ds fy; ; s df'k dk; Z ugha djrs gq ml s T; ka dk R; ka i Mā jgus fn; k tkrk gS bl hfy; s ml s i Mā gpbz ; k ijr h ; k i Mf Hkfe dgk tkrk gā vkt Hkh ftu {ks=ka ea vk/kfud df'k rdudka dk fodkl & foLrkj ugha gls l dk gS df'k idfr ds Hkjks'ks gS ogk; df'k dh ijr h i) fr ipfyr gā nsk ds iedk df'k izkku {ks= fo"kskdj xlaxs eñku tgk; tul ā; k dk Hkjh nco gS vls fl pkbz jkl k; fud moj d ; U=hdj .k vkfn vk/kfud rdudka dk foLrkj gls pāik gS ea [kr dks ijr h NkM+us dh idfr vr; Vi gks; h gā

**8- ijkuh ijr h Hkfe** % ijkuh ijr h Hkfe ds vlrxzr og Hkfe vkrh gS tks igys df'k ds vlrxzr Fkh] i jUr q vc vLFkk; h : i l s , d o'kz l s vf/kd o ikp o'kz l s de vof/k ijr h i Mā gpbz gS ml ij df'k ugha dh tkrh gā Hkfe dk [krh l s ckj gksus ds dbz dkj .k gls l drs gS ; Fkk&d'kdka dh xjhch] ikuh dh vuki firz ; k vi ; kZr vki firz fo'ke tyok; ij unh , oa ugjka dh Hkfe dk gksuk] rFkk df'k dk vykHkdj gksuk vkfnA ml js "kCnka ea ijkuh ijr h Hkfe , d h l elr Hkfe; ka dk |krd gsrh gS ftl ij df'k dh x; h gsrh gS i jUr q vLFkk; h rks ij , d o'kz l s vf/kd vls 5 o'kz l s de vof/k rd ugha ck; h x; h gsrh gā brusyEcs l e; rd Hkfe dk u cks k tkuk i edk r% d'kdka ds ikl vfkfkd l l kuka dh deh] ckf/kr , oa vfo"ol uh; tyki firz rFkk df'k dk vykHknk; d gksuk gā

**9- "k) cks k x; k {ks= %** "k) cks s x; s {ks= dk rRi; Z df'kxr Hkfe ds ml Hkx l s gS tks fdl h Ql yh o'kz ea okLro ea cks k x; k gā bl hfy; s bl ds fy, "k) Ql yxr Hkfe] "k) cks h x; h Hkfe ; k "k) df'kr Hkfe "kCn dk Hkh iz; kx fd; k tkrk gā l kfk l kfk bl es , d h Hkfe Hkh "kkfey dh tkrh gS ftl ea Ql y pdz ds : i ea ?kkl mxk; h x; h gā "k) cks h x; h Hkfe l Ei wkz {ks=Qy rFkk Hkfe mi ; kx ds "ksk l Hkh %Jskh 1 l s 8 rd % Jf.k; ka dh Hkfe ds ; kx ds vlrxzr dk |krd gsrh gā bl idkj bl Jskh ea Ql y rFkk Ql ykri knu ds : i ea "k) cks s x; k {ks= l fEEkfyrd; k tkrk gā KkRko; gS fd , d ckj l s vf/kd cks s x; s {ks= dh x.kuk Hkh , d ckj gh dh tkrh gā ; g dly cks s x; s {ks= l s de gsrk gS D; kaid dly cks k x; k {ks= "k) cks s x; s {ks= rFkk , d ckj l s vf/kd cks s x; s {ks= dk ; kx gsrk gā

Hkfe mi ; kx ds vlrxzr "k) cks s x; k {ks= Hkfe mi ; kx dk l okz/kd egRo i wkz i {k gā df'k izkku nsk ; Fkk Hkjr ds fy; s "k) cks s {ks= dk fo"ksk egRo gS D; kaid df'k mRi knu bl h Jskh dh Hkfe ij vk/kfjr gsrk gā fujUrj rhox xfr l s c<f h tul ā; k dh of) eku [kk | , oa vll; vko"; drkvka dh i firz gsrq "k) cks s x; s {ks= ea of) rRkdfyd vko"; drk gā nsk ds df'k izkku {ks=ka "k) cks s x; s {ks= ea vfhkof) dh l EHkkouk ; k xq; kb" k ugha gS D; kaid "k) df'kxr {ks= vi uh vf/kdre l hek rd igpus ds ckn vc gkl eku fLFkr ea vk x; k gā vr% bl Hkfe dk l E; d vls l fopkfjr mi ; kx vijgk; Z gā

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- d#.k'sk irki ½2000½ l kekl; Hkfe mi ; kx , oadfk Hkfe mi ; kx, i0 5]
- Qkek] , l -, l .] (1997)% ou fouk'k dk vflki jd –f" k fodkl % xkj [ki g ifj {k=h; rjkbz dk v/; ; u] txnh'k fl g }kjk l Eikfnr i qrd & l dkr Hkfe mi ; kx] i whz mUkj insk ds l UnHkZ ej i0 24&32-
- yhykorh ½2001½ x.Md ugj {k= m0i0 ea vknz Hkfe% Lo: i ,oa icU/ku] vicdkf"kr "kdk icU/k] nh0n0m0 xkj [ki g



## Hkkj eukjh dh cnyrh gplz of'od fLFkr %xk/kh n'kz ds fo'kk ifji; es

MMW I hek fl g\*

**iLrkouk&** iLrq 'kkk izl/k ea Hkkj eukjh dh cnyrh gplz of'od fLFkr xk/kh n'kz ds fo'kk ifji; es eukjh dh cnyrh gplz of'od fLFkr rFkk muds l Ecl/k ea gkus okys 0; ki d ifjorZ ds voykdu dk iz kl fd; k x; k gA bl 'kkk izl/k ea bl rF; dks Hkh l f{kr : i l siLrq djus dk iz kl fd; k x; k gS fd ikphu dky eukjh dh jktulfrd 0; oLFk ea D; k Hkiedk Fkh vls e/; dky ds fdl ifjorZka ea eukjh tkr; ka dks iru ds xrz ea yk fn; k vls muds Aj fdu&fdu rjg ds ifrcU/ka ; k : f+ ka l smudks l ekt ea , d dVsgg vak dh rjg j [kka tcf os , d gh fl Dds ds nks igy gA l ekt dh l dfrd es n.M gA bl 'kkk izl/k ds vlrz bl rF; dk Hkh egRoiwZ voykdu djus dk iz kl fd; k x; k gS fd fdu cnyrh gplz ifjLFkr ea eukjh dh fLFkr ea egRoiwZ ifjorZ yk fn; k vls muds ?kj dh pgkjhokjh l sckgj fudydj l ekt dh cxxMkj l Egkyus ds fy, Hkh ifj fd; kA iLrq 'kkk ea xk/kh ftlga jk"Vfir ds uke l s Hkh tkuk tkrk gS us efgykva dh fLFkr dks l ekt ea Apk mBkus ds fy, efgykva dks D; k l ns k fn; kA e/; ; qhu eukjh dh fLFkr ea ifjorZ djus ea xk/kh ds fopjka dk D; k ; ksnku vFok Hkiedk jgh ftl s eukjh dh fLFkr ea egRoiwZ ifjorZ vls eukjh dh ifgpku of'od fLFkr ea Hkh dk; e gkus yxhA l kjr% Hkkj eukjh efgykva dh fLFkr l fn; ka l segku cnykva ds v/khu jgh gA [kkl dj 19oha l nh ea gkus okyh egRoiwZ vkUnsyu ftl gkaus fl=; ka ea i qz kxj .k dk dk; Zfd; kA egRek xk/kh dks mu egku uskva ea l s , d euk tkrk gS ftl gkaus efgykva dks Lorark l ake ea v/ l g; kx vkUnsyu l fou; voKj Hkkj Nk&Ms vkUnsyu% ea c&p<ej l fdz Hkxhokjh ds fy, i krl kgr fd; kA bl dkj .k ml gkaus efgyk eDr ds el hgk ds : i ea pflgr fd; k tk l drk gA xk/kh dk ekuuk Fk fd efgykva dks ?kj dh pgkjhokjh l sckgj fudydj ns k ds mRFku ea egRoiwZ Hkiedk dk fuokgu djuk pfg, A xk/kh us efgykva ds ckjs ea dgk Fk fd mlga ifrcU/ka dks gVkdj vkxs vkuk pfg, vls vkokt mBkuh pfg, vls mlga tsy tkus ea Hkh fgpfdpKV ugha djuh pfg, A xk/kh dk dguk Fk fd efgykva dks vius Aj iMh : f+ ka vls ijEijkva dh tathka dks rMdej u; s l ekt dk l tu djuk pfg, A

gkykd xk/kh us Hkkj dh ikjEifjd LFkki uk dks dHkh Hkh pquksh ugha nhA cFYd efgykva dks bl ds Hkrj gh viuh fu; fr cnyus dh ckr dghA efgykva us xk/kh l s gh bl ckr dks l h[kk fd efgykva ea inkz dk vFkz gS usrdk dk inkz ckgj l s 'kjhj dks < dus l s usrdk ugha vk l drhA bl l kjh ckrka us efgykva dh l kp dks ifjofrZ dj fn; kA l Ekor%; g xk/kh dh nus gS fd Hkkj dh efgykva dh vkt of'od fLFkr ea egRoiwZ LFkku gA pgs og Lorark l ake ds l e; l prk diykuh l jkstuh uk; Mh y{eh esu l qkhyk uk; j] A"kk egrk gks ; k vk/kud l e; ea ns k ds l okpp in dks /kj .k djus okyh efgyk jk"Vfir gS ykdl Hkk; {k gS izkkuea h gS l okpp U; k; ky; dh efgyk U; k; k/kh'k Qkrek choh ; k vlrj k"Vh; U; k; ky; ea U; k; k/kh'k cuus okyh fot; y{eh if.Mr gks bu l cds Aj xk/kh ds fopjka dk i Hkko fn [kklz i Mf k gA

**xk/kh n'kz dk vFkz** xk/kh n'kz , d uohu vo/kj .kk gS tks egRek xk/kh ds fopjka ij vk/kfjr gA ; | fi egRek xk/kh us Lo; adgk Fk fd "xk/kh n'kz uke dh dkbz oLrq ugha gS ejk ; g Hkh nok ugha gS fd eus fd l h u; s n'kz ; k fl ) klr dk vkfo"dkj fd; k gS eus rks fl QZ l k'or l R; dks l gu fd; k gS vls ml s vius fur; ds thou ea vls ifrfnu ds izuka ij vius < x l smrkjus dk iz kl fd; k gA vFkz l keltur; k xk/kh n'kz l s vFkz ; gS xk/kh th ds fopjka fl ) klrka vls muds }kj l e; & l e; ij j [kx; s ellr 0; ka dk l eghdj .kA

\* cgjlop] m0i0



**iVVHkl hrješ ; k ds 'kñkæ&** xk/ kh n'kzj fl ) kūrka dk erka dk fu; eka fofu; eka dk vļš vkns kka dk l eg ugha gā iR; r og , d thou 'kšy; k thou n'kz gā ; g , d u; h fn'kk dh vļš l dr djrk gš vFkok euq; dh thou l eL; kvka ds fo'k; ea igkuh fn'kk dh iq%LFkkiuk djrk gā vļš orēku l eL; kvka ds fy, ikphu l ek/kku iLr djrk gā\*\*

**ikphu dky eafgykvkadh fLFkr%**

**I Hk%** ikphudky eafgykvka dks l ekt ea egRoiwz LFkku ikr Fkka bl ckr dk Kku gea ikphu on \_\_Xon ea feyrk gā bl on ea l Hkk uked , d egRoiwz l fFk dk mYys[k feyrk gš vļš bl ea efgykvka dks Hkh iq "kka ds l eku egRoiwz vf/kdj ikr Fk ft l ea L=h l nL; ds fy, ^Y Hkkorh^] 'kñ dk iz kx fd; k x; k gā

**I fejr%** \_\_Xon ea l fejr uke l fFk dk Hkh mYys[k gš dks jkt0; oLFk ea egRoiwz LFkku gā vFkoḅn ea bl ckr dk iek.k feyrk gšfd bl l fejr ea Hkh iq "kka ds l ed{k fl=; ka dks Hkh egRoiwz LFkku ikr Fkka

ikphu lefr eufejr ea Hkh fl=; ka dh n'k kvka dk o.kz bl rf; l s feyrk gš ; =-uk; Lrq i w; rš r= jell; rs nørk vFkr ikphu dky ea Hkh ukjh dks l ekt; r; k jkt0; koLFk ea egRoiwz LFkku ikr Fk vļš mudh fLFkr l eku tud Fkha ikphudky eafgykvka dks f'k{kk ikr djus %yki kempk vļš k vļk fontk½ onk/; u] fofHku l keftd l ekj kga eami fLFkr gks rFk fofHku vf/kdj ka dk mi ; kx djus dh iwz Lorærk Fkha

**e/; dky eauljh dh fLFkr%** e/; dky ds vFkr l kroha 'krkñh l smudk iru 'kq gks yxk bl dk iēf[k dkj .k Fk ukjh l j{kka ukjh l j{k ik izu us inkā Fk] cky fookg] l rh iFk] nōnkl h iFk] fo/kok fookg vkfn dkj .kka us l ekt dks iru ds xrZ ea Mky fn; ka efgykvka dks ek= drD; ka l s ck/k fn; k x; k vļš vf/kdj ka ij ifrcU/k yfdu l e; ds l fFk&l fFk dñ egRoiwz ifjorū gks yxk vļš l ekt ds dñ cD thoh oxZ us bl fLFkr ea l qkj ds fy, efgykvka ea pruk tkxr djus dk chMk mBk; ka oLrq%; g vkUnkyu 19 oha 'krkñh ea >B vļš fofHku djhr; ka dks l ekr djus dk iz kl gq/kA

**19 oha 'krkñh ea L=h l qkj l s l EcfUkr vñkyu%** 19 oha 'krkñh ds iwz ukjh l ekt iru dh fLFkr ea Fkka ijUrq 19 oha l nh ea , d , d h uohu pruk dk mn; gq/k ft l us n'sk ea 0; klr efgykvka l s l EcfUkr reke djhr; ka dks tM+ l s l ekr djus dk iz kl fd; k ft l ds dkj .k efgykvka dh fLFkr; ka ea l qkj gks uk i jEHk gq/kA

**19 oha 'krkñh ea l ekt d&iFk mleyu gqfd; sx; siz kl %**

**I rhi Fk%** bl iFk dk iFke mYys[k 510bd ds , jsk vfHky[k ea feyrk gā l oā Fke 15 oha 'krkñh ea d'ehj ds 'kkl d fl dUnj us bl iFk dks dñ djok; k Fkka jktkjk ekgu jk; ds iz kl ka ds QyLo: i ykMZ fofy; e dñVd us¼ fnl Ecj] 1829½ dks 17 osfu; e ds vUrZ l rh iFk ij jkd yxk nhA

**cky fookg%** cky fookg ds fo: ) l oā Fke dk; Z jktkjk ekgu jk; us fd; k ijUrq d'skopUnz l suk o ch0, l 0 ekykokjh ds iz kl ka l s l oā Fke 1872 bD ea n'sh cky fookg vf/kfu; e ikfjr gq/kA bl vf/kfu; e ea 14 o'kz l s de vk; qdh ckfydkva rFk 18 o'kz l s de vk; qds ckydka ds fookg ij ifrcU/k yxkk fn; k x; ka

**fo/kok iqfookg%** bl ea l okZ/kd ; ksnku bZoj plnz fo|kl kxj us fn; k ml gks 1000 gLrk{kjka l s ; D r i= Mygkšh dks Hkst dj bl s dkunh : i n's dks vujk k fd; ka bZoj plnz fo|kl kxj ds iz kl ka ds QyLo: i ykMZ dñuax usfgUnwfo/kok iqfookg vf/kfu; e&15 ikfjr fd; k vļš bl s dkunh ekt; rk ikr gqA

**cky gR; k i Fk%** cky gR; k iFk caky , oajktirka ea vf/kd ipfyr Fkha bl ea ckfydk f'k'kq/ka dks tle yrs gh ekj fn; k tkrk Fk vļš bl dk iēf[k dkj .k fonskh vkde.k Fkka 1795 ea caky fu; e XXI vļš 1804 bD ds fu; e l s bl d&iFk dks jktus dk iz kl gq/kA

**L=h f'k%** Hkkjrh; l ekt ea fl=; ka dh n; uh; fLFkr dks n'skrs gq bā kbZ fe'kufj; ka us 1819 ea dkydkrk ea r: .k L=h l Hk dh Fkha 1849 bD dks tDMhOcFku %'k{k ikfj "kn ds v/; {k½ }kj k dydRrk ea , d ckfydk fo|ky; dh LFkki uk gqA L=h f'k{k ds fy, l okZ/kd iz kl bZoj plnz fo|kl kxj us fd; s vļš caky ea yxHkx 35 fo|ky; LFkfi r fd; A 1854 ea xFB r'k{k vk; kx ^pYI ZcM fMLi p^\*\* ea Hkh L=h f'k{k ij fo'kš /; ku fn; k x; ka 1926 ea efgykvka ds mRFkku ds fy, vf[ky Hkkjrh; efgyk l ak dh LFkki uk gqA i kD dā us L=h f'k{k dks c<kok n's ds fy, 1916 dks i wks ea Hkkjrh; efgyk fo'ofokj; dh LFkki uk dhA

**^Hkr eauljh dh cnyrh gqZ o'od fLFkr] xkñ n'ku ds fo'kš ifjiš; e&** jktkjk ekgu jk; ds ckn L=h l qkj dh fn'kk ea egRoiwz , oamYys[kuh; dk; Z djus okys 0; fDr egRrk xk/ kh Fk xk/ kh dk ; g dFku fd fl=; ka eafufobkn usk gsk vļš osHkfo"; ea n'sk dks ixr ds iFk ij vxl j djxhA

xk/ kh dk ekuuk Fkk fd fL=; k; fdl h Hkh n<sup>o</sup>V l si q "kka l sghu ugha gkrh vls detkj dguk muds ifr vl; k; vls vieku gA xk/ kh dk ekuuk Fkk fd ; fn l R; ] vfgd k] l fg". k<sup>o</sup>rk vls ufrDrk vkfn thouds l okPp xqkka dh n<sup>o</sup>V l s n[kk tk; srks fL=; k; i q "kka l svf/kd JSB gA

xk/ kh th us inkA Fkk] cky fookg] nonkl h i Fkk] vkfn L=h thou l s l Ecl/kr cjk; ka dk MVDj fojkk fd; k vls bl ckr dk ifriknu fd; k fd fL=; ka dks dkuu rFkk 0; ogkj ea i q "kka ds leku gh vf/kdkj ikr gkaus pfg,] fdUr q xk/ kh th bl ckr ds i {k ea ugha Fks fd fL=; ka dks ikphu ijEijkvka dks papks<sup>h</sup> nsh pfg,] cfYd efgykvka dks bl ds vkpj.k eajgdj gh viuh fu; fr cnyuh pfg, A

tgk; rd ukjh mRFkku ds l Ecl/k es xk/ kh th ds n<sup>o</sup>V dsk dk izu gS xk/ kh th ukjh dks Hkjr; l ekt dk es n.M ekurs gA vls L=h dks fdl h Hkh : i ea vcyk ugha cfYd v) kaxuh , oa l g/kfeZkh ekurs FkA xkakh us L=h dks i q "kka l svf/kd egRo dks Lohdkj djrs gq dgk fd fL=; ka dks geus dN vkUnsyuka l s nuj j [kk bl fy, ge i {kk?kk ds f'kdj gq A xk/ kh th dk ekuuk Fkk fd vf/kdkk cjk; ka dh tM+ea vf'k{kk gS bl fy, fL=; ka dks f'k{kk xg.k djuh pfg, yfdu ; g f'k{kk , d h gks fd ?k; ywefgyk; a vius dkedt dks vPNh rjg l e> l da vls vius cPpa dk <a l si ky i kSk.k dj l dA

xk/ kh us ink i Fkk dks fucyrk] l dh. k<sup>o</sup>rk vls vius fodkl ea ck/kd ekuk gS ml gkaus dgk fd ikphudky ea efgykvka dks l ekt dh jkt; oLFkk ea [k; ydj okn fookn djus dk vf/kdkj Fkk mudk thou cl/ku jfgr Fkk ijUr q vkt , d k ugha gA xk/ kh th dk ekuuk Fkk fd bl inkA Fkk dks cln dj nsuk pfg,] bl l s l ekt dh {kfr gks jgh gA xk/ kh th ds vuq kj inkZ dk vfkZ viuh ufrdrk ds vUnj jgrs gq dkbZ dke djuka xk/ kh th dgrs Fks ^pfj= dh ifo=rk inZ l sugh vkrh vls u gh yknh tk l drh gS inZ dh nhokj nus l s bl dh j {kk ugha gks l drhA bl dk fo'okl vUrjRek l s gksuk pfg, A gea tcjnr okj djds bl inZ dks OkM+nsuk pfg, A fL=; ka dh eDr ds fy, xk/ kh us ngst i Fkk dk Hkh dMk fojkk fd; ka xk/ kh th dk ekuuk Fkk fd yMfd; ka ds tle yrs gh ml ga bl fy, Hk; l e>k tkrk gS fd mudh 'kknh ds l e; oj i {k dks ngst nsuk i M=k gS tks xjhc fir k ds fy, vl guh; gkrk gA xk/ kh th dk ekuuk gS; fn ejs ikl dkbZ dppjh yMdh gkrh rks os ml s vius ikl j [kuk T; knk Js Ldj l e>rk] ctk; ml ykakh 0; fDr dh iRuh cuus l A xk/ kh dk dguk Fkk fookg dk mnas; Hk; x u gksdj , d vPNk l Urku mRi l u djuk mnas; gksuk pfg, A ml gkaus vUrZkrh; fookg ds l kFk foHkUu /kekbyEch Hkjr; ka ds chip fookg l Ecl/kka dh ckr dhA xk/ kh th dk ekuuk Fkk fd ^, d efgyk Hkh etar gks l drh gS Hkys gh og detkj gks vl; k; dk fojkk djds bl ds fy, t: jh gS fd efgykvka dks Hkh i q "kka dh rjg f'k{kk nh tk; s bl hfy, xkakh th us 1937 ea cfu; knh f'k{kk dk; bE ds rgr L=h o i q "k nksuka ds fy, vfuok; Z f'k{kk dh ckr dghA egRk xk/ kh , d , d s i q "k Fks ftUgkaus L=h dks Lorark l ake dh egroi wZ dMh ds : i ea Lohdkj fd; k vls ml ga c<&p<dj vkUnsyu ea fgl l k yus ds fy, i j r fd; ka xk/ kh ds 'kOnka ea ^egku l eL; k 1/4 ekt ea efgykvka dh Hkiedk 1/2 ea ejk ; ksnku thou ds i R; d ix ij l PpkbZ vls vfgd k dks Lohdkj djus ds fy, l Lr q gS pks og 0; fDr yefgyk 1/2 gks ; k j k V ka ds fgr ds fy, gA xk/ kh dk dguk Fkk fd eSa vk'kk 0; Dr dh gS fd vkus okyh fL=; ka ea fufodkn usk gskk vls bl rjg ekuo fodkl ea mudh fu.kZ d Hkiedk gksA xk/ kh th us vius Lorark vkUnsyu ea Hkh efgykvka dks vkokt mBkus rFkk vls fuof'kd Lorark dks ikr djus ds fy, ?kj dh pgkjnhokjh l s ckgj fudy ns k dks Lorark djkus ea t; y tkus ea Hkh fgpfdpfgV u djus dh ckr dghA efgykvka us xk/ kh l s gh bl ckr dks l h [kk Fkk fd , d Hkh etar gks l drk gS Hkys gh og detkj gks vl; k; ds fojkk ea xk/ kh th ds i Hkko l s gh efgykvka dks ; g Kkr gark fd ml ga i q "k i zku jktufr ds eki n.Mka dks Lohdkj ugha djuk pfg, vls bl l Ecl/k ea ml ga viuk n<sup>o</sup>V dsk fodkl l s djuk pfg, A xk/ kh th ds i Hkko ea vkdj gh efgykvka us vls fuof'kd vufd jkt; dh vkypuk dhA xk/ kh dh efgykvka dks l ok ds l kFk n[kk tk l drk gS fgd k ds l kFk ughA xk/ kh th us efgykvka dks vf/kdkj vls drd; ds l kFk & l kFk efgykvka ds ml Lo: i dks Hkh vkdkj fn; k tks efgykvka ds vUnj fn; k gkrk gA okLro ea xk/ kh th , d , d s i q "k Fks ftUgkaus efgyk eDr ds el hgk ds : i ea fpUgr fd; k tk l drk gA xk/ kh dks mu egku uskvka ea , d ekuk tkrk gA ftUgkaus efgykvka dks Lorark l ake ea l fdz Hk; xhkhj ds fy, i k l k fgr fd; k vls vusd ukf; d kvka ds thou Lo: i dks gh ijofnr dj fn; ka Hkjr ea xk/ kh th }kjk fd; s x; s foHkUu vkUnsyuka 1/2 l g; kx vkUnsyu] nkh; ; k=k] l fou; voKk] Hkjr Nkh; vkUnsyu l s u d; y ukjh l s tkMk cfYd ukjh ea ; g fo'okl tkxr fd; k fd os Lo; a dks orEku l s Hkh T; knk vius vki dks l okPp cuk l drh gA xk/ kh th us efgykvka dh [kkbZ gpZ 'k fDr; ka dks tkxr djus dk dk; Z fd; k vls vius i gkus i ok; z gka dks mrkj dj Qrd fn; k vls bl rjg ml gkaus ekuo fodkl ds fy, viuh ; k=k 'kq dhA

xk/ky th dk ekuuk Fkk fd efgyk; a xj fgd d rjhds l s jktuhfr ea peRdkjh ifj .kke yk; xh vks' od fLFkr ea Hkh viuh fLFkr etcir djachA xk/ky th ds fopkjka dk gh ifj .kke Fkk fd , d rjQ efgykvka us viuh vkturfjd 'kfdR dks igpkuk] nlt jh rjQ mlghaus ekuork vks' usrd rRoka dks jktuhfr ea LFku fn; kA xk/ky th ds fopkjka dk ifj .kke Fkk fd efgykvka us tkfr 0; oLFkk] inkz i Fkk] cky fookg] fo/kok fookg vkfn i mlkz gka dks mrkj QadkA gkykfid xk/ky us ikjEifjd LFkki uk vFkkzr Hkkjr; I dfr dks dHkh Hkh papksh u nus dh ckr dgh vks' mlghaus efgykvka dks bl ds Hkhrj viuh igpku cukus grqr\$ kj gkus dsfy, dgkA

xk/ky th ds fopkjka dk gh ifj .kke gSfd pks og Lorark vktunyu ds l e; dh ckr gks ftl ea l jktuh uk; Mly y{eh esu] ga k esrk] nqkz kbz ns ked[k] l qkhyk uk; j] jkt d ekjh verk dks] Å"kk esrk t\$ h ukf; dkvka us viuh Hkhdnk vnk dh pks vk/kfuud l e; gks; g xk/ky th ds fopkjka dk gh ifj .kke gSfd Hkkjr ea efgykvka us ns k ds l okp in dks /kkj .k djs d jk"Vfr] izkkuea-h] ykd l Hk v/; {k] l okp U; kO dh eq; U; kO] foi{k dh usrk½ os' od fLFkr ea viuh igpku dk; e dh gS vks' Hkkjr dks ixfr ds iFk dh vks' vxd j fd; k gA

## I Unkz

- ifrek vLFkkuk] oesl emesVI bu bf.M; k] fodkl i fcyf'kak gkml ] fnYyh] 1970-
- jank Lokh v; j] , uhcd BV & gj cdZQkj Lojkt] entl ] 1955-
- tDch0 diykuh] xkdkh , .M ykbQ , .M FkkV] Hkkjr l jdkj dk izk'ku] fnYyh] 1970-
- eqh; k jQhd [kku] l k'k; ls & yhxy] LVsI vktD eqLye oesl] jfM; UV i fcy'kl ] 1993-
- MKD l epu xfr-k] oesu bu ekMuZ bf.M; k] ikcyEl , .M b'knt] uskuy i fcyf'kak gkml ] ubZ fnYyh] 1999-



# {kethz dr pk#p; kZ eavydkj fo/kku

MMV dKrh feJK\*

d"ehjh dfo {kethz 1990&1065½ }kjk fojpr pk#p; kZ l nkpj fo'k; d , d vuqe dk0; gA ; g dk0; uhfrijd dk0; ka ea egROIwKZ LFkku j [krk gS bl ea ekuo thou ds fy, mi ; ksch fofo/k uhfr; ka dk mins'k l R; dFkkvka ij v/kfjr n'VKUrka }kjk fn; k x; k gA bl ea vuqViq - NUrka ds }kjk i wZkZ ea uhfr rFkk mRrjk/kZ ea ml ds l eFkZl mnkgj.k bfrgkl ij k.kka l s fn; s x; s gA bfrgkl ij k.k l Ecl/kh cgKrk ds dkj.k {kethz dk vij vfhk/kku '0; kl nkl \* Hkh i fl ) gA<sup>2</sup> l jy "kSyh ea fy [ks x; s bu dk0; ea LFkku&LFkku ij vyaDKj ka dk l tñj iz kx fd; k x; k gS tks fuEuor-foopuh; gS &

½dk½ "kNydkj %

**vuqkl %**

bl vyaDKj dk cgq [; LFkyka ij l tñj iz kx gqk gS ; Fkk&

u dphr f0; ka dKpnuH; P; Legs'ojeA<sup>3</sup>

; gk; d dk vud ckj iz kx gkus l sOR; uqkl vyaDKj gA

u l 'pj. "khy%; kfluf" k fu%kMeleku l %A<sup>4</sup>

; gk; "k dk vud ckj iz kx gkus l sOR; uqkl gA

u=kfXu"kyHkhHkkoa HkkoKs uSkHleukHkoeA<sup>5</sup>

; gk; Hk dh vud ckj vkofRr l sOR; uqkl vyaDKj gA<sup>6</sup>

ukR; FkZFKkFkZ; k /khekuq;st; TtueA

; gk; /k dh vud/kk vkofRr l sOR; uqkl vyaDKj gA

^onoR; R; tRrupeA<sup>7</sup>

bl mnkgj.k ea 'R; \* "kCn dh , d ckj vkofRr gkus l s Nckuqkl vyaDKj gA vuqkl vyaDKj dk vU; LFkyka ij

Hkh l tñj iz kx fd; k x; k gA<sup>8</sup>

; ed %

bl vyaDKj dk iz kx fuEukidR LFky ij n[kk tk l drk gS

ek.M0; % "kwyhuks HkmpkS UplS "k<sup>3</sup>d; kA<sup>9</sup>

; gk; ^pkS\* in dh vkofRr ea i Fke fujkZl rFkk f}rh; l kFkZl gS vr%; gk; ; ed vyaDKj gA

¼k½ vFkZdkj %

**vFkZrju; kl &**

Pkk#p; kZ ea ; g vyaDKj l okZ/kd iz qR gqk gA ; g ik; % l Hkh "ykdka ea miyC/k gS fo"ksk mnkgj.k

fuEuor-gS %

ckäsegwr i #'kLR; tSUnkerfUnr%A

ikr-% i cD a deyekU; BNhxqkkJ; kAA<sup>10</sup>

; gk; ikr-% fodfl r dey dk y{eh }kjk vkU; yus: i fo"ksk vFkZ l s Jhdkeh euq; ds ckä egwrZ ea mBus : i

l keU; vFkZ dk l eFkZ fd; k x; k; vr% vFkZrju; kl vyaDKj gA

\*Msjkl ij l ij xksMk

u dphir fØ; ka dki pnuh; P; Z egsojeA  
 bZ'kkpZjra Uora ukHkHusq; e% {keAA<sup>11</sup>  
 ; gk; f"ko ds vpZu l s; eHk; dk fuokj .k : i fo"ksk vFkZ l sfdl h dk; Z l s i mZ f"ko ds vpZu dh vfuok; Zk : l  
 l keW; vFkZ dk l eFkZu fd; k x; k gA  
 Jk) a J) k fUora dq kPNkL=kDrusb oReZka  
 Hkfo fi .MannkSfo}ku-Hkh'e% i k. kS u "kUrukAA<sup>12</sup>  
 bl "ykcd ea Hkh'e ds "kkL=l Eer fi .Mnku fØ; k : i fo"ksk vFkZ }kjk "kkL=l Eer Jk) fof/k dh vfuo; Zk  
 : i l keW; vFkZ dk l eFkZu fd; k x; k gA  
 vr%bu l Hkh LFkyka ij vFkZrju; kl vyedkj gA  
 bl h Hkhir bl vyedkj ds fpRrkd'kd iz, kx l s; q; r vU; LFky Hkh nzV0; gA<sup>13</sup>

**dk0; fy<sup>3x</sup> %**

bl vyedkj dk iz, kx 21 "ykcdka ea gqk gA bl ds ied[k mnkgj .k fuEuor nzV0; gS %  
 bZ'kkpZjra Uor uk HkHusq; e% {keAA<sup>14</sup>  
 ; gk; \*bZ'kkpZjr\*\* in Uor efu dk ; el EclU/kh Hk; ds fuokj .k graqvkrk gA vr%dk0; fy<sup>3x</sup> vyedkj gA  
 u e|0; l uh {khc%dq kh-orkypS'VreA<sup>15</sup>  
 ; gk; {khc% in orkyor-psVk djusea graq; i ea iz, kx gqk gA  
 tjxg.krqVsu fut; kSun% l q%  
 dr%duh; ku-izkrUpØorhZ ; ; kfrukAA<sup>16</sup>  
 ; gk; ^tjxg.krqVsu\*\* in ; ; kfr }kjk viusi e dks pØorhZ in inku djus ds ifr graq; i ea iz q; r gA  
 bl idkj bu l Hkh LFkyka ea dk0; fy<sup>3x</sup> vyedkj gA bl vyedkj l s l EclU/kr vU; "ykcd Hkh voykcduh;  
 gA<sup>17</sup>

**miek %**

miek ds fo"ksk mnkgj .k ugha miyC/k gkr} rFkfi , dk/k "ykcdka ea bl vyedkj dk pk#Ro iklr gkrk gA  
 dfri ; mnkgj .k ; gk; fn; s tkrsgA  
 JhykHkl Hkx% l R; kl Dr%Loxkã oxh%A  
 t; rkr-f=txRi w; % l nkpj bokP; q%AA<sup>18</sup>  
 ; gk; f"ky'V inka ds }kjk vP; q; vlg l nkpj ds chp rgyuk dh xbz gS bl fy, ; gk; "yskkuqkf.kr mi ekyedkj  
 gA  
 i i ksjk{kl on-Hkhe% {kr tafji q{kl %<sup>19</sup>  
 ; gk; Hkhe dh jk{kl ds l kFk rgyuk dh tk jgh gA  
 f"kosu u r qVsu cf) nã k foukf"kuhA<sup>20</sup>  
 ; gk; f"ko ds l kFk , d l jy 0; fDr dh rgyuk djrs gq l jyrk ds ckjs ea minsk fn; k tk jgk gA vr%bu  
 l ceamiek gA bl l s l EclU/kr vU; LFky Hkh nzV0; gA<sup>21</sup>

**: id %**

bl vyedkj dk iz, kx cgq d; d LFkyka ij gqk gS ftuea l s ied[k LFky ; gk; m)j.kh; gA  
 f{ki n-okD; "kj kh.rh{.kkUu i k#'; 0; q l yqkuAA<sup>22</sup>  
 ; gk; ok.kh ij ck.kka dk vHkn vkjki fd; k x; k gA  
 u Øksk; krdkkuL; /kheku-xPNn/khurkeAA<sup>23</sup>  
 ; gk; Øksk ij ; krdkku %j k{kl ½ dk vHkn vkjki gqk gA  
 j{kr- [; kfra i q%eR; k ; "k%dk; L; thouheAA<sup>24</sup>  
 ; gk; ; "k vlg dk; ds chp vHkn vkjki LFkfi r fd; k x; k gA  
 u l rhula ri kshira dki ; s-Økski kodeAA<sup>25</sup>  
 ; gk; Øksk ij ikod dk vkjki fd; k gA  
 vr%l oE= : id gA  
 bl h Hkhir vU; LFkyka ij bl dk l gt iz, kx gqk gA<sup>26</sup>

**ifjdj %**

bl vyædkj dk ; =&r= iz lxs gqk gA mnkgj.kkfk&  
xqksosknjadq kðu tkrks tkrqRRoforA<sup>28</sup>  
; gk ij rRRofor\* fo"ks.k in l fHki k; gSD; kâd rRo dls tkuus okyk i#'k LoHkor% xqkka dk vknj djrk gA  
bl h izdkj fuEukâdr "ykd ea Hkh ifjdj vyædkj dk l tñj iz lxs gA  
i#="kâdkn-n"kjFks thoa tk; kftrksR; trA<sup>29</sup>  
; gk ^tk; kftrks in l fHki k; gSvr%bu l cea ifjdj vyædkj gA  
**grq%**  
fuEukâdr LFkya ij grqvvyædkj ds mnkgj.k Hkh feyrs gA  
nn"lZ ujd dÿs'ka l R; uk"kn-; #/kf' Bj%A<sup>30</sup>  
; gk ujd dÿs'k n"lZ ea grq: i 'l R; uk'kr\* dk i pE; Ur iz lxs djus l sgrqvvyædkj gA  
**vFlak**  
i#="kâdkn-n"kjFks thoa tk; kftrksR; trA<sup>31</sup>  
; gk Hkh n"ljFlej.k grq #r i#="kâd dk i pE; Ur iz lxs gqk gA vr%grqvvyædkj gA  
**ifj l ; k %**  
bl vyædkj dk l tñj iz lxs fuEukâdr "ykd ea gqk gA  
nku l RRoforan | kðu i ðpkrki nfr'krea<sup>32</sup>  
; gk i"pkrki i ðd nku nus dk fu'ksk djrs gq l kRod Hko ds l kfk nku djus ds fy, dgk x; k gA  
xqksosknjadq kðu tkrks tkrqRRoforA<sup>33</sup>  
; gk tkr dk fu'ksk djrs gq xqkka ea gh vknj Hko ds fy, fun'k fd; k x; k gA  
vr%bu l cea ifj l ; k %  
**fo'ke %**  
bl vyædkj ds fuEukâdr nks mnkgj.k feyrs gA  
ri l k dñHkd.kkâ HkâUR; funkfopru%A<sup>34</sup>  
ri l; k }kjk pruk dk l pjkj vjg fodkl gsk pfg, tcd ; gk dñHkd.lZ ea pruk dk u'V gsk crk; k  
x; k gA vr%; gk fo'ke vyædkj gA  
bÛoj sk /krks eñ/uz {kh.k , o {keki fr%A<sup>35</sup>  
; gk b'oj ds /kkj.k djus ij Hkh plnek {kh.k gh gsk gA vr%fo'ke vyædkj yf{kr gsk gA  
**fojkskHkl %**  
fuEukâdr LFkya ij fojkskHkl vyædkj nf'Vxkpkj gsk gA  
nks.kf }z:ks HkOPNm% "kmÛp fong% {kehA<sup>36</sup>  
tksf}t gsk gSog "kmz ugha gsk tcd ; gk nks.k k %v" oRFkkek½ dksf}t gksrsgq Hkh "kmz crk; k tk jgk  
gSvr%; gk vki krr%fojksk gA  
i HkarkT; Hkq:ks tkM; anguL; kl; tk; rA<sup>37</sup>  
; gk vfxu ds "khry gkuseafojksk irir gsk gSfdUrq tkM; dk vth.krk vfkzÿsus ij fojksk dk ifjgkj gsk  
gA  
vr%mHk; = fojkskHkl gA  
bl izdkj ; gk vfkzÿvyædkjka ds vlrxr vfkðrjU; kl dk iz lxs ik; % l Hkh "ykdka ea gqk gA bl ds  
vfrfjDr dk0; fy<sup>3</sup>x vjg : id dk Hkh dbz "ykdka ea l tñj iz lxs gqk gS rFk l kfk gh ifjdj] miek] ifj l ; k;  
fo'ke] fojkskHkl vkn vyædkjka dk Hkh vud LFkya ij iz lxs nqkk tkrk gA

## I UnHkz

- 1- nz l e; ekrdk] l @ MKD jek"kdj f=i kBh] Hkfedk] i0 8&9
- 2- l ðdr l kfgR; dk bfrgkl % ad cyno mik/; k; ½ i0 294
- 3- pk#p; k&4
- 4- pk0p0&9

- 5- pk0p0&53
- 6- pk0p0&66
- 7- pk0p0&96
- 8- n/V0; &pk0p0&22] 23] 89] 62 vkfn
- 9- pk0p0&9
- 10- pk0p0&2
- 11- pk0p0&4
- 12- pk0p0&5
- 13- n0pk0p0&6] 7] 8] 9] 10] 11 vkfn
- 14- pk0p0&4
- 15- pk0p0&11
- 16- pk0p0&17
- 17- n0pk0p0&28] 29] 30] 39] 45] 46] 48] 49 vkfn
- 18- pk0p0&1
- 19- pk0p0&38
- 20- pk0p0&40
- 21- n0pk0p0&57] 78] 87 vkfn
- 22- pk0p0&28
- 23- pk0p0&38
- 24- pk0p0&45
- 25- pk0p0&66
- 26- n0pk0p0&77] 78] 79] 80] 96
- 27- pk0p0&233
- 28- pk0p0&42
- 29- pk0p0&26
- 30- pk0p0&14
- 31- pk0p0&26
- 32- pk0p0&18
- 33- pk0p0&42
- 34- pk0p0&61
- 35- pk0p0&82
- 36- pk0p0&42
- 37- pk0p0&60



## iq; e; h df'k mRiknu izkkyh %, d vijgk; Zvko"; drk

**MKW vtr daj feJ\***

Hkkjrh; thou n"kk dh vk/kkf"kyk vk/; kfredrk dh ftl i"bhkfe ij voyfocr gS ml ea l fV jpuK fo/kku ds leLr pka dh cMh gh mPp Lrjh; ijkoKkfud vFkok vferekukfl d Lrj dh foopuk iLr dh x; h gA foKku txr ds leLr foe"lz tgl; tM+ txr ¼ idfr l hekUrXr ½ dh gh l hek ea vius dks leVrs gA vKj. Atkz dks gh vLrRoeku idfr ds leLr : ika dk vk/kkj ekurs gA ogha vk/; kfred txr-ea prU vFkok cPe l Rrk dks gh LFoy l ije vFkok dkj.k txr ds leLr Lo: ika ds egkdj.k : i ea fufobkn : i ea Lohdkj fd; k tkrk gA rRor% vk/; kfred foe"lz iklr egki q 'kka ds l k/kuk dh ije o pje fu'irRr gA ; s foe"lz pruk ds ml ry l s viuk rknRE; j [krs gA tgl; cf)] foykl vKj LFoy ykdd Kku ds leLr foe"lz rPN fl) gks tkrs gA rFkk ; g vk/; kfred Kku cf) foykl h tuka ds fl j ds Aj l s gh fudy tkrk gA

okfXx ikK egkskksa tuaend tMkyl xA<sup>1</sup>

करोति तत्वबोधोऽयं तस्त्यक्तो बुभुक्षुभिः ॥

LFoy o Hkkrd pruk ds Lrj ds leLr fu; kstu o icU/ku rRor% idfr l hek ds vLrXr gh viuk leLr 0; k k j iLr djrs gS ml ea prU vFkkz~ dkj.k vFkok egkdj.k l Rrk dk ys'kek= foe"lz iLr ugha gks ikrk D; kfd l k/kuk ds vHko ea of) foykl ; ka dh ogk; xfr ugha gks ikrhA QyLo: i muds leLr fu; kstu eukgkj fh [kus ds cktm , dka h vFkok vnyjn"khZ gh fl) gkrs gA bl hfy, txr ds dY; k.k ds fy, l fV jpuK fo/kku ds dY; k.k kFz Hkkjrh; egki q 'kka o \_\_f'k egkRekva us thou ds us fxZ l =ka dh vuHkr tU; 0; k[; k iLr dh tks okLro eanh?kZdkfyd fu; kstu@ icU/ku dh vuqe /kjsg jgh gA

ik"pkr; txr dh , Unz oknhj Hkkrd vFkok foykl rkiwk mi HkkDrkoknh l idfr o fpUru usvkt l Ei wZ Hkkjrh; ekuf l dj nk"kfud pruk dks bl idkj l s vkPNkfnr dj fy; k gSfd ml ea Hkkjrh; okax; dsfnok l ns'k vkt nc l s x; s gA vKj thou ea mudh vkpj.kh; vHko; fDr vo: ) l h gks x; h gA ; gh dkj.k Hkh gSft l ds pyrs l Ei wZ 0; oLFkk; anfrkr gkrh tk jgh gA i; kbj.k vKj i kfjLFkr dh dk vkt v/k% i ru gks x; k gA vr% i R; d fu; kstu o icU/ku dh 0; oLFkkvka ea bu ijkoKkfud pruk dh vuHkr tU; ckrka dks Hkh muea l fefyr fd; k tk; rHkh bu icU/kuka ds l dkj kRed ifj.kke iklr gks l drsgA oind dFku gSfd \*\*tS k [kk; s vUu oS k gks seu\*\* vr% ru] eu dh id l urk o vfred rfr ds fy, "kjp"khy [kk | kUka ds mi Hksc dk gh fun'k vk; Z xBFkka l s iklr gkrk gA thou dspje o ije vHk'V l qk vFkok "kkar ds iklr ds fy, vuq; dks'k dh l qprk vijgk; Z: i l s vi f'kr gA bruk gh ugha JhenHkxorxhkr dk vej l ns'k gA fd \*\*Hkq; rrs Ro/kz i ki k ; s i pR; kRedkj.kkr<sup>2</sup> vFkkz- tks ykx ek= vius "kjhj iksk.k ds fy, gh vUu idkrs gA os rks i ki dks gh [krs gA /; ku nxs; kx; jgL; dh ckr ; g gSfd ; fn /kU; kUu vifo= gS rks ml l s "kjhj dk l j {k.k rks gks tk; sk ySdu ml vUu ds Hk{k.k l s 0; fDr dk vfred fodkl vo: ) gks tk; skA bl fy, "kkL=ka es l k/qLo: i l r i q 'kka dks bfUnz okfn; ka ds /kU; dks xg.k djus l shh jkd k x; k gA vUu o /kU; dh ifo=rk ml dh mRi knu fof/k; ka l s gh i Hkfor gkrh gA , flnz oknh Hksc foykl esje.k djusokyk 0; fDr vR; kf/kd iklr dh vkdkqk ea l k/ku dh l qprk vFkok i fO; k dh ifo=rk dks utj vnt dj nrk gA vr% fu'irRr vifo= gks tkrh gS vKj ml /kU; dks "kkL=ka ea viF; dgdj ykxka dks ml s xg.k djus l s jkd k gA D; kfd , d k /kU; ykxka ea ykHk] eksg] Hk; vkfn iBk djusokyk gkrk gA ml dh iklr l s

\*vfl LVV iKQ l j] Hkksy] ykO cO "kO egko | ky;] xlsMq] m0i0



vFkZ fl f) dk vHkkk rls gsrk gA yfdu rRor%og vFkZ fl f) ugha gS vksj og ijekFkZ fl f) ea Hkh ck/kd gks tkrk gA vfr ikphu dky l s gh Hkkjrh; vFkZ; oLFk dks /keZ'kkL= l s gh tkMej ns[kk tkrk jgk gA vFkZ'kkL= dks , d /keZ'kkL= gh gsrk pfg, A /keZ'kkL= rls , d idkj dh f'k{kk inku djrs gA fd gekjh ekax ea vuqkkl u dS s i s n k gks vksj vi 0; ; ka ea dS s deh gkA ekax ; k vko"; drk ea vuqkkl u ykus dh nf'V l s Hkkjrh; o.kZ 0; oLFk dk fo/kku vuqj.kh; gA<sup>3</sup> , u0ch0vkj0vkbD ds funs'kd MKD i h0 i qi kaxnu dk ekuuk gS fd Hkkjro'kZ ea ikphu dky l s gh tB fofof/krk ds l j {k.k dh , d v{kq.k ijEijk jgh gA oV o{k dh intk] ihiy dh intk ] rny l h ds plj s ij tyusokyk fn; k] vkaxu ea rny l h dk ikkZk jki uk] ij dh ds pkoy dk Hkkx] uhe dh Nkp] gYnh&panu dk fryd l c ds l c Hkkjrh; \_\_f'k' efu; ka dh oSkfud ij [k vksj tBod fofof/krk ds l j {k.k ds fy, ml s /keZ vLFk l s tkMaus dk vueky uq [kk dkbZ Hkkjrh; \_\_f'k' efu; ka l s l h [kA

vkt dh tBod df'k 0; oLFk , d 0; ol k; dk : i ys jgh gA t gk; jkl k; fud df'k mRi kn 10 : i ; sfdy k s fey jgs gA ogh tBod mRi knu bl ds dbZ xqph vf/kd dher dks nus ds i "pkr-gh mi yC/k gks jgk gA , d s tBod df'k mRi kn Hkkjrh; vFkZ; oLFk l s ckj gS ; g tu dY; k.k ds fy, ugh gA exj vkt c<rh vkcknh ds l kFk Hkkjrh; bu 365 iztkfr; ls dk Hkxoku dk Hkx rls yxk l drs gA ijUrq viuh tul q; k dk i s/ ugha Hkj l drA ml ds fy, rls pkoy dh vf/kd mRi kn d iztkfr gh pfg, tks Hkjij Ql y nA bl hfy, cnys rjfosk@l e; dh t: jrka dks nf'Vxr djrs gq vkt ds Hkkjrh; df'k oSkfud l e; dh t: jr dks igpkurs gq viuh okulifrd l j {k.k ds fy, thu cd dh LFki uk dj jga gA l kFk gh vRUI thuh vf/kd mRi kn d pkoy dh iztkfr; ka Hkh [kst jga gA<sup>5</sup> bl ea l ng ugha gS fd df'k ds {s= ea xj ikjEifjd jkl k; fud mo j dks o ikkka ds l j {k k g r q i z q r gks okys tgjhys j l k; uks ds iz, kx ds pyrs mRi knu nj ea of) rFk ikkka ds dhMka o chekfj; ka ds cpko ds pyrs [kk | ku ds mRi knu ea nks xqk] rhu xqk o bl l s Hkh vf/kd dh of) ntZ dh xbZ gS vksj bl h mRi knu o dekbZ dh pkg ea Hkkjrh; d'kd df'k oSkfud o rFkdfFkr m | kx ifr tks df'k l s l EcA/kr xj ikjEifjd mo j dka o dhVuk"kd j l k; uka dk mRi knu djra gA os brus vaks o LokFkZ gks x; s gA fd muds dkjukels l s df'k ikjflFkr dh; rA= cgr gh chej vLokLFkdj o v/k% lFkr dks i ktr gks x; k gA vkt df'k ikjflFkr dh vfr n; uh; flFkr dks i ktr gks x; h gA ns'k ds tks ins'k df'k mRi knu dh nf'V l s ftrus gh vkxs gA ogha dh df'k ikjflFkr dh mruh gh n; uh; o fpUr; voLFk dks i ktr gks x; h gA l gh dkj.k fd vkt prqnd tBod df'k dh ppZ gks jgh gA dN ykx tho oSkfud<sup>6</sup> o fopkj dx.k de yx rFk l ktr df'k<sup>7</sup> i) fr; ka ds viuk; s tks dh Hkh ppZ dj jga gA dN ncs l gea l o j ea ikphu Hkkjrh; df'k i) fr; ka dks i q% viuk; s tks dh odkyr dj jga gA dkbZ , d fuf"pr er ml fn"kk ea i Hkfor : i l s vorfjr ugha gks jgk gA df'k ds {s= ea vHkh oSkfud rduhd o jkl k; fud fuos'k ds pyrs Hkkjrh; df'k i) fr ea vR; Ur fxjkoV vkbZ gA ; g ns'k t gk; g t k j k a o'kZ i wZ l s Hkxoku dks 365 fdLe ds pkoy ka l s Hkx yxk; k tk jgk gS fQj t gk; df'k dks i "kku dk l kgp; Z i ktr gks jgk gA Hkxrd l ef} ds pyrs gh vrhdky ea /ku&/kku; l s i wZ Hkkjrh; dks l kus dh fpm+ k dgk tkrk FkA ; g l c eqy dkyhu o fcrkuh gphr dh xykeh ds njs ea rgl & ugl gks x; hA Hkkjro'kZ ds dN o d k f Q j r dk l eqz l e > dj ; gk; dh l e l r l ef} dks ekys xuter<sup>9</sup> o "QS" ekudj yw k x; k rFk ; gk; dh e; kkh dks rkj & 2 dj fn; k x; ka i jk v; rA= , d k , d kach o d'V dkjd gks x; k fd vxst h gphr eV/Bh Hkj xnokj Hkkjrh; ka ds fy, foykfl ri wZ thou fcrkus ds fy, vuqj vR; Ur rFk fojvVvkoke ds fy, d'V Lo: i gh fl ) gqk D; kd vFkZ; oLFk vius jktuBrd <kps ds Hkhrj gh dk; Z'khy gsrh gS vksj ftu phtka dk jktulfr ij i Hko gsrk gS mudk os k gh vPNK ; k ckj i Hko vFkZ; oLFk ij i Mf k gA bl idkj fcfV" k gphr ds njs ku tks FkM+ cgr fdl ku df'k ea fuos'k dj mRi knu dj jgs Fks os vius mRi knu dh okftc dher ugha ik jgs Fks vksj /ku ds vHko ea Hkkjrokl h ml s [kjh nus ea v(ke Fks D; kd muds i kl i s k ugha FkA yk [kka dh l q; k ea ykx dky ds xky ea l ek jgs FkA<sup>10</sup>

l Ei wZ fo"o ea vkt fufobkn : i l s ; g Lohdkj fd; k tk jgk gS fd xj ikjEifjd jkl k; fud [kknka o dhV [kjirokj dh tgjhyh j l k; uka ds pyrs df'k ; kx; Hkhe dk gh fouk" k ugh rls jgk gS cfYd l Ei wZ df'k ikjflFkr dh rA= ij bl ds i Mous okys ds dN Hko dks ns[kk tk l drk gA l Ei wZ mRi knr df'k mRi kn@mi t xqkOrk dh nf'V l s ?fV; k o gkfudkj d fl ) gks jga gA bl jkl k; fud [ksh l s Hkhe vksj fdl ku nka ka gh u'V gks jga , d h fo'ke ijflFkr; ka ea tBod [ksh dks , d vk"kk dh fdj.k ds : i ea ns[kk tk jgk gS ftl ds pyrs feVh dh l j {k ds l kFk&l kFk fdl kuka dh [kqkgyh Hkh cuh jgrh gA l kFk gh l kFk cgr; keh df'k rA= dks fodkfl r dj ds df'k ds {s= ea Hkjh l Qyrk i ktr dh tk l drh gA df'k ikjflFkr dks LoLFk cuk; s j [kus ds fy, ijEijk vksj foKku dk , d l qnj , oafood i wZ l a kstu vko"; d gks tkrk gA

vkt nfu; k ds l eLr fodfl r n'skka ea t'sod mRi knka dh [kir c<+jgh gS ml s , d 0; kid cktkj iklr gks jgk gS rFkk Hkkjr tS s le) df'k iz'kku n'sk dks vkt t'sod df'k ds LoXL ds : i ea n'sk tk jgk gA<sup>11</sup> jkl k; fud mojdka dh txg vkt t's mojd ds ds viuk; s tkus ij dkQh tlg fn; k tk jgk gA<sup>12</sup> ikphu Hkkjr; df'k ijEijkvka ds vuq kj vkt i q% gjh [kkn iz; kx dks i kRl kfgR fd; k tk jgk gA Ql yka ds ifr: i rFkk [ksh dh fof/k; ka ij vkt fo"ksk /; ku fn; k tk jgk gA bl ds vfrfjDr vkt t's vD bat'fu; fjak vFkok VRU thuh<sup>13</sup> df'k mRi knka ds l nHkz ea Hkh mRre Lrjh; vuq akku dk; Zpyk; k tk jgk gA ; g l R; gSfd vkt df'k ds {ks= ea vfr mPp Lrjh; vuq akku gks jgk gS rFkk /kjr ij c<Fh gPZ vkcknh dh {kdkk i frZ dh fn"kk ea vk"kkrrh l Qyrk Hkh i kbZ x; h gS y'du oKkfud [kkt: ka ea , sUnz oknh vFkk: fp; ka us , d s vuq akkuka dks l nsg ds ?kj ka ea ykdj [kMk dj fn; k gSftu miØeka vFkok "kkskka l s Hkkoh l d sUnr gks r gA t's vD o VRU thuh [k | kLu ka ds vuq akkuka rFkk cht ka ds i s/vhdj.k us xjhc vFkok fodkl "khy n'skka ds l e {k vkt cMk gh t'Vy ifjLFkr; ka dks mRi l u dj jgh gA dgha cht l nX/k gks mBrs gRks dgha udyh [kkn j l k; uka ds iz; kx l s mRi knu dh l EHkkouk vR; r {kh.k gks tkrh gA vfr fodfl r n'sk viuh bl rduhdh ifof/k; ka l s fodkl "khy n'skka dh df'k n"kkvka dks pKs V dj nks rFkk mlGs vius LFkblZ xjke n'skka ea l qkj dj yus dh fn"kk ea l Qy gks tk; aA ; g Hkh dFkuh; gSfd Hk'kka ejus okys xjhc n'skka ds ykxks dk /kekRj.k Hkh vkl kuh l s fe"ku fj; ka dj l dachA bl h Øe ea , d h oKkfud df'k i ) fr; ka fodfl r dh tk jgh gSft l ea bl kbZ/keZ i Hkko l Ei l u jkV<sup>a</sup> vkl kuh i mZl vius /keZ dk foLrj dj l d s A<sup>14</sup> Hkkjr , d vfr ikphu jkV<sup>a</sup> gA bruk ikphu fd tc bl dk tle gRk Fkk rc nfu; k ds vU; jg jgs ykxka dh vk[k Hkh ugha [kqy Hkh fd tc ge Hkkjr ds ykx l d kj }kj fo"oeaxy ds fy, thou n"ku vS l dfr dk fuekZk dj jgs Fks rc Hkkjr dh l dfr f" k [kj ij FkA vkt ds rFk d ffr l H; n'skka ds ykx vius "kj hj ij xqk xqk; s vS xprkaks dks l Rrh Nkyka l s <Ddj dnjkvka ea jg jgs FkA<sup>15</sup> tc ge vius x.knork dks Nliu idkj ds 0; at uka dk Hkx x ykdj i l kn ck/k vS i kFkZk dj jgs Fks rc os ykx dPpk eka [k dj viuk mnj Hkj jgs FkA vkt vfr oKkfudrk dh n'sk ea dgh ge HkVd u tk; a vS gekjh fodkl dh xfr dgha udkj kRed fn"kk ea u pyh tk; bl ds fy, vko"; d gSfd ge ek= Hk'rd fodkl iklr djus ds t'sk ea viuk ge foosd vFkok t'sk [kks u cBa ft l s gekjk , dach fodkl var% fok" k dk gh : i ysya bl ds fy, vko"; d gSfd ge foKku vS ijEijkvka dk , d l qj l a kstu rS kj dja ft l s ge vius Hkko fodkl dks l Hkphu fn"kk o n"kk inku dj l da

vkt l Ei wZ Hkkjr o'kz ea l dkr [ksh %Sustainable Agriculture% ds fy, uohu df'k i ) fr; ka dk "kksk ijd ijh{k.k fd; k tk jgk gA vfr ikphu dky l s gh Hkkjr ea nh?kz thoh l eHur df'k 0; oLFk jgh gA [ksh dk dk; Z Hkkjr; ka dks ek= vkfZl l ef) gh ugha jgh gS cfYd muds rfr vS l r'V dh , d vuq thou; ki u izkkyh ds : i ea jgh gA vkfn dky l s gh Hkkjr , d df'k iz'kku n'sk jgk gA df'k viuh fofo/krk dh n'V l s vR; l r l e} FkA df'k ds l kFk gh i "k'kyu ij Hkh ; gk vR; f/kd /; ku fn; k tkrk jgk gA enu eksu d' .k rks bl hfy, i r; l e> s x; s D; kid ikjy ksd l nHkz ea xkykd %B% ds v/kh"oj rFkk bl ykdd txr ea os xkkyd o ykd l aq ds l eokgd gA ikphu dky ea n'sk ea jkl k; fud df'k dk ; gk ukeku"ku Hkh ugha FkA t'sod [kkn ds l nHkz ea ; gk ds l ekt ea , d ipkyr ykdkDr dgkor jgh gSfd \*\* [kkn dk <gk u VjS Hkx; fy [k Vj tk; \*\* vS bl h t'sod mojdka dh l gk; rk l s; gk cMk gh l eHur df'k dh tkrh jgh gA

vuqny HkSkfyd ifjos'k ea l jpu kLFk l fo/kvka dks iklr dj t'sod@ i M& i kSks LoLFk gks r gP vR; f/kd fodfl r gks r gA mudk cht Hkh LoLFk gks r gA vS LoLFk cht l s gh LoLFk Hkko t'sod txr dh l EHkkouk gks r gA ; g vo/kk.k vfr ikphu gA vuqny rFkk vko"; d ?kVdka dh ifji jdrk gh LoLFk jpu dk gS r gA vk/kqud foKku fo"o ds idfrd ifjos'k ea i k; s tkus okys fo"kyre o'k dks oKkfud i ) fr l s ml s vS Hkh cMk ugha dj l dk gA foKku dks mikn s rk l ki s k Lrj dh gh mi yf/k gSft l ds l dkj kRed o udkj kRed i {k l e; ds l kFk gh l kFk mt'xj gks r pyrs gA vrhr l s iklr gks r okys i e {k [k | kuka dh fofo/k fdLeks dk vfo'dkj rks df'k foKku us dj fy; k gS y'du og fd l h u; sfdLe ds xg' t's eDdk] pkoy vkfn dh rjg gh fd l h u; s [k | kLu dk vfo'dkj ugh dj l dk gS vS ; g Hkh Li'V gSfd vkfn dky ea [k | kLu mnHko dky l s vkt rd vufxur vuqny rks vS ifrdny rks ds n's ea ; s l Ei wZ txr xq'j p'k gS fQj Hkh ml ds Lo: i ea dkbZ ifjorZ ugha gRk Hkkjr; df'k euh'k; ka us oxZ dks , d folr vk; ke fn; k rFkk ml fØ; k dks n'sk@ l ekt o euq; ds vLFk; h l jkskj ka l s t'k' ft l s vrhr dky l s gh Hkkjr o'kz ea , d fefJr idkj dh df'k 0; oLFk vLrRoeku jghA bl idkj l ukru l dfr ea xks i w'k dks vR; r egRo i wZ ekuk x; k gA ; g Hkh /; kr 0; gSfd l ukru l dfr ea l j {k.k i dku o l fodkl ij T; knk p'kz ugha dh xbZ D; kid mudk l exz vkp.j.k gh foosd i wZ Fkk ft l ds pyrs fd l h Hkh idkj ds df'k fodkl dh l Hkko gh mRi l u ugh gks l drh FkA tc jks ugha rks mi p'k ds ka t'gk

"kksk.k gkrk gS ogk; izdku vFkok I j {k.k dh vo/kkj.kk gA I aukru /kez I dfr ea R; kx vkSj oSjK; e; h ofRr ds pyrs fd I h Hkh fLFkr ea fol xfr dh ckr I kph Hkh ugha tk I drh FkhA bl thou i) fr ea I dy I Eink ij Hkxoku dk gh vkf/kiR; I e>k tkrk jgk gS vkSj I nS muGha dks vfiZ dh tkrh jgh gA pjeiph ckS) dka }jk tks i }fr ijkd h tk jgh gS muea ; k rks vf/kd ikr djus dk ek= gS vFkok 0; oLFkk dks , dne df=e dj nus dh pkgr ftl ea dN Hkh us fxZd Hkko I spyr nus dh bPNk ugha fn [krhA

; g Hkh dFkuh; gS fd tc rd Hkkrh; df'k 0; oLFkkvka dks iq; e; ifof/k; ka ds vuq i ugha dj yrs gA rc rd gea fons'kh I g; kx dh vi{kk o vko"; drk gS ml s ge I g'kz ya yfdu I rr iz; kl djds vius dks bl vikdfrd] df=e o "kksk.k ijd df'k 0; oLFkk I s "ku% "ku% mckj] bl h I s I cdk dY; k.k gA

## I Unkz

- 1& v'VloØxhkrk] 15@3
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# Hkj eany&ny %, d jktufrd l eL; k vlg l ek/ku ds iz kl

MMW\_f'kdsk fl g\*

ykd rki=d "kkl u ds l pkyu o ml dh l Qyrk dsfy, jktufrd ny vfuok; ZgA jktufrd nyka dk xBu dN fuf"pr fl )kar; uhr; ka o dk; Deka ds vk/kkj ij gkrk gA l keku; r% dkbz Hkh 0; fDr fdl h ny dh uhr; ka o dk; Deka l s i Hkfor gkdj gh ny dh l nL; rk xg.k djrk gS vlg l keku; fuokpu eam l ny fo"ksk ds l nL; ds: i eafuokpr gkdj fo/kkf; dk dk l nL; curk gA vxj jktufrd ny viuh eny uhr; ka o dk; Deka l s HKVdus yxs rks ml volFkk ej fdl h l nL; ds ny NkM+us dks l S kird o ufrd nf'V l s vuopr ugha dgk tk l drk gA ijUrqn'sk dh l d n o fo/kkul HkVka ea gks jgk ny&ny l S kird vk/kkj ij de] 0; fDrxr ykHk ; k LokFZ dh nf'V l s T; knk gks jgk gA vkt Hkj eany&ny us , d jktufrd l eL; k dk : i /kkj.k dj fy; k gA bl idkj l S kird : i l s ny&ny dkbz vuird dk; Z ugha gS D; kird 0; fDr ds fopkj dHkh Hkh cny l drs gD fdlUrql Rrk vkdkk ds o"khHkr gkdj ny&ny djuk vuopr dk; Z gA

ny&ny Hkjr; l d nh; 0; oLFkk dk vfhku vak jgk gA ny&ny l d afBr nyh; 0; oLFkk ds vHko dk ifj.kke gS vlg fdl h Hkh n'sk dk jktufrd 0; oLFkk ds fy, ; g , d fodfr gA vk/kqud l dskkfud "kCnkoyh eany&ny graqtu "kCnka dk iz kx gks jgk gD os gS %&

ppitax vFkok Okfl x vkid "lyk Z %Q" kiz cnyuk vFkok Q" kiz ds ikj tkuk; dki / Okfl x % d xyhps l s nll js xyhps ds ikj tkuk; i klyfVdy Vu&dksVTe %ko"; drkuq kj jktufrd dks/ cnyus dh uhr vFkkz vol jokfnrk; i klyfVDI vkid vijpkuTe %vol jokfnrk dh jktufrd; i klyfVDI vkid fMOD"ku %viusurk ny vFkok fl }karla ds ifr fu'Bk R; kxus dh uhr; vkfn -----A<sup>1</sup>

nk"kuud : i eany&ny vl gefr dh pje ifj.kfr gA l jy : i ea os l nL; tsk jktufrd ny dh fopkj/kkj l s l ger ugha gA; k ml sil n ugha djrs vlg vius nyxy l d k R; kxdj viuh fu'Bk ea ifjorZ dj yrs gD rc ml sny cny dgrsgA

ijajkxr l d nh; 0; oLFkk eany&ny dh ifD; k ds fy, "lyk Okfl x" %Q" kiz ikj djuk; iz kx fd; k tkrk gA ftl "kCn dh 0; BifRr fcl/su ds ykd l nu eapbz %ftl eal nL; l Rrk i{k o foi{k yxHkx vkeu&l keus cBrk gD , d h fLFkr ea tc dHkh dkbz l nL; , d i{k l s mBdj nll js i{k ea Q" kiz ikj djds pyk tkrk gS rks ml s "lyk Okfl x dgrsgA bl "lyk Okfl x l s l Rrk i{k o foi{k dk vflRro tMk gkrk gD nyka dk /ophdj.k gkdj l jdkj ds vflRro dks pqls h nh tk l drh gA<sup>2</sup> bl nf'V l s ny&ny , d xHkh jktufrd l eL; k gA

## fuufyf[kr dk; k eany&ny "kCn ds }kj vfh0; Dr fd; k tk l drk gS %&

- 1- fdl h l d n l nL; vFkok fo/kk; d dk fdl h ny fo"ksk ds fVdV ij fuokpr gkdj ml s NkM+usuk rFkk fdl h vl; ny eal fEefyr gks tkuk]
- 2- fdl h l d n l nL; vFkok fo/kkf; dk dks vius ny dks NkMej ckn eafunyh; cu tkuk]
- 3- vke puko eafunyh; : i eafuokpr gkuk vlg ckn eafdl h ny fo"ksk eal fEefyr gks tkuk]
- 4- vius ny dh eny uhr; ka dk fojksk djrs gq s nyh; l prdka ds funz ka dks u ekuuk]
- 5- jktufrd inkavlg LokFZ ds fy, nll js ny eal fEefyr gks tkuk vkfnA<sup>3</sup>

\* , l kl , v i kd j jktufdr "ML=] yk0 c0 "NO egko | ky; ] xlsMk m0i0

I Hkk'k d"; i ds "kCnka ea pfdl h fo/kk; d dk viusny vFkok funzyh; ep dk ifjR; kx dj fdl h vU; ny ea tk feyuk] u; k ny cuk yauk ; k funzyh; fLFkr vi uk yauk vFkok viusny dh l nL; rk R; kxsfcuk gh cfu; knh ekeyka ij l nu ea ml dsfo: ) ernku djuk ny&cny dgykrk gA<sup>4</sup>

ny&cny dk bfrgkl mruk gh ijgkuk gS ftruk fd ikphuu nyka dk vLrRoA fcl/su] vLlVfy; k] dukMk] vesj dk o U; wthySM tS sifjiDo o mlur ykdrki=d n'skka eany&cny dh ?KVuk; a cjkj gkrh jgh gA ik; % dgk tkrk gSfd fcl/su ea tks ny&cny gq so l d; k ea cgr gh de rFkk cgr gh cMs l S kird erHkka ds dkj.k gh gq] fo/kk; dka dk LokFk&fl f) dh Hkkouk vFkok inykyiq rk ds dkj.k ughj fdUrq oLro ea ; g /kkj.kk rF; ka dsfo: ) gA fcl/su ds imZ izkkuea-h fofy; e XyMLVu] foLVu pfpzy] jSts eDMksuYM ny cnyr/ka dh Jskh ea gh vkrsgA

; |fi Hkkjr ea 1857 ds imZ Hkh ny&cny dh ?KVuk; a gkrh jgh gA ijUrq 1967 ds vke papko ds i"pkr ny&cny brhu rsth l s gksuk "kq gq sfd ; g l d nh; 0; oLFkk ds l e{k , d xHkhj l dV l k cuus yxka bl vof/k ea ny&cny dh vfkdrk ?KVuk; a mRrj&ins'k] gfj; k.k] fcgkj] e/; ins'k] iatkc o if"pe cakry vkfn jkT; ka ea gpa mRrj&ins'k dh pkskh fo/kkul Hkk 1/4 1967% ea pkskh pj.k fl g ds l kFk 17 fo/kk; dka us dkd l s fudydj igys ^tu dkd l \* vkj fQj Hkkjr; 0kar ny\* dk fuekzk fd; k] QyLo: i dkd l ljdkj dk iru gksx; ka l h0ch0 xqr 1/2 dkd l 1/2 dh txg pkskh pj.k fl g ds usRo ea , d fefjr efi=e.My dk fuekzk gya

gfj; k.kk ny&cny dh iz kx"kyk jgk gA 1967 ds vke papko ds QyLo: i fo/kkul Hkk ea dkd l dks Li'V cgr 81 LFkku ea l s 48% ikr gya Hkxor n; ky "kekz ds usRo ea dkd l efi=e.My dk xBu gya fdUrq dQ l l rkg vl rQv dkd l h fo/kk; dka us dkd l l s vyx gkdj ^gfj; k.kk dkd l \* uke l s , d u; k ny cuk fy; ka funzyh; l nL; ka us ^uoh gfj; k.kk\* ny ds uke l s , d ny cuk fn; ka bu nkska us l kFk feydj l a pr ekp d h ljdkj cukb] ftl dse; eah jko fojbnz fl g cuA

bl h idkj ekp] 1967 l svxLr 1969 rd fcgkj ea N% efi=e.My cnyA bu l Hkh ea e; eah Lo; a ny cnyw Fks vkj rhu efi=e.Myka ea rks "kr&ifr"kr eah ny&cnyw gh FkA ny&cny ds dkj.k prfjz vke papko ds ckn ea nks ckj jk'V'fr "kkl u ykxw djuk iMkA<sup>5</sup> bl h idkj iatkc] e/; ins'k] if"pe cakry ea Hkh bl vof/k ea ny&cny gq A

jktufrd vLFkjr ds bl l e; ea eW; ka ds akl rFkk fu'Bk ds iru dk , d , d k nkj ikjkk gya ftl ea ny&cny dh idrR vius l okz/kd nfrkr i{k ds l kFk mHkj dj l keus vkbA miyC/k vkdMka ds vuq kj ekp] 1967 l s fnl Ecj] 1967 rd dpy ukS ekg dh vof/k ea jkT; fo/kkue.Myka ds dy 3447 l nL; ka 1/2 gekpy ins'k , oa f=i gk ds l nL; ka dks Nk&Mej 1/2 ea l s 314 l nL; ka us ny&cny fd; k] rks dy l nL; ka dk yxHkx 9 ifr"kr gkrk gA<sup>6</sup> bu ea funzyh; l nL; Hkh "krfey Fks tks jktufrd in vFkok /ku ds ykkl ea ful dkp : i l s ikVz ka cnyrs jgA , d l o'k.k ds vuq kj 1969 rd ny&cny dh yxHkx , d gtkj ?KVuk; a gq h ftuea 350 l nL; Hkxh FkA<sup>7</sup> ny&cny djus okyka ea dQ , d s Hkh l nL; Fk] ftUgkaus dbz ckj ikVz ka cnyhA , d l nL; us ikp ckj ny&cny fd; k vkj ml ds QyLo: i og dpy ikp fnuka ds fy; s eah in dks ikr dj l dka bl h idkj vDVWj l s ydj uoaj] 1967 rd dpy mRrj ins'k ea 42 l nL; ka us ny&cny fd; } ftuea vkb l nL; ka us nks ckj ikVz ka cnyhA , d k vuoku gSfd ir; d l kr fo/kk; dka ij , d l nL; ds fgl kc l s ny&cny gq A<sup>8</sup> ny&cny ds bl ^vk; k] ke] x; k] ke\* ds : i ea 18oha "krkCnh ds , d dfo dh ; s i dR; ka l ehphu gA &

**Here and there some stern high patriot stood.**

**Who could not get the place for which he sued.<sup>9</sup>**

; g mYy'kuh; gSfd 1977 ds ckn ny&cny us , d u; k : i /kkj.k dj fy; ka vHkh rd tks Hkh ny&cny gq s Fk] os fdl h , d ; k dQ fo/kk; dka }kjk gh fd; s x; s Fks yfdu 1977 vkj 1980 ea l Ei wZ ljdkj }kjk ny&cny dh nks ?KVuk; a gq h tks vR; f/kd vk"p; Ztud FkA 1977 ea ftl l e; dbnz ea ^turk ikVz us ljdkj dk fuekzk fd; k] fl fdde ea dkd l ny dh ljdkj Fh yfdu tS s gh dbnz ea ^turk ikVz l rRk ea vk; h] fl fdde ljdkj us viuh fu'Bk turk ikVz ds i{k ea cny dj Lo; a dks turk ljdkj gkaus dh ?kksk.kk dj nHA 1980 ea tc fQj dbnz ea dkd l 1/5 dh ljdkj cuh rks fl dde ljdkj us turk ikVz l s l ddk&foPNs djus vkj dkd l ny ds ifr viuh fu'Bk glrkrfjr djus dh ?kksk.kk dha bl idkj ljdkj i q% dkd l ljdkj ea cny xba ; g Hkh vk"p; Ztud rF; gSfd bu nkska gh voljka ij dkth yMw gh e; eah in ij vki hu FkA

bl h idkj 22 tuojh] 1980 dks gfj ; k.kk dh turk ljdkj us viuk jax cny fy ; k vls eq ; ea-h Hktuyky vius 37 l kfk; ka l fgr dksd ny ea tk feys vls Hktuyky ds usRo okyh turk ljdkj dk : i /kkj.k dj fy ; ka ny&cny dh miZ , pr ?kVuk ; a l d nh ; tura= ds bfrgkl eafcydy vuk[kh Fkh<sup>10</sup>

bl idkj ny&cny us , d xhhj jktufnr l eL ; k dk : i /kkj.k dj fy ; ka vo l jkfnrk dh bl jktufnr usykdre= dh uho fgykdj j [k nhA /ku o jktufnr nyka ds izykhku us fo/kk ; dka dks ny&cny ds fy ; s isjr fd ; ka fo/kk ; d , d ny dks Nk&Mej ni js ny eafu% adkp feyrs jgsftl ds ifj .kkeLo : i ljdkj ka dk rst h l s cuk ; k o fxjuk "kq gq/ka bl l s vLFkjrk dks c<kok feyka ljdkj dh vLFkjrk ds dkj .k iz'kkl u fodkl ; kstuvka dks i Hkkoh <ax l s ykxw ugha dj ikrka pld gekjs ; gka jktufnr vpj .k , oa 0 ; ogkj ds dkbZ fuf"pr ekun.M ugha gS vls l Rrk o in dh egRokdkkk eq ; ijd "kDr ga vr%ny&cny us ipfyr jktufnr ds vfoHkkT ; vak dk : i /kkj.k dj fy ; ka mYy[kuh ; gSfd ny&cny dh funk o HkRl Lk djus ea l Hkh nyka us eq[kj Hkfedk fuHkkbZ i jarqbl l s ykHkkfUor gkus eafdl h dks Hkh , rjkt ugha gkrk ga

ns'k ea fofHkklu oxka l s ny&cny dks jkdus ds fy , dkbZ mfpr mik ; fudkyus dh ekax dh tk jgh Fkh D ; kad bl l s , d vls rks ljdkj ds LFkkf ; Ro dks pks / igp jgh Fkh ftl ds ifj .kkeLo : i ijk iz'kkl u i Hkkfor gks jgk Fkk tks ni jh vls jktufnr HkVpkj vls vuSrdk dks i kkl kgu fey jgk Fkka ifj .kkeLo : i ny&cny dks jkdus ds fy ; s vkBoha ykd l Hkk ds i Fke l a pr vf/ko'sku ea 17 tuojh] 1985 dks jkVfr us vius vfoHkk'k .k ea ; g ?kks'kr fd ; k fd ny&cny dks jkdus ds fy ; s ljdkj , d fo/k ; d iLrpr djsxhA 24 tuojh] 1985 dks l fo/kku ds 52oa l a'kksku ds : i eafof/k ea-h us ; g fo/ks d iLrpr fd ; ka 30 tuojh] 1985 dks , d gh fnu jkT ; l Hkk us Hkh bl dks ikl dj fn ; ka 15 tuojh] 1985 dks jkVfr }kjk Lohdfr gks tkus ds ckn l fo/kku ds 52oa l a'kksku us vf/kfu ; e dk : i /kkj.k dj fy ; ka

1985 ds ny&cny fojkskh vf/kfu ; e }kjk l fo/kku ea , d ubZ vuq ph 1/4 km ; ny 10 1/2 tkMh xbz ga bl ea ; g 0 ; oLFkk gSfd l d n vFkok jkT ; fo/kkue.My ds l nL ; dh fuEu ifjLFkr ; ka ea l ekir gks tk ; sxh &

1- ; fn dkbZ l nL ; ml ny l sftl ds fvdV ij og fuokpr gq/k Fkk LoBNk l s R ; kxi = ns nrk gS vFkok l nu ea i kVh faoi ds fo : ) okV nrk gS vFkok vius ny dh i mZ vuqpr dsfcuk ernku ds l e ; l nu ea vuq LFkr jgrk gS ySdu , d s l nL ; dks mijkDr dk ; bkg h l s cpk ; k tk l drk gS ; fn l nu ea vuq LFkr jgus ; k faoi ds fo : ) okV nus ds 15 fnu ds Hkhrj] l EcfU/kr ny ml l nL ; ds mijkDr vkpkj .k ds fy , ml s {kek dj nA

2- vxj dkbZ funyh ; l nL ; puko ds ckn fdl h jktufnr ny dh l nL ; rk xg .k dj yA

3- ; fn dkbZ eukshr l nL ; l nL ; rk dh "ki Fk yus ds 6 ekg ckn fdl h jktufnr ny dh l nL ; rk ny dh l nL ; rk xg .k dj yrk gS rks ml dh l nL ; rk dk vUr gks tk ; sxA

52oa l a'kksku vf/kfu ; e ds vuq kj l nL ; rk dk vUr gkus okys i ko/kku ds fuEufyf [kr vi okn gS %

1/4 1/2 **ny foHktu** & ; ; fn fdl h fo/kkue.My ny ds , d frgkbl ; k vf/kd l nL ; ka us ml ny l s vyx gkdj fdl h u ; sny dk fuekZk dj fy ; k gks

1/2 **ny foy** ; & ; ; fn nks ; k ml l s vf/kd fo/kkue.My ny viuh dy l nL ; rk ds nk&frgkbl cgpr l s foy ; dk fu.kZ dj yA

1/4 1/2 **v/ ; {k in ds fy ,** & tc l d n] fo/kku l Hkk ; k jkT ; l Hkk dk dkbZ l nL ; Lihdj@fMIVh Lihdj@ps jeSu@fMIVh ps jeSu ds ij ij vius puko l s rjUr igys nyh ; fu'i {krk dh nf'V l s vius ny l s R ; kxi = ns'k ga mijkDr in l s gVus ds ckn ml fdl h ny ea i q% l fEefyr gkus dk vf/kdkj gloskA

dkbZ fo/kk ; d miZ pr vf/kfu ; e ds v/khu fujgZrk l s xLr gks x ; k gS ; k ugha bl dk fu.kZ l nu dk v/ ; {k@l Hkki fr djsxk i jUrq tga Lo ; a v/ ; {k@l Hkki fr dh fujgZrk dk iz'u gks rks ml dk Hkh fofuf"pr djus ds fy , l nu vius ea l fdl h l nL ; dks fuokpr djsxkA

vf/kfu ; e ea ; g Hkh i kfo/kk fur Fkk fd fujgZrk ds ekeys ea l nu ds v/ ; {k dk fu.kZ vire glosk vls fdl h u ; k ; ky ; dks l nu ds fdl h l nL ; dks fujgZrk l s l EcfU/kr fdl h fo'k ; ds ckj ea dkbZ vf/kdkfjrk u gloskA

12 uoEj] 1991 dks ukxkySM] xqjkr , oa e/ ; in'sk ds dN fo/kk ; dka }kjk nk ; j dh x ; h ; kfpdkvka ij fu.kZ ns'k gS l okPp U ; k ; ky ; us l fo/kku dh 10oha vuq ph ds 7oa Hkx dks vl mSkkfud dj fn ; ka bl Hkx ea l nL ; ka dh vugZrk ds ekeyka ea v/ ; {k ds fu.kZ dks vire ekuk x ; k Fkk vls ml s U ; k ; ky ; ka ds vf/kdkj {ts= l s ckj j [kk x ; k Fkka mPpre U ; k ; ky ; dk er Fkk fd ny&cny fujkZkd dkuu ds vUr xZ l nL ; ka ds vugZrk ij

fopkj djrs l e; v/; {k dh fLFkr dny , d %Triuna1% fVt; wy t\$ h gsrh gA vr% ml ds }kjk fd; s x; s fu. kZ ka dk mPp U; k; ky; v\$ mPpre U; k; ky; i qj koykdu dj l drs gA

ny&ny dks jkcdus ds fy, mi; Dr vf/kfu; e egRo iwkZ irhr gsrk gS yfdu l eL; k ; g gS fd bl ds }kjk cM\$ Lrj ij gks okys ny&ny dks ugha jkcd tk l drk gA bl ds vfrfjDr ny&ny l Ecu/kh 52oa l \$kk\$ku vf/kfu; e ea vucl dfe; ka 0; klr gA Qyr% ny&ny ds \$ij i Hkkoh < a l s dkbZ vadqk ugha yxk; k tk l dka mDr vf/kfu; e dh dN fo"ksk dfe; kafuEufyf [kr g\$%

- ny&ny fojkskh vf/kfu; e mu fo/kk; dka ij ugha ykxwfd; k tk l drk gS tks l nu ea ny ds f\$oi dk vut\$kyu djrs g\$ fdUr q l nu ds ckj] ny&fojkskh xfrfof/k; ka ea Hkkx yrs gA bl dk mnkgj .k 1987 ea Jh oh0ih0 fl g }kjk fufeZ l \$Bu ^tu ekplZ gA Jh oh0ih0 fl g rFk l \$ n v\$ jkt fo/kku l Hkkvka ds muds l efkd l nL; ka us [ky/dj iz/kue=h dh vkykpkuk dh v\$ l jdkj ij HkzVkpj ds xHkj vkjki yxk; \$ bu l nL; ka dks ny l s fu'dkfl r dj fn; k x; k fdUrq mudh fo/kkue. My dh l nL; k mi; Dr vf/kfu; e ds v/khu l ektr ugha dh tk l drhA
- eny ny&ny fujkskd dkuu ea vugZk ds fu/kkZ .k ds fo'k; ea Lihdj dks vR; f/kd "kfDr" kkyh rFk v\$re fu. kZ d cuk; k x; k gA mDr vf/kfu; e }kjk ; g mEehn Fkh fd Lihdj fu' i {k gkdj dk; Z dj\$ks ijUrq Lihdj }kjk rVLFk gkdj fu. kZ ugha fy; s tk l ds v\$ ; g mEehn ijh ugha gks l dhA cgr de Lihdj ka us rF; ijd Q\$ ysfn; } vf/kdrj us l Rrk: <+ny dh l fo/kk vka dks i kFkfedrk nhA
- , d eukshr l nL; us 6 ekg ds vlnj fdl h Hkh jktuhfrd ny ea l feefyr gks l drk g\$ ij funZyh; fuokZpr l nL; dks fdl h jktuhfrd ny dh l nL; rk Lohdkj djus ij l nu dh l nL; rk l s ofpr gksuk i M\$ckA ; g ikfo/kku vl \$r HknHkko iwkZ irhr gsrk gA

bl h izdkj 91oa l fo/kku l \$kk\$ku vf/kfu; e] 2003 ds }kjk ny&ny dks jkcdus ds fy, , d egRo iwkZ iz kl fd; k x; ka 91oa l fo/kku l \$kk\$ku vf/kfu; e }kjk 2003 ea ; g i ko/kku fd; k x; k fd ; fn fdl h fo/kkue. My ny ds , d & frgkbl ; k vf/kd l nL; ka us ml ny l s vyx gkdj fdl h u; s ny dk fuekZk dj fy; k g\$ ftl dks 52oa l fo/kku l \$kk\$ku ea ny&ny dh Jskh ea ugha j [kk x; k Fk v\$ l Ecu/kr l nL; ka dh l nL; rk l ektr ugha gsrh Fkh vr% mDr /kjk dks ¼ d & frgkbl ; k ml l s l nL; ka dk vyx gksuk ½ 91oa l fo/kku l \$kk\$ku 2003 }kjk l ektr dj fn; k x; kA ; | fi 91oa l \$kk\$ku ea ny&foy; o funZyh; l nL; ka ds ny&ny dks jkcdus ds fy, dkbZ i Hkkoh dne ugha mBk; k x; k gA orZku fLFkr ; g fd fdl h ny dks vdsys ; k l kefgd : i l s NkM\$ nksuka gh n"kkvka ea fo/kkue. My dh l nL; rk dk var gks tk; s kA

mi jkDr foj .k l s Li'V gS fd 52oka , oa 91oka l fo/kku l \$kk\$ku vf/kfu; e ny&ny dks iwkZ i l s jkcdus ea l Qy ugha jgs g\$ D; k\$ d foxr o'kka ea ftl izdkj ny&ny fujkskd vf/kfu; e dh vogsyuk o nq i; l s g\$ g\$ gA bl l s ; g fcYdy Li'V gS fd ny&ny dks ek= dkuuh l k/kuka l s jkcdk ugha tk l drk gA /ku v\$ jktuhfrd l Rrk i klr djus dk yyp ny&ny dk eny dkj .k g\$ ftl dk iR; {k l Ecu/k fo/kk; dka ds usrd Lrj l s gA ny ds fl ) karka ds ifr opuc) rk vHkko] jktuhfrd inka dks i klr djus dh gkM\$ vl \$; jktuhfrd nyka dk fuekZk] jktuhfrd nyka ea c<rh gblZ vuqkkl ughurk usrd eW; ka dk \$kl v\$ eny & foghu jktuhfrd fujrj i \$ kj] t\$ s dkj dka us ny&ny dks Hkkjrh; jktuhfr dk vHkku v\$ cuk fn; k g\$ ftl l s fd ny&ny , d jktusrd l eL; k cuh gblZ gA

eny vko"; drk ; g gS fd jktuhfrd nyka dh c<rh gblZ l \$; k dks i frc\$ /kr djus ds mik; < \$s tk; s v\$ fo/kk; dka ea vius usrd nkf; Roka ds ifr tkx: drk mRiUu dh tk; s v\$ dkuuh : i l s ny&ny o funZyh; l nL; ka ds ny&ifjorZu dks Hkh iwkZ% jkcdus ds fy, i Hkkoh dne mBk; s tkus pkfg, ftl l s ny&ny l Ecu/kh l eL; k dks iwkZ% l ektr fd; k tk l ds v\$ Hkkjrh; l \$ nh; 0; oLFk o ykdra= dh uho v\$ etcir gks l ds ftl l s fd Hkkjrh; l \$ dfr jktuhfrd 0; oLFk ea LFk; Ro o ikjnf"kr k ykbl tk l dA

## I UnHk

- 1- I Hkk'k d"; i] ny&cny vlg jkT; ka dh jktuhfr 1970] iOI @ 15&16-
- 2- I Hkk'k d"; i] iokDrA
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- 6- MhOI ho xqr] bM; u xoZew/ , .M ikyfVDI fodkl ifcyf'ka] fnYyh] 1972] iOI @ 80-
- 7- MhOI ho xqr] iokDr] iOI @ 81-
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- 11- MKO cEgk Hkkj}kt] I fo/kku dk ni oka ifj'k'V ny&cnYk vFk'kkL=h] ubZfnYyh] tu] 1990] iOI @ 8-
- 12- MKO I Hkk'k d"; i] ny&cny fojkskh dkuru ea I Hkk'k'ku dh t: jr] uoHkkjr VkeI y[kuÅ] 10 tuojuh] 1991] iOI @ 6-





**Lora-rk vllhkyu eajkVh; dfo; kadk ; kxnu  
,oamudh jkVh; Hkouk**

**fou; dękj feJk\***

jk'Vh; dk0; l sgekjk rkrri ;Z ml dk0; gS ftl eafdl h jk'V<sup>a</sup> dh efgek dk xqkxku fd; k tkrk gS ml dsvrhr xkšo dk xqkxku fd; k tkrk gS ftl eal epsjk'V<sup>a</sup> dks viuh Lok/khurk , oa Lora-rk ds fy, vReRl xZ djus ds fy, i fjr fd; k tkrk gA bl eajk'V<sup>a</sup> iæ ds l kFk&l kFk l Ei wkZ jk'V<sup>a</sup> dh , drk o v[k.Mrk dks fLFkj j[kus ds fy, i kRl kfgr fd; k tkrk gS ftl eal viuh ekrHkfe , oa ekrHk'kk ds ifr vVW J)k , oa fo"okl i dV fd; k tkrk gS vkš vius xkšo i wkZ l dfr ds ifr rho tu jkx 0; Dr fd; k tkrk gA Hkkjr ds Lora-rk l æte dks mxz i inku djus okyh fdruh gh jk'Vh; j puk; abl ds iæ.k ea i Lr q dh tk l drh gA

l oA Eke ohj xkFkkdkyhu dk0; eajk'Vh; Hkkoka dk mlesk ; fRdpu : i eafey tkrk gA ml l e; gekjs jk'V<sup>a</sup> ij fons'kh vkøe.kdkjh fujUrj vkøe.k dj jgs Fks vkš mul sykgk yas ds fy, jktiur jk'V<sup>a</sup> us vR; Ur ohj rki wkZ ; q fd, A mu {kf=; i eka dks i kRl kfgr djus ds fy, rFkk mUga Hkkjr jk'V<sup>a</sup> dh l dfr , oa l H; rk dh l j {kk gsrq mRl kfgr djus ds fy, rRdkyhu pkj.k dfo; ka us vius vkst Loh dk0; dk fuelZk fd; k ftl eal mudh l jrk] ohjrk , oa ijkøe"kh yrk dk xqkxku fd; k vkš "k=q ds fo: ) "kš Z , oa ijkøe fn[kkus ds fy, mUga i fjr fd; k x; kA iFohjkt jkl kš gEehj jkl kš vkYgk[k.M vkfn , d h gh dfr; k; gš ftuea rRdkyhu okrkoj.k ds vuq kj jk'Vh; dk0; /kkjk dh Jskh ea i wkZ; k ugha j [kk tk l drk gS D; kšd ml dky ds dfo; ka dh nf'V vR; Ur l dfr Fkh os l epsjk'V<sup>a</sup> dh j {kk , oa l Ei wkZ jk'V<sup>a</sup> dh mlUfr ds fopkj l s jktiur jk'V<sup>a</sup> dks ij .kk inku ugha djrs Fks vfi r qos fdl h , d Nks/h l h fj; kl r] Nks/s l sjkT; , oa Nks/s Hk&Hkx dh l j {kk , oa l ef) ds fy, muds "kkl d dh dhfrZkFkk xkdj viuh thfodk dk fuokZ djrs FkA dN dfo; ka us rks vius vkJ; nkrkvka dh feF; k Lrfr dh gš feF; k dhfrZk o.ku fd; k g s rFkk Hkkjr&jk'V<sup>a</sup> ds nks jk'V<sup>a</sup> dks ij Lij yMkdj jk'V<sup>a</sup> fojkskh dk; Z Hkh dk; Z gA vr, o ohj xkFkkdkyhu dk0; ka eajk'Vh; pruk , oa jk'Vh; tkxfr dk vHko feyrk gA

ohj xkFkkdky ds mijkUr fgluh l kgr; ds jhfrdky ea vo"; gh dN jk'Vh; dk0; /kkjk dk Lo: i fey tkrk gA ; g dguk vfr"; kšDr u gšok fd bl h dky ea vkdj jk'Vh; dk0; /kkjk dk i Eke mlesk gqk D; kšd bl l e; Hkkjr jk'V<sup>a</sup> vkš æt: tš s Øj] cç] , oa vkrk; h "kkl d ds pø ea fi l dj djkg jgk FkA og jk'V<sup>a</sup> dh dyk dfr; ka dks u'V dj jgk Fkk Hk0; , oa fn0; eanjk dks r kMlej efltna [kMh dj jgk Fkk] fgluh turk dks /keZ HkzV djds mudh eku ifr' Bk dks Hkh /ky/ l feyk jgk FkA , d s l e; ea rhu tu&uk; dka us bl Øj "kkl d ds fojkskh dk chMk mBk; kA egkj'V<sup>a</sup> ea N=i fr f"kokth] çny [k.M ea egkj'V<sup>a</sup> N=l ky vkš i ætc ea xq xkšoll fl g us bl Øj , oa vkrk; h "kkl d ds fo: ) viuh ryokj mBkA bu dfo; ka ea l s Hk. k] xkšyky , oa l mu us viuh y[kuh mBkA bu dfo; ka ea l s Hk. k us vius jk'V<sup>a</sup>uk; d N=i fr f"kokth dk xqkxku fd; k , oa tu&tu ds ân; ea vkš æt: ds vR; kpkj , oa vU; k; ds fo: ) Hkkouk; a mRi l u dhA xkšyky us egkjkt N=l ky dh dhfrZkFkk xkdj çny [k.M ds tuhou dsuotkxj.k dk ea= Qpdk vkš dfo l mu us Hkjri j ds jktk l w z y dh ; "kšokFkk xkdj jktLFkk ds vUrxr tuøkr dh ygj nMkA xq xkšoll fl g Lo; a fl ) glr dfo Fks vkš mUgk us p.Mhpj = dh j puk djds viuh vkst flouh ok.kh jk'V<sup>a</sup> i ætc ea økr dk ea= Qpdk vkš Hkkjr; l dfr dh j {kk ds fy, çkçj ; q djrs jgA

dN vkykd mDr dfo; ka dh j pukvka dks Hkh jk'Vh; dk0; /kkjk ds vUrxr ekuus ea l ækp djrs gA D; kšd bua efl ye "kkl d ds fo: ) økr dk mPp Loj l qkz i M-rk gS i jUr q, d s vkykd Hky tkrsgäfd

\* , e , - %ghh uVA

I Ei wkZ jk'V<sup>a</sup> dks l rkusokyk vR; kpkjh] Øj , oa vlu; k; h "kkl d pksgeq yeku gka ; k fglu; k; k ejkBk gls ; k vaxt fdl h Hkh tkfr dk D; ka u gka ml ds fo: ) tuer r\$ kj djusokyk dfo jk'Vh; dfo gkrk gs vks ml dh dfork jk'Vh; dfork glrh gA

iEke Lok/khurk l æke 1857 ea gq/k ftl dk 0; kid iHkko n'sk ds tuekul ij , oa fglu; , oa l kfgR; ds {ks= ea Hkh iMk] ftl us l eLr n'skokfl ; ka dks iHkfor gh ugha fd; k] vfi rj'k'Vh; dko; /kjk ea jk'Vh; rk dk fodkl l exz : i l sfd; kA ; gh l e; Hkjr'bnq; q; i qztkxj .k uke l sfo [; kr gq/k] Hkjr'bnq qchu dfo; ka us jk'Vh; Hkkoka l s vks iR viuh vks te; h jpkuk; a iLr dhA vaxt viuh of.kd ofRr }kjk /khj&/khs l Ei wkZ Hkjr ij viuk vf/kdkj tekrs pys tk jgs Fls rFkk ; gka dk /ku yw&[kl kv dj bxySM dk dks Hkjr jgs FkA Hkjr'bnq , oa Hkjr'bnq qchu dfo; ka u mudh bl dWuhfr , oa of.kd ofRr dh ?kjs fulnk dh vks jktHkDr gkr's gq's Hkh turk dh n; uh; n"kk dks n[kdj vaxt ka ds fo: ) vkokt mBkBA bruk gh ugha ml gkaus gh l oEke l ekt&l qk] jk'V<sup>a</sup> n'skHkDr] ukjh f"kk] , oa Hkjr; l dfr ds egRo dh vks turk dk /; ku vkd'V fd; k vks vrhr ds xks o dk xqkxku djds muds an; ea Lons'k] Lojk'V<sup>a</sup> , oa jk'V<sup>a</sup> n'sk ds ifr rhokujkx mRi lu djus dk iz kl fd; kA

pAn; mRre Hkjr n'sk & jk/kpj .k xkLokeh

b/k; Hkrie Hkjr l c jrufu dh mitkofub & cnbukj; .k pkskj h

iæ?ku & vkfn dko; i fDr; ka bl h rF; dks idV djrh gA

vaxt ka dh "kksk.k&uhfr dk Hkjr'bnq }kjk iR; {k mYy[k bl Hkkouk dh pje ifj .kfr gA

Hkhrj&Hkhrj l c j l p h \$ g m & g m ds ru eu /ku e h A

tkfgj ckr u ea vfr rst] D; ka l f[k l Ttu! ufga vaxjstAA

&Hkjr'bnq gfj "plnz

Hkjr dh orëku nqZkk ij Hkjr'bnq usdgg gs &

gk; ! ogS Hkjr&HkphkjhA l cgh fof/k l ks HkbZ n[kkj h

gk; ! i p un] gk ikuh iA vtgqræ /kju fojktfr

gk; fpris! fuyt rwHkjhA vtgA [kjk Hkjrfg eakjh

jk'Vh; dko; /kjk dk rrrh; mlesk f}onh ; q; ea gq/kA f}onh ; q; ea jk'Vh; Hkkoka l s Hkh gblz dfork; a l okZ/kd ek=k eafy[kh xbl vks bl ; q; ea dfo; ka ds vLrxZ jk'Vh; pruk dk vR; f/kd l "dR , oa l cy : i l s fn[kkbZ nhA bl dk iæ[k dkj .k ; g Fkk fd Hkjr'bnq; q; ea rks n'skHkDr ds l kF&l kF jktHkDr Hkh feyh gblz Fkh fdUr qf}onh ; q; ea n'skHkDr dks gh izyrk gks xBA

bl ; q; ea dfo; ka ea v; k; k f l g mi k /; k; us vius 'fiz i dkl 'j' 'onh ouokl 'j' vkfn dko; ka ea Lojk'V<sup>a</sup> iæ] n'skHkDr] tkfr l o]k] ykdfgr vkfn dh Hkkouk va dk fu: i .k fd; kA eSkyl'kj .k xqr us vius dko; ka ea jk'Vh; rk dh Hkkouk dk l okPp LFku inku fd; k vks viuh dko; ka ea jk'Vh; rk dh Hkkouk dks l okPp LFku inku fd; k vks viuh viuh dfork va ds ek; e l s jk'Vh; Hkkoka dk l okZ/kd ipkj , oa i d kj fd; kA i d jkepfr mi k /; k; ] 'jk'V<sup>a</sup> Hkjr'bnq vkfn fy[kdj tu&thou ea jk'Vh; Hkkoka dks txkus dk iz Ru fd; kA buds vfrfjDr f}onh e. My ds ckj ds dfo; ka ea i d Hkxoknhu] i d jkeus'k f=i k B h vkfn us Hkh viuh viuh dfork va }kjk l ekt , oa jk'V<sup>a</sup> dh flFkr dk fp=.k djds Lons'k iæ , oa jk'V<sup>a</sup> n'sk ds Hkkoka dks tu&thou ea txr djus dk iz Ru fd; kA bl h i d kj vk/kqud Nk; kokh dfo; ka ea l s i d kn] iæ] fujkyk] egknoh vkfn us Hkh Hkjr ds vrhr xks o dk xqkxku djds tu&tu ds an; ea n'skHkDr] Lons'kHkDr] jk'V<sup>a</sup> vkfn txr djus dk iz Ru fd; kA

buds vfrfjDr ek[kuyky prpnh us fons'k "kkl dka ds ifr fontg dh Hkkouk txr djrs gq uo; pdka ea Lorærk ikflr ds fy, opLo U; kNkoj djus dh ij .kk inku dh] l Hknk dækj h pksku us ohj rki wkZ xhrka }kjk vkRekl xZ dh Hkkouk txr dh rFkk ^>kl h dh jkuh\* dfork }kjk Lojk'V<sup>a</sup> ds fy, cfnku dk ekxZ iz'kLr fd; kA ckyd' .k "kelZ 'uohu\* us viuh vstLoh dfork va }kjk LokrU=; ] ; q; ds fy, u; & u; s l sud inku fd; A

, d s gh jke/kkj h fl g 'fnudj\* us vius vstLoh dfork va }kjk tuthou ea jk'V<sup>a</sup> , oa n'skHkDr dh Hkkouk; a txr dhA vlu; vk/kqud dfo; ka ea l s l kguyky f}onh] jkes'oj "kpy ^vpy" f"koexy fl g 'l e u\* vkfn dfo Hkh viuh jpkuk va }kjk jk'Vh; Hkkoka dks txkus ea l eFkZ gq gs ijUr q gekj ; g Li'V er gsf d buea l cl s l jkguh; dk; ZeSkyl'kj .k xqr th dk gA

**eSkyl'kj .k xqr th dh jk'V<sup>a</sup> Hkkouk &** xqr th us l u-1912 bD l s ydj er; q; i; Dr rd jk'Vh; Hkkoka dh xak dks tu&tu rd igpkus dk dk; Zfd; k gA xqr th us l oEke 1912 bD ea Hkjr&Hkjr h fy[kdj n'skokfl ; ks dk /; ku mudh orëku nqZkk dh vks vkd'V fd; k vks vrhr dh xks o; h >ka h iLr djds mlga ij k/khurk dh csm; ka l s

eðr gkaus dsfy, i kRi kfgr fd; kA rRi "pkr~^os'kyd" ds tkxj.k xhrka }kjk mlGkaus Hkkj rokfl ; ka dks i xfr dh vjg mlDe[k fd; kA ^vu?k\* dkO; }kjk mlGkaus I R; kxg dks i kRi kgu nrs gq s jk'V<sup>9</sup> ok , oa jk'V<sup>9</sup> j {kk ds I kFk&I kFk Lorærk ikflr dsfy; s vkRekRi xZ djus dh Hkkouk dk ipkj fd; kA rRi "pkr~^Lons'k I xhr\*" ds }kjk i jrU=rk dh ?kjs fullnk ea id ðr Hkkj rokfl ; ka dks uotkxj.k dk I Uns'k fn; kA

mudh vU; jpkuk ^ou&oBko\* I s mlGkaus Hkkjr eaO; klr fglu&efLye , drk dh I eL; k dk i kS kf.kd vk/kkj ij I ek/kkj i Lr r fd; k vjg I kEin kf; d I ðk'kZ dk nij djds nksuka tkfr; ka dks , d gkdj vius "k=qI s yksgk yus ds fy, i kRi kgu fn; k rFkk ^cdl gkj\* dh jpkuk }kjk vU; k; dks u I gus vjg U; k; dsfy, I ðk'kZ djus dh ij.kk nhA

### I kjk

bl idkj jk'Vh; dkO; /kkjk ds dfed fodkl dk v/; ; u djus ij Li'V gsrk gSfd fgluh ds vU; I Hkh dfo; ka dh vi\$kk e\$Fkyh"kj.k xhr dh jpkuk ea I okZ/kd jk'Vh; pruk , oa jk'Vh; tkxj.k dh Hkkouk fo|eku gS bl fy, egkRdk xkakh th us xhrth }kjk Hkkjr&Hkkjr dh jpkuk ds mijkR mlga jk'V<sup>9</sup> dfo dh mikf/k nh xbz FkhA vkpk; Zxyk;jk; us Bhd fy [kk & ^xhrth dh dfork I s jk'Vh; rk vjg xkakhokn dh i Zkkurk gA\*

vkpk; Zjkeplnz "kpy ds vuq kj xhrth dh jpkuk ea I R; kxg] vfgd k] euq; Rookn] fo"oiæ] fdl kuka vjg Jetlfo; ka ds ifr I Eeku] I cdh >yd ge i krs gA

vkpk; Z uln nykjs okti s hds vuq kj jk'V<sup>9</sup> dh ; q; vjg ; q; dh uohu LQfir] uohu tkxfr ds Lefr fpbg gea fgluh ea I oZ Eke xhrth ds dkO; ea gh feyrs gA

MkO I R; Bnz ds vuq kj jk'Vh; rk xhrth dk mnas; ; gS ij I L dfr "k; jk'Vh; rk mlga xtg; ugha gA

## I Unkz

- 01- fgluh ds vk/kqud i frfuf/k dfo MkO }kfjdk id kn I DI sika
- 02- fgluh I kfgR; dk bfrgkl & I @ MkO uxhna
- 03- fgluh dkO; foe"ki iO 226-
- 04- fgluh I kfgR; dk bfrgkl & MkO jkeplnz "kpy] iO 616-
- 05- fgluh I kfgR; %chl oh "krkCnh] MkO uln nykjs okti s h] iO 39-
- 06-xhrth dh dyk] MkO I R; Bnz iO 85-



# vk/kfud ekuokf/kdkj , oaiæqk l a—r ukVd

nlfr ekšž\*

## vk/kfud ; æ ekuokf/kdkj&

Hkkjrh; I fio/kku us vius ukxfjdka dks bā ku dh rjg I Eekuiæd thus dk vf/kdkj inku dj j[kk gā bā ku] bā ku gh gkrk gā gōku ugha gks I drk fQj Hkh gekjs nsk dk , d oxZ bā ku dks gōku dh rjg ck/kus vj dHkh&dHkh bā ku ds I Eeku dks Nk&Mej ckdh I Hkh I qk&l fio/kk, j mlgā egš k djus ds i{k ea gā vc rks bl e' khuh ; æ ea I kjk dk; Z e' khuka I sfd; k tkrk gS vj mu e' khuka dks pykus okys bā kuh fneax gks gā bu e' khuka dk ekfyd e' khuka dks Bhd&Bkd j[kus ds fy, muds j[k&j[kko ij Bhd&Bkd [kpZ djrk gā vk; sfnu nsk dks detkj djus ds mnas; I snsk ds vyx&vyx fgLI sea CykLV gks gā vj mu CykLV ea vl yh xupgxkj fxj r ea ugha vkrs vj cæpukgka dks idM+dj mudk , udkm.Vj dj fn; k tkrk gS; k fQj , d h ?kVuk I s vfHk; Ør cuk; k tkrk gS tks dHkh ?kVr u gPZ gkA<sup>1</sup> cæpukgka dks idMej g r k&eghuka vj dN , d o'kka rd irkfMf fd; k tkrk gS vj muds I Eekuiæd thus dk vf/kdkj Nhu fy; k tkrk gā

ekuokf/kdkj vk; læ dk ; g dÜk; gkrk gS fd og nsk ds ukxfjdka }kjk dh tkus okyh bl idkj dh f'kd; rka dh tkp vius Lrj I s djs vj ml h , tBl h I s og tkp u dj; s ftI ds f[kyQ i hfMf 0; fDr dh f'kd; r gks; fn , d k u fd; k x; k rks i fyl mRihMæ vj Qtiz , udkm.Vj dk ; g fl yfI yk dln gkus okyk ugha gā vk; læ dks bl ds fy, vius food dk blreky djuk vko'; d gS u fd 'kkl u vj izkkl u dk væ cus jgukA<sup>2</sup>

ekuokf/kdkj vk'kd : i I s f}rh; fo'o; Ø ds vR; kpkjka ds tokc ea 1948 ea I a Ør jk"V<sup>a</sup> egkl Hkh }kjk viuk; h xbz , d xš ck/; dkjh ?kSk.kk gā ekuo vf/kdkjka dh j[kk ds fy, dkuu cukus dh vko'; drk vc ijh nfu; k eaegl dh tk jgh gā fo'k; dsc<rsegūo dks n[krs gq ekuokf/kdkjka dk fo'k; , d Loræ fo'k; ds : i ea f'k{k.k I a Fkka }kjk ekU; rk ikr gā

I a Ør jk"V<sup>a</sup> I æk ds xBu ds ckn I s ekuokf/kdkj ds iplj vj I j{k.k ea vius e[; /; ku dks dñnr fd; k gā I a Ør jk"V<sup>a</sup> ekuokf/kdkj ds mYyæku dh fuxjukh ds fy, rl= dh foLr r Ükkyk ish dj nh gā ijUrq nHkZ; i wZ; g gSfd ekuokf/kdkjka dk mYyæku vHkh Hkh nfu; k ds vf/kdkk Hkkxka ea tkjh gā nfu; k dh vkcknh dk cMk I k fgLI k thou dh I j{k.k eyHk vko'; drkva tS & jk/h diMk vj edku vj thou I j{k.k I s oipr gā Hkkjrh; I jdkj ekuo vf/kdkjka ds ckjs ea dkbZ de fpærr ugha gā ekuokf/kdkj vf/kfu; e ds fuEufyf[kr iko/kkuka ds rgr 1993 ea jk"Vh; ekuokf/kdkj vk; læ dh LFkki uk dh xBā I j{k.k vj j[k&j[kko djuk I jdkj dk ekfyd dÜk; gā Hkkjrh , d ykdrk=d nsk gkus ds ukrs vius ukxfjdka dks bl rjg ds vf/kdkj inku djrk gā Hkkjrh; I fio/kku mijdr ekuokf/kdkjka ij vk/kfjr gā gekjs ekfyd vf/kdkj blgha vf/kdkjka ij vk/kfjr gā ; s vf/kdkj Hkkjrh; yxka ds fy, cgr egūoi wZ gā<sup>3</sup> bl idkj ds ekuo vf/kdkj cfu; knh ekuoh; t: jrka dh ekp dj jgs gā os , d bā ku ds I okh.k fodkl ds fy, vko'; d gā

## f'k{k dk vf/kdkj &

nsk ds fy, ; g , d xšo dh ckr gkxh fd nsk dk gj cPpk] gj ukxfjd i <k&fy[kk ukxfjd gh nsk \*'kMFKuh] iP; I a—r foHkx] y[kuÅ fo'ofok;] y[kuÅ-

dh ixfr ea l gk; d gks l drk gA bl vf/kfu; e dks ykxw djus ds igys cgn l kp fopkj gqk gksxkj l feukj vk; kftr gq gks yfdu Qkbz LVkj Lrj ds ekgsy ea tehu ghdh l s budk dkbz okLrk ugha gkska o s Hkh Hkjr; l fo/kku ea Hkjr; ukxfj dka dks igys l s Hkh dN ekfyd vf/kdkj fn, x, gA fdUrq bu vf/kdkjka ds l kfk mUga dUKD; ka ds ifr fdl h dh fnyplih ugha jgrh ; gh gky f'k{kk ds vf/kdkj dk Hkh gA gekjs ns k ea l jdkjh fo | ky; ka dh gkyr fdl h l s fNih ugha g s i R; d d{kk ea 70&80 cPps gkuk vke ckr g s , d s ea fdl idkj , d f'k{kd i R; d cPps ij l gh rjhds l s /; ku ns ik; xkj bl fy, l gh f'k{kk cPpkard igppkus ds fy, ; k; f'k{kd ds l kfk gh mfor f'k{kk dh 0; oLFkk djuh pkfg, A

f'k{kk dk vf/kdkj ds rgr dkbz Hkh Nk= ftl dh mez 14 o"lz l s de g s ml s f'k{kk l s oipr ugha fd; k tk l drk v s ml dh tkfr /ke fya v s vk; ds vk/kkj ij fdl h Hkh Nk= ds l kfk dkbz Hkh Hkhko ugha fd; k tkuk pkfg, A 14 o"lz l s de vk; q ds cPpkal s dN ek&cki cky etnih djokrs g s ; k ifjLFkfro'k Lo; a cky etnih djus dks foo'k gks gA<sup>4</sup> l jdkj ds }kj bu cky etnik ds fy, vud vf/kfu; e ykxw fd, x, gA l jdkj dks , d h dkjxj 0; oLFkk djuh pkfg, ftl l s l Hkh cPpkal s vius vf/kdkj o f'k{kk iwz i l s ikr gks l ds v s os iwz; k ykHkflor gks l dA

**Hkl dsukVdkaeakuok/kdkj&**

l l—r l kfgR; ea ukVdka dh 0; ofLFkr ijEijk dk vuorU Hkl l s gsrk gA Hkl dks ekuo thou ds ukuk {ks-ka dks n s kus rFkk ukVdka ea vdr djus dk vol j feykA bl fy, muds ukVdka ea fofo/krk rFkk cgeq krk fo'kSk : i l sn"Vxkpj gsrh gA dN ukVd t s & Loluokl onUke-ifrKk vkfn iwz fodfl r ukVd gA

Hkl ds jkek; .kh; : idka dh dFkkoLrq ea fo'kSk uohurk ugha gA os ifl ) ?kVukvka dks ukVd : i ea j [kus okys dpy l keU; : id gA ifrHk ukVd ea Hkl us , d uohu dYiuk dks dFkkud ds ifjog.k ea yxk; k gA nody dh dYiuk ml ; q; dh , d eku; dYiuk FkA

Hkl l ekt dh 0; oLFkk ds fy, jtk dk in furUr vko'; d ekurs gA ifrek ukVd ea bl rF; dks Li"V fd; k x; k g&

**lxk ghuk ; Fk xkfoy; a; KR; ifyrkA  
, oauifrhuk fgafoy; a; KUr oS iz KAAP**

j {kd xk ds vHkko eafcuk ikyh xbz xk; afoy; dks ikr gsrh gA ml h idkj eut; dk ikyu djus okys 'kkl d ds fcuk iztk uk'k dks ikr gsrh gA fofHku ifjLFkr; ka ea eut; ds an; ea tks Hkko mfnr gqk djrs gA mudk l eipr 'kCnka ea mi U; kl djuk Hkl dh futh fo'k"Vrk gA<sup>5</sup>

**dkfynkl dsukVdkaeakuok/kdkj&**

vfHkku' kkdrye- ds "k" B vad ea dkyfnkl us dUKD; de z gkus ds dkj .k ; K& ; Kkfn dk fo/kku dka .k ds fy, vko'; d Lohdkj fd; k gA

**l gtafdy ; n-fofufhrau [kyqrdeZfootU; ea  
i'kpxdehk: .ksupEilenjo JK=; A<sup>6</sup>**

; g dfo us ck) /ke z ds dkj .k ; Kka ds fo'k; ea gkus okyh fullnk ; k vJ) k dks nj djus dk m | ks fd; k gA dkyfnkl ds ukVdka l s rRdkyhu /kfeb 0; ogkj dk Kku gsrk gA ml l e; yxs norvka l s Mjrs Fks rFkk /kebhj LoHkko okys FkA ns k ea cka .k fl ) KUr ds n&nfo; ka dh Hkjekj FkA

dkfynkl ds ukVdka ea dbz nk' kUd fl ) kurka dk o.ku feyrk gA dfo us l ka ; ] ; ks] ehedl k] os k'kd] U; k; rFk ; ks ds fl ) kurka dk jpukvka ea ; =&r= mYyqk fd; k gA dkyfnkl h; ; q; ea l l—r Hk"kk us vR; f/kd mUufr dh Fk ijUrqekr Hk"kk ds : i ea i k—r ipfy FkA l ekt ea yfyrdyk dh f'k{kk ea fl=; k; fo'kSk : i l s Hkx yrh Fk bl ds fy, mUga jkT; dh v s l s l gk; rk nh tkh FkA<sup>1</sup>

**Hokfir dsukVdkaeakuok/kdkj&**

Hokfir on rFk n'kka ds if.Mr FkA muds ukVdka ea muds ofnd Kku xfjek dh l puk vud LFkya ij i kbz tkh gA 'mUkjkepfjr' ds prqz vad ea 'ukekl ks e/kpdk Hokfir' dh l puk feyrh gA Hokfir dh rhuka jpuk; a ukVd gh gA 'ekyrhek/ko e- ea nl vad gA<sup>ii</sup> bl idj.k ea ekyrh rFk ek/ko dk i e il x cM& LokHkfod < a l s l Lrq fd; k x; k gA ijs idj.k ea i e dh cM& gh l tho v s mnkuk dYiuk n'kka ds l keus j [kh xbz gA

'mUkjkepfjre&Hokfir' dh dko; ifrek dk l okp fun'ku g s bl ea l kr vad gA Hokfir LoHkko l s xEHkj iz-fr ds dfo gA ftUga viuh vufkir l s fo'kkn rFk onuk dk vf/kd l pkj n"Vxkpj gsrk gA jke jkT;

dk vkn'kz : i vius obko ds l kfk ; gk; fn [kkbz i Mfk gA jke vkn'kz jktk gA mudk or iz-fr jat u gS Lug] n; k] l k; a; gk; rd fd ifo= pfj= tud ufnuh dks NkM/rsgq Hkh jke dks 0; Fkk ugha gA<sup>9</sup>

**Lugan; k p l k; ap ; fn ok tkudhefi A  
vkj/kuk; ykdL; etprksufLr es0; FAAA<sup>10</sup>**

ykdkj/ku dh onh ij viusfuth l k; 0; dh frykatfy nuk jke dh dUk; fu"Brk dk vkn'kz Hkh frRo dk mTToy n"VkuR gA

dfo l Pps iæ dh nöh dk ojnku ekursg&

**v}Sal (knk; kjuqrlal okLoolFKl q &  
f) Jkksân; L; ; = tj l k ; fl e = g ; k; j l %  
dysuloj .kk; P; krifj .krs ; RLugl kjsfLflr  
HnarL; l økukL; dFkel; dafg rRiW; rAA<sup>11</sup>**

l Ppk iæ l k&nk k ea, d l k jgrk gS gj n'kk ea fiikR gks ; k l Eifük og vuohy jgrk gS tgl; ân; foJke yrk gA ckjhl l dkp vkj.k ds gj tkus l s tks ifji Do Lug dk l k; cp tkrk gSogh l Ppk iæ gA  
**fo'k [lnük dsukVd eaekuok/kdj&**

l Qy ukVda ea ftl dks gyo/kid vk[; ku dh ; kstuk U; k; l ær ekuh tkrh gS og bl ea iwkz isk fo|eku gA Lokeh HkhDr dk l tñj : i gea fuEu i | ea n[ kus dks feyrk g&

**; ktu'kral ek/kdadksules xrlxrfeg djkrA  
vLFkuxeu xq dk iHksjKk ; fn u HofrAA**

; fn Lokeh dh egku vkKk u gksh rks , d k dks 0; fDr gS tks vl e; ea l s l Mka ; kst u n; j dk vkuk&tkuk djrk gA<sup>12</sup>

**'lnd ds idj.k ds vk/kj ij ekuok/kdj&**

æPNdfVd\* ea rRdkyhu e/; oxhiz fglhw l ekt dk fp= gea feyrk gA jktk l fpoka dh l gk; rk l s jkT; dk l pkyu djrk FkA U; k; k/kh'kka dh l gk; rk ds fy, dk; LFk , oa JSBh j [ks tkrk FkA dñ ckã.k tkfrxr /kdkk Nk&Mej 0; ki kj fd; k djrs FkA pk: nük Lo; a, d l kfkdkg FkA uhp tkfr ds ykx mPp inka ij vkl hu gks tkrk FkA vlrZtkrh; foogk i Fkk ipfyr FkA xf.kdk; ; viuk i s k k n&Mej dgyo/kq cu l drh FkA | rØhMk dks jkt dh; l j {k.k i klr FkA i s s ndj nkl dh eDr gks tkrh FkA 'kfozd ol Ur l suk dh nkl rk l senfudk dks eDr djkrk gS ; g bl ckr dk iæ.k gA ekr nfo; ka vkj xg norkvka dks cfy nss dh i Fkk FkA l k l kfjdrk l s Åcdj ykx ck) /keZ ds vuq k; h cu tkrk FkA<sup>13</sup>

## I UnHkZ

- 1- vk/kfud ekuokf/kdkj ds rüo] MKW eukst fl g ?kkd yš i0 28&29
- 2- I ĩdr I kfgR; dk I eh{kkRed bfrgkl ] vkpk; Zdfi yno f}onh] Hkfedk Hkx] i0 1&8
- 3- vk/kfud ekuokf/kdkj ds rüo] MKW eukst fl g ?kkd yš i0 12&18
- 4- f'k{kk dh uhfr] MKW eš Fkuš i0 1&18
- 5- ifrekukVd] egkdf0 Hkkl ĩr] Hkfedk Hkx] i0 4&13
- 6- vfHkKku'kkdtjrye] egkdf0 dkfynkl ĩr] 6@1] jpukdkj&vkpk; Zdfi yno f}onhA
- 7- I ĩr I kfgR; dk I eh{kkRed bfrgkl ] vkpk; Zdfi yno f}onh] i0 274&285
- 8- mÜkjkpfjre] prfjz vcl] MKW jek'kdj f=i kBh] i0 78
- 9- mÜkjkpfjre] MKW jek'kdj f=i kBh] 1@12] i0 34
- 10- I ĩr I kfgR; dk I eh{kkRed bfrgkl ] vkpk; Zdfi yno f}onh] i0 275&278
- 11- mÜkjkpfjre] MKW jek'kdj f=i kBh] 1@39] i0 94
- 12- vkpk; Zfo'kk[knÜk fojfr&epkj{k] ] Hkfedk Hkx] i0 2&7
- 13- vkpk; Z'kncd fojfr&ePNdfVde] Hkfedk Hkx] i0 1&9



## भारतीय समाज : महिला उत्पीड़न विभिन्न युगों में

डॉ० श्रद्धा सुमन

प्राचीन एवं अर्वाचीन विचारक नारी को संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता का मेरुदण्ड मानते हैं। विश्व की सभी संस्कृतियों में नारी के प्रति विशेष उदार और उन्नत विचार रखे गये हैं। नारी को शक्ति महान भण्डार और परिवार की नीव मना गया है चूँकि परिवार समुदाय की नीव है और समुदाय राष्ट्र , है कर्णधार वास्तविक की नौका की र राष्ट्र व समाज ही नारी अतएव।

कोई है प्रघटना सार्वभौमिक एक उत्पीड़न महिला भी काल परिस्थितियों और स्थान ,रही हों ही सदैव स्थिति की महिलाओं में समाज त्येकप्र , है रही की दर्जा दोगम। पुरुषो के समक्ष उसे सदैव ही कमजोर और निम्न स्तर का माना गया है और यह विश्वास प्रकट किया गया है कि उसे सदैव पुरुष के अधीन ही रहना चाहिए। भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में महिलाओं की स्थिति की समीक्षा की जाए तो एक समय तो उसे बहुत ही सेरेष्ठ , से परोपकार और शुचिता ,करुणा ,त्याग उनके ,घटनाएँ अनेकानेक की म्हणता नारी में युगों विभिन्न जबकि ,है जाता समझा गौरवपूर्ण और सम्माननीय पर है पड़ी भारीन्तु गौरव के इसी इतिहास के पीछे ही नारी के शोषण ,संदर्भ सामाजिक विभिन्न जिसे है हुई छुपी कथा छदय भी की कष्टों और अपमान , जाता ठहराया न्यायपूर्ण और चित उ ही सदैव में परिस्थितियों और समय।

योजनाएँ और कार्यक्रम कल्याणकारी जो भी में संदर्भ के व्यवस्था जातिअनुसूचित जातियों के हितार्थ निर्मित की गई। उसमे इन महिलाओं को कोई अतिरिक्त महत्त्व नहीं दिया गया और न ही महिला कल्याण के नाम पर बनाई गयी विभिन्न योजनाओं मेही अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं के विशेष हित पर ध्यान दिया गया फलतमह और भी बाद के वर्षों 50 के स्वतन्त्रता िलाकल्याँ व अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के विशेष प्रयासों के पश्चात भी अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं की स्थिति में कोई विशेष सुधार नहीं हुआ है और ना ही उनके उत्पीड़न व अत्याचार की घटनाओं में कोई कमी आई है वस्तुतविभ हमे हेतु अवलोकन समुचित के स्वरूप ऐतिहासिक के नारी िन्न कालों में उसकी स्थिति को ज्ञात करना होगा भारत में महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति का विश्लेषण करने हेतु यदि हम इतिहास के पन्ने पलटे तो मालूम होता है कि उनकी स्थिति में समय चढाव उतार कई पर समय – है आए।

**प्राचीन भारत में स्त्रियाँ:** प्राचीन भारत में स्त्रियों की स्थिति से सम्बंधित दो विचार सम्प्रदाय मिलते हैं एक सम्प्रदाय का कहना है की स्त्रियाँ के पुरुषों ह दोनों थी जाति की भी घणा प्रति उनके बल्कि था होता ही अपमान केवल ना का स्त्रियों कि है मान्यता की सम्प्रदाय दुसरे जबकि थी “बराबरी सम्प्रदायों ने अपने दृष्टीकोण की पुष्टि में धार्मिक साहित्य के उदहारण दिये हैं आपस्तम्भ ने निर्दिष्ट किया था” ,जब स्त्री रास्ते में जा रही हो तो सभी उसे रास्ता देज हो प्राप्त को विनाश परिवार सम्पूर्ण वहाँ है होती दुर्दशाकी स्त्रियों जहाँ -था कहा ने मनु “ाता है किन्तु जहाँ वे खुशी हो वाहन परिवार सदैव समृद्धि को प्राप्त करता हैं हैं मिलता उल्लेख का मन्त्र निम्न वाले जाने कहे समय के संस्कार विवाह में वेद “।

सुन्माइयोथि श्वयुरेष सन्भायुत देवेषु।

ननानदुश्वसृष सन्ताइयुत संभैयोदी : II(109:रामायण)

ज तू नववधु हे िस नवीन घर में जाने लगी हो वाहन भी तू साम्रा हो और वह सब तेरा हो तेरे हुए समझते साम्रथी तुझे सास और नन्द ,देवर ,श्वसुर , रहे आनंदित में राज्य।

महाभारत के आदि पर्व में कहा गया है की के कृत्यों धार्मिक ,है होती मित्र की पति अपने में सुख पत्नियों मृदुभाषी समय वे उनके पिता के सामान होती है तथा दुःख व कष्ट के समय वे उनकी माता के सामान होती है।”

\*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र, जानकी देवी कॉलेज, खजनी, गोरखपुर, उ०प्र०

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते देवता तत्र रमन्ते . I

अपुजितश्चा यात्रेताः क्रिया सर्वस्तित्राफला . II“

( श्लोक से 5/46 पर्व अनुशासन :महाभारत)



स्त्रियों के विषय में ऊँचे आदर्श रामायण एवं महाभारत में भी स्थान है गये दोहराए पर स्थान- I महाभारत काल में स्त्रियाँ न केवल गृहस्थजीवन का केंद्र थी बल्कि समस्त समाजिक संगठन की आधार बिंदु थी एसी आशा की जाती थी कि पुरुष अपनी पत्नी की इच्छा के आगे नत होगा तथा उसकी सेवा व पूजा करेगा I

वस्तुतः इस काल में स्त्रियाँ की स्थिति काफी अच्छी थी और उन्हें जीने के तमाम अधिकार प्राप्त थे हालांकि समृति और पौराणिक काल तक आते-पर ऊँ और गये लिये चीन अधिकार तमाम उनके था लगा होने पतन का अधिकारों तमाम उनके था लगा होने पतन का गरिमा थिस्ति की स्त्रियों आते अनेकानेक अमानवीय निर्याग्यताये लाड डी गयी I

**वैदिक युग में स्त्रियाँ:** वैदिक युग में महिलाओं की स्थिति श्रेष्ठ थी पिता का परिवार हो या पति का परिवार दोनों ही स्थानों पर उन्हें वांछित सम्मान प्राप्त था यद्यपि पितृ सत्तात्मक परिवार व्यवस्था के कारण पुत्र संतान अनिवार्य व महत्वपूर्ण थी परन्तु कन्या जन्म भी अशुभ नहीं माना जाता था के विवाह , जाता दिया जोर पर करने सम्मान और था जाता समझा देवी की समृद्धीको महिलाओं में युग इस थी जाति हो अच्छी भी और स्थिति की स्त्रियाँ पश्चात था I धार्मिक कार्यों में भी महिलाओं को पुरुषों के समान ही महत्त्व दिये जाने के कारण पत्नी को सहधर्मिणी कहा जाता था I

**उत्तर वैदिक काल में स्त्रियाँ:** ईसा के 600 वर्ष पूर्व से लेकर ईसा के 300 वर्षों बाद तक का युग उत्तर वैदिक काल कहा जाता है इस काल में अम्हिलाओं की स्थिति में परिवर्तन हुआ और यह विचार पनपने लगा की बौद्धिक दृष्टी से स्त्री पुरुष से निम्न है महाभारत में उल्लेखित उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट होता है कि यद्यपि महिलाओं के प्रति वैचारिक मान्यताओं में परिवर्तन होने लगा था नहीं कम को अधिकारों के महिलाओं भी अभी में क्षेत्रों धार्मिक ,सामाजिक परन्तु , हेमाद्रि था गया कियाने शिक्षित अविवाहित कन्याओं जिसे ,वर शिक्षित के बराबर विवाह का कन्याओं एसी कि बताया और कहा विदुषी को (कुमारी) चाहिए नाजा किया ही से ,थे कहते 'मनीषी' I

**मध्य काल में स्त्रियाँ :** 11 वी सताब्दी से 18 वी सताब्दी के काल को मध्यकाल कहा जा सकता है वास्तव में इस काल में महिलाओं की स्थिति में जितना हास हुआ I उसे भुलाया नहीं जा सकता भारत पर मुसलमानों का आधिपत्य स्थापित हो चुका था और यहाँ मुगल साम्राज्य को पताका फहरा रही थी वो इस काल तक आते युवावास्था पिता में बाल्यकाल नारी आते – मे पति तथा वृद्धावस्था में पुत्रों के संरक्षण में रहने की आदि बन चुकी थी उसे अधिकारों से वांछित कर दिया गया था और वह परिवार की एक आवश्यकता मात्र बनकर रह गयी थी I हलांकि बौद्ध धर्म के उदय से उसकी स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ I

**आधुनिक काल में स्त्रियाँ** सरस्वती दयानंद ,सेन चन्द्र केशव ,राय राममोहन राजा यथा सुधारकों समाज भारतीय कुछ में दशकों अंतिम के शताब्दी 19 : और शिक्षित उन्हें तथा करने प्रदान अधिकार को स्त्रियों में सम्पत्ति और विवाह ,रोकने प्रथा सती और विवाह बाल से प्रयत्नों के आदि गंधी महात्मा तथा जागरूक बनाने हेतु कुछ सामाजिक और वैधानिक प्रयास किये गये I

बाद के प्राप्ति स्वतंत्रता 1950 के बाद से स्त्रियों की स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है I संरचनात्मक तथा सांस्कृतिक दोनों ही प्रकार के परिवर्तनों ने स्त्रियों को न केवल शिक्षा रोजगार तथा राजनीतिक भागीदारी में सामान्य अवसर प्रदान किये हैं रुचि अधिक में समस्याओं अपनी वे जिससे , सके ले I

या हो नविजा आज है लगी लेने साँस में वातावरण सन्मुक्त व: और है हुईकाम रेखा लक्ष्मण की वर्जनाओं समक्ष के नारी में भारत आज राजनीत ,यात्रा अन्तरिक्ष या हो पर्यावरण ,समाजशास्त्रि हो या उद्योग की नारी आज वस्तुतः है रही दे योगदान महत्वपूर्ण अपना नारी में क्षेत्र प्रत्येक , आदर पर्याप्त भी आज को नारी यीआतता तथा है सकती ले गोद को बच्चे किसी अब भी नारी हिन्दू है हुआ परिवर्तन गुर्नात्मक में स्थिति सामाजिक है नहीं प्राप्त सम्मान I

वास्तविकता यह है की पुरुष आज भी नारी को गांधारी के रॉप मेदेखना पसंद करता है लोकोपवाद के कारण सीता की तरह उसे बहिष्कृत कर देता है एक ओर नारी की क्षणिक भूत को क्षमा करने के रूप में उसका उपभोग भी करना चाहता है I

सकते कह ही अवश्य तो इतना हम लेकिन भी जो चाहे स्थिति है कि परिवर्तन के साथ प्रयत्नों वैधानिक और सामाजिक अनेकानेक और साथ- है सजग प्रति के उत्थान के स्थिति अपनी निरन्तर वह और है किया प्राप्त को स्थिति की नारी कारण के I

#### **ऐतिहासिक एवं वर्तमान संदर्भ में महिला उत्पीड़न के विभिन्न स्वरूप:**

सामान्यतः को आदि हत्या और प्रयास के हत्या ,करना परेशान ,मिथ्यारोपण ,प्रताड़ना ,मारपीट हम इसमें तो है उठती की उत्पीड़न जब बबत : बलात्कार यथा है जाते जुड़ ही सहज आयाम नवीन अनेक इसमें तो है जाता हो संदर्भित में उत्पीड़न महिला से उत्पीड़न यह जब परन्तु है करते शामिल का प्रयास) ,शोषण दैहिक ,अपहरण ,छेद ,वैश्यावृत्ति संदर्भ ये आदि उत्पीड़न दहेज और मारपीट ,पर्दाप्रथा ,सतीप्रथा ,हटे भ्रूण कन्या ,हत्या शिशु-कन्या ( के उत्पीड़न हमने यहाँ है करते काम में रूप के चुनौती में करने स्थापित प्रतिष्ठा और व्यक्तित्व स्वतन्त्र के महिलाओं निम्नलिखित स्वरूपों पर विचार किया है –

अ) **बलात्कार: दुर्व्यवहार और उत्पीड़न यौन** , पुरुषों द्वारा महिलाओं और युवतियों के साथ बलात्कार की महिलाओं दुर्व्यवहार और उत्पीड़न , विभिन्न की जीवन को महिलाओं कि है रखता कोकयम धारणा इस और है करता कार्य का करने सिमित स्वतन्त्रता न अवस्थाओं में पुरुष के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है I

वर्ष 1990 में महिला बलात्कार के 20,000 मामले दर्ज किये गये जिनमें से 15 प्रतिशत मामलों में पीड़ित लड़कियों की आयु 16 वर्ष से कम तथा थी काम भी से वर्ष 10 आयु की प्रतिशत 20 I

2003 में कि जो हुई घटित घटनाएँ की बलात्कार में संदर्भ के जोन (मेरठ) 2003 में 126 व 2004 में 147 हो गयी तथा 2005 में उनकी संख्या 205 हो गई है I

हमारे समाज की विडम्बना यह है कि यहाँ बलात्कार की शिकार महिला को किसी भी प्रकार की सुरक्षा व सान्त्वना प्रदान नहीं की जाती अपितु उसे हेय दृष्टी से देखा जाता है और प्रथम उत्तेजना को उत्पन्न करने का कोई कार्य होगा किया संकेत / I

कुछ मामलों को छोड़कर अधिकांश बलात्कार की घटनाएँ कामुकता प्रधान नहीं होती बलात्कार के कई रूप हैं –

- क. परिवार के अन्तर्गत बलात्कार बाल ,व्यभिचार कोलाम्बिक – जैसे) यौन दुरुप्रयोग और पति द्वारा बलात्कार बलात्कार से रूप कानूनी इसे ( है गया मना नहीं I
- ख. जाति वर्ग की प्रधानता के रूप में बलात्कार ,(उदहारण) उच्च जाति के पुरुष द्वारा निम्न जाति की महिला के साथ बलात्कार द्वारा जमींदारों , मजदूरों बन्धुआ ,मजदूरों महिला कृषि/ भूमिहीनों के साथ बलात्कार I
- ग. बच्चों बलात्कार साथ के युवतियों असुरक्षित ,अवयस्क , I
- घ. युद्ध बलात्कार सामूहिक दौरान के विप्लव राजनितिक और दंगों सांप्रदायिक , I
- ङ. हिरासत के दौरान बलात्कार (आदि स्थानों के काम ,अस्पतालों ,गृहों रिमांड ,हिरासत पुलिस-जैसे) I
- च. आकस्मिक अप्रत्याशित ,त बलात्कार I

अपराध ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1994 से 1996 के बीच बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार की घटनाओं में 17 फीसदी वृद्धि रिकॉर्ड की गयी और ये साड़ी बच्चियाँ दस वर्ष से काम की हैं I

आ) **पारिवारिक अत्याचार और दहेज उत्पीड़न हत्या:** परिवार में महिलाओं पर अत्याचार और अत्याचार भावप्रवण ,दुर्व्यवहार पिटाई की पत्नी – पर नवविवाहितों है जाता देखा नहीं रूप के उत्पीड़न महिला इन्हें और है जाता माना समस्याएँ पारिवारिक को व्यवहार अन्य के प्रकार इस की जलने दुल्हन या मौत दहेज को रूप चरम के अत्याचार घटना है जाता देखा में रूप के ' दहेज प्रथा का अस्तित्व विस्तार तथा प्रचलन , और किया अक्रस्त ध्यान का समूहों महिला ने घटनाओं की हत्या दहेज रही बढ़ में महानगरो और कस्बों छोटे ,शहरों है भयानक बहुता 980 के दशक अधिनियम में संशोधन की मांग की गयी भारत में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हर घंटा एक हर ,है होता हमला अपराधिक एक पर मिनट 7 42 मिनट पर एक दहेज मृत्यु होती है हर 33 मिनट पर एक औरत ससुराल वालों की प्रताड़ना और क्रूरता का शिकार बनती है यह एक अत्यन्त ही चिंत्जनक स्थिति है I

इ) **वैश्यावृत्ति अथवा देह व्यापार :** वैश्यावृत्ति मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा का अवमूल्यन करती हाई और उन्हें समाज में खरीदी और बेची जाने वाली वस्तु के रूप में पद स्थापित करती है यह स्थिति किसी भी महिला को निरंतर अथवा पतित महिला के रूप में चित्रित करती है महिलाओं की कामुकता का व्यापार महिलाओं के अधिनिकरण से शुरू होता है एक व्यक्ति के रूप में महिला का व्यक्तित्व उसकी कामुकता के उद्देश्यीकरण द्वारा कमजोर होता है I अन के रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो 1989 दर्ज कराये मामलों में तमिलनाडु में सर्वाधिक 7215 इसके बाद कर्नाटक में 2689 और फिर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 1663 इस तरह की घटनाये अत्यधिक होती रही है और निरंतर जारी है I

ई) **अश्लील साहित्य और सचर साधनों में महिलाओं का गलत चित्रण – उपभोग व्यापारिक का देह नारी /**

स्त्री अशिष्ट ,अधिनियम (प्रतिषेध) 1986 विज्ञापनों या प्रकाशनों लिये के मामलों सम्बन्ध इससे और में तरीके अन्य किसी या में आक्रांति ,चित्रों ,लेखों , है करता प्रतिषेध का रूपन अशिष्ट के स्त्रियों लिये के प्रयोग आसस्मिक उनके अथवा I

इसके बावजूद भी अश्लील साहित्य और पट विज्ञापन ,चित्र ,पत्रिकाएँ-पत्र ,िल्मे बनाई जाती है जिनमें के 'स्वतन्त्रता की अभिव्यक्ति' है जाता किया प्रदर्शन विकृत वाअथ अश्लील का देह नारी पर नामा

**नारी उपेक्षा :- विभिन्न संदर्भ में :-** महिला उत्पीड़न के विभिन्न आयामों में नारी को हमेशा ही सामाजिक व्यवस्था में निचले स्तर पर रखा गया है और इसके संदर्भ में पुरुषों के अपेक्षा नारी पर अनेकानेक सामाजिक अनेक स्वत्रन्त्राको वैयक्तिक उसके ही साथ गये निशेल्गाये राजनैतिक और आर्थिक , द्वारा के तर्कों हमेशा ही सिमित करने की कोशिश की गई I

आज भी उच्चशिक्षा प्राप्त महिलाओं की संख्या सिमित है और उनमें भी उनके उच्च शिक्षा के उपयोग की स्थिति नगण्य ही हैं वींशताब्दी 20 महिलाय करोड़ 25 भी आज परन्तु चुकाहें मना वर्षगांठ वि 50 की स्वत्रन्त्रा रतभा हैं ओर की समाप्तिे अशिक्षा से अभिसप्तहें 75 की तक वर्ष 14 से 6 हैं पाता हो नहीं दर्ज में स्कूल नामांकन का लड़कियों प्रतिशत

**अनुसूचित जाती की महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न कुछ तथ्यात्मक पक्ष :-** लम्बे समय से चली आ रही महिला उत्पीड़न की घटनाओं को शब्दों में समेटना एक दुष्कर कार्य है तथापि आधुनिक कल में नारी चेतना और कल्याणकारी राज्य व्यवस्था के कारण महिला उत्पीड़न की अनेकानेक घटनाये प्रकाश में आने लगी हैं संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा जारी सेफ लिये के मांग में दहेज बलात्कार, उत्पीड़न यौन के लड़कियों और महिलाओं अनुसार के रिपोर्ट एक की (1999)

भू, दहनरूप हत्या और परिजनों के हाथों पिटाई की घटनाएँ दुनिया भर में गम्भीर समस्या बनती जा रही हैं लेकिन बहुत कम देश ही इस समस्या से निपटने का उपाय कर रहे हैं।

वस्तुतः यूनिसेफ की यह रिपोर्ट अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में महिलाओं पर उत्पीड़न की स्थिति को प्रस्तुत करती हैं जिसमें भारतीय संदर्भ में विशेष रूप से अनुसूचितजातीकी महिलाओं पर उत्पीड़न की घटनाएँकुछ अलग आयामप्रस्तुत करती हैं।

भटेरी गाव की भवरी के साथ कुछ ऐसा ही दुखद हादसा हुआ और 45 वर्ष की भवरी निवृत्त हो गई। यह घटना 1992 के 22 सितम्बर की है। यहाँ भी दोषी दोषमुक्त रहा और भवरी चरित्रहीन साबित हुई।

सम्पूर्ण भारत वर्ष पर निगाह डाली जाये तो प्रतिदिन अखबारों की सुखिया महिला उत्पीड़न पर होती हैं। 1987 में भारत में 7,317 बलात्कार हुए जो 1990 में 9,863 तक पहुँच गये इनमें 394 मासूम लड़कियों के साथ हुए थे। 1994 में महिला उत्पीड़न 82,818 था महिला और लड़कियों के साथ छिटाकशी व छेड़छाड़ की बर्दातो की संख्या 16,060 दर्ज हुई भारत में हर 7 मिनट में महिलाओंपर हिंसक हमले हो जाते हैं हर 44 मिनट में किसी न किसी ओरत का अपहरण हो जाता है हर 47 मिनट में एक बलात्कार हो चुका होता है।

#### **लाभातली गाँव (०प्र०उ)में महिला सामूहिक बलात्कार :-**

उत्पीड़न महिला जिला हरिद्वार के लाभातली गाव के एक श्रमिक की पत्नी थी और अनुसूचितजाती समुदाय से सम्बंधित थी वह अपने बच्चों सहित दुसरे श्रमिक इस्लाम के साथ पंजाब में काम करने गयी बह की इस्लाम आकर वापस पश्चातवह मास 4न के पास रुडकी में ठहर गयी जिससे महिला के परिवार से उसे वापस ले जाने का अनुरोध किया लेकिन उसके सास ससुर इस बात से बहुत नाराज थे किवह एक मुस्लमान के साथ गयी थी उन्होंने उसके पति को यातना डी और उसके साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार किया उसका पति ऐसे बड़ी मुश्किल से एक अस्पताल में ले जा सका और उसने प्रधान को सूचित किया थी की दर्ज रिपोर्ट सुचना प्रथम में पुलिस जिसने .।

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के सदस्यों ने अस्पताल का दौरा कर उस महिला उसके पति से बात चित की जिला प्रशासन ने महिला को 25,000 रुपये की छतिपुर्ती डी और अनुसूचितअधिकारियों ने दिये ०रु 500।

#### **अधेड़फूफा ने रौंद डाली पंद्रह साल की बच्ची की अस्मत् :-**

किशोरियों और महिलाओं की अस्मत् घर में भी सुरक्षित नहीं रिश्ते में फूफा लगने वाला एक अधेड़ने घर में अकेला पाकर पंद्रह साल की बच्ची की अस्मत् लूटली भटना दिनाक 2 जनवरी की उत्पीड़न महिला में 2001 वर्ष में ०प्र०उ अनुसार के खबर एक एक जारी से वार्ता एजेंसी न्यूज हैं की 2006 में मामले के छेड़छाड़ साथ के महिलाओं में 2001 वर्ष हैं हुई बढोत्तरी में घटनाओ46.52 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुईसं में 2000।,681 मामले दर्ज थे और में 2001 2,463 मामले दर्ज हुए सं, 1 संख्या की हत्याओ दहेज में 2000६८१ मामले दर्ज थे और ,२ में 2001४६३ मामले दर्ज हुए सं संख्या की हत्याओ दहेज में 2000 ,1९७२ थी और ,२ में 2001०९८ मामले प्रकाश में आये।

**महिला उत्पीड़न की अवधारणा एवं परिभाषा :-**उत्पीड़न सामान्यतः व्यक्ति एक :द्वारा किया गया ऐसा कार्य या व्यवहार है कष्ट को व्यक्ति दूसरेजिसमें , और है करता अनुभव परेशानी या तकलीफ ,कष्ट से व्यवहारों या कार्यों गये किये द्वारा व्यक्ति अन्य किसी व्यक्ति एक यदि में शब्दों दुसरे ,हो पहुँचता किसी अन्य या आर्थिक ,मानसिक ,शारीरिक उसे जिससे प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचती है तो इसको हम उत्पीड़न के अर्थ में समझते हैं।

समाजशास्त्रिय दृष्टिकोण से हम महिलाओं के प्रति किये उस प्रत्येक व्यवहार तथा आचरण को उत्पीड़न के रूप में समझ सकते हैं एक विशेष सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था के मूल्यों विश्वासों और नैतिकता के द्वारा अनुचित व अयोग्य माना जाता है अथवा समुदाय समूह भी किसी चूँकि , व्याप्तसामाजिक में व्यवस्था अथवा समुदाय ,समूह उस नियमन का सम्बन्धो :अंत एव क्रियाओं :अंत व्यवहारों के सदस्यों उसके अन्तर्गत के व्यवस्था क वैचारिक अथवा विश्वासों मूल्यों ,नियमों सांस्कृतिके आधार पर होता है। अतएव किसी स्त्री के प्रति किया गया कोई भी आचरण तभी व्यवहार-को उत्पीड़न हो असंगत अथवा हो विरुद्ध के नैतिकताओं व नियमों ,केमूल्यों व्यवस्था स्थपित व प्रचलित वह जबकि ,है सकता जा मना उत्पीड़क समु समूह लिये के करने विश्लेषण उसका तथा करने परिभाषितदाय तथा क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक परिस्थितियों संदर्भो ऐतिहासिक उसके , उसके और व्यवहार प्रत्यक्ष व स्थान ,विचारधाराओ परिवर्तनोंमुखी खवनी तथा व्यवस्था वैचारिक स्वीकृत ,व्यवस्था वैधानिक मान्य व स्थापित है आवश्यक अत्यन्त समझना को परिणामों।

#### **सम्बंधित साहित्य की समीक्षा एवं प्रस्तावित समस्या का निरूपण:**

परिवर्तन समय सामग्री सम्बंधित से विषय लिये के कर्ताओ अध्धयन भी फिर है हुए अनुसन्धान अनेक में संदर्भ के उत्पीड़न महिला में भारत पुराने पर होने लागू के कार्यकर्मो नये एवं अधिनियम नये हैं रहती ही अपर्याप्त साथ के अध्धयन अप्रासंगिक से बन जाते हैं महिला उत्पीड़न पर पूर्व में हुए शोध कार्यों की समीक्षा करने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि अध्धयनकर्ताओ ने अपने एवं उद्देश्य के अध्धयनों सभी है किया अध्धयन से दृष्टिकोण अपने-नही मेल से उद्देश्यों के अध्धयन प्रस्तावित भी निष्कर्षखाते हैं।

ए) अन्टेकर एस .1938( ने महिलाओं की स्थिति पर अणि विवेचना अध्धयन में प्रस्तुत की है इन्होंने अपने अध्धयन में भारतीय हिन्दू महिलाओं की स्थिति पर एक ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया है जो विभिन्न कालों में समाज में महिलाओं की आर्थिक सामाजिक और राजनितिक स्थिति को स्पष्ट करता है।

**सुशीला कौशिक )1985**( ने अपना अध्धयन महिलाओ के उत्पीड़न पर विशेष रूप से केन्द्रित किया है समाज में महिला उत्पीड़न की विभिन्न स्तितियों उनके स्वरूपों और अभिकर्ताओ के विश्लेषण का एक संदर्भ इन्होने प्रस्तुत किया है उनके अनेकानेक सुधारो और प्रयासों के बाद भी महिलाएँ निरंतर उत्पीड़न को झेल रही हैं ।

**जस्टिस एम) बीबी फातिमा .1991**( ने अपने अध्धयन में महिला कानूनों और फलस्वरूप महिलाओ की स्तिति में होने वाले परिवर्तनों की विस्तृत विवेचना की है ।

**डॉ० सुभाष चन्द्र गुप्ता (2004)** ने महिलाओ द्वारा कार्य क्षेत्र में प्रवेश से उत्पन्न असंगतिया तथा उनके कारणों को जानने का प्रयास अपनी कृति कार्यशील महिलाए एवं भारतीय समाज मे किया है । जिसमे कार्य क्षेत्र में आने से उत्पन्न पारिवारिक असंगतियों को बुलझाकर किस तरह उनकी पारिवारिक एवं व्यावसायिक भूमिकाओ में सामंजस्य स्थापितकिया जा सकता है का स्पष्ट वरदान किया गया है प्रमुख भारतीय संस्थानों द्वारा भी भारत में महिलाओ के उत्पीड़नहै प्रमुख जिनमे है रहे जा किये तथा है गये किये अध्धयन पर अत्याचार ।

1. Violence Against Women (Ongoing)  
(All Indian Association for Christian Higher Education)
2. Atrocities Against Women Can Go On  
(Women's Study Research Centre, Kurukshetra)
3. Violence Against Women (On Going)  
(Women's Centre, Bombay)

विषय से सम्बंधित साहित्य की समीक्षा से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि महिला उत्पीड़न से सम्बंधित शोधकार्य पर्याप्त मात्र में हुए हैं लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओ पर होने वाला मानवीय अधिकारों के संदर्भ में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाएँ समाप्त हो रही हैं ऐसी स्तिति में अनुसूचितजाति की महिलाओ के उत्पीड़न सम्बंधित समाजशास्त्रिय अध्धयन का महत्त्व और भी बढ़ जाता है ।

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